



Tuscaloosa (1865-1880) Reconstruction



OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST
 THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, originally patterned after the University of Virginia, remains one of the most beautiful college campuses in the nation. Opened in 1831, the University was burned during the last year of the Civil War. Four surviving buildings are: The Grogan House, The President's Home, The Observatory, and The Jasons' Shrine. Buildings on the campus now number

over 320. Campus maps and other literature are available. Tours can be arranged for groups.
 THE BRYCE HOSPITAL, adjacent to the University of Alabama, was begun in 1853. It opened in 1863 with Dr. Peter Bryce as its first superintendent, and the hospital pioneered in the abolition of inhuman treatment for mental patients. Grounds are open to the public.



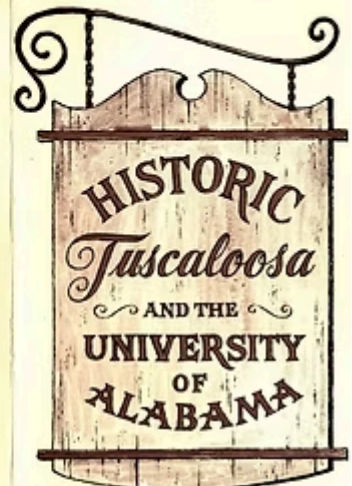
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 Built in 1840, this old church was originally a simple Georgian structure. Following the Civil War, it was re-modeled and given its Gothic features. Organized in 1828, Christ Church was the second Episcopal congregation in the State, 1605 21st Avenue. Public.



COLLIER-BOONE HOUSE
 Built in 1820, the interior retains its original moldings and a magnificent curving stairway in the entrance hall. Once it was the home of Henry W. Collier, Governor of Alabama from 1826 to 1855. It was during Governor Collier's term of office that public education and mental health legislation was enacted. Governor Collier was visited here by Dorothea Dix who was instrumental in promoting humane treatment for the mentally ill in the United States. Owned by the James B. Boone, Jr. family, it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the U. S. Department of Interior. (Corner 21st Avenue and Ninth Street. Private.)

Special tour arrangements can be made by writing:
 The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society
 P.O. Box 1665
 Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35403
 or The Greater Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce
 P. O. Box 430
 Telephone 758-7588

This publication is underwritten by—
 Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society
 Grogan Memorial Board
 and
 The Greater Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce
Photographs courtesy of Carol Parks





THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY CLUB

This fine example of Greek Revival architecture was constructed in 1829 by James H. Dearing. Francis Scott Key was a guest here while arranging for removal of the Indians to the West in 1833. While governor and Tuscaloosa was the capital of Alabama, Arthur P. Bagby owned the house, and it has since been known as the Governor's Mansion. In recent years, the house was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Warner to The University of Alabama and is now used as a faculty club. (University Boulevard and Queen City Avenue. Can be viewed by arrangement.)



THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION

Architects consider this building to be a classic of the Greek Revival style. Completed in 1841, it has been the home of presidents of The University of Alabama. William Nichols who designed the Gorgas House planned this house while he was in Tuscaloosa to design the State Capitol which was being constructed here. (University campus. Private.)



THE LITTLE HOUSE

Built about 1836 by J. J. Ormond, this house, which is in the Georgian style and built of brick, has had many residents. Over the years it has been a residence, a boarding house, and a fraternity house. In recent years it has been the home of the Little Family. It has been designated by the Department of Interior as being worthy of careful preservation. (325 Queen City Avenue. Private.)



THE GORGAS HOUSE

The Gorgas House is the only surviving building from the original University campus which was constructed during the years 1828 to 1831. Originally a dining hall for students, the building has served many purposes. It was the home of the Gorgas family from 1859 to 1903. The building was constructed in 1828 in the low country raised cottage style commonly seen in Louisiana and South Carolina. An outstanding Spanish colonial silver collection belonging to Mrs. Crawford Gorgas is on permanent display in the house. An illustrative booklet is available. (University campus. Public-State shrine. Open Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 3 to 5 p.m. Admission free.)



WOODS HALL

This, most famous of the University's Old Quadrangle buildings, was the first structure built following the burning of the campus during the Civil War. Completed in 1866, the hall was named in honor of the University's first president, the Reverend Alva Woods. Originally a men's residence, it now houses University offices and classrooms. (University campus.)



THE OLD TAVERN

Built as an inn in 1827 by William Dunston, the Old Tavern has been a tavern, an inn, and a residence. No other structure in North Alabama illustrates so well the French influence on early architecture. Visitors will recognize the similarity to the old buildings in Mobile and New Orleans. In 1864, the Tavern building was a gift to the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society and was relocated to Capitol Square, site of Alabama's second State capital. (University Boulevard and Capitol Square. Open Tuesday through Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m.)



THE BATTLE-FRIEDMAN HOUSE

Built about 1835 by Alfred Battle, the house is constructed with brick walls 18 inches thick. The Friedman family owned the house from 1875 until recent years when the late Hugo Friedman willed the property to the City of Tuscaloosa. (1010 Greenbowl Avenue. Public—Open Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. May be rented for social events and meetings.)

THE SWAIM HOUSE

Completed in 1836 by Alexander B. Dearing, this house has sixteen ionic columns around three sides and is considered one of the two best examples of the Greek Temple style architecture in Alabama. A fine circular stairway, elaborate frieze, and black Italian marble mantels add charm to the interior. Home of the S. C. Swaim Family. (14th Street and 21st Avenue. Private.)



THE FRIEDMAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

This fine house, built in the style of an Italian villa, was begun by Robert Jemison in 1860. There are twenty-six rooms, and the interior decoration is especially fine. The house was extensively restored in 1945, and in 1955, through exchange of property with the late Hugo Friedman, the structure was made available to be used as the Friedman Memorial Library. (1305 Greenbowl Avenue. Public—Open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m.)



THE CUMMINGS HOME

The house was built by General Dennis Dent who sold it to Charles M. Foster in 1827. It was subsequently occupied by the Shirley family. In 1960, the house was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thiers to Christ Episcopal Church for a rectory. The house is now owned by the O. M. Cummings family. (1600 Dearing Place. Private.)



file Tuscaloosa history Tuscaloosa history - 1850-1890

...in black and white was... in 1881... Tuscaloosa Coal... broad-scale developments which were completed in later years. W. C. expansion activities, was a leader in this company and other business interests. The inside the aftermath of Civil War, and pressing forward in all lines of activity. The book here on the Warrior River. Shown in the corners are sketches of the University of which was the old state capitol building, and Hill's College which later became a his map was drawn before streets were numbered. The actual map, was more than four preserved by some as souvenirs. Copies have sold for as much as \$25 when purchased a Engraving Co.)

...who followed the musketry. In fact Tuscaloosa had Obediah Berry, a Republican, as mayor when Croxton arrived with his troops in 1865. Mayor Robert Lacey, a Republican, succeeded Robert Blair, a fellow party man, in 1862 but left town before his term expired. Records fail to show the reason for his departure.

Visited In 1795

"The site of Tuscaloosa, named for the Indian Chief Tuscaloosa (meaning Black Warrior) is believed to have been first visited by white men in 1792 when 100 horsemen from Mississippi forded the river at the shoals here. The Indian town Tuscaloosa, located south of what is now West End, was recorded on French maps of 1775, but in 1813 General Jackson's army razed the village. First white settlers came in 1816 and three years later the white man's city was officially born."

Industrial editions of Tuscaloosa newspapers in the early 1890's including the 68th Anniversary and Industrial Edition of the Tuscaloosa Times (1899), which includes a complete list of city officials since 1852.

"The marshal was instructed to whitewash trees on Main Street (University Avenue), a custom observed every Commencement time until 1860" says one note from a board meeting Sept. 13, 1824. Another executive order of the board was "to ring the city hall fire bell and fire 13 salutes on July the Fourth." One of the earliest city tax exemptions is also recorded, permitting showing of Rossiter's Sacred Paintings here without payment of license.

On Dec. 11, 1833 citizens voted 133 to 4 to authorize the mayor to subscribe \$40,000 to the Northeast and Southwest Alabama Railroad for use on the roadbed alone. Legislative action subsequently made such a subscription valid but in later years municipalities were prevented from aiding such private promotions with public funds. However, records indicate that the \$40,000 was never paid over in cash.

City Owned Slaves

The Corporation of Tuscaloosa was a slave-owner, acquiring a negro man named "Moses" in February 1860 in payment of \$1,000, the records show. J. C. Caldwell was original owner of Moses. "The corporation at that time owned another negro known as 'Corporation Sam' who was a great favorite with small boys to whom it was a treat to ride in the high-bodded cart behind the big mule," one clipping reveals.

It appears that "Corporation Sam" filled the function now served by the city sanitary department. The first municipal industrial enterprise of the many which Tuscaloosa was to entertain later

was presented in 1860 when Robert Jenison, Jr., C. M. Foster, J. P. Turner and the firm Glascock and Martin suggested construction of a gas works here. There was no action taken. Meanwhile, the gully which later became the Big Gully that almost bankrupted the town, had begun to develop at the point which is now University Avenue and 21st Street. In 1858 a sum of \$300 was appropriated to place a wall against the gully to prevent its enlargement.

Rumblings of the Civil War were quite apparent in 1860 and Tuscaloosa with much divided sentiment and fore-bodings cast anxious eyes at Montgomery. Tuscaloosa County's two legislators voted against secession and the city's own mayor Robert Blair in his second period of chairmanship was a Republican, which was regarded as equivalent to a Union sympathizer. Blair contended he voted Republican only once but he was looked upon with suspicion by the Democrats. He was a strong man and a leader, however, and actively guided Tuscaloosa in her efforts to aid the Confederacy early in the war.

Confederate Capitol Bought

On March 18, 1861 Mr. Blair and Tom Maxwell were appointed to confer with officials of the Alabama Central Female College, which held a 99-year lease to the former capitol building. They asked if the building could be secured to serve as a capitol for the Confederate States of America if Tuscaloosa were selected by the Confederate Congress. Permission was readily granted but Tuscaloosa never secured the capitol.

It was again Montgomery who received the prize and gained the star on which Jefferson Davis took his oath of office. Montgomery's boast was brief, however, as the capitol was soon transferred to Richmond. It appears likely that if Tuscaloosa had retained the state capitol in 1846, she would have played the role that Montgomery "Cradle of the Confederacy" achieved.

War arrived somewhat earlier than expected and the city board hurriedly appropriated \$200 for the Warrior Guards, local militia unit organized 30 years before. The Guards were to receive 50 cents a day for service.

In April 23, 1861 another company known as the "Tuscaloosa Rifles" was authorized with \$1,800 appropriated to finance it. Capt. W. H. Fowler was appointed commander but resigned. So, Capt. William McMath organized the

unit May 6, the first new company formed in the county.

War Prosperity Arrives
Tuscaloosa then entered an era of the strange prosperity that seems always to attend war, only to fall into the slough of invasion and after-war depression. The war days and reconstruction in Tuscaloosa overnment will be chronicled in the next article of this series.

D. Woodruff was mayor for one year, 1855, and L. S. Skinner, later marshal, held the chair from 1856 to 1858, just before Robert Blair's second period as mayor. Blair was marshal and tax collector from 1852 to '56. Luther S. Skinner was marshal and tax collector during the war days, 1860 to '65. Skinner had been appointed secretary of the board 1852 to '55, succeeded by Henry McGown from 1856 to '61. Leonard B. Neal was city treasurer in 1852 and '53 but resigned and Stephen C. Perkins finished the term. Spottswood H. Bacon was treasurer from 1854 to '61. Newton L. Whitfield was city attorney from 1852 to '56 and his firm, Whitfield and Fitts, held the post for the next two years. Hamp S. Whitfield drew the honor in 1839 and W. H. Martin took the place in 1850. The attorneyship was then dispensed with until 1877.

That service on the board of aldermen was widely distributed among the town's citizens is shown by the fact that 34 different men were aldermen during the 9-year period 1852 to '61. Thomas P. Lewis and M. H. Chancellor served six one-year terms. O. Berry and S. J. Leach served five each. Other aldermen were John Glascock and Samuel Smith, three terms; Daniel H. Avery, Thomas Maxwell, J. A. Skelton, E. M. Burton, L. B. Neal, Robert Lacey, and Robert Blair, two each.

Aldermen one year each were: J. A. Caldwell, Marcus P. Brown, Alex Glascock, Phillip L. Snik, Munroe Donoho, Joseph W. Turner, Thomas W. Gopkins, William Johnson, E. B. Vaughn, John L. S. Foster, James H. Fitts, M. P. Brown, J. D. Heafler, M. P. Woodruff, C. J. Piquet, Clabe Peterson, A. P. Hogan, S. S. Walker.

CHAPTER THREE

1861 To 1880

(Tuscaloosa prospers... prints her own money... visited by the Yankees... negroes are enfranchised... "hard times" prevail.)

Years have mellowed the hearts that flamed high with the passion of conflict in the Civil War, and the haze of history has created for

Jesse C. Adams, a Democrat succeeded Lacey but retained July 17, 1863, and John Glascock, another Democrat served as mayor pro tem. His rule was very brief, however, and Obediah Berry took his place as the third mayor to serve in 1863.

City Prints "Change Bills"

Tuscaloosa enjoyed an unusually prosperous condition in the first years of the war. Prices were high in Confederate money and the City of Tuscaloosa began to issue "change bills" in denominations of 10, 25, 50, and 75 cents.

Of course, these change bills were presumably backed by gold in the treasury but the pretension was later proved to be at least in part incorrect. Records of Thomas P. Clinnton show that on Dec. 31, 1861, Mayor Robert Blair was authorized to issue \$10,000 in change bills to provide the small denominations which had practically vanished in the "hard coin." Again May 7, Mayor Robert Lacey was permitted to issue up to \$20,000 in the handy small currency. A federal law today prevents any currency less than one dollar in value.

With such a state of financial affairs, the city had money to loan and it entered the banking business. Records show that on April 23, 1862, the board of aldermen advertised the fact that there was a surplus in the city treasury ready to be "loaned to good security." L. B. Neal, later an alderman, borrowed \$2,500 on 33 baies of cotton.

On June 24, 1862 the treasury balance was \$19,282.17. With such friendly finances, the city had no trouble appropriating \$5,000 to buy salt, smuggle it through the enemy lines and retail it here. Thus the city went into the salt business. It later executed the same prerogative, authorizing purchase of \$5,000 worth of "molasses" if it could be brought through the Union lines.

Appropriation To Doctors

A war-time appropriation reminiscent of the tragedies of the time appears on the records of April 11, 1862 where it shows the Doctors Guild, Leland, Leach, Venable and Cochrans were appropriated \$50 each for service rendered in tending the wounded in the Battle of Corinth, a conflict in which Tuscaloosa units took leading parts. The India Queen, one of the famous earl hotels, was damaged by fire during the war days. A note shows that the negro Isham, a dramatist was paid \$5 for carting fire fighting apparatus to the scene for the volunteer fire department.

The marshal, who was also ta (Continued on Page 2)



numbered starting with First Avenue just east of the University, so that plenty of numbers would be available for the western development of the city. How far from correct this judgement proved is shown by the present trend.

This lengthy discussion of two public improvements is included in this series because the projects were public ones and have done so much to make the city what it is today. They were in no sense political.

But there were plenty of politics in the "old days" of 1890 and their heat was sufficient to put the present-day campaigners to shame. The Henry B. Foster-William C. Jemison election of 1890 marked the end of a 10-year regime in the biggest ballot battle in the history of Tuscaloosa. It will be treated in detail in the next article.

CHAPTER SIX

1890 To 1900

The "Young Guard appears, corrals the negro vote, elects Foster . . . the white primary ends an evil . . . economy reigns . . . W. C. Jemison returns . . . war days again.)

Politics took the town of Tuscaloosa by her ears and shook her like a slim willow in a hurricane in the last 21 days before Dec. 2, 1890, the date of the Jemison-Foster mayoralty election. Tuscaloosa had for 10 years been governed by the administration of Mayor William C. Jemison with few changes in the board of aldermen. The community had experienced a great boom and taken a long stride, but the boom had burst and the stride was beginning to swing backward like a pendulum.

This set the stage for the overthrow of the Jemison rule, which however, was resumed four years later for another 6-year stretch. The results of the 1890 election were felt for years. This swift and fiery battle quickly burnt itself out and as a result more warm friendships and understanding were developed than in any previous election. Enmities that had smoldered for years burst into flame and were burnt to a crisp in a brief few weeks.

The campaign was notable in that neither candidate ever made any public derogatory reference toward the personal character of the other. It was purely a matter of policies that governed their issues. Some supporters of both sides were not so impersonal, however. One of the most lasting benefits of this election was the end of negro vote control in city politics. Both sides were disgusted with the fight over negro votes and 10 years later the city white primary was established as a late result of the 1890 election.

27-Year-Old Beats Veteran It remained for a virtual neophyte in politics, a 27-year-old lawyer, to dethrone the 47-year-old veteran of many campaigns, Henry Bacon Foster, a native of this county and graduate of the University of Alabama had his

first taste of politics in 1889, when the widely split Democratic party nominated him, a 23-year-old stripling, for the Legislature. He lost to Newton L. Whitfield, an Independent, by 11 votes and decided to abandon politics for life, not because of the defeat but because he did not like politics. Two years later he turned down a nomination for the Legislature.

But politics claimed him as her own in 1890. A group of citizens called a mass meeting Nov. 10, in the court house, then where the Alston building now stands. They selected Foster as a mayor candidate and named six nominees for aldermen, all to oppose the administration ticket of Jemison and his six hold-over board members.

This meeting set off the charge of the heaviest brigade of politics in the history of Tuscaloosa, either before or since. Torchlight parades, every-night speakings in the court-room or in the streets and active personal vote solicitation raged night and day. Both sides sent out their paid emissaries to round up the negro vote, which had proved a controlling factor in city elections for years. The white voters were usually rather closely split although evidence is that most of them favored Foster in this race.

Young men of the town flocked to the Foster banner and formed a "Young Guard" with a number of older men also giving leadership. This group executed a ten-strike on the night before the election, by sending out the word among the negroes that they should attend a meeting in the court house. Rapidly the message spread and many negroes, former residents who had come back to town just for election day, principally to vote for Jemison, joined the multitude of permanent residents who attended.

Oliver Leads Orators Once in the courtroom, the negroes were treated to a flow of oratory that held them speechless for hours. William B. (Buck) Oliver, then in a youthful prime, made many spirited addresses that night. Others of the "Young Guard," W. A. Collier, Jim Harrison, Luther H. Maxwell, Rush King, Festus Pitts joined in the persuasive eloquence or stood guard at the door to prevent departure of the listeners or entry of an opponent.

This lasted throughout the night. Early in the morning the negroes became restless and big cans of pickled pigs feet and bags of apples were sent up to them. The "Young Guard" was much perplexed with their problem of using their attentive audience for more physical results in the election. However, they were determined not to coerce anyone. A Jemison supporter slipped into the room and began to distribute Jemison ballots, but he was detected and tossed out.

The "Young Guard" hit upon the happy plan of marching the

negroes across the street to the polls in squads of eight, a white man marching on either side and in front and rear of them. However, before the march began, Oliver in a closing speech told the negroes that any who wished to vote for Jemison might leave unmolested. One man is said to have left on that permit.

Voting the first squad of negroes caused a sensation, when a policeman supporter of the administration attempted to break up the squad. He was roughly repulsed by one of the white guards and the remainder of the contingent, numbering more than 200, were voted without difficulty.

No Official Ballots

They marched to the box at the city hall, gave their names and dropped their Foster ticket ballots in the box. In those days there were no official ballots. Each candidate provided his own slip or the voter just wrote out the name he wished.

Meanwhile, the Jemison forces were not idle. Although the Foster supporters got the jump, the Jemison backers corralled some 40 negroes a block from the court-house and voted them solidly the next morning. A group of workmen on the Warrior River marched up River Hill to the tune of a fife and drum corps, to cast their votes for Jemison.

But the die was cast early in the day. By 11 o'clock it could be easily seen that Foster had won. There was no dispute about a vote after it was placed in the box. Election officials permitted all the maneuvering and electioneering at the polls possible before the voting, but once the ballot was placed in the box it became inviolate. No man, regardless of his partisanship or fervor, would think of "counting out" any candidate in city elections of that day. The poll list would have been a difficult matter but the town was so small that almost all voters were known by sight to the election officials.

826 Votes Polled

Despite the small population under 5,000 and the fact that women did not vote, the Foster-Jemison battle polled 826 votes of which Foster received 538 and Jemison 284. The same proportion held for the entire ticket with results by wards as follows: First, Festus Pitts 540, A. S. Van de Graaff 276; second, T. N. Hays 527, G. W. Simpson 284; Third, W. T. McCormick 519, W. B. Edmundson 286; Fourth, John S. Hanly 520, J. B. Hays 283; Fifth, W. L. Herblin 530, B. Friedman 281; Sixth, T. J. Perry 521, Peter Clinton 290.

Issues in this memorable election were many and varied. First the looming depression made the town reluctant to trust itself to more boom-time leadership for which Jemison was so aptly suited. Second, a 10-year administration naturally had accumulated a machine that had a number of opponents, an inevitable expectancy. Third, Jemison was generally understood to have the

spirited support of most of the city liquor interests to which there was even a rising sentiment of opposition. For many years the salo-keepers of the city were leaders in politics, many times serving aldermen. Several of them were prominent in the most progressive and important projects the day.

A fourth and doubly more effective issue against Jemison was the fact that expensive city appropriations had had increases in business license and an unsuccessful effort to tax valuations. Merchants chrank at further license hikes with hard times around the corner. Saloon licenses alone were valued in early 1890 but this had no effect their stand in the election, when they were split 0-2 for Jemison.

To answer his combination of issues, Jemison had a splendid record of progressive leadership in a prosperous period, "reaching city debt and a year-old election machine that looked unbeatable until the fatal light before."

Financial Crisis Looms Mayor Foster was faced with financial problems even before taking the oath of office. On the afternoon of his election, the city of Tuscaloosa was on the verge of defaulting interest on bonds New York City. George Searcy, president of the three-year-old Merchants Bank and city treasurer, informed the mayor-elect of this prospect and offered to wire the money to cover the payments. In the manner Tuscaloosa was saved for a time from the unfortunate

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HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1720 - A French geographer, Guillaume de Lisle, published a map showing a Creek Indian town at the approximate location of present day Tuscaloosa.
- 1816 - White settlers began to move into western Alabama after the territory became the property of the United States in the Treaty of the Trading Horse. Settlement began near what is today the Tuscaloosa-Northport area.
- 1818 - Tuscaloosa County was created by an act of the Alabama Territorial General Assembly.
- 1819 - The Town of Tuscaloosa was incorporated and Alabama was admitted to the Union as a state.
- 1826 - Tuscaloosa became the capital of Alabama and the State Bank was located here.
- 1827 - By legislative action the University of Alabama was chartered and located in Tuscaloosa. It opened in 1831.
- 1865 - Croston's Raiders burned local mills, factories and the University.
- 1871 - Northport was incorporated.
- 1884 - Congress granted the University of Alabama 46,090 acres of public land in reparation for damage during the War Between the States.
- 1887 - The town of Tuscaloosa had two cotton mills, two brick yards, two foundry and machine companies, a yarn mill, a street railroad, a brick and tile company, a cottonseed oil company, a sander factory, and a wool carding plant.

For Official Tour and Pilgrimage Information Contact:

The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society
P.O. Box 1665
Tuscaloosa, AL 35403
(205) 758-2238

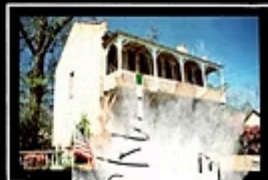


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HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA ALABAMA



*Reflections
of the Past*



TUSCALOOSA-NORTHPORT
and
GREATER TUSCALOOSA COUNTY



MILDRED WARNER HOUSE (Photos This Page) 1

1939 8th Street, Historic American Building Survey, National Register of Historic Places. This historic structure was purchased by the David M. Warner Foundation and restored to its original elegance in 1971. The original ornate stonework dates from 1822. The four-story Georgian section was added in 1832. It is completely furnished with four American antiques from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.



★ OLD TAVERN (Front Photo) 2

Capital Park, National Register of Historic Places, TCFB property. It was built in 1827 and was a center of activity when Tuscaloosa was the capital of Alabama (1820-1845). The structure's style illustrates the French influence in Alabama.



The homes in this brochure are typical of the many varied architectural styles in the Tuscaloosa-Northport area. A number of homes are highlighted during the annual Heritage Week, held in March or April. At other times of the year, tours may be arranged. We invite you to visit anytime.



3

*** STRICKLAND HOUSE**

Opport Park, National Register of Historic Places, TCPS property and headquarters. Built c1820, this house is believed to be the oldest wooden structure in Tuscaloosa County.



4

PRESIDENT'S MANSION

University of Alabama, Historic American Building Survey, National Register of Historic Places. Built in 1836, the mansion is Alabama's most imposing Greek Revival residence.



5

GUILD-VERNER HOUSE

1904 University Boulevard, National Register of Historic Places. The house, constructed in 1872, is Tuscaloosa's oldest brick home. It was restored by the Tuscaloosa Homebuilders Association.



6

CHRISTIAN-HARPER HOUSE

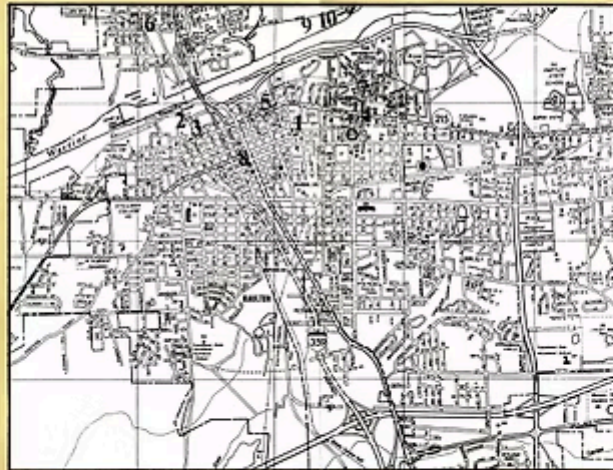
312 Main Avenue, Northport, National Register of Historic Places. This excellent example of Greek Revival architecture was built c1840 with ovenset, hand-made brick.



7

*** GORGAS HOUSE**

Historic District, University of Alabama, Historic American Building Survey, National Register of Historic Places. Completed in 1820, it was the first permanent structure on the campus and originally served as a dining hall. General Josiah Gorgas served as University President in 1879.



8

*** BATTLE-FRIEDMAN HOUSE**

1510 Greenwood Avenue, Historic American Building Survey, National Register of Historic Places, TCPS property. This house constructed in 1835, shows details of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Battle family lived in on display.



9

GAINESVILLE BANK

North River Historic Area, Watermelon Road. This is one of four historic structures in the area. The bank, which issued its own currency in the mid 1800s, was moved from Gainesville, Alabama, where it was constructed in 1835.



10

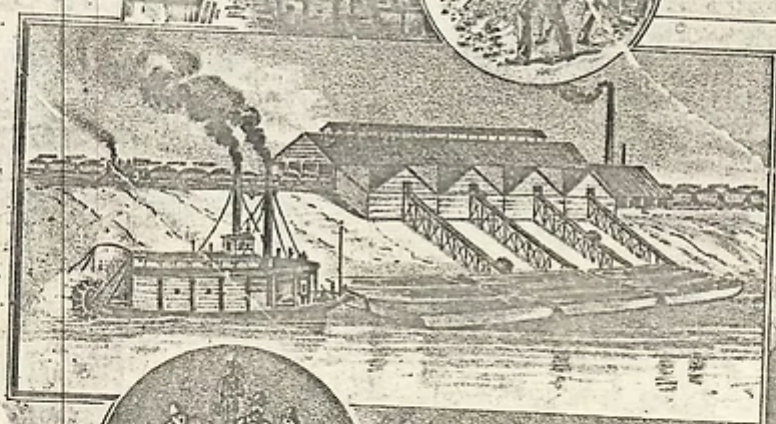
UMBRIA SCHOOLHOUSE

North River Historic Area, Watermelon Road. This is one of four historic structures in the area. The one room plantation schoolhouse was built c1820. It is constructed with hand-woven timbers and weatherboarded with hand-sawn lumber.

* These structures are open daily except Mondays and holidays.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TUSKALOOZA



ALABAMA

Tuscaloosa News

March 22, 1978

81 Mar. 27 - 78

This paper meaningful

By DIANNE LUDLAM
News Staff Writer

Mrs. Alton Vaughan of Columbia, Tenn., has something in her possession which is very meaningful to her and probably would interest a lot of residents in Tuscaloosa County.

Mrs. Vaughan contacted The News recently to tell about a section from an old Tuscaloosa News which has been in her family for many years. The only date Mrs. Vaughan can find on the special edition is the year 1902.

The edition has remained in Mrs. Vaughan's family for such a long time because a picture of Mrs. Vaughan's husband's grandfather is in the paper. According to Mrs. Vaughan, the lower section of the front page features pictures of 166 Alabama Confederate veterans.

"These individual pictures are in oval frames and are beautifully illustrated on the page," she said.

One of the veterans on the page is Rabren Rice. Rice was the father of twin daughters, Annie Laurie and Nellie Gray, who were named after popular songs of the day. One of the daughters, Annie Laurie, married Newton Francis Vaughan of Columbia, the parents of Alton Vaughan. Nellie Gray was the mother of Mrs. Arnold P. Avery of 94 Woodland Hills.

A lover of family history, Mrs. Vaughan takes great care of the old newspaper. She said she keeps the relic on a table under a sheet of glass and despite the paper's age, Mrs. Vaughan said it is in relatively good shape.

Mrs. Vaughan felt that since the 1902 special edition interests her family, it might be interesting to others in and around Tuscaloosa.

Articles included in the paper are Early History of Tuscaloosa, Social Life of Tuscaloosa, The Tuscaloosa Minerals, and pictures and histories of the churches. Reading from the article entitled the Social Life of Tuscaloosa, Mrs. Vaughan said Tuscaloosa is a city of cultured, refined, democratic, and hospitable people.

The paper said that at the time Tuscaloosa was one of the oldest towns in the state and was known for its fine schools, especially the schools for girls. The town was settled by the descendants of Sterling Scotch-Irish and some of Puritan extraction from New England.

According to Mrs. Vaughan, the paper continues that when the University of Alabama opened in 1831 it brought some of the most highly educated men in the state in as citizens, and they contributed to the high standards of the community.

Tuscaloosa was the center of social life of the state when it was the state capital. During this time many large plantation owners moved their families to Tuscaloosa because of the education available here. Many of the homes built during this time by the former plantation owners were still standing, according to the paper.

The special edition of The Tuscaloosa News states that customs change in time. When carriages and horses were the means of transportation there was a great deal of visiting among the women of the community. But, the paper continues, now that the automobile has taken their place "Madame takes long drives" and there are few formal calls.

The paper continues by stating that dancing was very popular in the Tuscaloosa social life especially at University of Alabama commencement. Apparently commencement was a big occasion for the area surrounding Tuscaloosa, with hotels and rooming houses filling up at the time. According to the paper the President's reception was the only evening function which did

not have dancing.

According to an article headlined the Early History of Tuscaloosa, the first settlers proper were here in 1816. They included William Wilson, Jonathan York, Patrick Scott, Josiah Tilly, Pleasant H. Derring, John Barton, John Click, Matthew Click and Levin Powell. Wilson built the first log cabin in Tuscaloosa County and York built the first board shanty.

The first marriages in Tuscaloosa County, which at the time was also composed of Pickens County, occurred between Jonathan York and Josiah Tilly and two daughters of Patrick Scott. The marriage was performed by John Barton the blacksmith.

The paper states that "King Alcohol arrived in the settlement amid great rejoicing. The first barrel of ardent spirits came to the settlement in 1816 in the shape of a barrel of taffy rum. The first egg nog was made to celebrate its arrival in the corner of what in 1902 was Mr. McLester's lot."

The registration of such unimportant events as births was not attended to in the early days of the settlement. According to the paper the first recorded birth was that of Thomas Clements, son of Jacob Clements of Rum Creek. The birth occurred in November, 1816. The second birth was James Madison Watkins who was born Nov. 12, 1817, near Findley's Mill.

Mrs. Vaughan said, "It is a fascinating issue, with names of important officials, featuring Mineral Resources, Early History of Tuscaloosa, Social Life of Tuscaloosa, The Tuscaloosa Minerals, pictures and history of churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, and Christian."

Mrs. Vaughan noted the following advertisers in the 1902 newspaper: Davis-Leach Co., Alston Building, phone 170; Neilson-Smith Shoe Co. (Tuscaloosa's youngest and most progressive shoe store); Charles Black most modern clothing stores, 2310 Broad St., phone 148; and Merchants Bank and Trust Co., four per cent paid on savings accounts.

GRAPHIC

THE LOCAL NEWS DIGEST

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR No. 7 PH: (205) 345-2626 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA — October 26, 1977 1 Section 24 Pages 20 CENTS



Originality key to office

This bright fireplace is one of four in the "Antique Monthly" office. It is in the front office and its mantle holds some of the folk art found throughout the building, a

restored home. The tile on the fireplace is original and other colors used on the fireplaces include green, purple and brown.

For antiques fanciers Restoration a 'natural'

By Laura Crawford

Tuscaloosa is a city of great homes, some of them dating back to the early 1800s.

And many of those still standing have been preserved and/or restored and continue to serve as private homes and in some instances, are utilized by businesses or for offices.

Recently, a stately old home at 2227 7th St. was restored and remodeled to become the headquarters of "Antique Monthly," the locally-published national and international periodical for antique collectors and dealers. Mrs. Gray D. Boone is editor and publisher.

Talky O'Connor, business manager for the newspaper, directed the restoration of the house which was vacant at the time it was purchased for office use. He said the house was built in 1902 by a Dr. Sidney Leach.

"After Dr. Leach, others used this for a home," O'Connor said. "Then it was divided into a duplex. One side of the house was a business and the other side was an apartment."

He described the style of the house as turn-of-the-century cottage. Asked why the decision was made to purchase and restore the old house, O'Connor replied, "We simply needed more office space and room to grow, plus we needed to be close the presses and composing room where the

magazine is made up."

Formerly located at 2015 6th St., the "Antique Monthly" office was now due to the composing room where the magazine was laid out and the presses were in the same building. The new office is located one block over.

O'Connor explained further the reasons for purchasing the home. He said, "We noticed the house was for sale but it was in really bad shape. We decided to buy it and our objective was to make the house into nice workable office space and do it as economically as possible."

An interesting aspect is that all the staff contributed to the restoration plans. "We

all did the planning and drawing," O'Connor said. "We did not have an architect. We haven't found too many things we thought we should have done."

He said that his interest in the restoration stemmed from a lot of time he spent observing the restoration of the Boone's home on 8th Street. And he added that both Mr. and Mrs. Boone made many suggestions about restoration plans for the new office, sharing their knowledge from two year's work on their 8th Street home and two year's work on their log cabin on Lake Tuscaloosa.

The restoration work began in May of this year. See RESTORATION page 17

Start of all
Order them

Note to me
Tanner

THE
CITY OF TUSKALOOSA,

ITS MANY ADVANTAGES AS A MANUFACTURING POINT
AND AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE, THE FACTS
THAT MAKE IT THE

PITTSBURGH OF THE SOUTH.

INCLUDING A PROSPECTUS OF THE

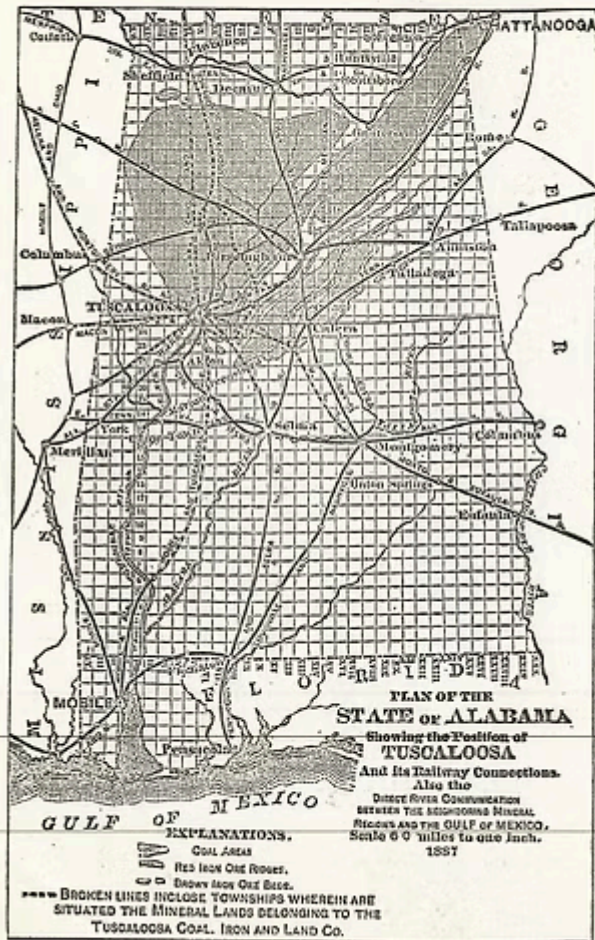
Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron & Land Company,

ORGANIZED JANUARY 15TH, 1887.

TUSKALOOSA, - - ALABAMA,

◆ 1887. ◆

Press of KEATING & Co., Mercantile and General Printers,
130 Walnut street, Cincinnati.



THE CITY OF TUSKALOOSA.

TUSKALOOSA is situated upon a high, level and well-drained plateau at the head of navigation on the Warrior River. It has an abundant supply of the purest water, and the healthfulness of the locality is proverbial. To the south stretches the broad alluvial bottoms of the Warrior River, whose fertile acres yield the finest crops of corn, hay and cotton, while to the north lies the great Warrior coal field, which is now just on the eve of a mighty development.

In fact, the city itself, to use the strong language of Prof. Henry McCalley, Assistant State Geologist of Alabama, in his report upon the Warrior coal field, "Stands on the greatest thickness of coal measures in the known world, and in thickness of coal second only to that of West Virginia."

ITS PRESENT POPULATION, INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

INSIDE of the corporate limits of Tuskaloosa and its immediate suburbs (including the town of Northport, which is immediately across the Warrior River, and is connected with the city by an iron bridge), is a population of at least six thousand souls. A recent school census shows that this population is on a steady increase, and even without any marked industrial awakening it would continue to grow, on account of its fine agricultural surroundings, large commercial territory, and superior educational and social advantages. It has two of the largest and best equipped female colleges in the South: the "Alabama Central Female College," and the "Tuskaloosa Female College." The University High School for boys, in addition to its local patronage, draws a large number of boarders from other points in the State, while as the

seat of the great University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa offers unrivalled facilities to the young men of this and other States. And the graded public schools of this city stand deservedly among the first schools of the Nation.

But it is not alone as an educational centre that Tuscaloosa stands already among the most prominent towns of Alabama; for it already has here and in the near vicinity, two large cotton mills, a rope and yarn mill, and a cotton-seed oil mill in successful operation; and its receipts of cotton range from twelve to seventeen thousand bales per annum; and the erection of a compress here (which is a matter of the near future), will largely increase the amount of cotton handled. There are a number of other industries now in successful operation in Tuscaloosa, such as foundry, sash and blind factory, large brick and tile works, etc., etc.

The fact that Tuscaloosa was once the political capital of Alabama—before the removal of the State government to Montgomery, in 1846—and that it has been since the earliest history of the Commonwealth the educational centre of the State, has drawn to its citizenship men of means and culture, and their taste is seen in the many elegant homes that adorn the city. Many of the most handsome residences are surrounded by spacious grounds carefully laid out and ornamented with great variety of trees and shrubbery. The streets are broad (avenues rather than streets), and most of them shaded by triple rows of the magnificent water-oaks, which have given the place the name of the Druid City. The principal streets are well graded, and the natural drainage of the city is perfect. Tuscaloosa has two newspapers: the *Times* and the *Gazette*; and, in a word, the place has all the elements of agreeable, healthful, cultivated living, with all the undeveloped advantages and possibilities of a frontier-booming town—a condition of affairs not often met with. Her healthfulness and beauty of location and excellent agricultural surroundings, purest free-stone spring and well water, perfect natural drainage into a navigable river running through the corporation, combined with immediate proximity to best quality cooking coal and fire clay (underlying the city), iron ore (in five miles), lime-stone (less than twelve miles), building-stone (less than five miles), and virgin forests of long-leaf yellow pine, oak, poplar, ash, cyprus, cedar, etc., etc., will challenge the world for a rival.

ITS NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

THE inestimable advantages of Tuscaloosa's location will be better understood, perhaps, if we compare the geographical features of the Alabama mineral region with those of another great section of the country where mineral resources and manufacturing are the main interests. It may, in the first place, be broadly stated, that in no section of the United States, or of the world, does there exist a manufacturing city of the first class away from a navigable stream. For the economical transportation of articles of bulk and weight, such as the manufactured articles of iron, mineral ore and coal, a waterway, either as an actual agent of transport, or, as a controller of competition, has been proved by long experience to be a necessity. This necessity has of late been intensified by the passage of what is known as the "Inter-State Commerce Bill," and, indeed, if this legislative enactment is construed according to its apparent intent, it is difficult to see how Alabama iron can reach New York and the Eastern markets with a heavy discrimination against it in freight, except by water, or from points where railroad rates are controlled by water competition.

Tuscaloosa is situated at the head of navigation of the only water outlet to the Alabama mineral field, the Alabama not touching the field at any point, and the Coosa being entirely closed, by obstructions and if we proceed to compare the Alabama mineral field with its great counterpart, that of Pennsylvania, we will find that Tuscaloosa is situated in regard to the former exactly as Pittsburg is to the latter, each being at the head of navigation of the water outlet of its respective section—and if, going further, we compare these two waterways, we will find, strange as it may sound, that the Warrior River *even now* is open to navigation more months in the year than is the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; the period during which the Warrior is open averaging *seven* months, while the Ohio, counting the period of ice closure, which has no place on the Warrior, is not open more than *five*.

In illustration and proof of the above statement, the following letter from the talented and experienced United States Engineer now in charge of the river, Col. H. Harding, will be found of much interest, containing, as it does, in compact and authoritative shape the essential facts of the matter. Col. Harding says, in a communication to the Mayor of Tuscaloosa, dated,

TUSKALOOSA, June 20th, 1886.

Hon. W. C. Jewison, Mayor :

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in complying with the request contained in your note of May 15th, and regret that absence from home should have prevented an earlier response.

In its present condition, the average boating season on the Warrior extends from the middle of November to the middle of June, a period of seven months. The past season (not yet closed, the river now being at 40 feet on the gauge at this place), may be safely stated at 8½ months. Occasionally, as in 1877, we have ten months, and sometimes, on the other hand, not more than six. But, for a fair average, we may take seven months as the duration of the boating stage of not less than six feet, or four feet above low water. Moreover, a boating stage of a week to ten day's duration, very generally occurs from one to three times between June and November.

The width of the Warrior, below Tuskalooza, is from 150 to 400 feet between banks, but where bars occur, the full width is not available for navigation at the lowest boating stage, the channel being confined to chutes of 100 to 125 feet in width at the water line, and not over 40 to 50 feet wide at the 6 feet depth. Hence for a full tow of three barges, (75 feet in width and drawing 6 feet), the river is not at present navigable on a 4-foot stage above low water; an 8-foot stage would be required to give sufficient depth on the bars or width in the chutes.

Perennial navigation below Tuskalooza would require the adoption of the slack-water system, for which the river is well adapted—the slope of the low-water surface being but 4 inches to the mile, but few locks would be required; probably one to every 30 or 40 miles.

From Tuskalooza to Demopolis, 140 miles, a tow on a good stage of water, need not consist of less than 3 barges of the largest size, viz.: 130 x 24, the capacity of the tow with 6 feet draft being 1,500 tons. Such a tow is propelled on the Ohio, by a tug 90 x 20, which (writes a gentleman of large experience in the business) "handles three of the largest barges, landing them in swift current at any time, and in storm, or in case of accident."

From Demopolis to Mobile, 240 miles, the Tombigbee has a width of 250 to 300 feet, and a tow of the size used on the Ohio would be practicable. Probably these three tows from the Warrior would be coupled together at Demopolis, and taken to Mobile by a large-size tow-boat, the three small boats returning up the Warrior with the empties brought up by the large boat.

I have several times estimated from the best data obtainable the probable cost of tonnage from Tuskalooza, and have never found it to be more than 35 cents per ton. The objection to such estimates is, that they lack verification by experience. It is more satisfactory, therefore, to estimate by comparison with similar cases elsewhere. Now the Pittsburg Board of Trade, in a memorial to Congress, in 1877, stated that coal was towed to Louisville, 600 miles, at a cost of 25 cents per ton, and to New Orleans, 1000 miles, for 80 cents per ton. The cost per mile is the same in each case,—4.10 of a mill per mile,—and shows that the cost of transportation, other things being equal, varies as to the distance. The capacity of the tows was stated at 4,000 tons. The gross

expense of running a small tow would not be quite as great as that of a large one, owing to the smaller consumption of fuel, but assuming it to be the same, we would have, as the cost of the Warrior tow (1,500 tons), 1.08 mills per ton per mile, equal to 41 cents from Tuskalooza to Mobile. But by coupling at Demopolis, as suggested above, we would have a tow of 4,500 tons, for 240 miles, at 0.355 of a mill, and the cost per ton would be

140 miles, at 1.08 mills.....	15 cents per ton.
240 " " 3.55 "	8½ " "
Total	23½ " "

If we should be obliged to limit ourselves to two barges, the cost would even then (coupling at Demopolis as before) not exceed 35 cents per ton.

The present facilities afforded by the Warrior, it seems to me, are not fully appreciated or utilized as they might be. A river that gives seven months of uninterrupted navigation, is a boon, that in many places would be gladly accepted, and not treated with neglect because it did not give more.

The Erie Canal is open but eight months in the year, and many of the Northern streams are closed by ice in the winter, yet these channels are thronged with commerce while they can be used.

It may be interesting to compare the navigable season of the Warrior with that of the Ohio, and I accordingly give below a table of columns, of which No. 1 shows from the records of 22 years, the average number of days in each month during which the Ohio, at Pittsburg, had 6 feet and over in its channel.

No. 2 shows the corresponding table for the Warrior, in 1885, and No. 3 the number of days, for the same year, during which a 10 feet depth existed.

I think the year 1885 gives a little better showing for the Warrior than a just average; but I use that year as it happens to be the only full record that I have at hand:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
January.....	18	31	24
February.....	16	28	28
March.....	25	31	22
April.....	26	30	30
May.....	17	25	12
June.....	8	30	28
July.....	5	17	0
August.....	4	0	0
September.....	5	10	2
October.....	5	5	3
November.....	9	30	20
December.....	17	31	21
	155	268	200

From the above it appears that, taking 1885 as a criterion, the Warrior gives more days for towing, even in its present condition, than the Ohio, and that with the contemplated improvements perfected, the towing season will

equal that of the Erie Canal. Of course, perennial navigation will add considerably to the value of the Warrior, and it is not to be doubted that the Government will provide for it when business demands, since the General Government alone can undertake it. The work is as much outside the province of private enterprise, or the State, as would be the building of a postoffice or custom-house, and therefore when the commercial necessities of the community require it will be the duty of the Government to afford the facilities needed.

Very truly yours,

H. HARDING,

U. S. Engineer in Charge.

Not only is this the case, but the Warrior, according to the report of the United States Engineers, can be opened the *entire year*, for the comparatively trifling sum of \$400,000 (and this will, beyond question, be done in the near future), while the Ohio, after the expenditure of millions upon it, has only attained the maximum of five months stated above. Surveys are now being made by the Government in order to formulate a plan for the all-year-round opening of the lower Warrior (below Tuskalooza), and a large sum is available and will be expended this season on the river above, with a view of opening up by water the heart of the Warrior coal fields, through which it runs.

Not only is Tuskalooza thus favored in *having* a water outlet, but she is also favored in the geographical direction of it. Other Southern towns have both mineral facilities and water transportation; Chattanooga, for instance; and Sheffield and Florence; but there is one grand and cardinal distinction between the Tennessee River and the Warrior. The Tennessee leads down into the very focus and fiery-furnace of competition—down the Ohio to meet products. Out of the Tennessee come the cheap irons and coals of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—down the Mississippi, those of Missouri and Illinois. In other words, the Tennessee leads to where iron and coal are both naturally at their cheapest outside the South.

Heavy freights, however, down the Warrior, would go all by water to the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where lie, as yet, the great centers of consumption. In other words, away from the centers of production, and, consequently, to where iron tends to be dearest. And once the Isthmus is opened, as it certainly will be soon, one way or the other, they would have the monopoly of the Pacific coast, against heavy freights shipped say from Pittsburg, across the entire continent by land. Moreover, when

the Isthmus is opened, the commerce of the world will be sucked, so to speak, through the Gulf, and freights to the entire coast of the United States would, by competition, be brought to a minimum, and ballast freights even become common, and carriage from Tuskalooza to New York be brought lower on iron than from Pittsburg, which would constitute a momentous revolution. We turn now from the consideration of this great natural advantage of water outlet which lacking, can by *no human* exertion be supplied, to the subject of those great artificial highways, known as railroads, and will proceed to show what are Tuskalooza's present and prospective advantages in this respect. By turning to the map herewith attached, there will be seen at a glance the present and future railroads running, and to run, into the place. The Alabama Great Southern, the back-bone of the great Queen & Crescent system, we already have. The Tuskalooza Northern, which will cut square through the heart of the great Warrior coal field, developing the company's immense body of coal and timberlands at every step, and connecting us with both the Kansas City and Georgia Pacific roads, is being constructed as fast as it is in the power of man to do it. The branch of the Louisville & Nashville, known as the Mineral Road, has been for years extending itself towards Tuskalooza, and is now lying at wait within only twenty-five miles, with an exceptionally easy country between, and will, beyond all question or doubt, come on as soon as our various improvements are under way, and thus give us parallel and competing lines to the railroad centre at Birmingham. The road to Macon, Miss., will be built before a great while, and will connect us with the great Mobile and Ohio stem, and as a road is to be built from there to Jackson, Miss., will also connect us with the Illinois Central at that place, and with the Mississippi River at Natchez. These are all connections that can, we think, with certainty be counted on as soon to be made.

Besides this, the Tuskalooza Northern, or a connection therewith, will ultimately go on and connect us with the Tennessee at Florence and Sheffield, and a road going south will connect us by an air line with Mobile.

So much for our present and future means of ingress and egress for articles of manufacture and commerce. We will now, as succinctly as possible, consider Tuskalooza's facilities for the production of the one, and the disposal of the other; for the advantages of the place are as great for the establishment of a

commercial and jobbing center, as for the building up of a great manufacturing city.

As to the manufacture of iron, it will give point and meaning to what we wish to say, especially to a Northern ear, to state broadly, that at Tuscaloosa we have all the raw materials, coal, ore and lime-stone as cheap, as accessible and as abundant as at Birmingham. The details and figures showing this fact will be found in the special article on the manufacture of iron and coke at Tuscaloosa. See page 12.

For the manufacture of all articles made from wood our resources and advantages are equally great. On the line of the Tuscaloosa Northern Railroad is an immense body of the finest virgin long-leaf yellow pine, within eight miles of town; the largest body of untouched timber so near a centre of consumption, perhaps, in the State. On the same body of lands are great quantities of hard woods: ash, oak, cedar, gum, beech, etc., suitable to the manufacture of almost everything made from wood; as agricultural implements, furniture, handles, staves, woodenware, etc., etc.

Tuscaloosa's advantages for the manufacture of cotton, considering her proximity to both the cotton and the coal fields which intersect exactly at this point, and the consequent fact that both material and fuel will be at a minimum here, need only to be stated to be recognized.

The facts connected with these various branches of industry are further elaborated in the special article on each, which follow the general sketch of the advantages of Tuscaloosa. We turn now to the commercial capabilities of the place.

South of it stretches what is known as the Great Black Belt of Alabama, one of the finest countries of the world. A great prairie, with soil of bottomless depth and inexhaustible fertility, where cotton is the grand staple, and all other supplies are purchased with the proceeds of this one crop. In other words, it is a never-satiated market, for grain, meat, provisions and supplies of all kinds, as well as for agricultural implements, plows, cultivators, reapers, mowers, wagons, furniture, gin-machinery; in a word, all sorts of manufactured articles of both wood and iron, nine-tenths of which now come from north of the Ohio River, but which should and will be manufactured here, from cheaper material, and with the additional profit of the entire freight from Northern points to this place.



vein only eight miles from Tuskalooza with fine results, producing a coke equal to any in the State. It also owns large bodies of land in the famous Big and Little Basin region, which will furnish to Bessemer its coke, and whose coal has been fully tested by the Bessemer Company.

In fact so abundant are coking coals in the region that, considering the advantages which Tuskalooza will possess for shipment, both by rail and by water, and the facilities which it will thus possess for supplying both the furnace demand of the north Alabama mineral district and the foundry, domestic, and general coke trade of Mobile, New Orleans, Texas—and, when the Isthmus is opened, of the entire Pacific coast for general, and especially for smelting use in the silver and gold money industries tributary to that coast—it seems evident that here is the proper point for the location of a Southern Connellsville, for which the time is evidently ripe.

This question of a center of Southern coke supply is becoming a very important and stringent one. The furnace development of the section is so far in advance of the coke supply that there is already a very serious scarcity which will soon become a famine. The connection which has hitherto existed in Alabama between iron making and coke making is a local and really an unnatural one. Coke making should be made a business of itself, and there does not exist a finer opportunity for the development of an immense industry than is offered, in Tuskalooza in the manufacture of coke.

All the materials for the manufacture of iron are thus to be had at Tuskalooza as cheap and accessible as at Birmingham or any point in the State. In net addition to this it has the finest natural drainage, abundance of free water, (this costs one of the Birmingham furnaces \$20 per day) and, most important of all, a water outlet for heavy freights.

Nowhere in the world does there exist a first-class manufacturing city away from a navigable river. Universal experience has shown that as an actual avenue of transport, or as a controller of competition, a water outlet is necessary to a manufacturing point shipping heavy freights. Tuskalooza has a river which is now open seven or eight months in the year, or a longer time than the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, which river is under survey by the Government to be opened all year. This power affords all water transportation to the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, and as soon as the Isthmus is

WARRIOR COAL FIELDS, NEAR TUSKALOOSA, ON WARRIOR RIVER. SEAM $5\frac{1}{2}$ FEET THICK.



All that we have said in regard to the Alabama cotton belt applies with equal force to the region of the Mississippi lying west of us, and with which we will be connected by the Macon Road.

Now over the Kansas City and over the A. G. S. R. R. will come to us the cheap grain, meat and supplies of Kansas, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois, to supply the demands of this great agricultural region. Our river opens it up to us from end to end, and a road to Mobile will pass directly through it. Under the present system of Southern agriculture, the point furnishing the supplies to make the cotton, controls the sale and secures the handling of it, and the volume of trade thus centered here necessarily must be immense.

Possessing then such a combination of advantages, we cannot but feel that the future of the place is assured, and that the Tuskalooosa of the future will in no great space of time, be one great pulsing heart of manufacture and-commerce, into which will pour the breadstuffs of the West and the cotton of the South, for grateful interchange, and out from which will stream down the Warrior the accumulated wealth of untold ages in the shape of all manufactured articles of iron, wood and cotton, and piled up barges of coal in unending flow to the ocean outlet at Mobile, to be taken on all the winds and tides to all ports on the American coast, while in ceaseless, shuttle-like play, back and forth over her radiating roads, her never-resting trains will distribute her natural and manufactured products to all points of the interior of our great continent. This may sound like extravagance, but we are convinced that it lacks only time to be fact instead of prophecy. Tuskalooosa and Mobile are destined by nature to be the two largest cities of Alabama.

In the following pages we add to the foregoing general statement of the surroundings of the place a separate and succinct summary of the various advantages which would be enjoyed by particular lines of industry located here. This arrangement will of course involve some repetition, but will, we think, from a business point of view, be found satisfactory.

ADVANTAGES OF TUSKALOOSA AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND COKE.

THE advantages of the place in this respect can be very succinctly and convincingly stated. Tuskalooosa has all the raw materials for iron making as cheap and accessible as any place in

the State. The Red Mountain ores of Birmingham extend down the A. G. S. R. R., unbroken to within 17 miles of Tuskalooosa.

There is already developed on the lands of the Tuskalooosa Coal, Iron and Land Company, immediately on the line of the A. G. S. R. R., a vein of fine, soft Red Ore, 16 feet thick, which on a strictly business analysis of the entire face of the vein shows 47 per cent. of metallic Iron and only 126 of phosphorus. In the immediate vicinity of this opening is a very large deposit of fine limestone, assaying 95 per cent. pure Carbonate of Lime. Within 5 miles of town are large deposits of fine Brown Ore. On the L. & N. Mineral R. R., which will unquestionably come into Tuskalooosa in a short time, the iron ore comes down unbroken from Birmingham to below Woodstock, or within about 20 miles, in inexhaustible profusion, both red and brown.

As to coke, the situation is, if possible, even more favorable. According to the opinion of the best posted geologists, the famous Pratt vein, which is Birmingham's coke source, actually underlies the town. The general character of the coal of the county is set forth in the following extracts from the last report of the State Geologist:

The Coal Measures of this county are believed to be thicker than in any other part of the Warrior field, or in any other field of the known world.

There are in these measures some fifty-three seams of coal, which vary in thickness from about two inches to fourteen feet, and which have an aggregate thickness of about 125 feet of pure coal. Of these fifty-three coal seams, twenty-five are of workable thickness, or contain eighteen inches and over of pure coal. Of these twenty-five seams, fourteen have two feet six inches and over of coal; of these fourteen seams, nine have over four feet of coal; and of these nine seams, three have more than six feet in thickness of coal.

Among these coals are to be found, seemingly, almost every variety of bituminous coal; some of them are bright and hard, and are well adapted to handling and stocking, while others are of a duller color and are of a friable and crumbly nature; some of them seem to be especially fitted for coking and blacksmithing purposes, while others might be called steam or heating coals, and others still gas coals.

Much of this coal, however, stands weathering finely, for frequently around the old pits there are piles of lumpy coal that have been lying out in the weather for from thirty to forty years. The Warrior coal field has inexhaustible quarries of the best of building and paving stones, and the greatest quantity of as fine timber as can be found anywhere.—*State Geological Report, 1886, Tuskalooosa County.*

The Tuskalooosa Coal, Iron and Land Company owns lands all over the section referred to, and has already tested a thick

opened, to the Pacific coast. Iron can be carried to Mobile all down stream for 25 cents per ton. It can be carried to New York or Boston for \$2 from Mobile, in all say \$2.25. It costs now overland to these points perhaps four times this amount. In addition, when the Isthmus opens, the shipping of the world will pass through the Gulf and ballast freights to all points will become common.

In a word, Tuscaloosa, with all other advantages enjoyed by any other place in the State, and the *addition* of this water way, which renders her independent of all Inter-State Commerce Bills and railroad pooling, is certainly superior to them in natural advantages for the manufacture of iron, coke, and the mining of coal.

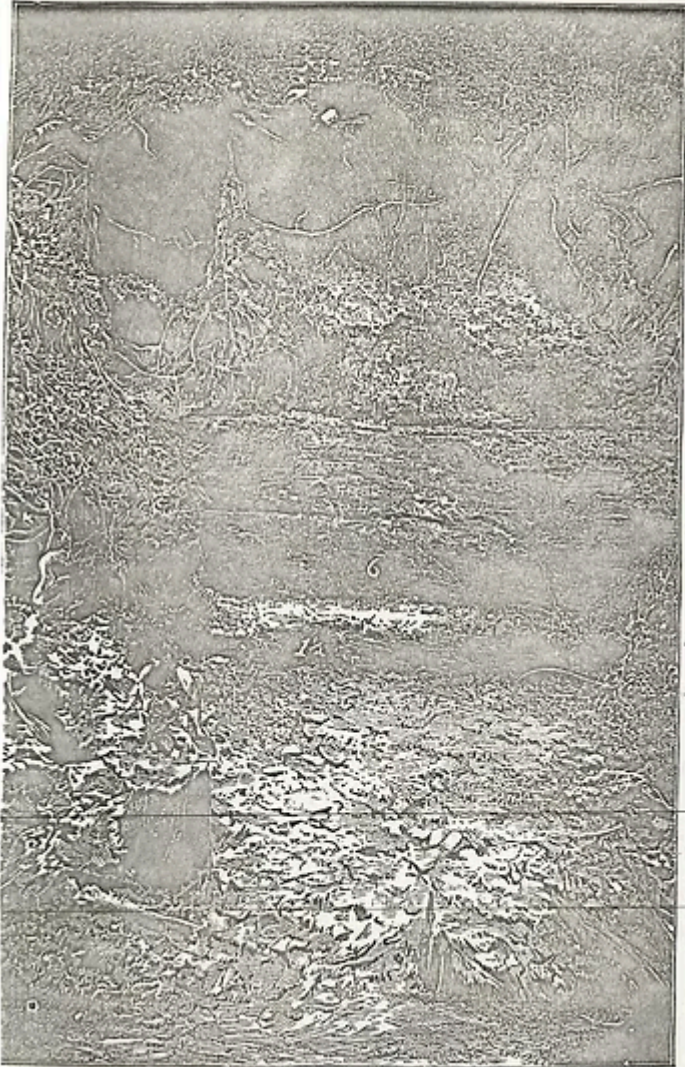
AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS.

TUSKALOOSA'S advantages for this branch of manufacture can be very clearly and convincingly stated. The cotton, in the first place, is at her very door. She is on the head waters of the Black Warrior River, and the Warrior River bottom is one of the finest cotton producing sections in the South. Coal will be cheaper here, perhaps, than at any other point in the South. The reasons why this will be so, are shown in the extracts from the report of the State Geologist. Labor is also cheap, and thus, all factors entering into the cost of production are, at Tuscaloosa, at a minimum.

The A. G. S. Railroad, by its extensive Texas connections, gives fine entry into that immense market, and also runs through north to Cincinnati and also south to New Orleans.

The river is a competing avenue to the same region, and will offer a route to the Pacific coast, and to the great China market, when the Isthmus is opened, which would guarantee cheaper freights on cotton goods shipped all-water from Tuscaloosa to these points than could possibly be obtained by the same goods shipped by land across the entire width of the continent from New England or other interior points.

In addition, the extension of the branch of the L. & N. Railroad, known as the "Mineral Road," to Tuscaloosa, is only a matter of a short time, and a road (The Tuscaloosa Northern), which runs north through the lands of the Company to the Georgia Pacific and Kansas City roads, is now under construction. A road has been surveyed from Tuscaloosa west to Macon, Mississippi, which



will connect us both with the finest cotton fields of Mississippi and with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by a road which will be built from Macon to Jackson, Miss., with the Mississippi River at Natchez, making thus an outlet for cotton goods in all directions.

Tuskaloosa has the evidence of her adaptation to the cotton cloth manufacturing, in two flourishing cotton mills, long since established and in successful operation; one on the river bank at Tuskaloosa and one a short distance up the A. G. S. Railroad, at Cottondale. Both these mills have run continuously through the duller times, and are of the most money-making establishments in the country.

AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

THE Clays all around the place are most especially adapted to brick-making. The public buildings, of which there are so many about the place, have been built of brick made at Tuskaloosa.

A large brick-making establishment recently established here (The Tuskaloosa Brick and Tile Company), are making a beautiful pressed brick which they are shipping in large quantities to Bessemer, Birmingham, and other points on the A. G. S. R. R. So fine is the clay that this company is making arrangements to manufacture an oiled pressed brick for fine facing work. In addition to this fine material for common brick, immediately adjacent to the town, and on the railroad, are large deposits of a superior quality of fire-clay, finely adapted to the manufacture of coke-oven brick, drain tile, sewer-pipe and jug ware. It has been already largely used for the last-named purpose. The common brick material overlies, in many localities, the fire-clay, so that both materials would be upon the same ground, and no labor lost in handling either. These facts, in view of the enormously increasing demand for coke in the State, which will necessitate the immediate erection of thousands of coke ovens, are of great importance. The demand for brick of all sorts is already very great, and far in excess of the supply, and profits calculated on the cost of making brick at Tuskaloosa are very large.

The Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company has, immediately upon the railroad, large bodies of this clay land, and is

prepared to make favorable arrangements with parties meaning business in this connection.

There is every reason why Tuskaloosa should become an immense Brick and Tile center.

AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, AND FARM APPLIANCES GENERALLY.

TUSKALOOSA is situated on the northern edge of the great "Black Belt," one of the greatest cotton and corn-producing regions in the South, and lies at the head of navigation on the Warrior river, which flows into the Tombigbee, and in connection with this last river, bisects and opens up to her this entire region. She will shortly be connected by a road running from Tuskaloosa to Macon, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio, with a similar region in Mississippi. Both these sections of country are almost exclusively agricultural, and both are finely adapted, (being level prairie and devoid of rocks) to the use of labor-saving machinery; and as a matter of fact, are using to an increasing extent every year, buggy-plows, cultivators, reapers, mowers, corn and cotton-planters, besides, of course, an immense amount of the ordinary plows and farm utensils. All or nearly all of these things come as yet from north of the Ohio river, being made of higher-priced iron than the South affords, and coming to the market loaded with a heavy freight rate. At Tuskaloosa iron and coal will be at their cheapest, and on the lands of the company north of town, which will be opened up by the Tuskaloosa Northern Railroad, are the greatest profusion of white ash, hickory, white oak, red oak, and all hard woods necessary in the manufacture of the implements and machines mentioned. The saving in freight would be a net addition of profit over the Northern-made article.

In addition to the extensive territory immediately accessible from the city, the wide-spreading Texas connections of the A. G. S. R. R., bring that immense and ever-growing market in easy reach. The Warrior River, by way of Mobile, affords another and competing route to this territory. When the Isthmus is opened, as it doubtless will be by one or other of the plans contemplated, all heavy machinery should go by this all-water route to the Pacific coast at a cheaper freight, than by any other possible way.

QUANTITIES PRODUCED.

River bottom lands will produce, on an average, 35 bushels of corn to the acre. Some bottom lands will make as much as 80 bushels, some lands $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bales cotton; 20 to 35 bushels oats; 15 to 25 bushels rye; 2 to 3 tons natural grasses, (hay); 2 to 5 tons seeded grasses (hay).

Upland lands, of course, produce less, unless manured, but when this is done, and the land properly treated, will produce as much as the other.

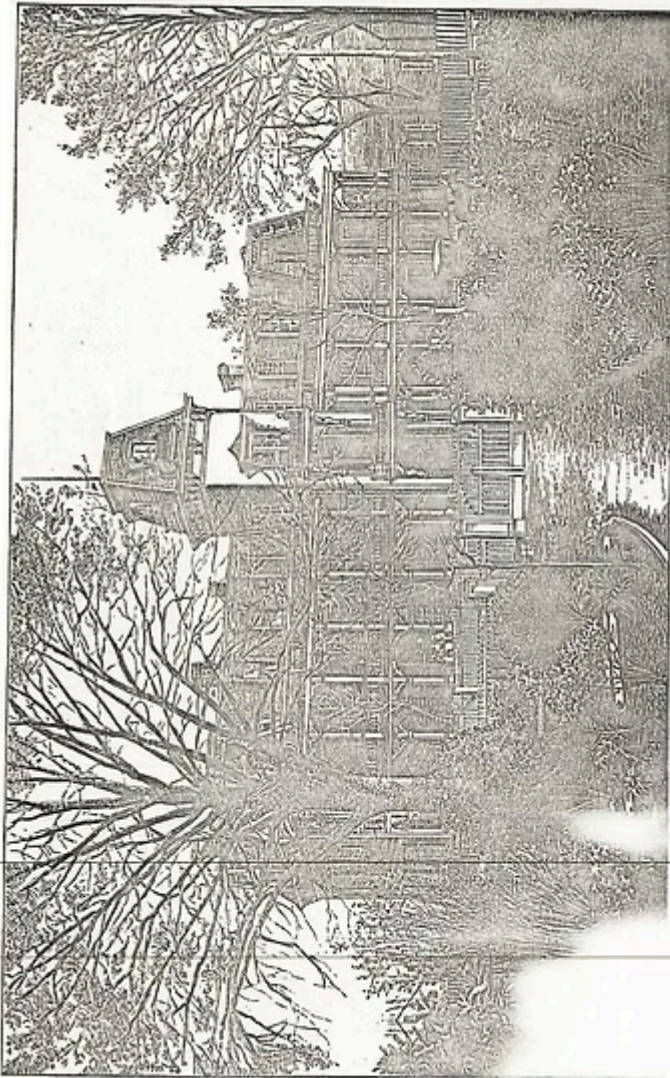
PRICES OF LAND

at present, range as follows: Good river lands from 3 to 5 miles from town, from \$5 to \$20. Good upland lands from \$3 to \$15. Large bodies of good farming land at a distance of over 5 miles and less than 20 miles could be procured, for from \$2 to \$10. Rights to agricultural use of lands in the Warrior coal fields, finely adapted to fruit culture, could be gotten for nominal prices.

It may be asked, if the above statements are correct, why so little grain, hay, etc., comparatively, is raised in this section? For this reason, we will proceed to state to the best of our judgment, it is that the adaptability of the country to the raising of these crops is only beginning to be appreciated, and, consequently, the mercantile system of the country has not adapted itself to the changed condition. The merchants of the South, as a rule, have been accustomed to handle cotton alone, and, consequently, their capital all being employed in this way, their attention and knowledge being entirely directed to this question, they devoted no part of their energies to the handling of other articles, consequently, the active farmer who is, as a rule, compelled to depend upon advances from the merchants to carry on his business, can not obtain this advance upon his corn and hay crops, and can not depend with any certainty upon selling upon them. The production is limited by the extent of the home market. This, however, is an entirely unnatural and necessary temporary state of affairs, as will be seen by the following list of facts:

Certain kinds of hay grown in this section will produce three crops a season and at least three tons per acre. This hay is perennial: Once a stand is had, it needs no further attention except an occasional breaking. The cost of cutting and baling will be about \$1 per ton, and the hay is worth now in New Orleans and other markets \$16 per ton, or a profit on the average

TUSKALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE AND PARK.



This outlet to water to Mobile, coupled with the cheapness of the material, makes Tuskalooza an especially fine point for the manufacture of farming machinery for shipment not only to all points in the United States, but to South America, and with the Isthmus opened to China, Japan, and the East in general, as well as to its large immediately surrounding territory.

Manufacturers already having a trade in this section, would certainly find it greatly to their advantage to establish branch factories here, where material of all kinds is cheaper than at home, and where the freight saved would be an additional profit, and where they would, by such a step, forestall certain future local competition. We commend these points especially to consideration.

The Tuskalooza Coal, Iron and Land Company stands prepared to offer every reasonable encouragement and assistance to parties wishing to enter on the manufacture of such articles as are mentioned in this circular, and solicits correspondence, and will welcome visits of inspection from such parties.

AS A POINT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE, WOODENWARE, ETC.

ABOVE Tuskalooza, on the lands of the Tuskalooza Coal, Iron and Land Company, on the line of the Tuskalooza Northern Railroad, are large bodies of fine red cedar, poplar, long-leaf yellow pine, white ash, black-gum, curl pine, beech, hickory, white and other oaks and other woods adapted to the above uses. The value of the red cedar for buckets, churns and all sorts of wooden-ware, is a matter of course and needs no comment; so with the poplar and ash and oak. The three last are finely adapted to furniture-making. The curl pine makes a graining unsurpassed, far superior to the oak. The black-gum makes a fine imitation walnut, and is to be had in great quantities. The poplar is also in large quantities and very fine, as is also the white-oak and ash. The nearest furniture factory of any size is, we believe, at Chattanooga, and the nearest wooden-ware manufacturing establishment at Nashville. Thus the supply of material is abundant and very cheap, and the trade territory very large. The freight saved would be a handsome additional profit over more distant manufacturing.

We only ask an investigation of our claims from parties look-



ing to the establishment of such enterprises in the South. We would also like to direct the attention of those in these lines of manufacture now contemplating a change of situation, to the great opening offered by the large territory surrounding Tuska- loosa which draws its supplies from a distance at a heavy cost for freight, and at the same time, to this abundance of cheap material lying ready to be worked to supply their wants at home.

The Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company stands pre- pared to offer every reasonable encouragement and assistance to parties wishing to enter on the manufacture of such articles as are mentioned in this circular, and solicits correspondence, and will welcome visits of inspection from such parties.

FARMING ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY AROUND TUSKALOOSA.

THE farming lands around Tuskaloosa are divided into three general classes. 1st, the bottom lands along the Warrior River, which are among the richest in the State, producing from forty to sixty bushels of corn, and from a half to a bale of cotton, and two to four tons of hay, cut three times per season. These lands are subject to malaria, but are handled as follows: At some distance back from the river, a second tier of lands comes in, locally called the second bottom. These, though quite fertile, are higher, of thinner soil than the other, and quite healthy. Upon this tier the resident owner lives in health and goes down into the bottom only during the day to work, returning at night to sleep on the dry and salubrious uplands.

The second tier, though not so luxuriantly fertile as the lower one, is excellent land and is of great extent and suitable for all sorts of grain; corn, oats, wheat, etc., as well as cotton. Back of this comes the true upland table-land, upon which the city of Tuskaloosa is situated. This is healthful, well watered, just rolling enough for good drainage, and although the soil is thinner than that of the other two regions, this portion of the country is finely adapted for all sorts of truck farming and fruit growing. It responds generously to manures, which is retained on account of its level character and good clay foundation, and grows grapes, peaches, melons, and berries to perfection, and brings them forward early. It also makes, with manures, fine cotton and corn. Here, then, are all varieties of soil. The strong black river bottom for

heavy crops of corn, cotton and hay. The medium soil of the second bottom, almost as productive as the other and affording healthful residence, and the thinner sandy loam for market, garden and early fruits. With all this is a climate where an inch of ice is a great rarity, and stock can go unhoused the winter long; and where the farming season begins in February and does not end until November, and as many as three crops, properly selected, can be raised in a single year.

The region is finely adapted to stock raising. It was formerly deficient in natural grasses, but a singular circumstance has occurred which has entirely changed the situation in this respect. A variety of the clover family, known as Lespedeza, or Japanese clover a hardy perennial, has, since the war, silently and almost unperceived, overspread the entire region. Whence it came no one knows, but its beneficent presence is now everywhere making the vast "range" of the country capable of supporting great quantities of cattle almost the entire season.

In the midst of this region a vast manufacturing development is just now beginning, which will afford a never-satiated market, in its hosts of consuming artisans and laborers, for the products of all these coming farms, truck gardens, orchards and vineyards, while the railroad connections, brought about by this develop- ment, will bear off to the early Northern markets, any surplus of production which may occur.

Let all who wish to make their living by farming, where they can economize in clothing, in fuel, in cattle feed, and live in health and comfort the year round, away from blizzards, and snow, and all winter discomforts, investigate for themselves, the claims of the country around Tuskaloosa, the coming Pittsburg of the South.

These lands are adapted to raising corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice, in fact, all sorts of grain crops and cotton of course. Also, all sort of root crops, turnips, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. Peas, hay, natural and seeded grasses, such as Hungarian, Bermuda, Johnson, Millet, Clover, and Crabb grass, which is a natural grass, and also two other valuable natural grasses, which are known by local names.

Also grapes, peaches, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, straw- berries, raspberries, blackberries in profusion, without cultivation, also dewberries and huckleberries; in a word, almost all sorts of small fruits, and melons. Almost everything grown in the temper- ate and south temperate zones does well around Tuskaloosa.

land of this section, handled intelligently, will not cost over twenty-five cents per bushel to raise and deliver at Tuscaloosa for adjoining territory. This corn in the home market sells at sixty-five cents the year round, worth now in Mobile and New Orleans fifty-five cents.

This state of affairs opens up to the enterprising farmer, used to raising grain and hay, and to the factor or merchant who will turn his attention to handling it, a splendid opportunity. When this is done it is only a question of a short time until the raising of these crops, and of poultry, bacon, etc., to which the same chain of reasoning applies, will be more profitable than cotton, and Tuscaloosa and similar regions in the South will be the producing and shipping points for the bulk of the feed supplies required by the manufacturing district so rapidly developing, besides shipping a great deal to foreign ports. All that we ask in this connection is investigation.

AS A STOCK-RAISING, DAIRY-FARMING AND MEAT-CURING POINT.

IN opening this article we would first refer the reader to the article in this pamphlet of the farming advantages of the country surrounding Tuscaloosa. He will find, on reading this, that large tracts of the country immediately adjacent to the town and immense bodies tributary thereto, are as finely adapted to raising corn, hay and forage of various sorts, as the prairie lands of Illinois or Kansas; that its open range is fine natural pasturage and mast, and that the winters are so mild and open that ordinary stock needs no housing and almost no attention during the winter.

These conditions for the economical raising of all kinds of stock—cattle, sheep, mules, horses, and hogs—exist at the intersection of two large sections of country which for different reasons, buy from abroad the bulk of their meat and daily supplies. North and northeast lies the rapidly developing mineral and manufacturing section of the State known so well to all the world. This, as a manufacturing district, and as being in addition a barren and unproductive district agriculturally, is a great and constantly-increasing market for meats and dairy products, draught stock and cattle which it now imports from the North and West. To the south is the famous "Black Belt," the great cotton raising section of the State, while to the west is a similar region in Mississippi.

These, on account of their exclusive devotion to cotton raising, also import their meats and live stock. There is no reason why the mules, horses and cattle imported into these sections from Tennessee and Kentucky should not be raised around Tuscaloosa and sold at the same profit which the stock raisers of those States realize, with the difference of freight added, nor why the pork they use should not be raised on the corn of the Warrior river bottoms, and packed and cured in a Tuscaloosa packing house, with the same additional profit.

In addition there is growing up a large export trade in live hogs to Mexico and South America from the port of New Orleans with which we are in direct connection, by the A. G. S. R. R., in which we should share.

With as cheap feed as other points, and the additional advantage of mild winters, this locality should be a large exporter of meats, live stock and dairy products.

The Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company stands prepared to offer every reasonable encouragement and assistance to parties wishing to embark in any of the industries mentioned above, and solicits correspondence and will welcome visits of inspection from such parties.

AS A JOBBING AND RETAIL MERCANTILE CENTER.

THE trade of Tuscaloosa, in view of the coming development of the place, may be divided into four classes: 1st, the jobbing trade; 2d, the retail trade with the farming class; 3d, the retail trade with the manufacturing class; 4th, the export trade. We will treat them in the order named.

The place lies at the head of navigation of a stream which, in connection with the main stream into which it flows (the Tombigbee river), cuts clear through the famous Black Belt, the great agricultural region of the State, and one of the finest cotton-producing sections of the South; and a railroad has already been surveyed and will soon be built, from Tuscaloosa to Macon, Miss., connecting this city with a similar city in that State. The trading territory of the town at this time extends, also, fifty-five miles up the A. G. S. R., in the direction of Birmingham, and a considerably further distance in the direction of the Indian. Throughout the cotton belt are small towns and country cross-road stores, and as it is the peculiarity of this section

to buy the bulk of their supplies of all kinds, the trade of this region is very large in proportion to its resources and population.

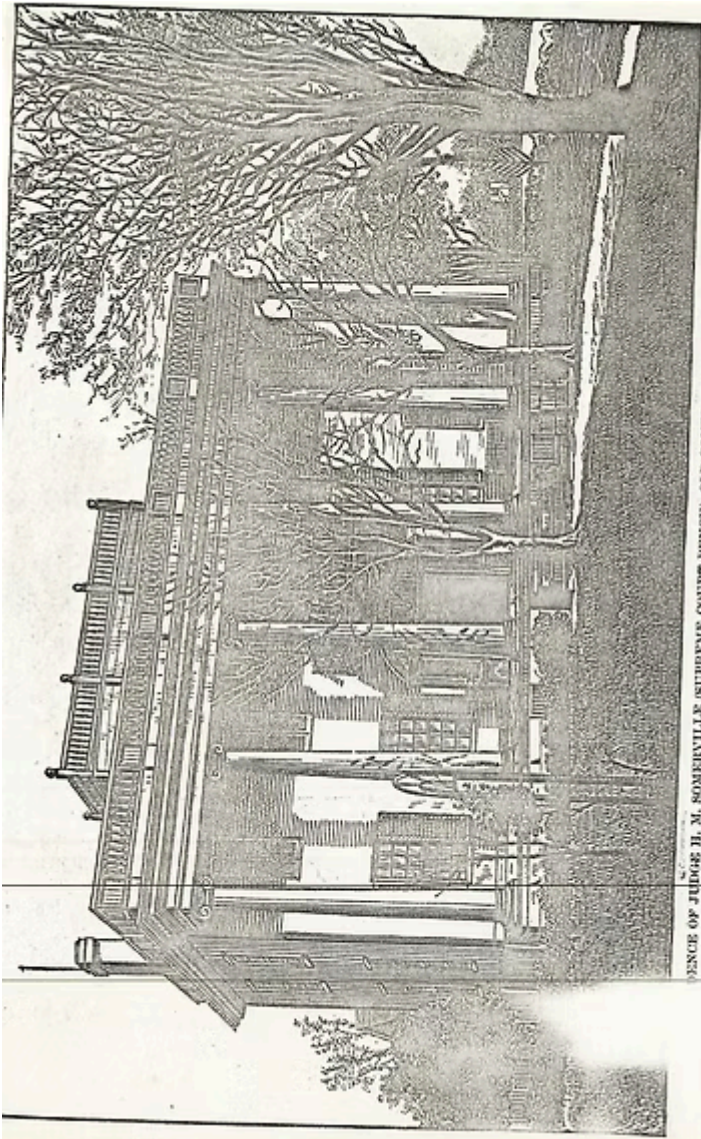
To supply this demand the railroad connections of the city, present and future, are most aptly adapted. The Queen and Crescent line, which we already have, connects us directly with the great meat and grain producing sections of Ohio and Illinois. The Tuscaloosa Northern, cutting the Kansas City route, will bring to us the even cheaper bread-stuffs and meats of Kansas, Missouri, and the great trans-Mississippi food-producing States. Under the present condition of Southern agriculture, the point which can furnish the supplies most cheaply, controls the handling of the cotton—the money crop of the section. A Cotton Compress, which will shortly be erected in Tuscaloosa, will further largely increase the cotton receipts. In fact, the want of this has been the only reason that the receipts of cotton at Tuscaloosa have not been at least three times their present amount. The laws of the State in regard to mortgage liens and garnishments, are framed in the interest of the merchant and the creditor generally, and this circumstance renders trade very safe for the seller, both jobber and retailer, and, coupled with the general fact that the consumer is compelled to buy on long time, makes the prices realized for goods high, and, consequently, the business very lucrative.

2nd. The retail trade of Tuscaloosa with the surrounding farming population is quite considerable, and is governed by the same conditions in regard to safe dealings and large profits stated in connection with the jobbing trade. In addition to the country trade, the public institutions located at and near the town, consisting of the State Insane Asylum and University of Alabama, furnish a consuming population of over 1500 in addition to the population of the town proper.

3d. The whole purport of the present movement in Tuscaloosa is to establish there a large manufacturing population. This class is, as a rule, a spendthrift class. Their wages will average twice those of the same number of farmers, and are nearly all spent from week to week. The building, hardware and supply trade, will be necessarily greatly stimulated by the building up of the place. The present mercantile plant of the town, if we may use such an expression, is only sufficient to the present demand of the town, and any increase of manufacturing (which is a certainty) will immediately call for a large increase of the mercantile facilities of the place.

4th. The increase of the cotton export which will result from the establishment of the compress, and the addition to the railroad connections of the place, has already been alluded to. There is, however, a branch of export business which is yet undeveloped, but which possesses great possibilities. This is the fruit and early vegetable export trade. The country around Tuscaloosa is finely adapted to the early raising of all kinds of small fruits, vegetables, grapes, pears, etc., which could be shipped North from Tuscaloosa at great profit.

In addition to this, the opportunity is opened at Tuscaloosa for the building up of a large export grain and hay trade. As a hay country, the region tributary to Tuscaloosa is unsurpassed, and certain kinds of hay—Johnson grass, for instance—will make as many as three crops a season, and producing on good bottom lands at least three tons per acre. This hay is perennial. Once a stand is had, it needs no further attention except an occasional breaking up. The cost of cutting and baling will not exceed \$4 per ton. This hay is worth now, in New Orleans and Mobile markets, \$16 per ton. This is only one of many sorts of hay to which the soil is adapted; in fact, when land is thrown out, a simple breaking up will cause the growth of a heavy stand of Crab grass, Lespedeza and other native grasses which will cut from three-fourths to one-and-a-half tons per acre. Corn, on the average land of the country, handled intelligently, will not cost over twenty-five cents per bushel to raise and deliver at Tuscaloosa from the adjoining territory. This corn, in the home market, sells at an average of sixty-five cents per bushel the year round and is worth now in New Orleans and Mobile fifty-five cents. The only reason that this grain and hay is not exported largely, is that the merchants have devoted their entire attention and capital to the handling of cotton. There being thus no organized system, the farmer can not realize with any certainty upon this branch of his crop, although the margin on these articles is very much greater than on cotton. This is not only the case in regard to these staple crops, but applies, as is alluded to above, to the fruit crop; also to poultry, eggs, bacon and vegetables. In a word, the situation is this: The country around is adapted as well to the raising of these articles as to cotton, while the mercantile organization is adapted to the handling of cotton. This affords the opening alluded to, which is certainly an unquestionable one.



SCENIC VIEW OF JUDGE H. M. SOMEVILLE (SUPREME COURT BENCH), OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

THE TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON AND LAND CO.

TO STIMULATE the development of all these advantages, whose full extent we have, in the foregoing pages, very inadequately set forth, and, of course, to profit thereby, **THE TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON, AND LAND COMPANY**, of Tuskalooosa, Alabama, was formed, and in the following way:

ITS ORGANIZATION.

On the 7th day of January, 1887, a party of some twenty-five citizens of Tuskalooosa, all of whom were owners of lands lying in and around the city of Tuskalooosa, met at the Washington Hotel and decided to organize a company, with the main object of developing their lands. At that meeting a committee of three of the number present was appointed by ballot to report upon the value of the lands to an adjourned meeting, with the understanding that if any person should be dissatisfied with the valuation placed upon his lands by this committee, he could appeal to a disinterested board of arbitration, the decision of which should be final. It was further decided that books of subscription to the stock of the proposed company be opened, and that persons not owning lands should be invited to join in the enterprise with their money, it being the spirit and sense of the meeting that the lands should be put into the Company, as near as might be, at their actual cash value.—Immediately a subscription was raised of \$1,000,000 in cash and in lands at the valuation fixed by the committee heretofore mentioned. On the 15th day of January, 1887, the stockholders met in the rooms of the Oak City Club and organized **THE TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON, AND LAND COMPANY**, under a charter obtained from the Probate Judge of Tuskalooosa County, under the general incorporation laws of Alabama. Subsequently their charter was con-

firm and amended by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved February 26th, 1887, entitled "An Act to Confirm the Incorporation and Organization of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company, and to Define and Declare the Powers of said Company." At the meeting of the stockholders just mentioned, the following Directors were elected: W. C. Jemison, B. Friedman, G. A. Searcy, W. G. Cochrane, and J. J. Harris, of Tuscaloosa; J. W. Castleman, of Brierfield; Robert Jemison, of Birmingham, and H. H. Peek, of Cincinnati. At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the following officers were elected: W. C. Jemison, President; B. Friedman, Vice-President; G. A. Searcy, Treasurer; and J. W. Castleman, Secretary.

LANDS OF THE COMPANY.

THE suburban lands owned by the Company amount to about Four Thousand Six Hundred (4,600) acres, giving ample frontage on the Warrior River and on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and almost entirely belting the present city of Tuscaloosa. As will be seen by accompanying maps, a large part of these lands lie between the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and the river, having one and one-half miles frontage on the railroad and about the same on the river, and, so far as railroad and river facilities are concerned, its lots are more valuable than any in the present corporate limits of the city. In addition to its magnificent body of suburban lands, the Directors of the Company purchased for it, at the rate of ten dollars per acre, about forty-three thousand acres of coal and iron lands, which are believed to be as valuable as any in Alabama. This purchase makes the total average cost to the Company for its lands, mineral and suburban, about sixteen dollars (\$16.00) per acre.

Competent experts have recently unearthed a vein of red hematite on the Company's land, near Vance's Station, on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, which is over sixteen feet thick, and which shows by actual working business analysis nearly fifty per cent. of iron. This is believed to be one of the most valuable deposits of iron ore in Alabama, and the ease with which it can be mined and its convenience of location—being right along the railroad—make its discovery of the greatest importance in the future development of Tuscaloosa's iron interests. This iron land

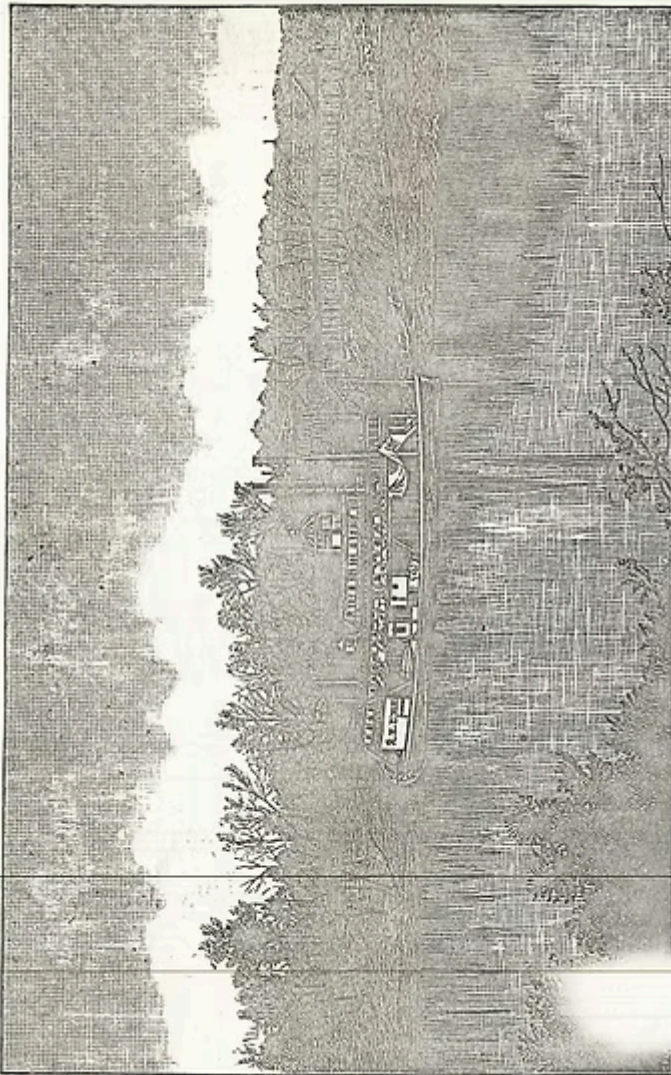
is a part of the forty-three thousand acres purchased by the Company at \$10 per acre; but the great bulk of these lands lie in the Warrior Coal Fields, and afford the greatest abundance and variety of coals, long-leaf yellow pine and other timbers. The coal property and timber lands of the Company, when developed by a railroad from Tuscaloosa to a junction with the Georgia Pacific and Kansas City railroads in Walker county, will probably be the most valuable property of the kind in Alabama.

PURPOSES OF THE COMPANY.

THE principal object in the organization of THE TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON, AND LAND COMPANY was to develop the valuable lands owned by the Company in and around the city of Tuscaloosa, by mapping thereon an addition to the present city, and inducing the location on or near these lands of all manner of industrial enterprises. In furtherance of this main object, the Company purchased the mineral lands, before mentioned, in order that they might be able to offer to manufacturers cheap fuel in the greatest abundance. To accomplish this last object the Company has effected an arrangement with the Tuscaloosa Northern Railroad Company, by which the building of this road is secured. It will extend from Tuscaloosa northward through the heart of the Warrior Coal Field, and of the Company's coal and timber lands to the Georgia Pacific Railroad, developing the Company's property and assuring to all industries an abundant supply of cheap fuel. The Company's coal and timber lands will be reached on this line in eight or ten miles. When this road is completed it is believed that no other point in the State will be able to furnish coal as cheap as Tuscaloosa. The Company is in a position to foster successfully the manufacture of pig iron, from the fact that it owns a supply of both red and brown ores at convenient distances from Tuscaloosa, and, in addition, exhaustless veins of coal, the coking qualities of which have been thoroughly demonstrated. It is the purpose of the management of the Company to use every means at its command to build up a manufacturing city at this point, and the following section of an Act of the General Assembly of Alabama, confirming its organization, shows the almost unlimited powers conferred, in this direction, by its charter:

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted that "THE TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON AND LAND COMPANY" has power to lay off its lands into lots and parcels, and to lease, sell, donate, and convey the same: To make donations of its lands or other property or effects to individuals or to other corporations for the construction of railroads leading to and from the city of Tuskalooza or its vicinity, or to and from the mines and quarries of said corporation; or to individuals, or to other corporations to aid in the erection or operation of furnaces, mills, factories, workshops, foundries, or other industrial enterprises in the city of Tuskalooza or its vicinity; or to become a stockholder in any and all private corporations organized for the carrying on in said city or vicinity of any industrial enterprise or business: To construct and operate furnaces, mills, foundries, presses, compresses, wharves, elevators, factories, workshops, and machine shops in said city of Tuskalooza, and vicinity: To own and operate ferries, steamboats, barges, and other water craft crossing or navigating the Warrior River and other rivers of the State: To erect and operate in said city of Tuskalooza and vicinity, gas works, electric light and power works, and water works for supplying said city of Tuskalooza and vicinity with light and water: To construct and operate in said city of Tuskalooza and its vicinity, for a distance of ten miles from the present corporate limits of said city, railways for the carriage of persons or the transportation of property, for reasonable fare or tolls, and using such motive power as may be deemed best, but without the consent of the corporate authorities of said city, must not use the streets thereof: To keep and maintain wharves, depots and warehouses on its own land in or near said city of Tuskalooza: To take and subscribe for stock in any railroad which may be projected or constructed from Tuskalooza or vicinity in the direction of Florence, Decatur, or Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, or Macon, in the State of Mississippi.

The company has already effected a large and successful sale of its suburban lots, and expects to have another in the course of the coming autumn (1887). It is, as fast as practicable, grading its streets through its suburban property, and running dummy lines to afford communication to parties building business or dwelling houses thereon. The accompanying map shows the position of this property, almost encircling the present town, and lying, in a large measure, between it and the railroad, the slightest development of the place in almost any direction will immediately commence to overrun it. On the other side of it is the location of the Friedman furnace, a 100-ton coke furnace, which will be built immediately, and draw after it, in all probability, a rolling mill, foundry and machine shops, and, in other words, the nucleus of another town to spread out in the other direction. The terms of purchase are cash, or in cash, balance in one, two, and three years with interest from date. Special terms will be given to parties who will improve their purchases.

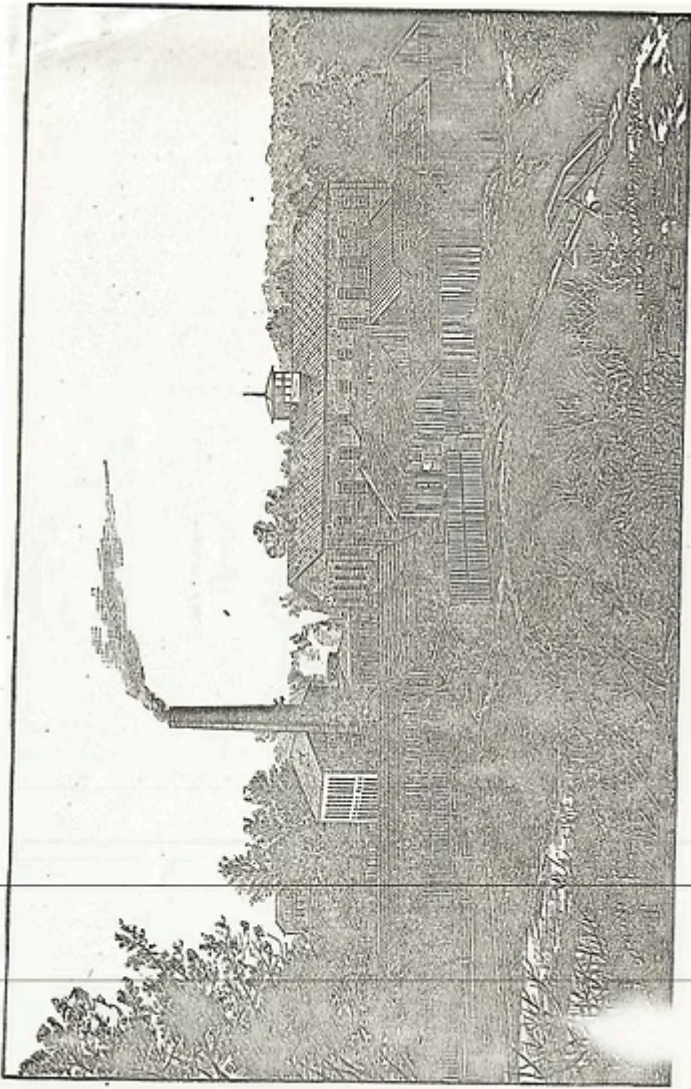


TUSKALOOSA WHARF—NORTH SIDE.

Sites and all reasonable inducements are offered to parties who will locate manufacturing plants. The Company has a number of desirable lots and also farming lands which it will sell at private sale on the terms stated above.

For all information desired about the town and Company, write or apply to

W. C. JEMISON, President,
TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON AND LAND COMPANY,
Tuskaloosa, Alabama.



TUSKALOOSA MANUFACTURING COMPANY COTTON MILLS.



at that time, not be broken. Immediately afterwards, in 1846, a stock company was organized and a cotton mill constructed and operated till the war. A foundry and machine shop was built in 1848 by Leach & Avery. Plows, and other agricultural implements, which soon acquired a wide-spread reputation, were the principal goods manufactured, but many other pieces of machinery, and during the war even several canons, left the establishment. During that time a hat manufactory was run in connection with the establishment, and many thousands gray hats left Tuska-loosa to cover the heads of Confederate soldiers. In 1858 the watchman of the foundry was murdered and the establishment set on fire to conceal the crime. It was at once rebuilt, only to be again reduced to ashes by Federal soldiers, under Croxton, in 1865.

A paper mill, now used as a warp and thread mill, was erected about the same time and successfully operated until the end of the war.

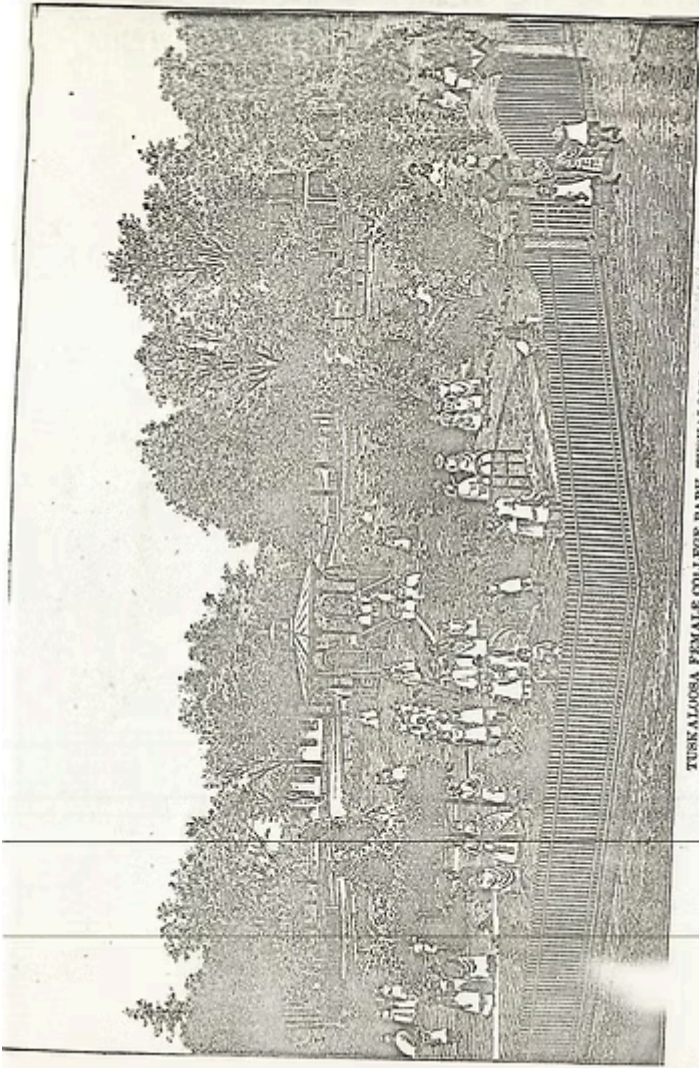
Phoenix-like, the foundry rose from the ashes for the second time, under the name of S. J. Leach & Sons, Mr. Avery having in the meantime died. But, in 1879, it was transformed into a cotton factory, under the name of Tuska-loosa Cotton Mills, owned by a stock company, of which J. H. Fitts, Esq., is president. The mills have been making money and constantly enlarging their capacity, even during the dullest times, and last year declared a dividend of 20 per cent. They employ now 150 hands, run 170 looms, and produce 54,000 yards of cotton plaids a week. Their capital stock is \$40,000.

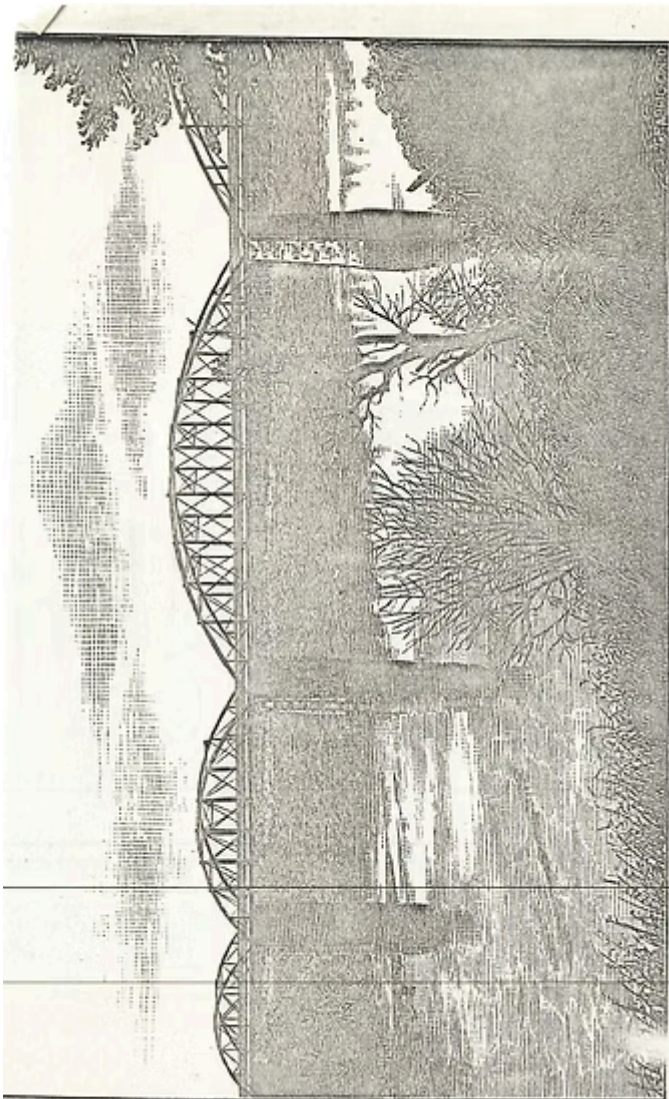
Tuskaloosa was early famed for her educational facilities. Even before the opening of the University, in 1831, the schools of the town were exceptionally good, and within a few years after that event there were three flourishing female seminaries.

One of those, which is represented on one of the plates, the Tuska-loosa Female College, was originally opened by the Baptists as a denominational school under the name of the Alabama Female Atheneum. The financial crash of 1837 put it heavily into debt. After several years of struggle it was sold, and in 1860 it passed into the hands of the Episcopal Conference, who for a number of years directed the successful female college in

In 1871 it was sold to R. H. Hill, who made extensive improvements, but became involved in debt and the building was sold to satisfy his creditors—purchased by private parties, and in 1872 re-sold to Prof. Alonzo Hill, who opened in it the "Tuska-

TUSKALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE PARK, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.





BRIDGE OVER WARRIOR RIVER AT TUSKALOOSA.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF TUSKALOOSA.

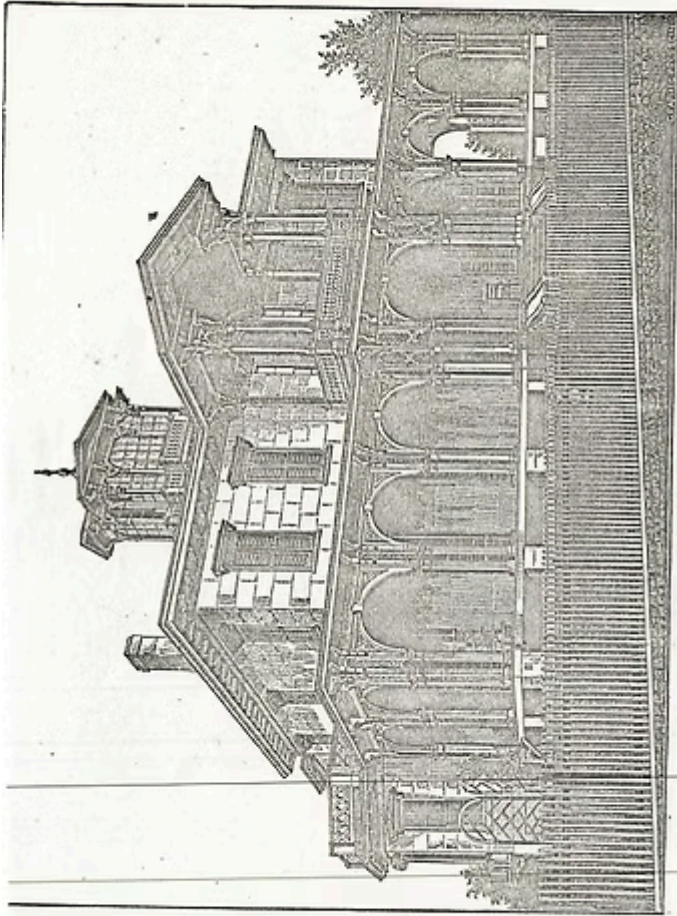
TUSKALOOSA having not only a great future, but also a very interesting past, we have thought that a sketch of this last, by way of appendix, would be pertinent and also of use to our readers, showing why the present educational, religious and social advantages of the place are so unusual.

Tuskaloosa means "Black Warrior," from the two Choctaw words *Tusca*, "warrior," and *Lusa*, "black." The town took its name from the beautiful river on whose banks it is located, for the aboriginal name of the river we now call *Black Warrior* was *Tuscaloosa*. The Creeks called the river *Petka Hatche*, which means "River of Canes."

The region about the Black Warrior, where Tuskaloosa now stands, was in time long past claimed by the Choctaws. When De Soto crossed the Black Warrior on his memorable expedition in the year 1541, the Choctaws doubtless held all the region around Tuskaloosa. But as the Creeks and Choctaws were perpetually at war, and the Creeks were the more warlike and aggressive of the two tribes, the Choctaws were gradually pushed further towards the West, and the country about the Tuskaloosa River became a neutral, or, rather, debatable ground between the two tribes. In 1809 a Creek chief, *Preechee Emathla*, built a village below the falls of the river. The site of this old Indian village was west of Newtown, on lands which were the property of J. M. Van Hoose, Esq. This town was destroyed by a band of Chickasaws, under the command of John McKee, in the

1813.

1816 Emanuel York and John Bartow, two white men



RESIDENCE OF COOL A. C. HARGRAVE, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

from Tennessee, settled on the plain where now stands the city of Tuskalooosa and raised a crop of corn. In 1818 the population consisted of 600 souls. The next year the town was laid out by the general government, lots were sold and the town increased rapidly in population.

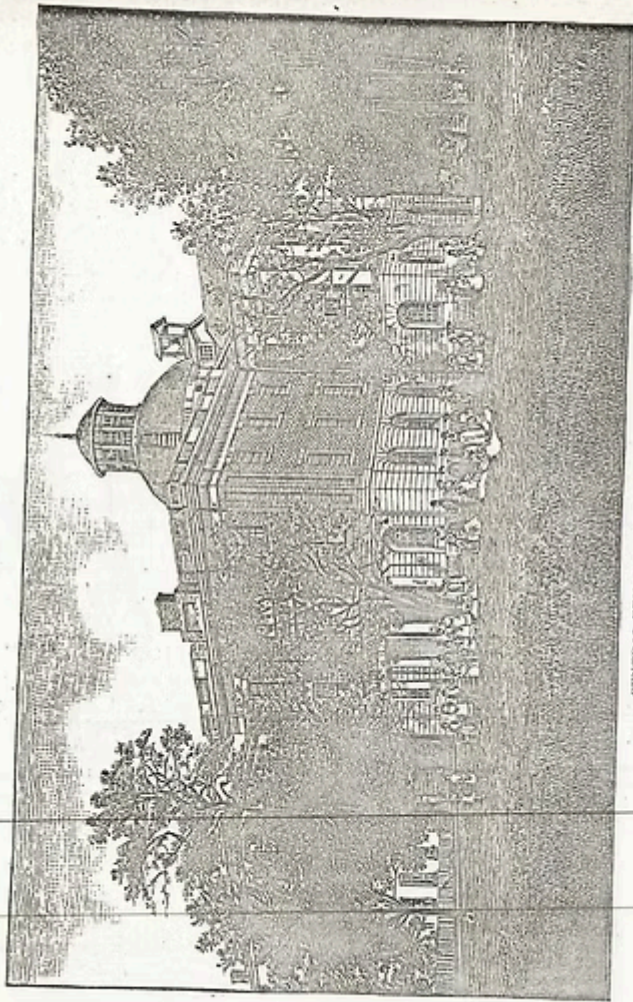
In 1825 Tuskalooosa was chosen by the State Legislature as the seat of government. The first session was opened in November, 1826, in Bell's Tavern, now the Washington Hotel. A site for the capitol was selected, and work on it commenced in 1827. In the same year the State Bank was located and its erection commenced. The building is now occupied by J. H. Fitts, Esq., as a residence. To provide for the temporary accommodation of the State government a two-story frame building was built, in which the sessions of 1827 and 1828 were held. In 1829 the Legislature for the first time occupied its new house, and continued to meet there until the removal of the capital to Montgomery, in 1845. Tuskalooosa had been the capital of the State just twenty years.

The State University, whose first endowment consisted of 14 sections of land, reserved for that purpose in the Act of Congress admitting Alabama as a State, was chartered and located at Tuskalooosa in 1821, but not opened until 1831. The University grew and flourished from the first.

After it had been made the capitol of the State, the young city grew rapidly. Many of the owners of the rich plantations on the bottoms of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, and in the famous "Black Belt," made Tuskalooosa their home. The erection of handsome private residences distinguished this period. The present residence of Hon. H. M. Somerville, shown in one of the illustrations, was erected in 1830 by Capt. Deering. It served on several occasions as the gubernatorial mansion.

The trade of the city increased rapidly with the increase of population in the surrounding country, and in 1845, when the capital was removed to Montgomery, Tuskalooosa was the commercial center of West Alabama. Not a little, perhaps the most, of this progress was due to the Warrior River, before the days of railroads one of the most important waterways of the State. In 1835 the first bridge spanned the river at the point where the present elegant structure stands.

The removal of the capital was a sore blow to the city. The families which had made it their home followed the State government to its new seat; but Tuskalooosa's spirit could,



CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

loosa Female College." The school started with about 100 scholars, one-third boarders, and eight teachers. The last catalogue shows an enrollment of 211 scholars and a staff of 19 teachers and officers. It is one of the very best, and one of the most successful and deservedly popular female institutes in the South.

The Alabama Central Female College owes its origin to the removal of the capital. On the subject of removal public opinion was almost equally divided, and many politicians were apprehensive that the continued ownership of the old capitol by the State might induce a return to it by the Legislature. Accordingly they gave it by legislative act to the University. This institution being at the time unable to use it, and as it was difficult to derive an income from it, the building got out of repair. A petition, signed by the trustees of the University, and by citizens generally, induced the Legislature to lease the property to a company of stockholders for ninety-nine years, without charge, on the simple condition, "a school shall be kept" in the building. The year 1857 saw the old capitol opened as a female college, and as such it is conducted to-day. For many years it has been a most flourishing school and offers superior educational advantages. The building is one of the best pieces of architecture dating from the period of its erection.

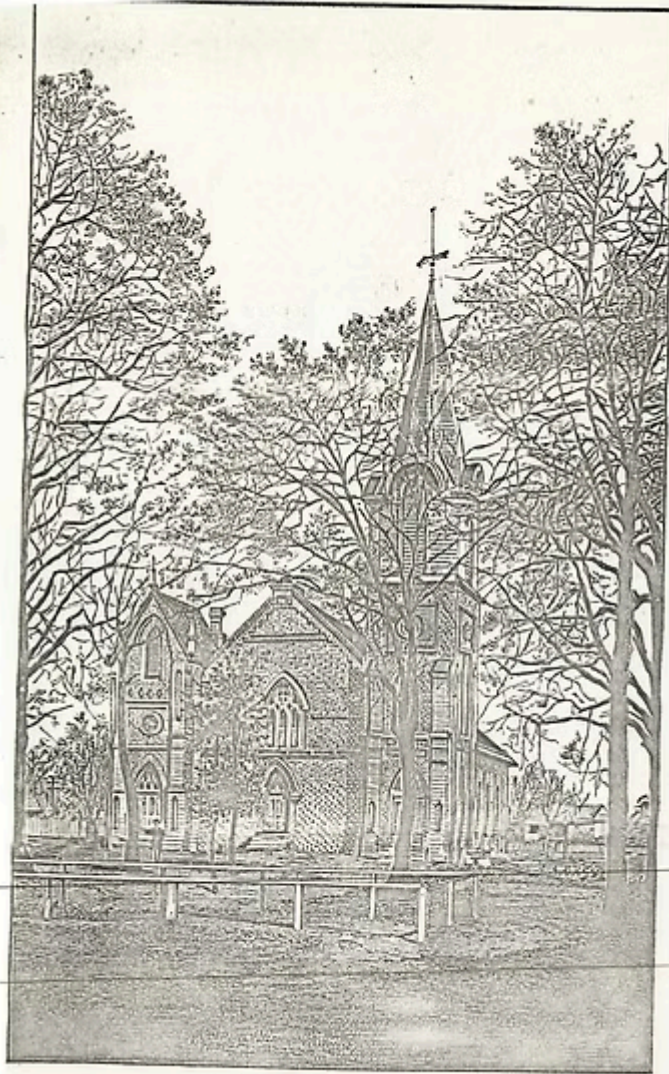
Among the illustrations are the residences of Col. A. C. Hargrove, erected in 1856 by Robt. Jemison, Esq., one of the most enterprising, energetic and patriotic citizens of which Tuscaloosa ever boasted.

The Baptist Church, the most elegant structure of its kind in Tuscaloosa, was completed in 1885, and owes its origin mainly to the liberality of Miss Sallie Moody, now Mrs. D. I. Purser, of Birmingham, who gave the large and now exceedingly valuable lot and contributed most liberally to the building fund.

The erection of the fine building for the Merchants National Bank and the hotel on the corner of Market and Cotton streets, as well as the new public school building, have been commenced, and will add very much to the number of modern buildings in Tuscaloosa, and assist in revolutionizing the appearance of the venerable city.

The old University, as heretofore mentioned, was destroyed by Federal troops in 1865, but partially rebuilt a few years later. A

by Congress of 46,000 acres of public land, to be located by the trustees of the University, made a few years ago, promises—as the lands have all been located in the richest mineral region of



BAPTIST CHURCH.

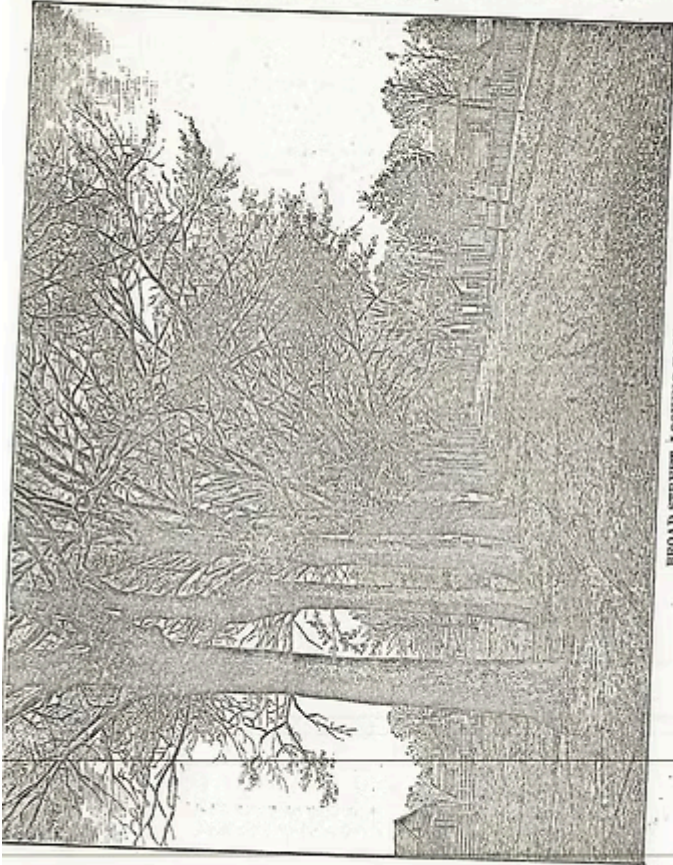
Alabama—to make that institution in a few years one of the wealthiest in the country. A resolution of the board of trustees, passed at their last session in June, has made tuition absolutely free. Two new buildings, Clark and Manly Hall, were added two years ago, and this summer will see the completion of Garland Hall, the third.

Alabama has good cause to be proud of its University. The military system was adopted, and has been continued ever since. It is not allowed to interfere with the studies, but serves to give the students exercise and improves the discipline.

The Alabama Insane Hospital, the pride not only of Tuscaloosa, but of the State, was first endowed by the Legislature about 1855. It was a very modest institution at the beginning, but has grown to magnificent proportions. But more than in size has it grown in reputation. It was one of the first institutions of the kind in this country in which all force and physical punishment in the management of patients were abandoned and kindness of treatment instituted. The patients are kept employed, and dances, billiards and theatricals contribute to their amusement. The superior administrative talent of Dr. P. Bryce, director of the institution, since its foundation has made it the best managed insane hospital in the United States, while his attainments as a physician and a specialist on mental diseases have procured for him a world-wide reputation. The patients are better housed, better fed, and better cared for than anywhere else, and the cost per capita, at the same time, is lower by about 40 per cent. than that of any similar institution. The Hospital mines its own coal, makes its own gas, bricks, etc., and raises a large portion of its own food. Not a little of this work is done by the patients themselves.

Among other notable buildings in the city proper is the Atlanta Store. It is erected on the site of a hotel known as Washington Hall, which was burned in 1865. It was erected by Stephen Miller, and the plans were made by Col. J. T. Menifee, now president of Howard College, Marion, Ala.

The bridge across the Wallingford river, which in 1835, was torn down and rebuilt in 1852. Both the original wooden bridges, and the new bridge was burned in April, 1865, at the same time that the University and the iron foundry fell victims to the ravages of the war. Re-erected in 1872, it was blown down by a storm in July, 1878. The owners of the franchise surrendered it to the county, and an iron bridge was finished in 1882,



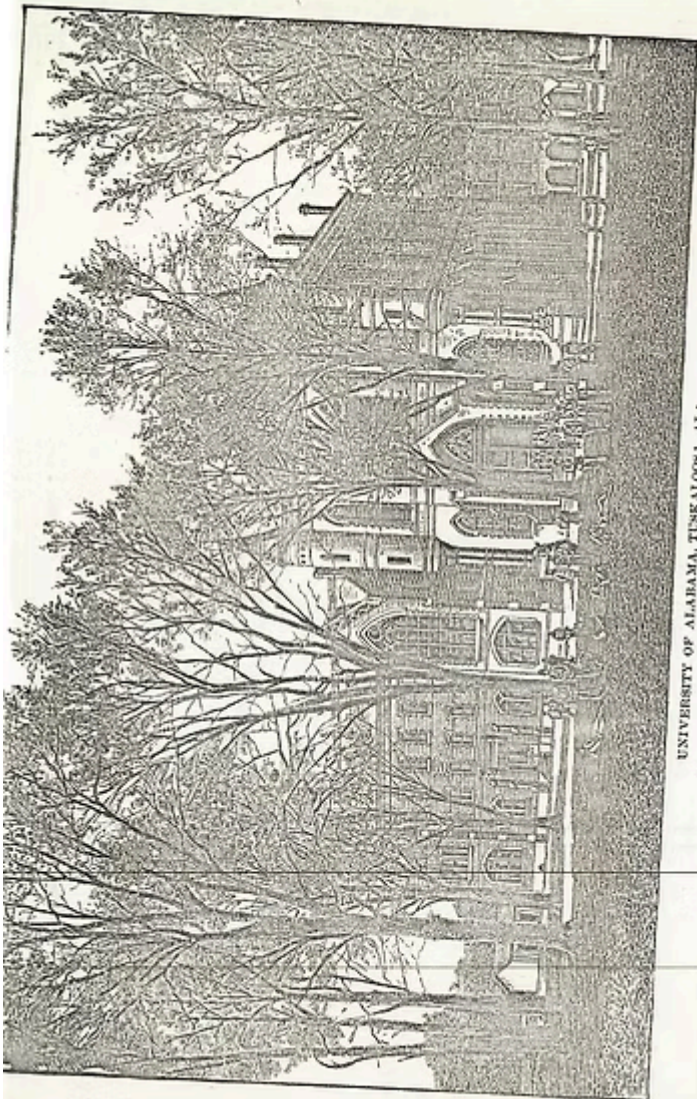
BROAD STREET, LOOKING EAST.

at a cost of \$40,000, which has stood the tests of storms and floods.

The crowning glory of the city, the feature which gives the Athens of Alabama its beautiful name of City of Oaks, are the rows of magnificent water oaks which line the broad streets and avenues. A glance at the illustrations of Market and Broad streets, in this pamphlet, will convince anyone that those who first planted these trees, and those who continued the work "built better than they knew." The first trees were planted by private parties in 1839, and in 1842 the public, that is, the city corporation, took charge of this beneficial work and completed it to their everlasting glory.

The youngest, but the most beneficial of Tuscaloosa's schools, is the public graded school, presided over by Prof. Carleton Mitchell. The schools were established by act of Legislature in 1885, and have just completed their second year. The largest share of the credit of their establishment belongs to Hon. W. C. Jemison, the Mayor of the city, and the nearly 600 children which visited it last year are indebted to him more than anyone else for the inestimable privilege. A new building will be erected this summer, and in September the school will be able to rank, not only in excellence of system and method, which it has always done, but in regard to exterior and interior beauty and convenience, with the best of the country.

The many advantages which Tuscaloosa offers to the manufacturer, the farmer, and the lumberman, are set forth in other parts of this work. The sketch of its public institutions, its history, and its educational advantages, must show it to be a desirable place of residence. The influence of the many schools have made the community one of unusual refinement and intelligence, and the location of the city, on a high plateau, 140 feet above the level of the river, is exceptionally healthy and free from malarial influences. A climate where an inch of ice is a rarity, and where the thermometer never reaches a hundred degrees, where spring, as charming as the traditional May-morning, lasts for three months, and where the fall is merely a gradual fading of the glory of summer, merging into a winter so mild that the new leaves commence to grow before the snow has quite disappeared, a city every street of which is so beautiful, and where even the hottest day is tempered by a breeze—surely furnish attractions enough for even the most fastidious. We ask not that our statements be taken on trust; all we ask is, come and see, and we can assure you of a most hearty welcome.



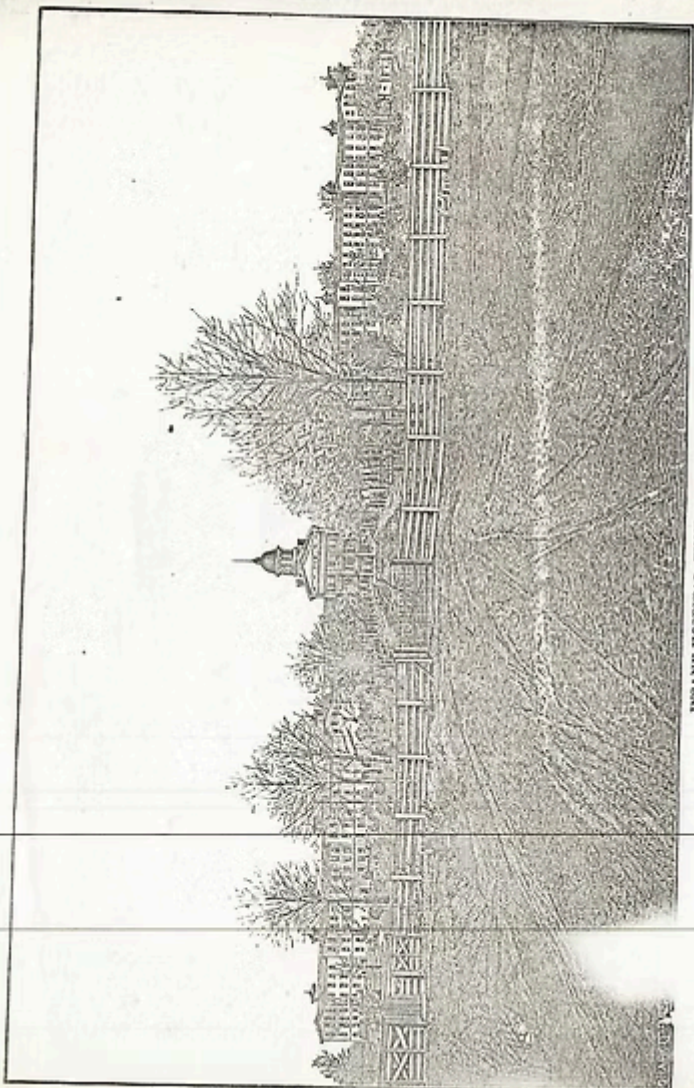
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

LIST OF
Industrial Enterprises Now in Operation
— AT —
TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA.

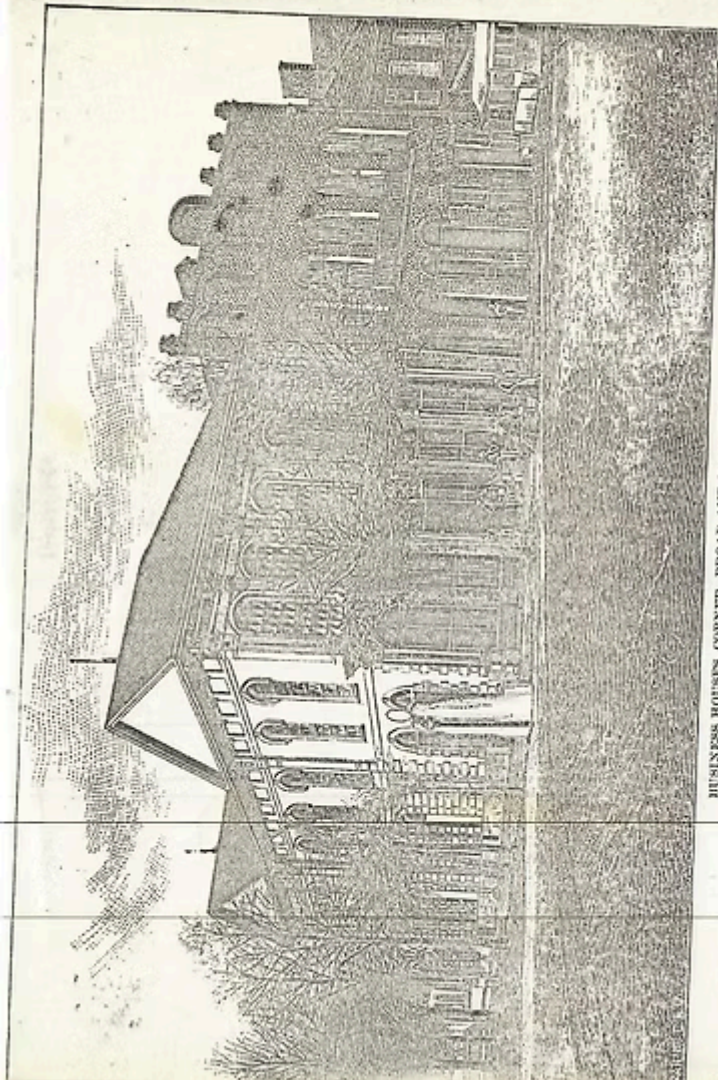
- Tuskaloosa Cotton Mills, value about \$80,000; employ 145 hands.
Tuskaloosa Yarn Mills, value \$15,000; 35 hands.
Tuskaloosa Street Railway, completed and in operation to Lake Lorraine.
Tuskaloosa Cotton-Seed Oil Co., value \$40,000; 40 hands.
Tuskaloosa Brick and Tile Co., value \$25,000; 50 hands.
Tuskaloosa Foundry and Manufacturing Co., value \$25,000; 12 hands.
Warrior Foundry and Machine Works, value \$2,500; 4 hands.
Robt. Wilson, Grist Mill and Wool Carding, value \$4,000.
Suspender Factory, value \$2,000; 5 hands.
Davis & Daniel (col.), Brick Yard, value \$600; 11 hands.
Taylor & Turner (col.), Brick Yard, value \$1,000; 13 hands.
The Tuskaloosa Manufacturing Co., paid-up capital of \$90,000; 7,500 spindles, 240 looms, 275 hands; makes 750,000 pounds yarn and 3,600,000 yards plaids, checks and stripes per year.

LIST OF
Enterprises Under Contract and Building
— AT —
TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA.

- The Tuskaloosa Northern Railway.
 The Friedman Furnace, capital stock \$300,000.
 Warrior Brick and Building Co.; 20 employes.
 W. F. Adams & Co., Brick Yard; 18 employes.
 Tuskaloosa Cotton-Seed Oil Mills, Cotton Gin, value \$5,000.
 There is but one other Cotton Gin in the country of equal excellence with this one.
 G. T. Ingraham, Lumber, Coal and Wood Yard.
 The Tuskaloosa Building and Loan Association, capital stock, \$200,000.
 Tuskaloosa Belt Line, steam motor, passenger and freight traffic. Supplies all purchased. Line will be in operation in November.
 Macon & Tuskaloosa Railway. Charter recently amended to Macon, Tuskaloosa & Birmingham R. R.
 The Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron & Land Company has erected a number of houses for sale and rent, and will build more.
 A new hotel, constructed of brick, four stories, is now approaching completion.
 The Merchants' National Bank is just completing a new building, pressed brick and terra cotta, one of the handsomest banking houses in the South.
 A large and commodious building is also building.
 The Allen & Jemison Co., Lumber Yard and Planing Mill.
 Tuskaloosa Electric Light, Ice & Power Co., capital stock, \$30,000.



INSANE HOSPITAL, TUSKALOOSA, ALA.



BUSINESS HOUSES, CORNER BROAD AND MARKET STREETS.

Many other buildings are under contract for construction, other industries are negotiating for location, and other enterprises are reasonably certain of being established here in the near future. Those we have mentioned, however, are actual *facts*, and those mentioned under the second heading have all been secured to Tuscaloosa since the organization of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron & Land Company, in January last.

Within the last few weeks, and since this book was prepared for the press, some important discoveries have been made, touching the natural resources of Tuscaloosa, and many enterprises inaugurated that are destined to prove of the greatest benefit to the city. We have not the space to speak of these matters in detail, but, briefly mentioned, they are as follows:

Inexhaustible beds of both fire and pottery clay have been discovered immediately adjoining the city and the railroads. These clays have been tested with satisfactory results. Several veins of coal, averaging five feet in thickness, have been opened within ten miles of the city, on the line of the Tuscaloosa Northern R. R., from which coke of the first quality has been made. The Chicago & Gulf R. R., from Chicago to Mobile, has been located through the city. The projected railroad from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, Ala., is taking practical shape. A diamond drill of the latest and most approved pattern is now boring near the city, prospecting for coal, oil, gas, water or other hidden treasures. This drill will penetrate 2,000 feet.

Industrial Survey

of the

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

General

Location—The City of Tuscaloosa, principal city of West Alabama, is located on the border of the Southern mineral district in Tuscaloosa County, on the Warrior River.

Historical—Named for the famous Choctaw Indian chief, Tusko-Loosa, meaning Black Warrior. Discovered by De Soto in 1541. Founded by settlers from Tennessee in 1816 and incorporated in 1818.

Physical—Lies at the foot of the Piedmont Mountain section on the banks of the Warrior River, slightly rolling site, covered with dark loam and red clay subsoil. Drained by Cribb's Creek on south and Warrior River on north.

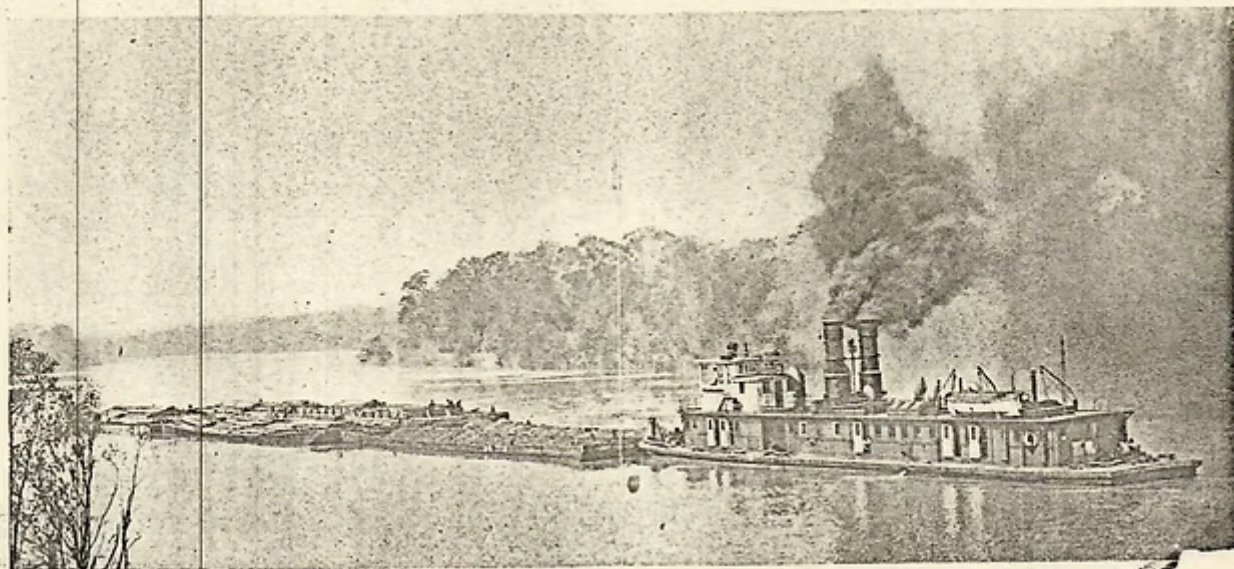
Population—

Government census (1910).....	8,407
Government census (1920).....	11,997
Polk's City Directory and public school enrollment (1924).....	23,464

Government—Commission form of government, consisting of three commissioners elected at large by the voters.

Public Safety

Police Department—A police department of 15 employes, including a chief, a juvenile officer, 11 patrolmen and traffic officers, two detectives. Special equipment consisting of three automobiles and three motorcycles.

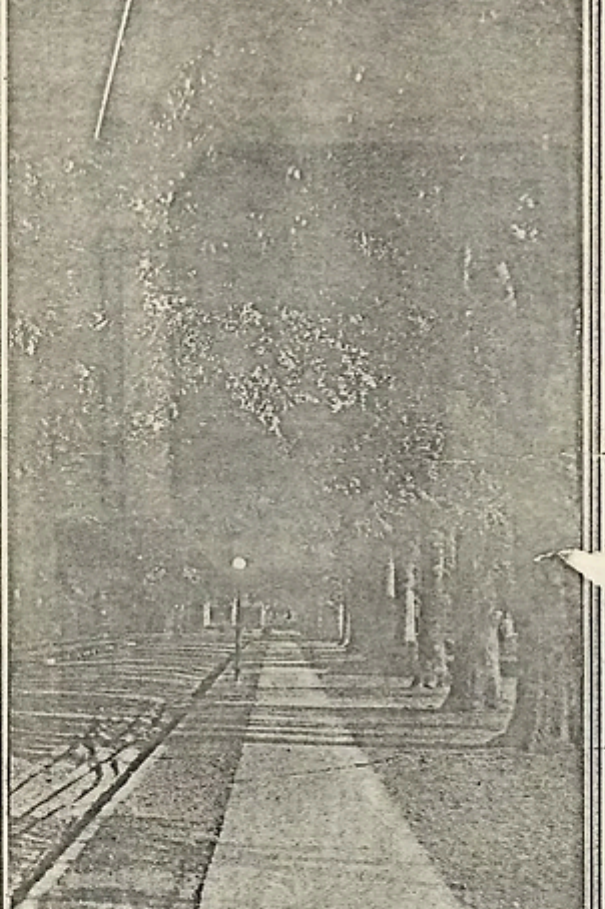


STEAMSHIP WITH TOW OF 6 BARGES; 1,762 TONS STEEL RAILS AND 978 TONS COAL, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF TOW AS HANDLED ABOVE T

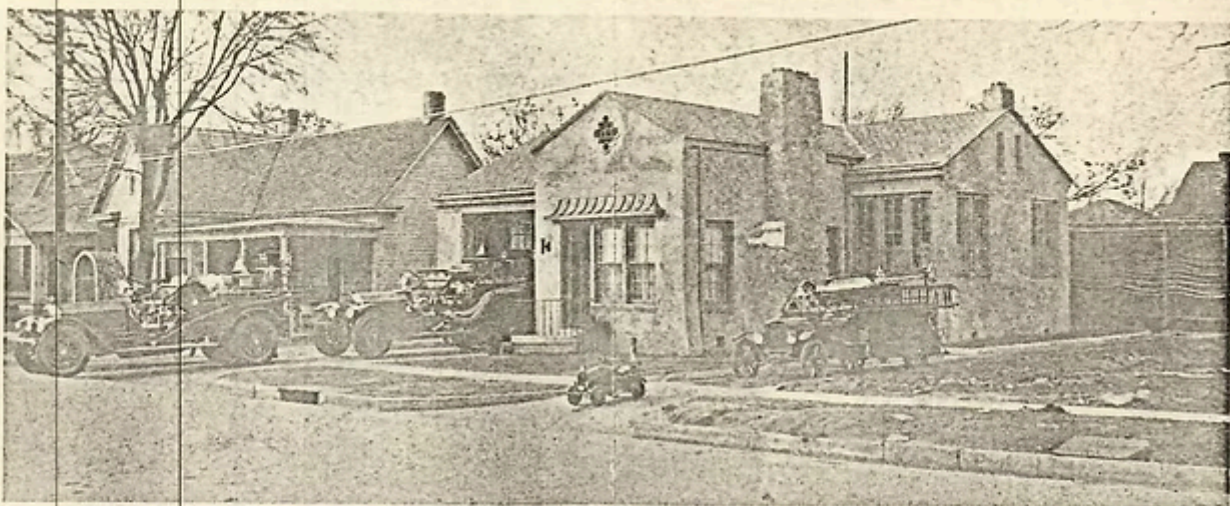
1924

TUSCALOOSA

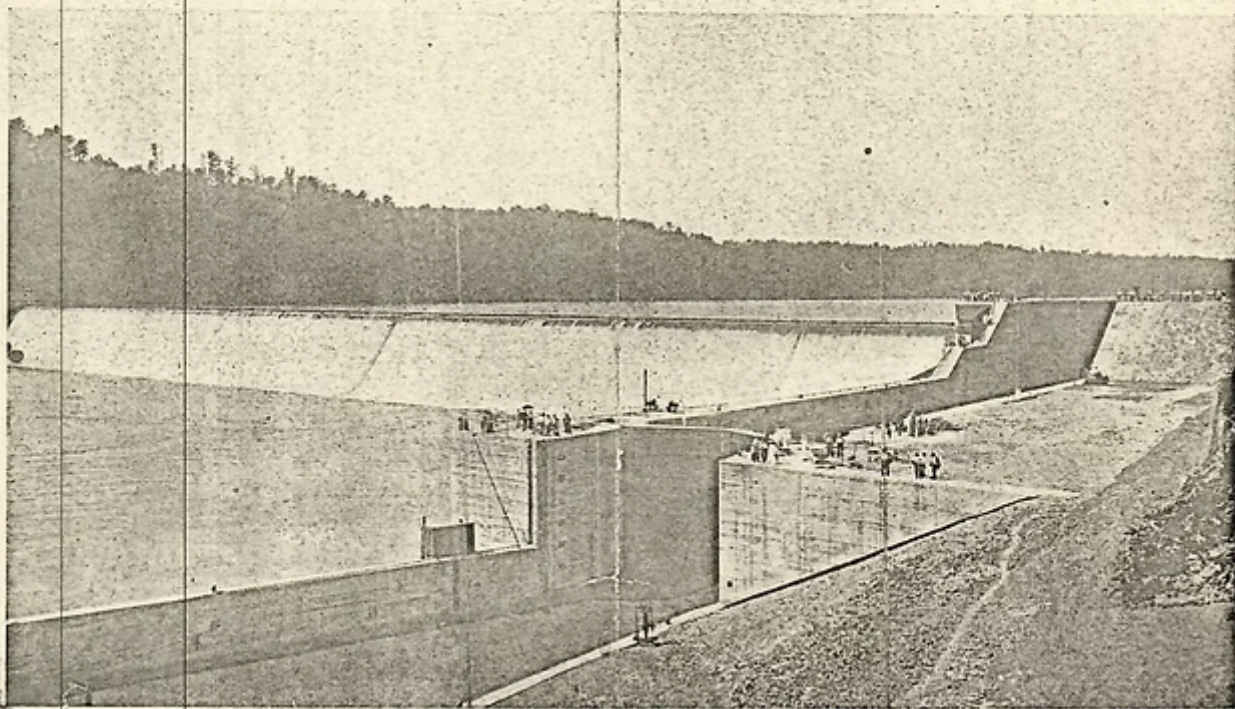
The Druid City



Avenues
of Giant Oaks
form arches
overhead



17. FIRE STATION No. 2. AN ATTRACTIVE LITTLE BUILDING OF SPANISH TYPE. TUSCALOOSA RANKS FIRST IN FIRE FIGHTING EFFICIENCY.



18. WARRIOR RIVER, NEAR TUSCALOOSA. NOT ALL THE WATER POWER IN ALABAMA IS AT MUSCLE SHOALS. THERE'S 160,000 PRIMARY HORSE POWER ON THE WARRIOR RIVER, UNDEVELOPED.

Fire Rating—Tuscaloosa is rated as a second-class city by the Alabama Fire Inspection Bureau.

Fire Department—A complete motorized fire department. Two modern stations. Twenty-two employes. Two hundred and sixty fire hydrants. The water works system of Tuscaloosa enjoys the highest rating from a fire protection standpoint of any city in the State.

A minimum water pressure of 40 pounds, capable of instant development to 100 pounds, is at all times maintained. Within the next few months the city will expend \$250,000 for improvements in the water system, which will place Tuscaloosa among the first-class cities of the United States.

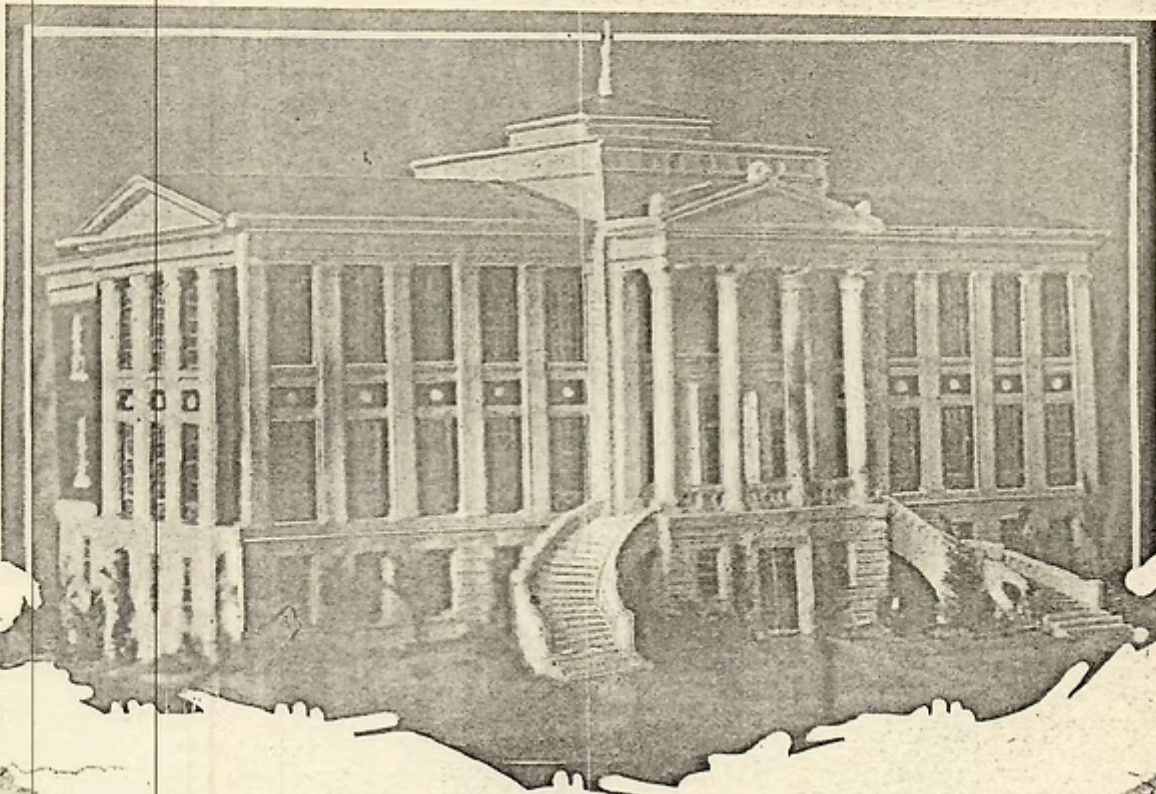
Financial Condition

Credit Rating—The City of Tuscaloosa enjoys an A-1 credit rating in the municipal bond market.

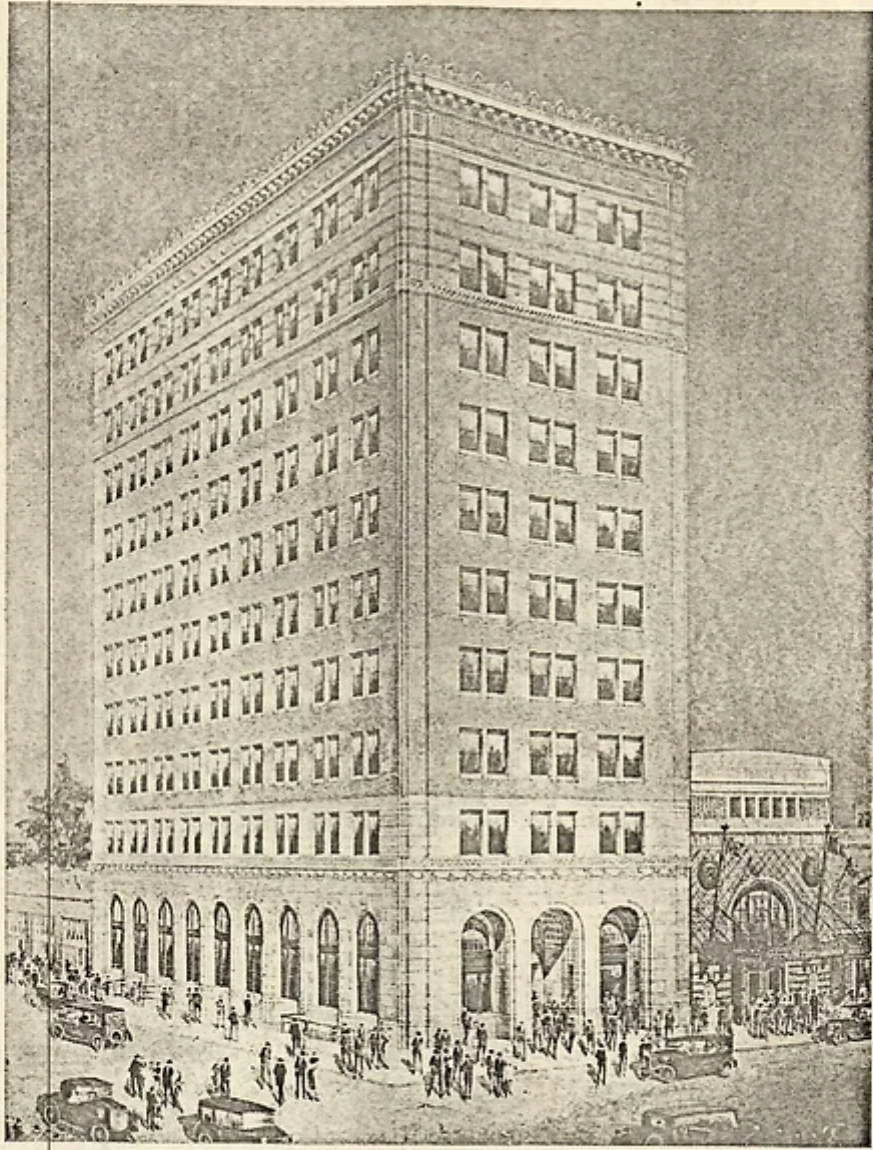
Receipts and Disbursements—Receipts and disbursements in the general fund for the year ending 1924 were:

Receipts	\$118,085.97
Disbursements	107,135.28
Balance	10,950.69

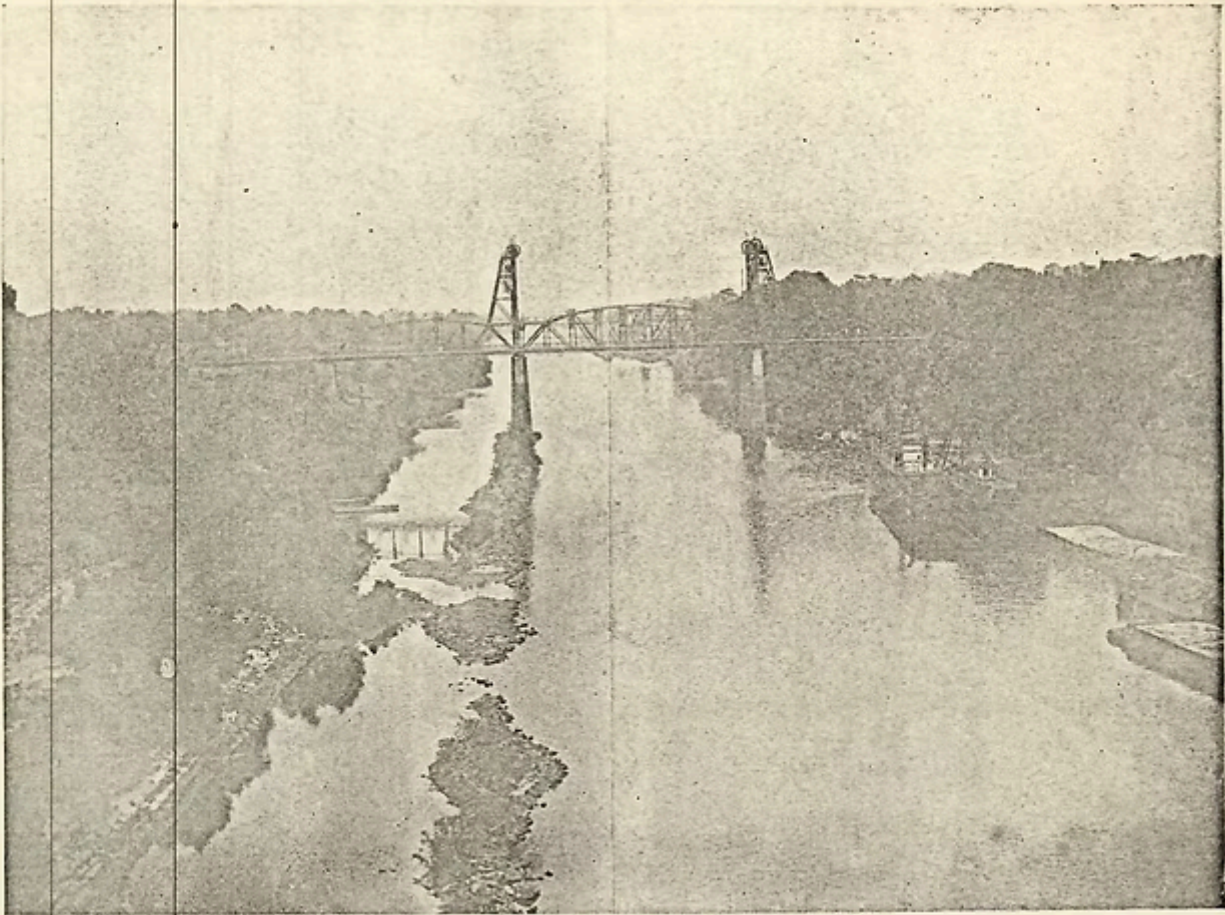
Budget System—The efficient administration of the city's fiscal affairs is due largely to the consistent application of a modern budget system.



AMELIA GAYLE GORGA'S LIBRARY BUILDING LOCATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS IS ALSO THE TUSCALOOSA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



VIEW OF MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING AND MAGNIFICENT NEW "DAMA THEATRE" ADJOINING



WARRIOR RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE, BETWEEN TUSCALOOSA AND NORTHPORT.

Taxes

Law—The Alabama law provides that tax assessments shall be based on 60 per cent of the true cash value of the property. The market price is used in determining the assessed value subject to adjustment by State officials.

Tax Exemption—Under the Alabama law, cities and counties are authorized to grant exemption from taxation to textile mills for a period of five years.

No Income or Inheritance Taxes—The Supreme Court has held an income tax unconstitutional. There is no inheritance tax in Alabama and the constitution prohibits any inheritance tax in the case of direct descendants.

Rate—The tax rate for Tuscaloosa is 30 mills, divided as follows:

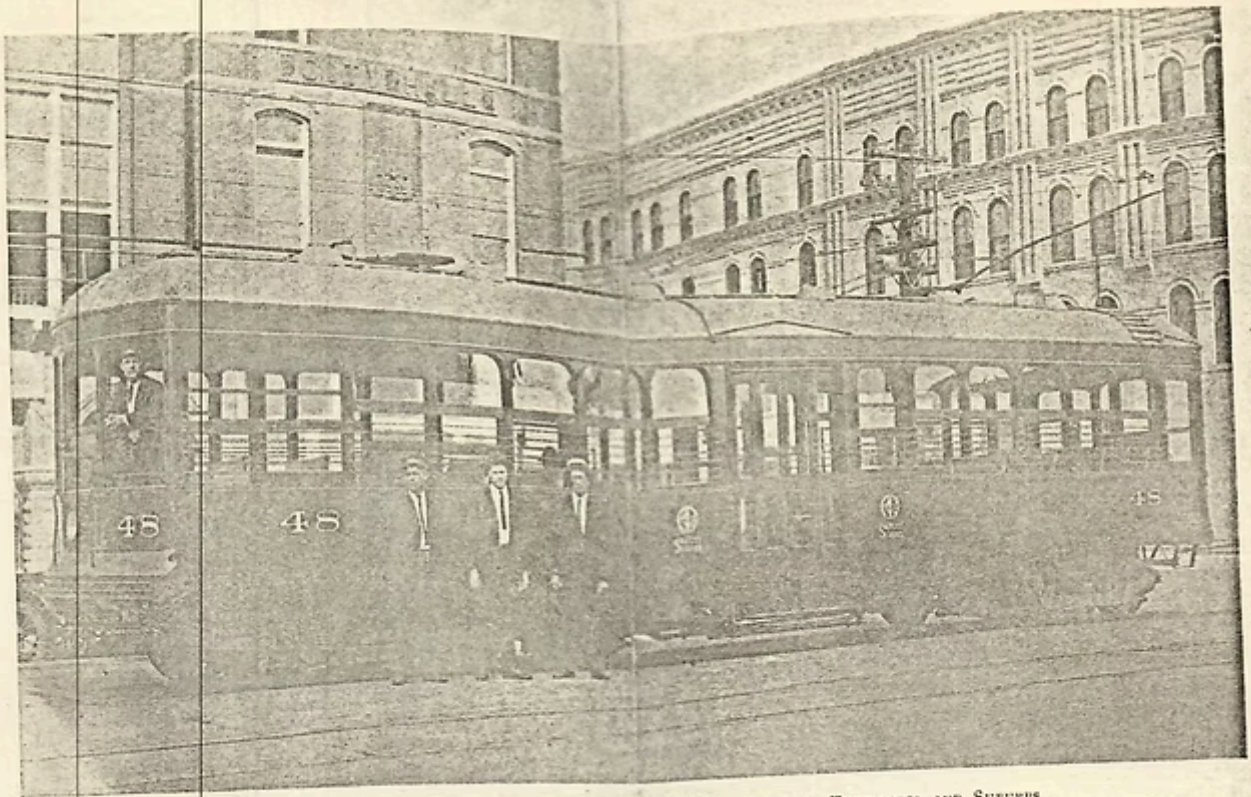
State of Alabama.....	6½ Mills
Tuscaloosa County.....	13½ Mills
City of Tuscaloosa.....	10 Mills

Power

Hydro-electric—Twenty-three hundred volt, sixty cycle, three phase, alternating current, for all commercial and industrial purposes, is generated on the Coosa River, distributed and sold by the Alabama Power Company.

Unlimited power is available through the Alabama Power Company and the South's super-power system at the lowest rates in the South.

Rates—All power rates are based on the connected load and demand charge and are authorized by the Alabama Public Service Commission. Rates Public furnished on application.



TYPE OF ELECTRIC CAR OPERATED BY ALABAMA POWER COMPANY BETWEEN TUSCALOOSA AND SUBURBS

Gas

By-Product—Gas for all commercial, industrial and household purposes is a by-product of the coke ovens of the Semet-Solvay Company, sold to and distributed by the Alabama Power Company.

The coke ovens consist of two batteries of 40 and 20 ovens each. These ovens have a carbonizing capacity of 900 tons of coal, producing 650 tons of coke per 24 hours.

Rates—The rates on gas are as follows:

For the first	5,000 cu. ft.—\$1.20 per 1,000
For the next	10,000 cu. ft.— 1.10 per 1,000
For the next	10,000 cu. ft.— 1.00 per 1,000
For the next	10,000 cu. ft.— .90 per 1,000
For the next	15,000 cu. ft.— .80 per 1,000
For the next	50,000 cu. ft.— .65 per 1,000
All above	100,000 cu. ft.— .60 per 1,000

All rates are authorized by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Street Railway

The electric street railway system is owned and operated by the Alabama Power Company.

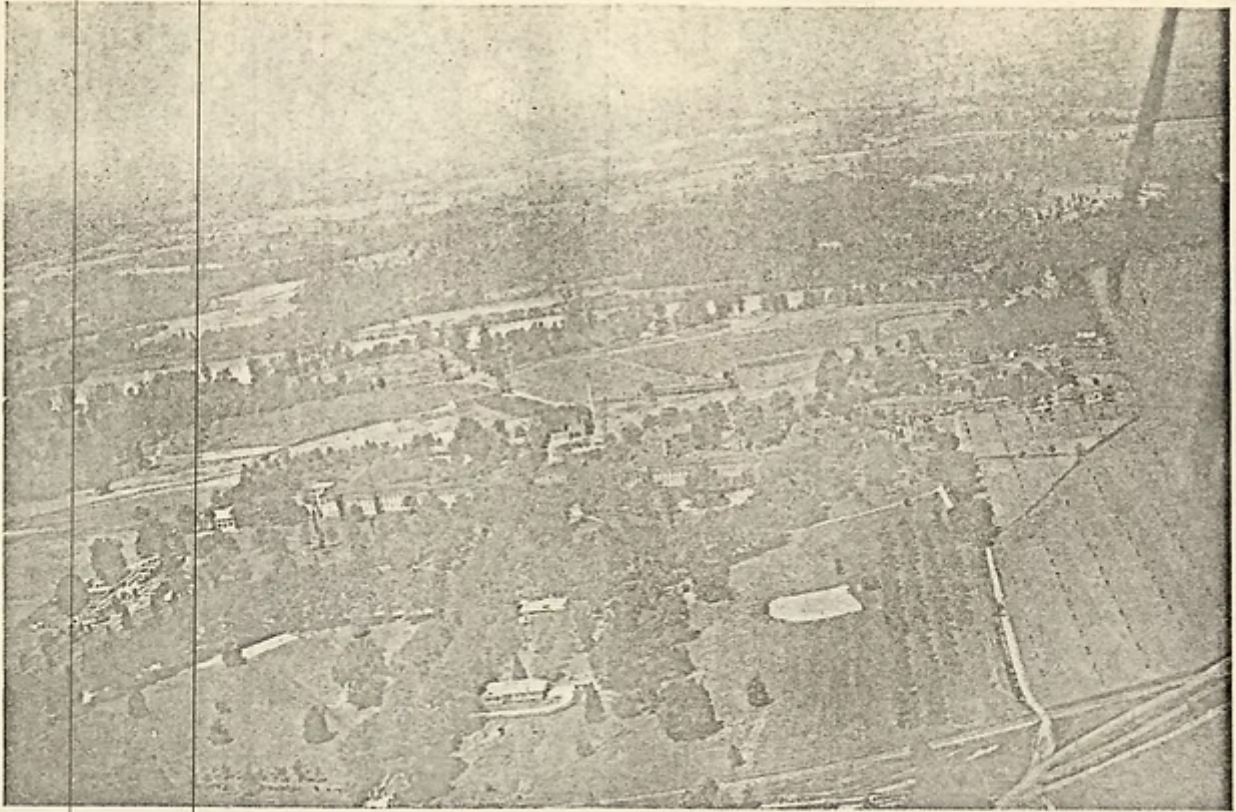
Miles of Track—Twelve miles of track serve the business, residential and industrial sections of the city. By the use of spur tracks the street railway serves as a belt line for industries.

Equipment and Service—The company enjoys the distinction of maintaining one of the best physical properties in the State, and the service rendered, together with the excellent condition of the cars, is satisfactory.

Telephones

Service—Telephone service is supplied exclusively by the Southern Bell Telephone Company. The number of stations is in excess of 2,500. Telephone wires in the business district are distributed largely by underground conduits.

All rates are authorized by the Alabama Public Service Commission.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF BRUCE HOSPITAL, STATE INSTITUTION, SHOWING BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND A PORTION OF THE SPLENDID FARMS AND ORCHARDS

Trade Conditions

Tuscaloosa is the trading center for Western Central Alabama and retail and wholesale business is well represented.

There are ten wholesale grocery, fruit and produce houses, two wholesale candy houses, a wholesale hardware company, a sugar jobbing house, and wholesale lumber companies.

There are several large department stores and nurseries carrying special lines of merchandise.

Agriculture

The fertile alluvial soils of the Warrior River Valley and the clay loams and sandy loams of the uplands afford a variety of soils that will produce practically all products of the soil.

Corn, cotton, oats, rye, clover, alfalfa, and all kinds of vegetables do well in this section. Peaches, plums, pears, figs, blackberries, strawberries, etc., bear in abundance.

Cattle, hogs, and poultry may be raised at a minimum expense owing to the green forage that may be had both summer and winter.

There is an opportunity here for a pork-packing plant and a canning factory.

Transportation

Trunk Line Railways—The city is served by the following three trunk line railroads: Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville.

Industrial Railways—By the following industrial roads: Warrior Southern, Kaul Lumber Co.

Electric—And by the following electric line: Inter-urban line to Holt.

Freight Service—Through the excellent service rendered by the Mobile & Ohio, which has connections with every road entering St. Louis, Tuscaloosa shipments from Central Western points have a 24-hour service. The Alabama Great Southern and the Louisville & Nashville have special daily packet trains from Birmingham to Tuscaloosa.

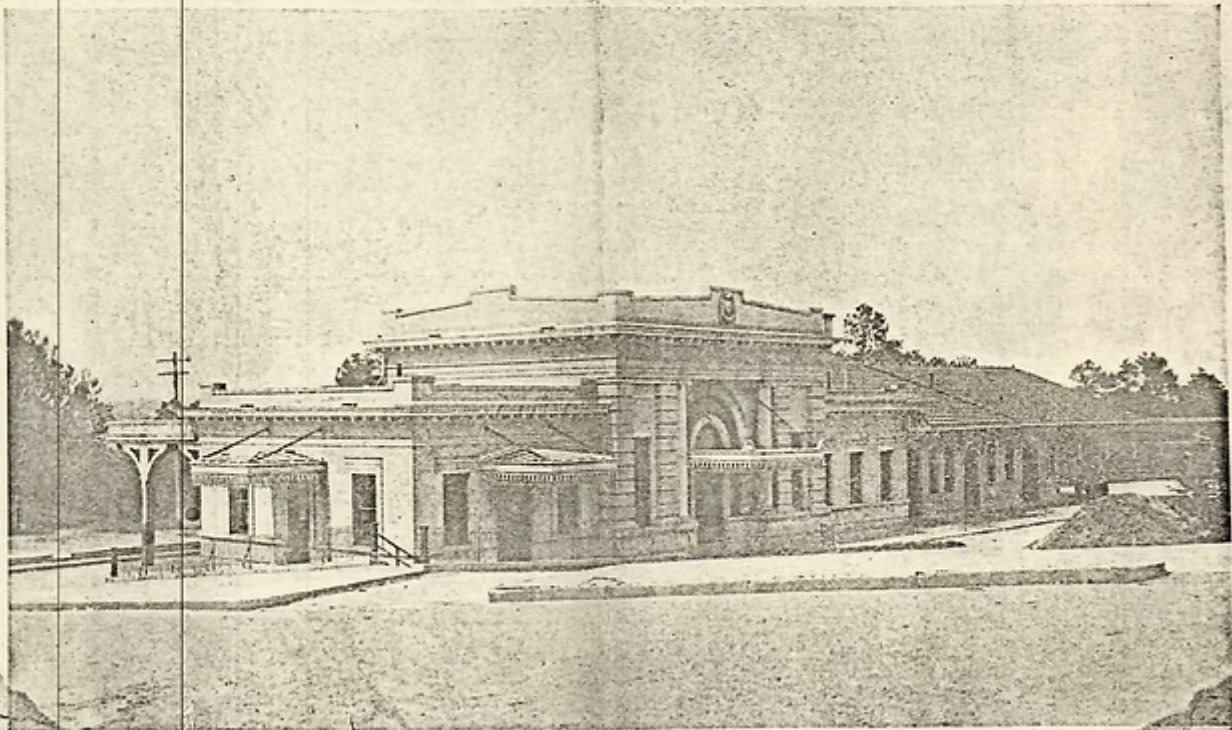
Rates—On account of Tuscaloosa's location on the Warrior River, this point enjoys a 20 per cent differential on all freight from the South, East and West coasts of the United States.

Passenger Service—The passenger stations of all steam and electric roads are conveniently located near the business district. Sixteen passenger trains arrive and depart every 24 hours.

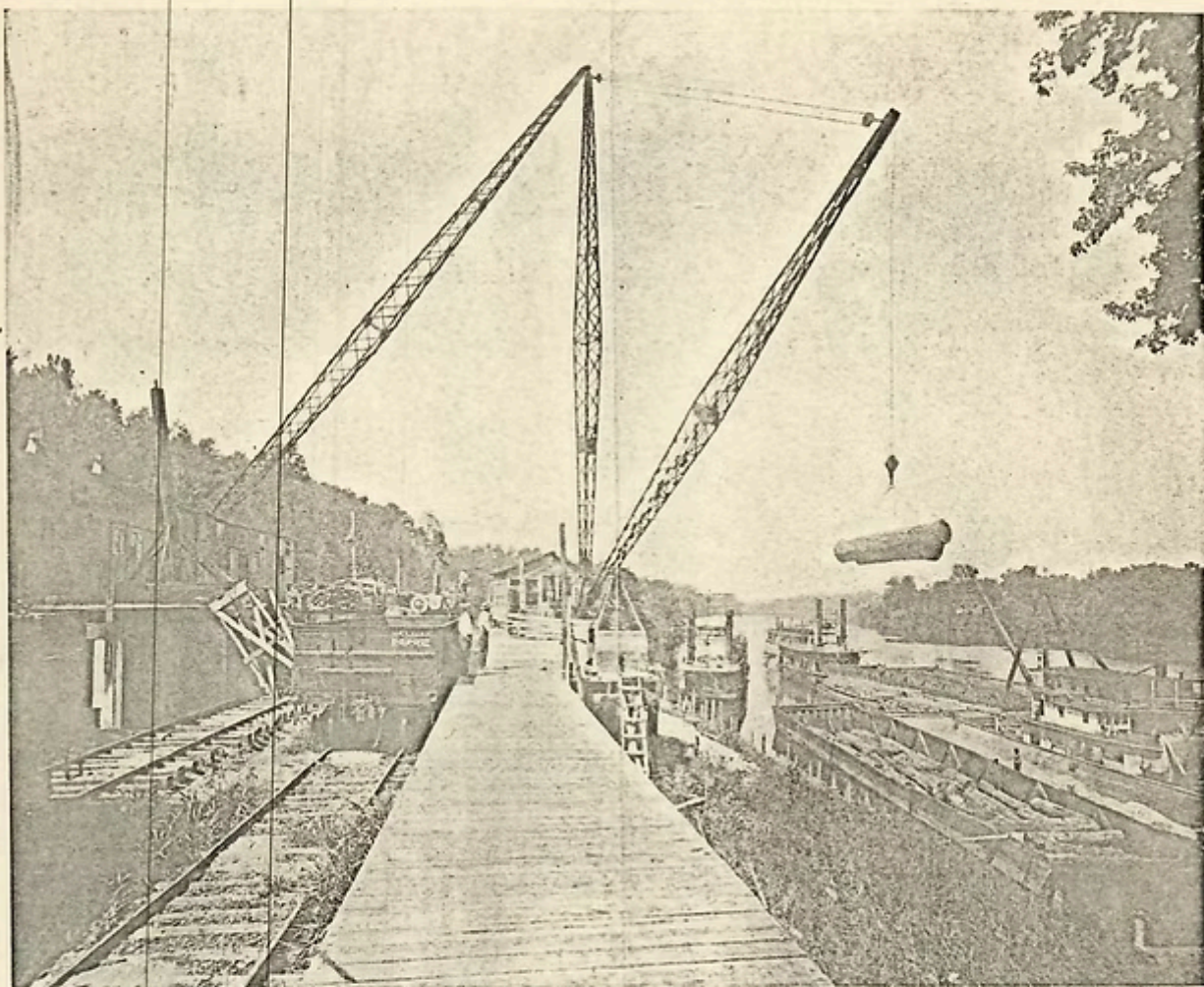
Motor Bus Lines—Private companies operate motor bus lines to Reform, 30 miles; Fayette, 40 miles; Kellerman, 20 miles; Holt, 6 miles, and Birmingham, 60 miles.

Highways—Good, hard surfaced gravel highways radiate in five directions from the city. Bonds have been authorized and projects are pending for four concrete highways to the county line in each direction.

Waterways—The Government will in the near future operate on a regular schedule packet boats and heavy freight barges from New Orleans to Mobile to Tuscaloosa. This gives an all-water service from the East and West coasts of the United States and from South America and Europe. The rate on all shipments is 20 per cent lower than rail.



LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE PASSENGER STATION.



MUNICIPAL RIVER TERMINAL.

Labor

The labor in this section is loyal to the employer and owing to the fact that living conditions here are less expensive than in some sections, the labor expense is accordingly more favorable to the manufacturer. In this climate fuel bills are small and both summer and winter gardens reduce the cost of living, while the expensive warm clothing of some sections is not necessary.

The labor of this section has lived here for generations and is contented and willing and there is a general stability in the labor situation that is satisfactory to the manufacturer. Labor troubles are practically unknown.

Character—According to the school census of 1924

there are five nationalities represented in the population of Tuscaloosa.

Native white	60.0
Foreign-born white	1.1
Negroes	38.0

Available Supply—The average normal number of workers employed in the industries of the Tuscaloosa industrial district is 5,546. Over 98 per cent of the workers are male and are employed largely in the lumber and coal and iron industries.

There is available always a large surplus of both male and female workers who now live in the hill districts adjacent to this city and will come here whenever there is a demand for their labor.

Financial Institutions

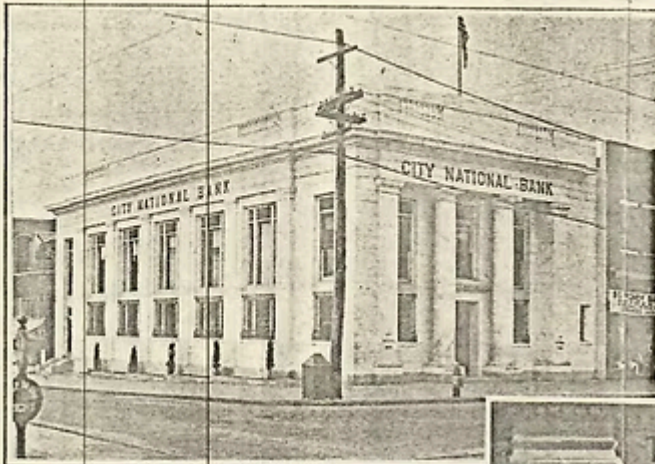
City National Bank—Capital, \$150,000; surplus, \$150,000; undivided profits, \$70,000; resources, \$2,884,761.

First National Bank—Capital, \$150,000; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$118,000; resources, \$3,074,662.

Merchants Bank & Trust Company—Capital, \$250,000; surplus, \$50,000; undivided profits, \$143,000; resources, \$2,793,598.

With total resources of over \$8,000,000, Tuscaloosa financial institutions are in excellent position to lend assistance to all worthy enterprises.

Recognizing the fact that the healthful growth of this city depends upon the establishment and con-



tinuation of diversified and stabilized industries, the policy of Tuscaloosa's banking institutions toward responsible new industries is a liberal one.

Industrial

Statistics for Tuscaloosa County—In the value of products manufactured Tuscaloosa County ranks second among all Alabama counties.

Number of establishments	82
Average number of wage-earners	5,546
Wages paid	\$4,159,500
Cost of materials	\$16,000,464
Value of product	\$90,468,000
Value added by manufacture	\$74,467,536
Net horsepower	2,000

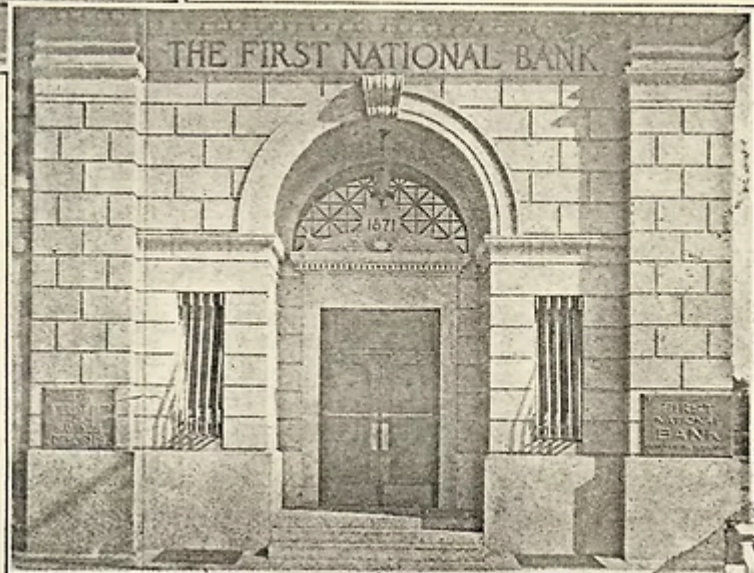
Statistics for the city are included to avoid the disclosure of industrial operations.

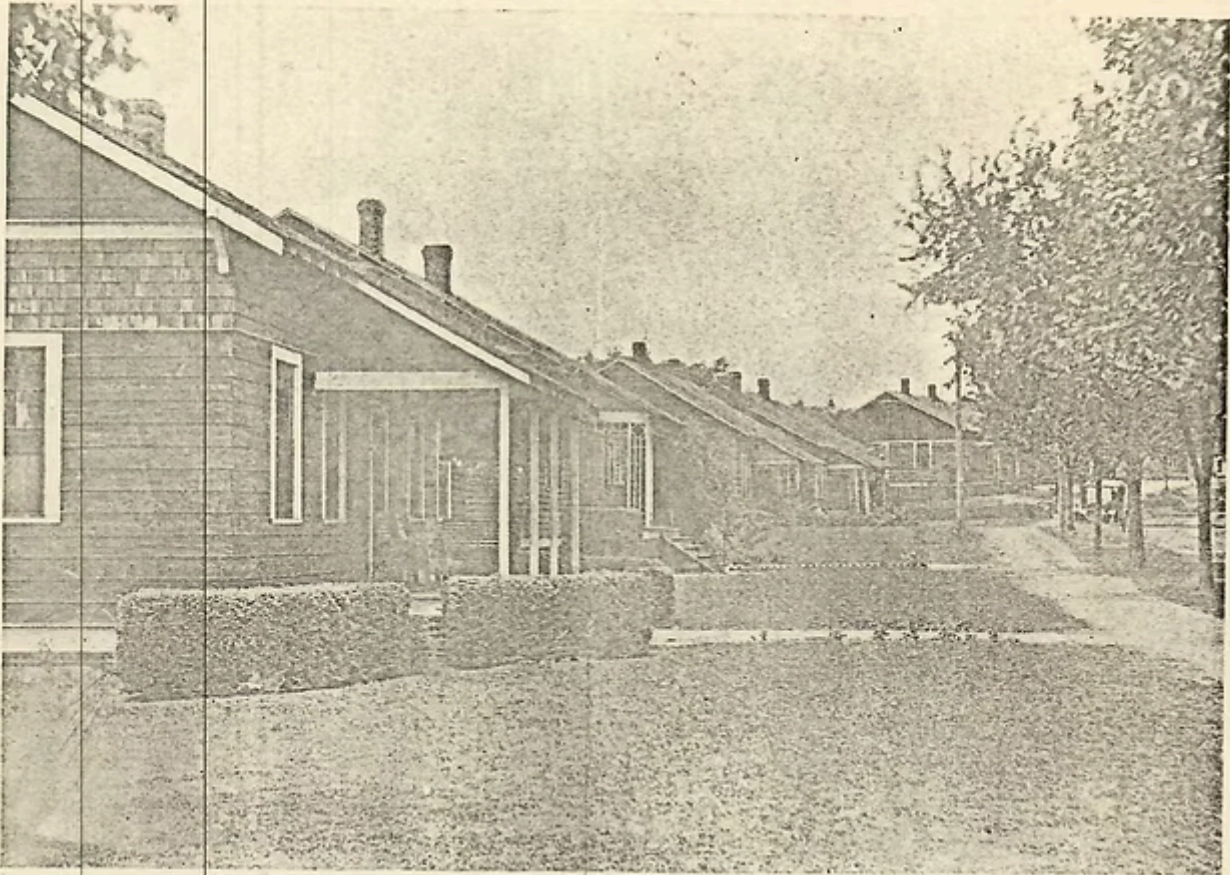
The leading industrial establishments and their products are as follows:

Kaul Lumber Co.	Yellow Pine Lumber
The Deal Lumber Co.	Yellow Pine Lumber
Pioneer Lumber Co.	Yellow Pine Lumber
Central Coal & Iron Co.	Pig Iron
Central Foundry	Cast Iron Pipe
Semet-Solvay Co.	Coke and By-Products
Alabama Co.	Coal
Yolande Coal Co.	Coal and Coke
Horne Veneer Co.	Rotary Veneer
Hulsart Veneer Co.	Rotary Veneer
Tuscaloosa Cotton Seed Oil Co.	Cotton Seed Oil
Oak City Furniture Co.	Furniture
Kyle Hosiery Mills	Hosiery
Tuscaloosa Cotton Seed Oil Co.	Cotton Seed Oil
Oak City Furniture Co.	Furniture
Kyle Hosiery Mills	Hosiery
Tuscaloosa Lumber Co.	Finish
Fox Brick Co.	Pressed Brick
Strickland Bros. Mach. Co.,	Machines and Boilers
Tuscaloosa Iron Works	Machines
Mobile & Ohio Railroad	Shops
Tuscaloosa Mattress Co.	Cotton Mattresses
Perry Creamery	Creamery Products

A majority of industries located in Tuscaloosa are served by all three railroads.

Sites—Industrial sites, ranging in area from 1 to 300 acres, are available at very low costs. Write for special proposition.





TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

Wages—The average wage for industrial male workers at the present time is 25 cents per hour; for female workers, 16 cents per hour.

Residence—The industrial workers reside primarily in the industrial suburbs within walking distance of their employment.

American Plan—With the exception of a few of the trades, every establishment in Tuscaloosa operates under the American plan.

Construction

Scale—The scale of wages per hour paid by building contractors and the building trade is as follows:

Lathers	\$.60
Plumbers	1.10
Plasterers	1.25
Carpenters80
Electricians	1.00
Painters60
Laborers25

Fuel

Coal—Along the banks of the Warrior River are many outcrops of coal than can be leased and operated at a cost of not to exceed \$2.00 per ton delivered at plant in Tuscaloosa. The average cost of high grade steam coal from Blocton is \$2.75 per ton f.o.b. Tuscaloosa.



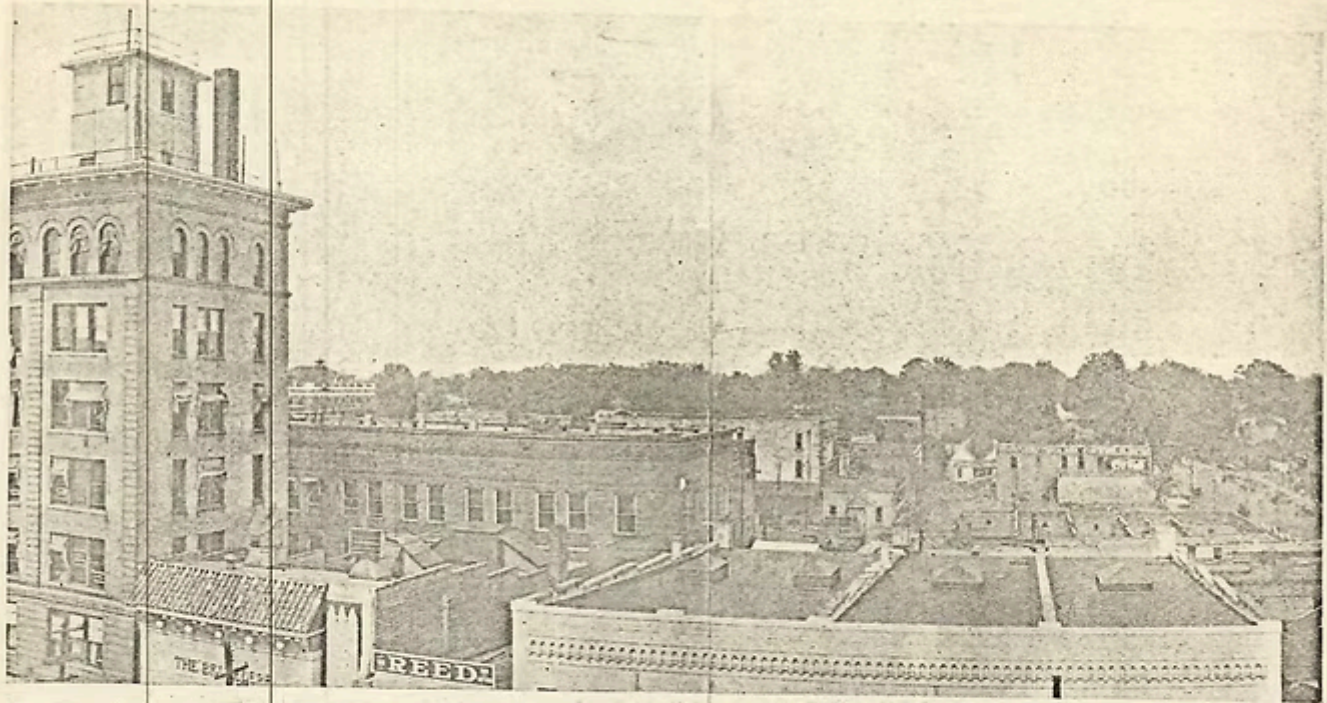
PART OF THE TUSCALOOSA SKY LINE. NOTE THE WIDE STREETS. WID



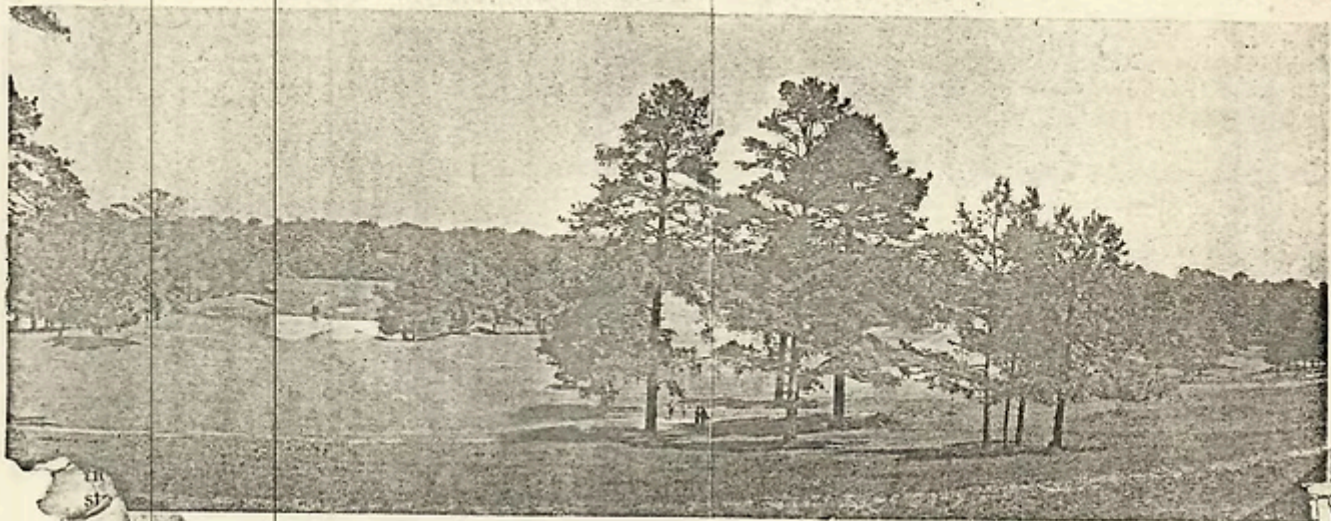
PANORAMA OF COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE, 18 HOLES (9 COMPLETE)

iv

ius



STREETS AND GIANT SHADE TREES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF TUSCALOOSA



OTHER 9-HOLE COURSE. GOLF IS PLAYED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Water

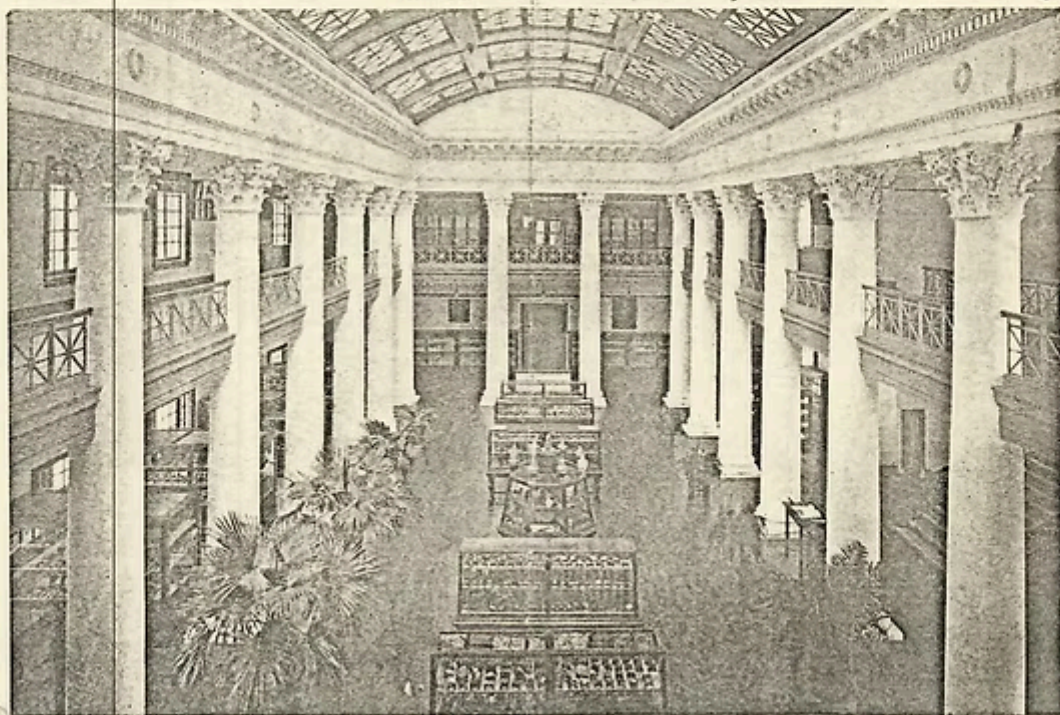
Supply—The water works system is owned by the City of Tuscaloosa and is efficiently managed. The source of supply is the Warrior River. The quality of the water is excellent, and is maintained at a high rate of purity, by filtration and chlorination. It is ideal for use in boilers and for other industrial purposes.

Capacity—The average pumpage in 1924 was 1,300,000 gallons daily. The present capacity of the pumping units is 5,000,000 gallons daily, sufficient to serve a population of 50,000.

Pressure—A minimum station pressure of 40 pounds is at all times maintained.

Rates—

First	2,000 cu. ft.—\$5.00
Next	8,000 cu. ft.—18c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.—16c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.—15c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.—14c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	25,000 cu. ft.—10c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	70,000 cu. ft.— 9c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	80,000 cu. ft.— 8c per 100 cu. ft.
Next	300,000 cu. ft.— 6c per 100 cu. ft.
All over	500,000 cu. ft.— 5c per 100 cu. ft.



SMITH HALL—STATE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LOCATED AT TUSCALOOSA. AN IMPRESSIVE EXHIBIT OF ALABAMA'S WONDERFUL RESOURCES



INDUSTRIAL SITE.
Bordered on the left by the Warrior River (navigable to the Gulf of Mexico) and on the right by the L. & N. Railroad and electric belt line serving all roads.

Streets

Lighting—The business district contains 22 blocks, ten of which are illuminated with ornamental lights.

Appearance—A majority of the electric and telephone service wires in the business district are being distributed through underground conduits, thereby reducing the elements of hazard and making the streets more sightly. Power and electric poles are located

wherever possible in alleys and are reduced to a minimum through joint use by utilities.

The streets are extremely broad in both business and residential sections, and all principal streets are paved. Tuscaloosa has at present approximately 15 miles of paved streets.

Traffic—All vehicles using the streets are subject to the enforcement of modern traffic rules.

Sidewalks—The 50 miles of sidewalks are uniform of concrete.

Education

Tuscaloosa Policy—The citizens of Tuscaloosa have for years fully realized the need and importance of education. Manufacturers appreciate the value of good schools as a factor in holding labor, because they realize that every intelligent worker is interested in his children. The school program as adopted a few years ago has been partly completed with the construction of a \$350,000 high school and two grammar schools costing \$90,000 each.

Units—For administrative purposes, the Tuscaloosa public schools are divided into the following units: Elementary, junior high and senior high.

Investment—In the eight elementary and high school units the investment in buildings and equipment is over \$1,500,000.

Teachers—There are 76 white and 30 colored teachers regularly employed.

Enrollment—The following comparative enrollment will illustrate the growth of the school system and the growth in population of Tuscaloosa:

1921.....	2,405
1923.....	3,007
1924.....	6,790

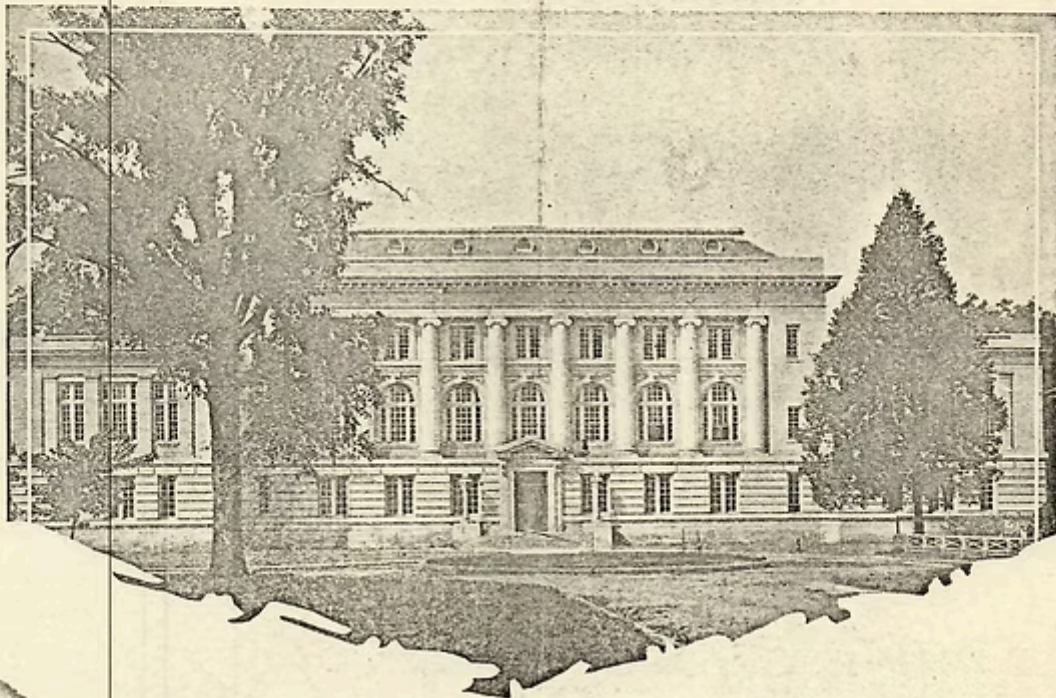
Physical Recreation—Tuscaloosa recognizes fully the importance of the healthful physical development of the child. A certain portion of the school day is spent regularly either on the playground or in the gymnasium in supervised play.

Medical Inspection—The medical department, assisted by nurses, make regular physical examinations of students, care for the sanitary condition of school properties, and administer free vaccination against smallpox.

Dental Inspection—Through the courtesy of a number of Tuscaloosa dentists, free dental examinations are made to all students who require such service.

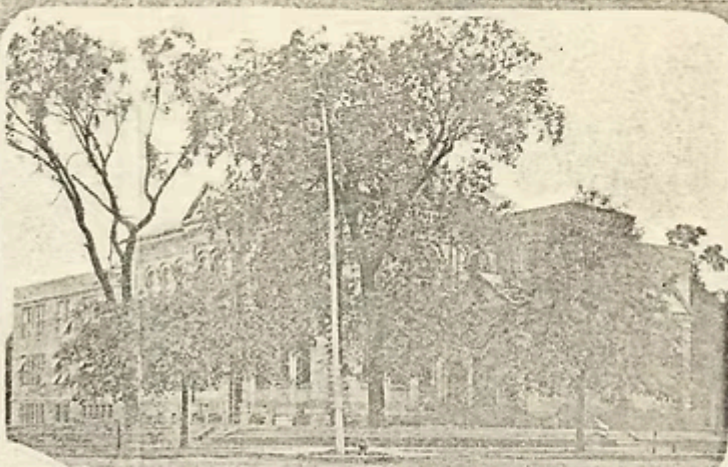
Parochial School—Excellent elementary instruction is provided by the St. John's Parochial School.

Evening School—In the evening school, conducted by the School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Alabama, courses are offered in economics, business law, accounting, political science and banking.

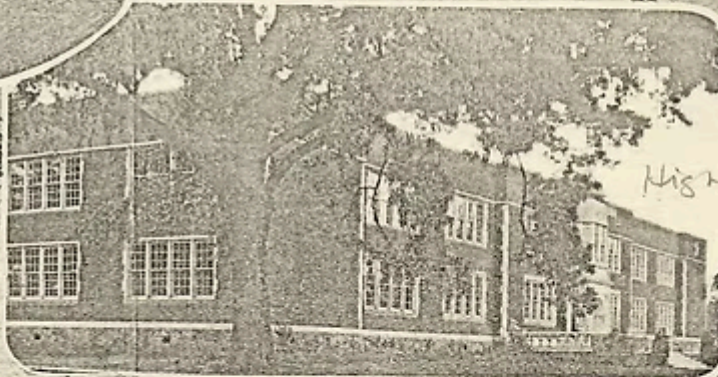


MORGAN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, AUDITORIUM
Scene of Many Literary, Dramatic and Musical Events Afforded the People of Tuscaloosa

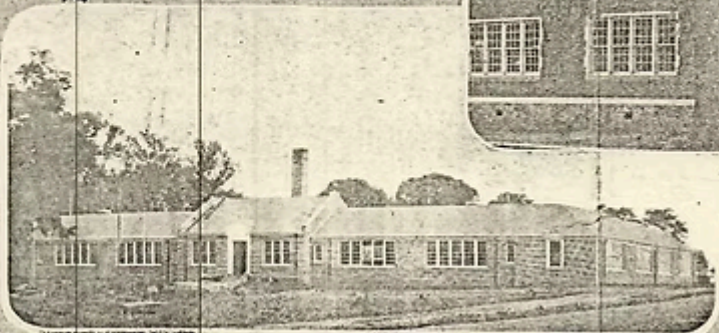
Tuscaloosa Schools



Junior High



High School



Am

University of Alabama

The University of Alabama is one of the oldest, most comprehensive and most historic seats of learning in the South. The first meeting of its board of trustees was held April 6, 1822. On April 12, 1831, the University was opened for the admission of students.

It has given Tuscaloosa, in the nearly one hundred years of its eventful history, a cultural, an intellectual, a social and a moral atmosphere that makes this one of the most delightful of cities. In a nation-wide survey by educational authorities, living conditions in Tuscaloosa were declared to be ideal.

The facilities of the University, including its libraries and laboratories, are available to the industries of Tuscaloosa.

Enrollment in 1925 at the regular session is in excess of 2,500 students at Tuscaloosa, and including the Summer School at Tuscaloosa and the Extension Division, is in excess of 5,000.

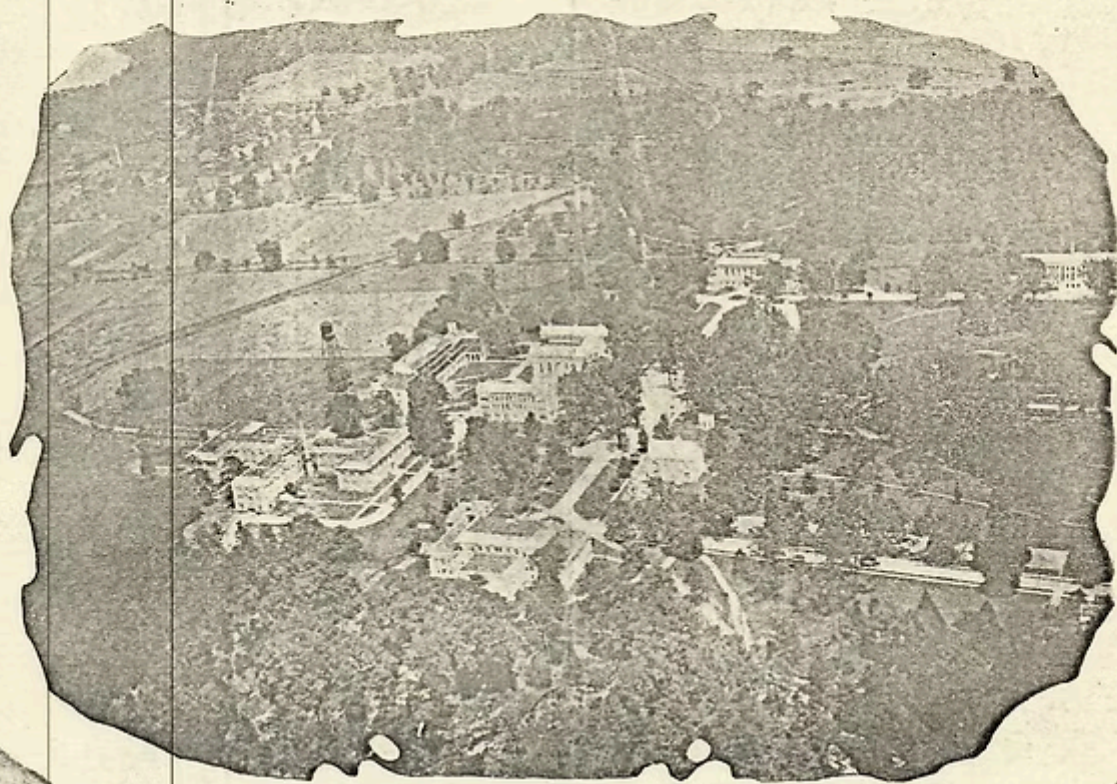
Organization

The University of Alabama is the capstone of the State's educational system. It is part of the public school system and is maintained by the State.

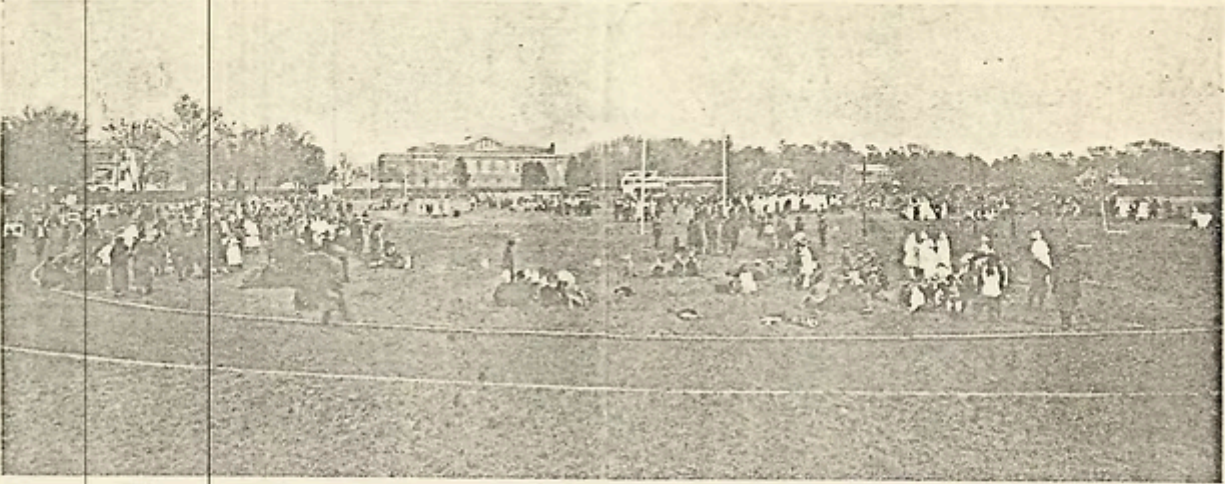
The organization of the University is:

1. The College of Arts and Sciences
2. The College of Engineering
3. The School of Law
4. The School of Education
5. The School of Medicine
6. The School of Commerce and Business Administration
7. The Summer School
8. The Extension Division
9. The Graduate School

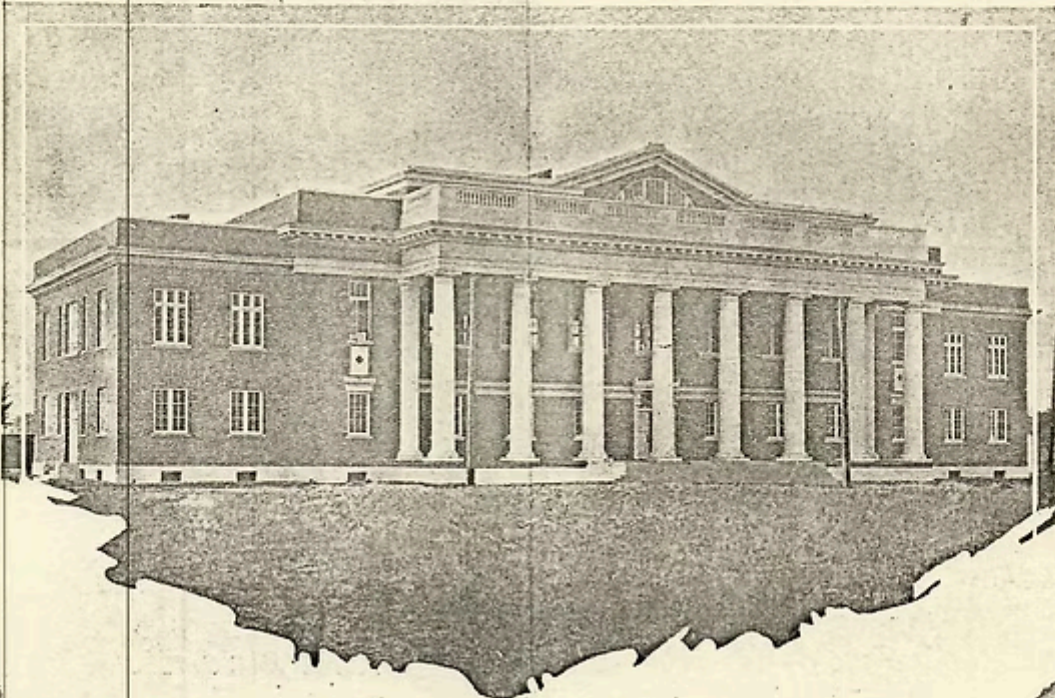
Tuscaloosa was voted the "Cleanest City in Alabama" by the State Health Department.
Try Tuscaloosa.



A SECTION OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, TAKEN FROM AEROPLANE



FIELD DAY FOR TUSCALOOSA COUNTY SCHOOLS ON "DENNY FIELD." TUSCALOOSA'S EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAM IS COUNTY-WIDE.



UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA GYMNASIUM, SCENE OF MANY ATHLETIC CONTESTS OF SOUTH-WIDE INTEREST

Health

Health Department—In the City and County Health Department are one health officer, one assistant, two sanitary inspectors, one plumbing inspector, one matron, one nurse, one clerk, and in the laboratory one chemist, with one assistant.

Laboratory—The city maintains a modern laboratory for the inspection and analysis of milk, water and food for the control of contagious diseases. There is located here under the supervision of the Health Department a laboratory and free clinic for social diseases.

Sewerage—Sewerage is disposed of through the Warrior River. The facilities are adequate and provides for requirements of the next 20 years.

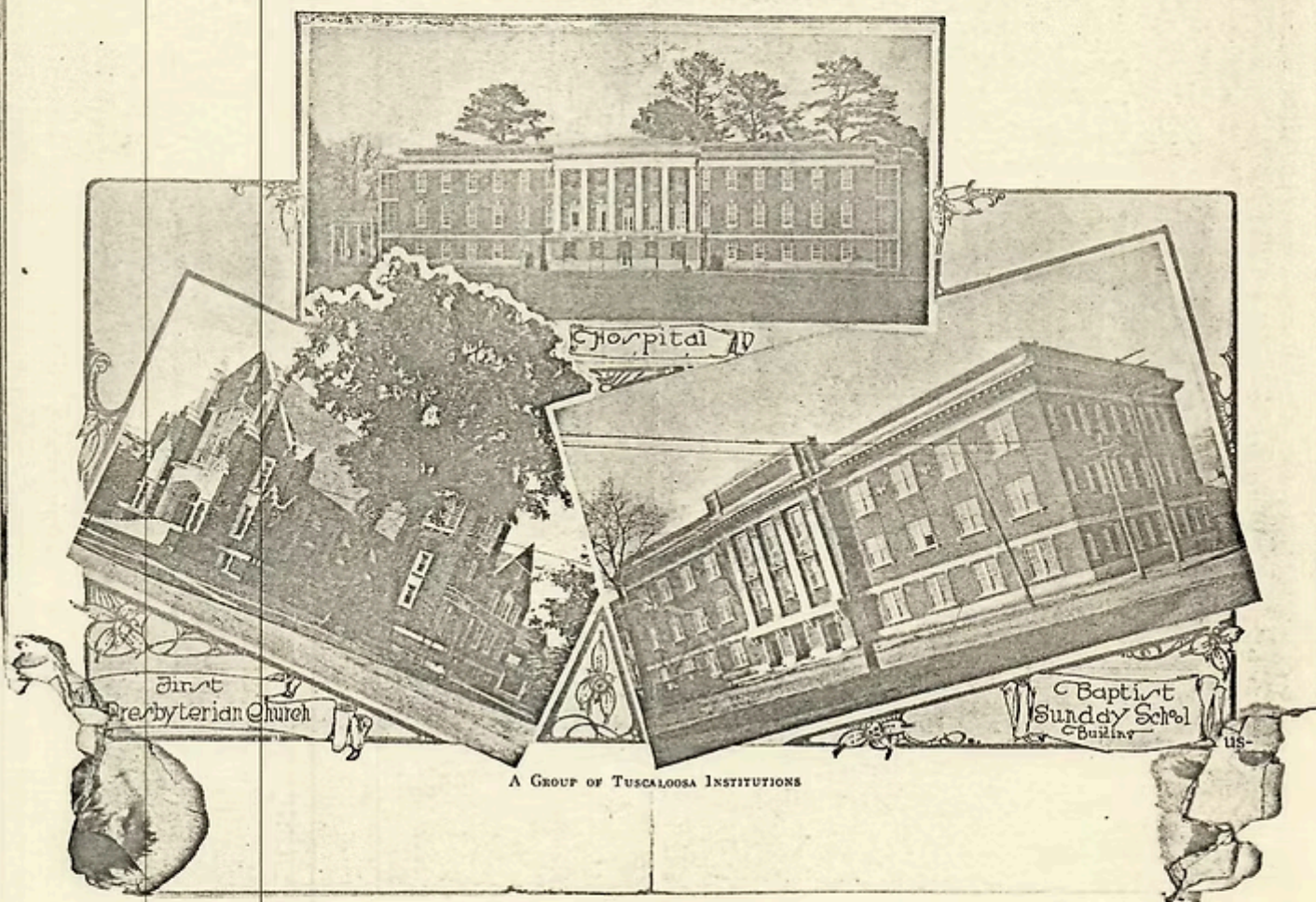
Hospital—The Druid City Hospital, erected in 1922 at a cost of \$150,000, has a capacity of 60 beds and operates a school for nurses.

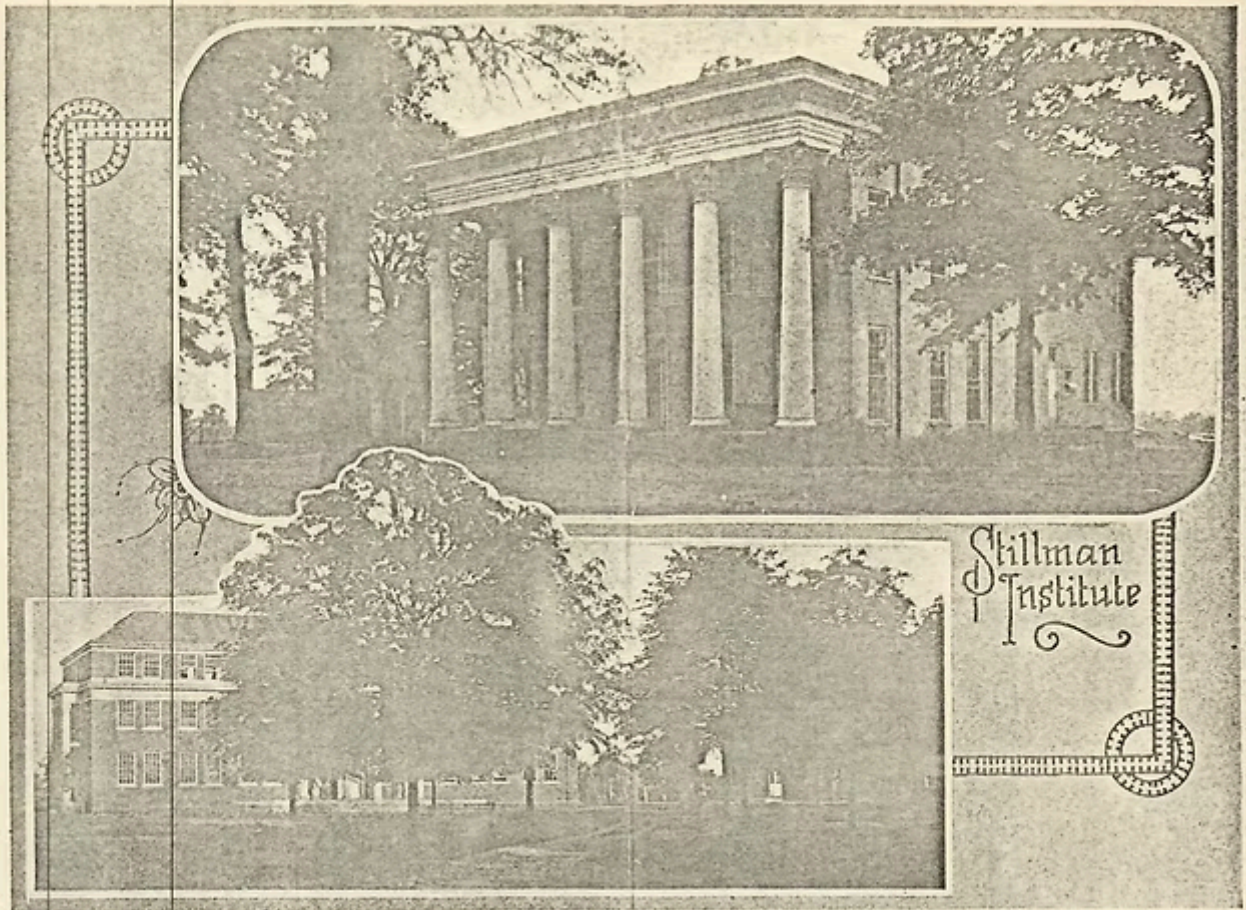
Clinics—In co-operation with the Tuscaloosa County Tuberculosis Association, the Health Department conducts daily a free clinic for tubercular patients and social diseases.

Death Rate—The death rate in the City of Tuscaloosa from all causes in 1924 was 10.3 per 1,000 population. The percentage of deaths from contagious diseases is comparatively very low, and the general health of the city is excellent.

Climate

The climate is favorable to industries. The winters are mild and do not interfere with the activities of industry. The summers are equitable and pleasant and the extremes in heat of some sections are unknown here. The country is rolling, the drainage is excellent and health conditions are good. The average annual rainfall is 52 inches and the mean average temperature is 60 degrees.





WELL EQUIPPED SEMINARY FOR COLORED

Social Agencies

Community Chest—All social agencies, such as the Red Cross, Associated Charities, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, underprivileged child work, Children's Welfare and other organizations, are maintained by the Community Chest, which is most efficiently managed.

Recreation

Parks—Three well-improved parks, one municipally owned and two privately owned, all located within the city limits, make available outdoor recreation.

At both Riverview and Forest Lake are large pavilions for outdoor dancing and concerts, and excellent swimming and boating is enjoyed.

One of the most attractive spots for swimming is at Stallworth Lake, located within three blocks of the business district. The pool, fed by natural springs, covers approximately 12 acres.

Athletic Field—On Denny Field, owned and maintained by the university, are held the athletic contests of both the city and university.

Boy Scouts—A \$10,000 Summer and Winter camp for the use of well-organized troops of Boy Scouts is maintained at Horne's Camp, eight miles from Tuscaloosa.

Girl Scouts—The Girl Scouts have just recently completed their organization and have secured eight acres of land for their site 12 miles from the city.

Tourist Camp—A motor camp site for tourists is maintained within the city limits by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Playgrounds—A \$10,000 playground, covering an entire block, has been purchased by the city, underwritten by the civic clubs, and equipped by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Haimon Foundation has recently awarded this city another playground consisting of four acres.

Theaters—Four well-appointed theaters provide excellent motion pictures and theatrical programs.



BOY SCOUT CAMP
"Camp Horne," Beautiful Home of the Tuscaloosa Boy Scouts

I Remember Old Tuscaloosa

By Fred Maxwell

(Editor's Note: This is a continuation of last week's column on the air fields of Tuscaloosa.)

* * * * *

In 1940 Parks Air College contracted to train Army Air Force Cadets through their primary flying course. Later groups of English and French cadets were added for training for their respective countries. Naturally this led to congestion at Van de Graaff Field since the CPTP training planes were light piper cubs while the Army primary trainers were larger and faster Stearman biplanes. Since the Army pay was considerably more remunerative than the CPTP pay the CPT Program became the "red-headed step-child" at the Van de Graaff Field.

The conflict was finally cleared by the Parks Air College opening up a

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, Graphic,

As president of the Tuscaloosa Retired Teachers, I would like to thank the Graphic for the help you gave our association in the recent fight we were forced to make to keep House Bill 1899 from being passed by the State Legislature.

Also, we wish to express our thanks to the organizations, agencies, and individuals of Tuscaloosa County and city for helping us in stopping the withholding of \$24 million from our retirement fund (House Bill 1899).

Again thanks to everybody who helped us.

BESS C. HAMNER

new landing field at or near the Spiller place on the Greensboro highway (No. 69). Although this field had few facilities since it met the CAA requirements the University was glad to shift to the new field in the interest of safety. The new field was named Foster Field in honor of Richard Clark Foster, Pres. U. of A. after World War II activities at the Van de Graaff field slowed down considerably. Parks Air College moved back to St. Louis in about 1945.

J.B. Carl who operated the drug store in the Alston Building undertook the management of the Van de Graaff airport. In about 1950 in

conjunction with R. (Bob) A. Cardinal J.B. Carl organized the Dixie Air, Inc. and this firm has operated the airport to date.

Up to about 1955 there was only a take off strip or runway that was paved. The City of Tuscaloosa realized that the activities at the airport were bound to increase so that an aviation committee which included Col. W. Van Brown, Air Force commandant at the U. of A., as chairman, Herman Burchfield, oil dealer, and others were appointed to serve the city in its aviation endeavors.

Many improvements at the airport are the result of this committee. Paved taxi ways have been added so that the main strip is used only for take-off and landing.

The most noteworthy recent improvements at Van de Graaff Field are the 6500 foot paved jet take-off

5 GRAPHIC Aug. 26, 19

and landing strip with the necessary taxing and loading aprons also paved and the modern terminal building erected.

Another outstanding accomplishment of the aviation committee is that through their efforts the U.S. Air Force has inaugurated a program that gives students at the U. of A. who are enrolled in the Air Force ROTC a voluntary flight training course. Van de Graaff Field has the honor of having operated the first and now the largest college flight training course of the U.S. Air Force.

But "Old Tuscaloosa" is getting too up to date in its dealings. So for a real historical treatise of Van de Graaff Field I recommend attending the dedication exercises of the new terminal building and jet landing field to be held soon.

Cable TV. The world's greatest football receiver

When it comes to capture everything from colorful TV reception.

mer striking a percussion cap. It was light in weight, but proved to be one of the best shooters I have ever owned. Bill was thoroughly acquainted with all the woods between Tuscaloosa and our father's plantation on the Warrior River.

First Shotgun

Whilst I carried the light single-barrel, he carried my father's longer and heavier double-barrel in all our hunting, and he taught me where to find the game which was plentiful. On one of our hunts, when the whole family was at the plantation quarters I have already described, we spent a whole morning squirrel hunting down in the Warrior River bottoms and came home, or back to quarters, about dinner time, I feeling fagged out.

When we started home in the carriage I was quite unwell, and when we got to five-mile hill my father got out and ordered all hands out to lighten the pull on the two mules that were in harness. I was just simply unable to walk, and had a high fever, which our family doctor, Reuben Searey, found to be scarlet fever, which gave me a very long siege before I recovered. They rubbed me constantly with "bacon rind" amongst the other remedies; skin came off the bottom of my feet about one-sixteenth inch thick. The attack was very severe, but good nursing and close attention pulled me through after a long siege.

JOHN G. PEARSON
Attn: Mrs. J. P. Pearson
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

CHAPTER II

CITIZENS OF TUSKALOOSA AND ITS VICINITY

THE capital was moved from Tuscaloosa in early December, 1847, when I was only three years of age, but the families of a great many of the leading men of the state still resided in Tuscaloosa, and the city still continued to be the educational center of the state. Besides these families, the city was the residence of numbers of the most wealthy planters of those days.

Dr. John R. Drish owned a large farm on both sides of the Greensboro road reaching from the boundaries of the old corporation southward to where the depot of the Ala. Great Southern R. R. now stands. His residence is now the Jemison schoolhouse. It was planned and its building was superintended by a negro slave of Dr. Drish. From its front door northward to the corporation line extended a broad avenue of elm trees which still stand. At the corporation line was the entrance gate; on the west side of which was built a porters' lodge, occupied by a family of negroes that were the property of Dr. Drish. Some one was supposed to be always in attendance to open and shut this gate as needed. The style was that of an Englishman's country estate, and this large plantation was well cultivated at all times. West of this residence of Dr. Drish, extending from the back yard in rear of the residence nearly to the Greensboro road on the west, was a long row of brick-rooms where the negroes lived who cultivated this farm.

Large Planters—Their Residences and Families

In the large field on the west side of the road that reached from the corporation line down to about where the oil mill now stands, and perhaps 200 yards west of Greensboro road, was the gin house and long-armed wooden screw press to gin and press all the cotton raised on the place and that of many neighbors contiguous with smaller farms.

Dr. Drish owned also a large plantation in Mississippi, where overseers were employed to manage his business.

I do not remember that he had any children except one son and one daughter who married a Mr. King, who had two sons, John Rigor Drish King, and Edward D. King. The elder, John, was about one year older than I, and Edward about the same age. Their mother had lost her mind, and was kept as secluded as possible in her father's residence. I was intimate as a schoolfellow of the boys and often visited them at their home with their grandparents, but I do not remember to have ever seen their mother. I suppose that their father had been divorced. Alabama at that date had no hospital for the insane. Ed. King was my bunk mate in Lumsden's Battery the last two years of the Confederate war, and I never once asked any question whatever about his family affairs.

In sight of the residence of Dr. Drish was that of Mr. Alexander Dearing, an imposing residence, so long in late years occupied by Major James Spence. Mr. Dearing was the owner of a large plantation in Mississippi near Columbus.

He had three sons: James M., Pleasant, and Thomas Alexander, and two daughters, Melissa and Alice.

Prominent Families and Their Homes

Melissa became the wife of Dr. W. S. Wyman, and Alice married Mr. George A. Searcy, son of Dr. Reuben Searcy, who was, at his death, president of the Merchants Bank and Trust Company of Tuscaloosa. At the preparatory schools and at college I was the intimate friend of T. Alex. Dearing, and all our families were intimate friends.

Pleasant Dearing was blind, his eyes having been put out by a charge of powder flashed in his face by his brother James whilst playing in the large garret above the family residence. Paddy Dearing he was always called by his intimate friends. He had been given all the education that was, at that day, considered possible in the use of books with raised letters, and was also quite proficient in the use of his hands. I remember amongst other things seeing hair and clothes brushes of his manufacture.

T. Alexander made a splendid Confederate soldier, and surrendered with Lumsden's Battery, after the close of the war, somewhere between Gainesville and Mobile.

I was at Tuscaloosa at the time trying to get clothing for members of the battery who were almost naked, having been detailed, and sent to Tuscaloosa a few weeks previously for that purpose. Alex., as my messmate, was paid my last year's moneys due me as a Confederate soldier, in Confederate money, most of which I still have on hand as a memento of those strenuous days. He died of consumption a few years after the end of the war.

Again in plain sight of the old Alexander Dearing home, a few hundred yards to the northeast and just outside of the old corporation line (which Queen City Avenue bounded) was the residence of Alexander Dear-

ing's brother, James Dearing. The house was of the same general plan, but the high pillars of the porticoes are of wood instead of brickwork. He had one son considerably older than myself, whom I remember as a sportsman "with all that the name implies." I do not remember what became of him. The only other child was Miss Susie Dearing, who married Mr. Alex. Bozeman. Both the Dearings owned big plantations in Mississippi in the neighborhood of Columbus. They were men of large wealth, and never made any pretense of being one whit better than other people in the ordinary walks of life. They were good, hospitable, plain people; kind, considerate, and charitable; put on no pretensions on account of their wealth above any other decent citizens of the town.

Further to the northward, just outside of Queen City Avenue and north of the Huntsville Road, were the residences of the Harrises and the Ormonds. The Harris family owned large plantations in Greene or Marengo or Perry Counties, I am not exactly wise as to locality.

Hon. John J. Ormond was a member of the Supreme Court of Alabama for many years, resigning about Jan. 1st, 1848, and resumed the practice of law in Tuscaloosa, dying in 1865. He lived in the house now occupied by Dr. Geo. Little. I remember nothing of any children except his daughter Kate, who was one of the scholars of Mrs. Barbara Little at the time I was also one of her scholars. Her cousins, Richard and Amanda Harris, were at the same time at the same school.

Amanda Harris married Dr. John Little, a son of Mrs. Barbara Little, lately deceased, at time of his death being cashier of the First National Bank of Tuscaloosa. He left three sons, Rev. John Little of Louisville, Ky., Robert Irving Little, and R. H. Little. Kate Ormond

married a Mr. Charles Hayes, who lived near Boligee, on A. G. S. R. R., south of Eutaw in Greene County. Many of the papers bearing on the deeds to my father were arranged by Judge Ormond in the purchase of the Maxwell Plantation. He was a member of the Methodist Church in Tuscaloosa.

The residences of Mr. Robert Jemison, of Mrs. Eddins, of Mr. Alfred Battle, Governor Henry Watson Collier, who married Miss Mary Battle, a sister of Mr. Alfred Battle; Mr. E. F. Comegys, Judge E. Woolsey Peck, John Marrast, all held the same family homes that they held before the capital of the state was moved from Tuscaloosa in 1847 to Montgomery and the same female academies remained, and it is possible that some ruffraff attendants upon the seat of government moved away to the actual benefit of the tone of society. As a boy I often attended my mother when, with a horse and buggy, she would be going around paying her social calls to all these families I have mentioned and many others. West of the Capitol building was what was called Newtown, where the Marx, Venable, Perkins and Cochrane families lived in commodious plantation estates, but outside of the corporation of Tuscaloosa, being at the summit of the hill or ridge that sloped beyond them down to the level lands occupied by their farms or plantations. Between the city and the university were the homes of several other large planters who owned estates south of Tuscaloosa on the Warrior River. These were outside of the corporation and escaped city taxation, but were part and parcel of Tuscaloosa society. They were supplied with single and two-horse carriages and ample gardens and orchard grounds that in those days were never infested with destructive insects as they are to-day.

Large Planters—Their Residences and Families

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taste whatever. It was curbed up with brick and mortar and overflow ran from it at about two feet from the surface of the earth through a pipe of perhaps one and a half inches in diameter, even in the dryest seasons.

The time of arrival of these hog droves was always well advertised ahead, and all planters needing such replenishing of their meat supplies would be on hand and purchase these hogs on the spot. They had their own home-raised hog butchers, with their planks, empty barrels, firewood and rocks brought in wagons, and went to work night and day, with their hog-killing time. I suppose every boy in Tuscaloosa from six to ten years of age was on hand to help. He was ready to do everything he was told to do, and gladly took his pay in filling his stomach with sizzling melt or liver, boiled on the hot coals. It would go good even if he had not brought bread along to eat with it. A day and a night would close up the job, and wagons gone home with the pork. Horses and mules, from Tennessee and Kentucky, sought the Tuscaloosa market the same way. The farmers in the country between, as a rule, raised their own.

Pendulum in Old State Capitol

After the State Capital was moved to Montgomery in 1847 the Capitol Building was leased to the Baptist Association of the state for ninety-nine years, as I have understood, because the state was unable to sell the property outright; I merely tell it as I have been told, and have never taken the trouble to make sure of the point. Here that association has carried on its Female Academy ever since.

I remember once seeing a pendulum of some three or

four pounds' weight and oval shape hanging from the inside tip-top of the dome to the ground floor, supported by a very slender wire. There was a chalk-marked circle of a diameter that lacked but little of being the diameter of the center of the building at the ground floor. I was told that said pendulum was never at rest, but continually swinging in a sort of orbit controlled only by the motion of the earth in its revolutions and gravity, and that some scientific persons were experimenting with the matter. And that is all I know about that.

During the fall of the year wagon loads of apples would be brought down from Blount County that were as fine as I have ever seen anywhere. Each big wagon, with its canvas cover, would be drawn by two to three pairs, or yokes, of oxen.

Its driver, his wife and children, would be along, with their pots and pans, skillets, and ovens, mattresses and provisions. Their clothing, from oldest to youngest, was all home-made, from next skin to outside overclothes, the latter being usually a gray or brown cloth known as jeans, the warp being of cotton threads, the filling of wool from off their own sheep's backs; all spun and woven by the women and girls of the family, that being largely their part of housekeeping, and in most neighborhoods there were experts who made noted qualities of goods.

Blount County Apples Hauled by Wagons to Market in Counties Farther South—Robert Jemison, Jr.

These apple raisers from Blount found a market all along the route, and would be sold out somewhere about Greensboro and Demopolis, and then start back home

Stage Coaches and Mail Lines—1850 to 1853

There were no railroads, no telegraphs, no connection with the outside world during three-fourths of the year except by U. S. mail, carried by several mail coach lines that were the property of Mr. Robert Jemison, Jr., contractor. One coach line to Columbus, Miss., one to Courtland northward on the old Memphis and Charleston R. R., one towards the east to Randolph in Bibb County, and one past Greensboro to Newbern, connecting there with a spur rail track from Marion Junction, thence by railroad to Selma, on the Alabama River.

These forty-mile stage-coach roads were often nearly impassable in rainy weather and people stayed at home except in case of dire necessity. These stage coaches were heavily built to stand turning over without crushing and drawn by four to six horses according to conditions of roads. Stands, as they were called, or stables with a change of horses, were at intervals of some twelve or sixteen miles, conditioned upon the character of the country traversed as to hills and sand beds, etc.

Where needed at the stands, eating houses were found, and fried chickens, biscuits, waffles, batter cakes, honey and molasses with ham and eggs were staple articles of food, as well as corn pone, and bacon and greens.

The planters when at their city homes were rather of a leisure class and had time for reading or hunting and fishing, and some for horse racing and card playing.

The professional classes also when courts were not in session seemed to have much leisure, but competent physicians and surgeons had their hands full, as they practiced not only in the city, but on the plantations for a radius of twenty-miles or more.

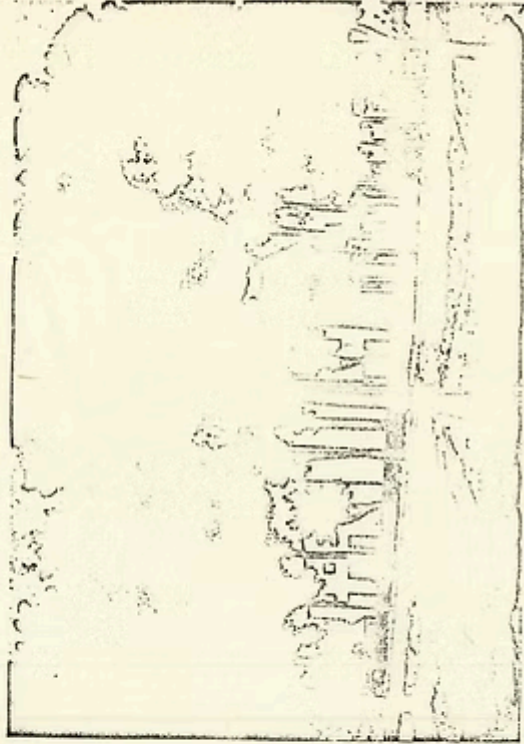
1853 to 1860—The Civilization of Those Days

All mothers of families attended to their own house-keeping, but a large majority either owned their own negro cooks, house servants, and men of all work to look after horses and home gardens, or hired such from their owners, to do the heavy work, and work that had to be done in the sunshine. As far as I can judge there was very little of pride of wealth or position that affected the general tone of society. A merchant was more closely confined and tied to his store than a member of any other class. He had to be "hail fellow well met" with his customers and their own particular friends, and show them some attention or he would lose their trade, fully as much as the politician seeking votes, with which class Alabama was well supplied.

All farms and plantations made all the corn they needed for man and beast and *corn bread* was the staff of life, as a rule, for all American-raised men and their families. With many wheat flour was somewhat of a luxury, for use mainly in the making of cakes and pies, waffles, batter cakes, etc. On all farms also the effort was made to raise hogs enough for bacon for the laborers and during cold weather backbone, spare ribs, sausages, pigs' feet, chitterlings, and all were utilized of the hog except the squeal. Yet farmers or drovers, buying from the farmers way up in Tennessee, every winter brought down from that state hogs in large droves on their own feet, and as a rule they did not have to drive beyond Tuscaloosa.

Here they struck the edge of the black belt with its large plantations.

Where Stallworth's Lake now is there was a constant flowing spring of most excellent water, with no mineral



CITY RESIDENCE OF THE PARENTS OF JAMES R. MAXWELL

was called the Cherokee Plantation, named for the daughter of its owner, who, I think, was the only child. We suppose that she was named for the Cherokee nation of Indians who not very many years before had possession of all this section of Alabama. Miss Cherokee Jemison married Andrew C. Hargrove, a son of a large planter, southeast of Tuscaloosa, who had graduated from the university in 1856, and was a lieutenant in Lumsden's Battery during the whole Confederate War, and, although some eight years my senior, perhaps, a very close friend of mine until his death.

In order to give an idea of Tuscaloosa society and population during the years from 1852 to 1858, when my mother died, I think well to give the residences and locations of families and churches and other buildings during those years, I being from eight to fourteen years of age.

I have described the square on which our home was located. The square eastward from that held our Uncle Robert's and grandparents' house on its northeast quarter square. On the northwest quarter square was our vegetable garden. The southern half of that square belonged to the Hogan family, the only names of members of which I can remember are Alexander and Gertrude. This family, probably in 1856 or 1857, moved to Iowa, about the time of big speculations in land in that state.

Tuscaloosa Families and Their Homes—1845 to 1860

The next square to the south contained, at its northeast quarter, the old Methodist Church and parsonage; on its southeast quarter the residence of Dr. Reuben Searcy, the building being much as it now stands; on

with their money; for Tuscaloosa was their purchasing point for their next twelve months' supplies.

They knew what they wanted and they knew where they could get it, and have the least weight, or the shortest haul home.

It was the same way with a lot of mountaineers whose land was fertile only in spots but had coal underneath.

They built large flatboats of heavy-timbered hulls and plank sides above water, loaded them with coal during the summer, and came down with them with the first sufficient rise of the river and sold out coal and boat at the first good market, Tuscaloosa to Mobile, pocketed their money and footed it back to Tuscaloosa, where they could buy their supplies within ox-wagon reach of home. The women and children took no part in that business. Perhaps they had arranged to meet the men-folks on their return, at Tuscaloosa, with their ox-wagons. The ox, in the mountains, was the main beast of burden.

I have spoken of Mr. Robert Jemison, Jr., as a contractor for U. S. mails and mail-coach travel.

He was a man of many parts and far sights. He and his brother William had entered many large tracts of land along the Warrior River bottoms, on both sides of the river; as also tracts of long leaf pine timber in the hilly sections of the county. My understanding is that the two brothers were, for many years, in partnership, William Jemison attending to their many enterprises in the absence of his brother who was for many years an Alabama senator; twelve years from 1851, and previously a member of the House from 1840 to 1849. He was elected to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Senate caused by the death of Senator Wm. L. Yancey, and held that position at the time of the collapse of the

Confederacy. Naturally a large share of the management of the large and varied interests of the two brothers Jemison fell to the lot of Mr. William Jemison.

The Jemison Brothers

Personally, as a boy, I knew Mr. William Jemison quite well. I knew his daughter Virginia very well also, as she was an intimate friend of my mother, they being of congenial tastes, and were often together in perfecting themselves in the art of making pastel pictures in black and white, using paper bristol board, sized with thin white glue, on which was sprinkled very fine white marble dust, crayons, scrapers, buckskin rubbers, etc., producing pictures somewhat resembling steel engravings. My impression is that she was perhaps the oldest child of Mr. William Jemison, as I do not remember anything of the boys, Robert and Mims, until after the Confederate War, and these portions of my remembrances run from 1852 to 1858.

One of these pictures made by my mother was of Cokermonth Castle, England, near the town of my father's birth, and a view of which very much delighted our mother when she visited England in our father's company in 1848. In the Maxwell family record my father requests of me, his eldest son: "If you should live after I am gone, you must take care of that picture and hand it down to your posterity uninjured."

The Jemisons owned as one of their institutions a large section of pine timberland up the Huntsville Road beyond Hurricane Creek. From the large sawmill that they established right in that timberland, to Tuscaloosa, they built a plank road some ten or twelve feet wide of heart pine plank in order cheaply to haul their output

its southwest quarter the frame residence of Mrs. Raoul, with Alfred Raoul, her son, and daughters, Elise and Hattie. Capt. Charles L. Lumsden married Elise Raoul, probably in 1861. The northwest quarter of this square was occupied by the home of one of the Richardsons, who were owners of the steamboat *Ophelia* and of some plantations the location of which I never knew.

Coming southward along Greensboro Street, the next square held, in its northeast quarter, the Presbyterian Church which has lately been replaced by the new building so generously financed by the widow of Mr. James Spence. The southeast quarter of the square held a one-story frame building tenanted by a widow named Douthet with two children. The western half was owned by a merchant named Hopkins, his home being a frame building with a piazza extending the length of the front at the northwest quarter of the square, where now stands the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian parsonage of that date being in the home now occupied by Mr. Clayton Strickland at the then extremity of Greensboro Street, at the southern boundary of the corporation, on the eastern side. The pastor was the Rev. R. B. White, whom I well remember as he was still pastor at the end of the Confederate War.

The next square towards the south was owned by Mr. Alfred Battle, whose residence and gardens, ornamental and vegetable, occupied the whole square, as it still does, being the residence of Mrs. B. Friedman.

Mr. Battle was a wealthy planter, the plantation being down on Warrior River, in the then Greene, now Hale, County. He was a native of North Carolina, a brother of Miss Mary Battle, who married Governor Henry W. Collier, and one of the leading members of the Methodist Church, as well as the governor.

Henry's
mother

Tuskaloosa Families and Homes Continued

The next square to the south was almost all owned by Mr. Henry A. Snow, one of the leading merchants, whose store was about middle of the block west of the present Raiford Stores.

The next square to the south was owned by Mrs. Rufus H. Clements. He owned a plantation on the north side of the river several miles down from Northport. His wife was a Miss Bugbee, from Montgomery, Ala. He served in the Legislature of 1851 when quite a young man, having graduated from the University of Alabama in 1845.

In the next square to the south, the northeast quarter was occupied by the residence of Mr. John Craddock, another wealthy planter whose lands lay somewhere near Columbus, Miss. His oldest son, James Craddock, was noted for his close attendance to and pleasure taken in dress; he was called a *dandy*, in our days it would be *dude*. He had two brothers, John (or as usually called Jack) and a still younger, Keeling.

That "*dandy*" was one of the first Confederate volunteers from Tuskaloosa County, and his comrades gave him the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the army, but at every chance he would find some way to get on a clean shirt and collar, to the surprise of his messmates.

The southeast corner of that square was occupied by the one-story brick residence of Dr. John Marrast, who was for many years postmaster at Tuskaloosa. The post office was in a low one-story row of rooms between where now are the new buildings, occupied by the Tucker Motor Co., and rear of Rogers' undertaking rooms. Across the street, where now stands the new post office

from mill to market, for in wet weather the Huntsville Road often became impassable. The plank road followed and occupied a portion of the Huntsville Road most of the way to the mills, but swerved away from said road in several places, for short distances, to dodge around steep descents into hollows, and ascents from same; notably some four or five miles from town, just this side of the old Brown place. The road entered the city by the street that passes the north edge of the new cemetery.

As far as I know the cost of this plank road was borne by the sawmill owners, but I suppose the county gave the right of way, where Huntsville Road was used. At any rate that section of the county used it at will, and Tuscaloosa people used it as a driveway for their pleasure buggies and carriages. My remembrance is that these mills had almost a monopoly for pine lumber in the city. Mr. Robert Jemison built his residence (now the Van de Graffe home) with pine lumber of the choicest description from their own lands and mills, seasoned and worked up by hand on the spot.

Plank Road—Jemison's Mills to Tuscaloosa

Doors and fittings of the principal rooms were picked from the choicest of curly pine, and dressed, smoothed and varnished in the natural grain and color of the wood.

The Jemisons also owned pine timberlands in the northwestern part of the county, and built several covered lattice-work bridges in that section, and a sawmill in that section also. The large plantation on the river a few miles from Northport down the river, as well as a saw and grist mill on first creek beyond Northport, were the property of Robt. Jemison, Jr. The plantation

and other Federal offices, was the Washington Hotel that belonged to Judge Washington Moody, but was, as a rule, rented out to some hotel man.

Dr. John Marrast's residence was the last inside of the corporation on the west side of Greensboro Avenue, which then had a center row of water oaks.

Returning down on the east side of Greensboro Avenue and designating occupants, the Presbyterian parsonage, occupied by the Rev. Dr. Robert B. White, in the same house now owned by Mr. Clayton Strickland, was the end house. The northwest corner of that block I cannot now name the owner of as a certainty, but I think it was a small one-story brick house owned by a Mr. Wyndom, the proprietor of the hotel, and Wyndom Springs, which was a summer watering-place for Tusksloosa people quite well patronized by people whose business allowed them to take several months' vacation in the months from July to September. There was a son whose given name I have forgotten, but one daughter was named Adeline. This location is now occupied by Mr. John R. Kennedy and occupies the northern half of that square.

Tuskaloosa Families and Homes Continued

The next square, on the right of Greensboro Avenue going north, was occupied and built during these years by Mr. Robert Jemison, Jr. The whole square.

The junior was attached to Mr. Jemison's name by himself to distinguish his signature from that of his uncle of the same name, Mr. Jemison's own father having been named William. I think Mr. Robert Jemison, Jr.'s wife was a Miss Taylor from Mobile. Across the street to the west was the Rufus Clements' home.

The next square was built on during these years by

Mr. William Battle, a son of Mr. Alfred Battle, either after or before his marriage with a Miss Withers of Mobile.

I am not able to remember the families who lived on the next square opposite the square occupied by Mr. Alfred Battle, but the next square was occupied by the residence of the widow, Mrs. Samuel Eddins; the residence being the large brick house with brick column now owned by Mr. David Rosenau, which in the main was as it now stands, occupying the southwest corner of the square and the balance of the square, vegetable and flower gardens.

The next square, opposite Dr. Searcy's residence, was cut up in three parts. Where now stands the residence of Mrs. George A. Searcy stood a small wooden one story house occupied by a Mistress Peak, a widow.

The northern half of the square contained the residence of Mr. Charles Jerome Fiquet on its northwest quarter, with garden and stable lot on northeast quarter, and the residence of Capt. Cummins, who ran a steamboat on the Warrior, Tuskaloosa to Mobile, was on the southeast quarter of the square. Mr. Fiquet's residence faced the Methodist Church across the street.

The next square going north was divided between the widow of Dr. Hayes on the southern half square, her residence being at the northwest corner of the lot, leaving the balance of the half square for vegetable and flower gardens; the northern half of the square was the property of Dr. William Leland, a long, one-story frame house with a portico facing Greensboro Avenue, and a latticed side-porch in the rear along the side street, said lattices painted green. Across Greensboro Avenue, westward, was the residence of our Uncle Robert Maxwell and our grandparents.

In the southwest corner of the next square, facing Odd Fellows Hall across the avenue, was Mrs. Barbara Little's primary school and the family residence of Dr. John Little, Sr.

On the adjoining lot was the residence of the Widow Cantley. On the northwest quarter of this square was the old county courthouse of brick with its tower in front touching the sidewalk, containing the stairways up to the second-floor county courtroom, and Masonic hall above same, in the third story, and up into the clock tower that capped the whole. On the northeast quarter of the square, behind the courthouse, was a boarding house or hotel. Between Mrs. Cantley's and the courthouse was the brick office of the probate judge, and rooms and vaults for county records, supposed to be fireproof.

The courthouse occupied the ground on which the Alston Building now stands.

No stores for sale of goods were on any street except what is now Broad Street, which was known then as Main Street.

The northern half of the next square was occupied by stores with little yards in their rear. Where the City National Bank now stands was then the site of Charles Foster's shoe factory and sales store. Where Brown's dollar store now stands was a finely appointed bar-room, with billiard tables in rooms above.

The southeast quarter of that square was occupied by a blacksmith shop and a carriage and wagon shop, and at the southwest corner, across the street from the courthouse, was a furniture factory. Between the furniture factory and rear of the bar-room on the west side of the square was a two-story brick rooming house. Across Main Street was the last square on top of the hill overlooking the river. On the southwest corner of this square

was a large rambling hotel, where stood recently what was known as the Atlanta Store, run by Friedman & Loveman, and where, at this writing, preparation is being made for the building of a new Merchants' Bank and several stories above for offices.

Tuskaloosa and Citizens Continued

The front building was of brick, two stories in height and 100 feet deep, with a hotel lobby and bar-room on the ground floor, as well as a dining-room. To the rear were rooms and offices for lawyers, and upstairs was an auditorium to be used for lectures, traveling theaters, and shows of different sorts. All this west side of the square was built up solidly two stories in height. At the beginning of the war the upper story and show room was used temporarily as a prison for Yankees. When the Federals raided Tuskaloosa at the end of the war, the whole property was burnt to the ground. At the southeast corner of this square was the general store of Mr. Spiller, and between were stores of different owners. One which I remember was that of the merchant tailor, Charles J. Fiquet, also the barber shop of Shandy Jones, a free mulatto man, and others whose names I do not recall.

The next square to eastward was also occupied by merchant stores. On the southwest corner, extending three-fourths of the depth of the square, was the general merchandise store of T. J. R. & R. Maxwell, two stories in height, the front end being of brick for 150 feet in depth and 50 feet front. They advertised to sell everything, from the cradle to the grave, which was literally true, from the baby's diaper to Fisk's metallic burial cases, of which they kept a stock for a local undertaker.

Corner of
6th St. and
Greenboro Ave

the wool of their own sheep. That is, the wives and daughters used the hand spinning wheels for making the wool "filling." The small brick house at the foot of the hill leading to Warrior Bridge, on the eastern side of the street, is all that now remains of what was the cotton mill property. It was the office of the factory company.

Tuskaloosa Tannery and Cotton Factory

Between the tannery and the factory company's office was a long brick building, used by the operatives at work in the factory as homes while working at the factory. This building was at the foot of the bluff below the present depot of the L. & N. R. R.

Early in the Confederate War, Messrs. Baugh, Kennedy & Co. came from north Alabama and bought this cotton factory and ran it, making yarns and shirtings, until it was burnt by Federal troops in the last year of the war; everything destroyed but the brick office that now remains.

For many months before its destruction, the small bales of yarn "hanks" were sold on specified days at the Tuskaloosa office, no one person being allowed to buy more than a certain quantity. The hanks were used as currency and had a sure value and staple value for use, but no staple value remained for the Confederate dollar, or smaller change. Hanks of yarn would buy certain amounts of butter and eggs and chickens, or other farm produce that Confederate money would not.

Just below the southern end of Warrior Bridge, on top of the hill that constituted the steamboat wharf, was a very large-framed cotton warehouse, and across the river, on the Northport side, was another.

Across the ravine in front of the southern entrance of

the bridge was the iron foundry and plow factory of the Messrs. Leach and Avery, molding all sorts of cast iron utensils and the celebrated Avery cast plows, principally the No. 8. This plow factory was doing a splendid business. It got its pig iron by wagon from small furnaces up in the edge of Jefferson County, and old cast iron junk from every householder in this section. The plows were sold from every store on the banks of the river, Tuskaloosa to Mobile, and hauled to every surrounding county by wagon.

For new lands they plowed deep enough, and as a cultivating plow could not be bettered, turning the slice of the furrow upside down, covering up the grass and weeds, and the hardened edge cast point was cheap.

Leach & Avery's Plow Factory and Old Paper Mill

As a boy I loved to go around in and about amongst the workers and see how they fixed the molds, and Dr. Leach liked to tell me about the work. He said he liked a "boy who knew how not to meddle and touch tools where he had no business." Some boys he and his men would run out of the place. About the last thing I ever saw Dr. Leach working on, personally, was in boring out a six-pounder field gun for use in the Confederate army. He had it in a lathe, and was drilling out the bore.

The latter years of the war a hat factory was added at this foundry. They made, almost entirely, wool hats, but they made splendid hats out of beaver fur when the skins were furnished them. My father had a splendid one made for me that lasted two years, but it was full of holes at the wind-up, and my hair was sticking out of them.

Next door to them was the dry good store of J. P. Turner, and next to that the drug store of Dr. John Little, husband of Mrs. Barbara Little, the primary school teacher. Next, going east, was the hardware store of H. A. Snow & Co., and next a few stores whose owners I forget, but at the southeast corner of the square was a carpenter shop.

Facing T. J. R. & R. Maxwell, across the main street, was the store of Mr. John Glascock, and at about the center of the square, eastward, was the bakery of Mr. John Barnes, an English Yorkshireman, who had lately arrived from England with his wife and had very little means except being a competent baker. Our father loaned him the money to get started and credited him for his supplies, and he and his wife being hard-working, economical people soon worked out of debt, and worked up to a comfortable living, adding a confectionery branch to their bakery. Our father would always help an Englishman to get a start in this country by crediting him, when he saw that the party meant to go to work, but he had no use for a spendthrift.

CHAPTER III

BUSINESS IN TUSKALOOSA

THE mercantile part of town was all on Main Street, two squares in length on both sides of the street with a row of water oak trees edging the sidewalks and one down the center of the street. Between the shoe store of Chas. M. Foster, and Mr. Spiller, in the center of Main Street, was a public well and a public or city wagon scale, and by the side of the scale was a small house for the scale keeper, whose name was Bird and who made saddles and bridles and harness, as well as being city weigher.

At the north end of the square, in the rear of T. J. R. & R. Maxwell's store was a blacksmith shop, and facing it, across the street, was the residence of our father's old friend, Mr. A. Graham, a Scotchman, and a relative of the Littles'. Later this residence was occupied by the Toxey family.

Going northward from the rear of the store of T. J. R. & R. Maxwell, and down the steep and gullied hill to the edge of the flat that reached to the banks of the river, was the large tanyard of Mr. Charles M. Foster, doing a flourishing business in the tanning of hides, and turning out oak-tanned leather for all purposes.

Farther down the river, at the foot of the hill leading from the end of Greensboro Avenue to the Warrior Bridge, stood a large cotton factory, turning out yarns for the making of the "warp" for the jeans made on the hand-looms. All through this country, at that time, the country farmers were spinning the "filling" from

About 100 yards down the bank of the river from this foundry was a paper mill. I remember seeing it at work turning out the sheets from big rollers and rolling up big rolls of paper. But of the people who owned it, and worked it, my memory is very indistinct. I believe it failed to make money from the first. The stripped, two-story brick building with gaping windows stood there for years. A large, cemented, deep tank, which was supplied with water from the same branch just before reaching the river, got to be a mighty sure place to catch small bream, as we small boys soon found out. Our Uncle Richard was employed at the hat factory for some time, and so escaped being conscripted as a Confederate soldier, but finally they put an older man in his place and started him for Hood's army, at the time of besieging Nashville. He was sent with a detail in charge of a lot of supplies that got up to Tupelo, Miss., and there remained until we had returned from north of the Tennessee River and back to Columbus, Miss., where he came with the detail and goods for Lumsden's Battery. He soon became sick and was sent to the hospital at Columbus, but the purgative pills he was supplied with would not let him get well, and he was sent home by a friendly conveyance to his wife on the outskirts of Northport, where he soon recovered but not in time ever to get back into service.

All these factories were doing well until the war came on in 1861.

Mrs. Gooch Makes a Good Farmer

Coming back in your mind along the west side of Greensboro Avenue in the old days between 1852 and 1858, I have no clear remembrance of the square on

top of the hill, except a large brick house on the main street front that had been the old State Bank, and was then the residence of a Mr. Albert G. Gooch, whom I do not remember, but I do remember his wife, who was a sister of Mr. John G. Barr, who moved out from Tuscaloosa to a farm on the Huntsville road about four miles from town, and who was said to "den the bloomers" and, with dog and gun, was a splendid shot as well as a good farmer. Mr. J. H. Fitts and family also lived in this house for many years. At the southwest corner of this square, where the new store of the Burchfield Bros. now stands, was the cabinet shop of Mr. Lynch, where all sorts of fine furniture were made. Facing that, across Main Street, was the Indian Queen Hotel, with its portico in front and long line of rooms, reaching nearly to the corner opposite the Episcopal Church.

Through the center of this square and east of the Indian Queen Hotel ran a long livery stable reaching entirely through the square, which was run by a Mr. William Johnson, and at this stable the mail-coach horses of the Jamison Co. were stabled.

On the Greensboro Avenue face of this square, about where Taylor's drug store now is, was the office of Dr. Reuben Searey. Where McLester Hotel now stands the corner lot was bare from some cause unknown to me, and I forget what was where the Ward Drug Store now is.

*At the time this was written
Ward Drug Store was located
on the S. W. corner of
Ave. & Broad St.*

April 13, 1831, in the Episcopal church, Alva was inaugurated president of the University of Alabama. Dr. Woods was from Vermont and was educated at Harvard University and Andover Theological Seminary. He was a Baptist minister and had been president of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky.

35 in First UA Class

The University was opened to students April 18, 1831. Professors Gurdon Saltonstall and Henry Wood and 35 students were present on opening day.

Woods' administration was marked by friction between the faculty members and by insubordinate and

Plan For Tuscaloosa

climate for growth.

By the same token, a new day is dawning in the state's treatment of its mentally ill. New facilities are being planned; a lot of money will be spent. The question of whether it is to be spent in Tuscaloosa is yet to be decided and the answer may well depend on whether we can produce more legislators with the skill and sense to get it done here.

The history of Tuscaloosa's institutions offers still another footnote designed especially for exponents of the "we're-going-to-hell-in-a-basket" theory who think today's youth are the worst ever.

Well, no free-living hippies or Berkeley radicals could have taught early University of Alabama students a thing about swinging or protesting.

The University became a military school in 1830 largely because the drinking bouts, gambling and duels of its students had become a statewide scandal.

Then, in 1900, the students rebelled against military training in an outburst that is a model of student radicalism. The students staged a week long strike, refusing to report for drill formation and in the end—shades of Columbia—causing the firing of the commandant.

Finally in 1903, the University dropped its military training program entirely, a first step in the development of the modern institution.

There is no question that in the past century, the short-lived capital, the university, the hospitals have been invaluable assets to the city and in a way, its fiscal and cultural life's blood.

The thrust of the next era of Tuscaloosa history may well depend on how much the city is willing to do to stimulate the growth and improvement of these very institutions from which it has profited so greatly.

Garland was elected president. Under his administration Madison Hall was built, an elective system of courses was instituted, and military training was started.

Many of the pre-Civil War faculty members were distinguished scholars. Among them were Henry Tutwiler, professor of ancient languages; Henry W. Hilliard, professor of English literature; Samuel Stafford, professor of ancient languages; Frederick A. P. Barnard, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Michael Tuomey, professor of geology; W. S. Wyman, professor of ancient languages; and Dr. John William Mallett.

University before the Civil War was 157 in 1836; University before the Civil War was 157 in 1836; the lowest number was 44 in 1838; and the average was 96. Many of the students became important in later life. A. B. Meek, William R. Smith, Clement Claiborne Clay, Leroy Pope Walker, Orin Miles Roberts (governor of Texas), William H. Forney, James Harris Fitts, W. S. Wyman, B. F. Meek, Dr. George Little, Dr. James T. Searcy, J. C. C. Sanders, and others not only distinguished themselves but brought distinction to their alma mater.

State Population Grows

At the end of the Creek War (1813-1814) the Indians of Alabama were not sent to the Far West immediately. Andrew Jackson made treaties with them and land was taken not only from the Creeks but also from the friendly Indians — Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. The Creeks were forced to live east of the Coosa River and the Choctaws west of the Tombigbee. The Chickasaws had a small area in northwest Alabama and the Cherokees a slightly larger area in northeast Alabama. The central portion of the state was open to settlement by white people. The population of Alabama increased rapidly. In 1820 it was 144,317 (exclusive of Indians); in 1830 it was 309,527; and in 1840 it was 590,756.

The Indians had to go; more lands were needed for white people. Congress passed an Indian Removal Act in 1830 and treaties providing for the removal of the Alabama Indians were made.

Out of the Treaty of Cusseta (1832) grew a serious controversy with the federal government. The treaty provided that an individual Creek Indian could go to the West with his tribe or stay and live under state law. It provided that white people would be kept out of Indian lands until the lands had been surveyed and the Indians had selected their lands.

But the white people would not stay out. They flooded into the Indian lands in great numbers and the state sanctioned their illegal possession of Indian lands by organizing the Creek lands into nine counties (Coosa, Benton, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Russell, Randolph, Chambers, Macon, and Barbour). This act brought into opposition two determined men — Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, and John Gayle, governor of Alabama.

The Alabama delegation in the U.S. Congress tried to reconcile the difference between the national and state governments and their efforts resulted in a degree of understanding. President Jackson sent Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Ban-

(Continued On Page 20)

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State Bank Reform Was Issue In 1841

(Continued From Page 13)

ner, to Tuscaloosa for the purpose of settling the controversy. Key accepted most of Governor Gayle's views. Only the settlers who had illegally settled on lands selected by Indians would be removed. The others would stay.

The Indian tribes were removed at different times and by different routes. In 1836, several large bands of Indians came through Tuscaloosa. Their leaders were Opothelyoholo and Eufaula. The Indians camped on the place where the University observatory was later built and on Hargrove (then Jemison's Mill) Creek west of Northport.

There was some apprehension among the white people as there were as many or more Indians here than whites. The Rev. Joshua H. Foster, then a student at the University, visited the Indian camps, traded trinkets with the Indians and watched the Creek Indians swim in "their birthday suits."

Mrs. Clement Clay, in her "Belle of the Fifties", said that the people of Tuscaloosa admired the horsemanship of the Indian braves and that the belles of the town rode to the river to watch the Indian women toss their children into the waters of the Black Warrior in order to teach them to swim.

Chief Addresses Legislature

While in Tuscaloosa Chief Eufaula was invited to speak to the state legislature. In part he said, "In times gone by I have thought that the white man wanted to bring burden and ache of heart upon my people in driving them from their homes and yoking them with laws they did not understand. But I have now become satisfied that they are not unfriendly toward us, but wish us well. I come to speak farewell to the wise men who make the laws and to wish them peace and gladness in the country which my forefathers owned, and which I now part from to go to another home in the west. I leave the graves of my father, for the Indian fires are almost gone."

The most troublesome problem which confronted the state government was that regarding the state bank. The Bank of the State of Alabama was reorganized in 1823. The parent bank was located at the state capital. Later branch banks were established at Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville and Decatur.

The first location of the bank in Tuscaloosa was on the northeast corner of the intersection of Broad Street and 23rd Avenue. Later Thomas Maxwell and his brothers built their famous Bee-Hive Store there. Maxwell said that when digging the basement for his store, he found the remains of the vault of the old state bank. The "permanent" site of the bank was on the north side of Broad Street between Greensboro Avenue and 25th Avenue. Later this building was the home of James H. Fitts, founder of the City National Bank. It also housed the James H. Fitts and Co., bank.

Capital for the bank was derived from the sale of University of Alabama lands, the state's part of proceeds of public lands, and loans negotiated in New York.

Bank Profits Run State

During its first years, the bank prospered. So optimistic was the outlook that the legislature in 1836 abolished all direct taxes and the cost of state government was to be derived from profits of the

John E.
FURNITURE CO.

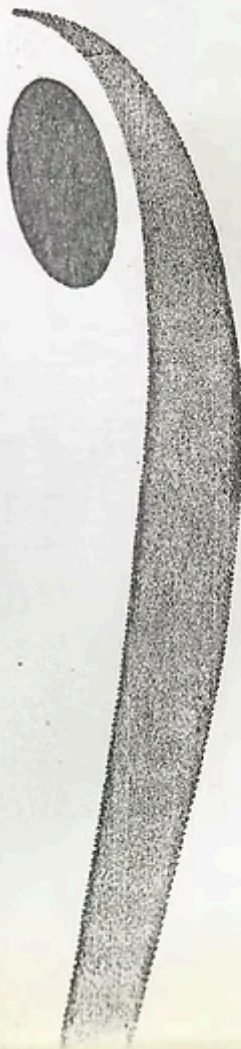
2330 - 4th Street Phone

CONGRATULATES

TUSCALOOSA on its

SALL

FURNITURE



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CHAPTER IV

CIVIC INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMS

WHERE City Hall now is was, at that day, the market house with butchers' stalls below, and rooms above for city offices. On the same northeast quarter square stood the city "calaboose," a little brick cabin, isolated, perhaps twenty feet square, standing back from the sidewalk of Greensboro Avenue some twenty feet. It was in charge of the city marshal, at that date a Dr. Skinner; one of his duties was to apply the "cowhide" to the backs of negro servants who were sent to him for chastisement for small offenses not subject to punishment by law—petty thefts, fighting amongst fellow servants, disobedience, etc. A note from the owner to the marshal and he would string the hands tied together up to a little pulley till the weight of body would almost be taken off the floor, and thirty-nine lashes, at the outside, on the bare back would be applied. I believe the law prescribed forty, but, to be on safe side, they would leave off one.

There was a little window in the back wall of "calaboose," and the boys would get something to stand on, when they saw Dr. Skinner take in a patient, so they might witness the prescribed treatment.

Market House and Red Indian Weather Vane

Next to the "calaboose," in the southeast corner of that quarter square, was the office of Dr. William Leland. On top of a cupola of the market house was a large

weather vane representing an Indian running; a long bow, with arrow drawn to its head in his hands, pointing in the direction of the wind. The body of the Indian was painted red. The southeast quarter of this square was owned by the Odd Fellows, with a building and large yard used as a playground by the boys. Between Dr. Leland's office and Odd Fellows Hall was a splendid well, with its shelter upheld by four posts. The southwest quarter of the square was occupied by the Baptist Church and its Sunday-school room, the northwest quarter by the Episcopal Church at the corner and the rectory standing a little south of the church, a little back from the street.

Drinking Water from Sixty-foot Wells—No Cesspools Allowed

About water supply; there were no water works, and each residence had its own supply in a well, reaching splendid drinking water at a depth of about sixty feet in gravel, the surface strata being a solid red clay of some eighteen feet in thickness. It was illegal to make cesspools. Waste matter was allowed to dry out on the surface and to be washed away on the surface by the heavy storm waters through the surface gutters; there were no sewers. The city authorities impressed upon the citizens the importance of preventing surface waters from running into wells, and, at this time, Tuscaloosa was amongst the most healthful towns of the state.

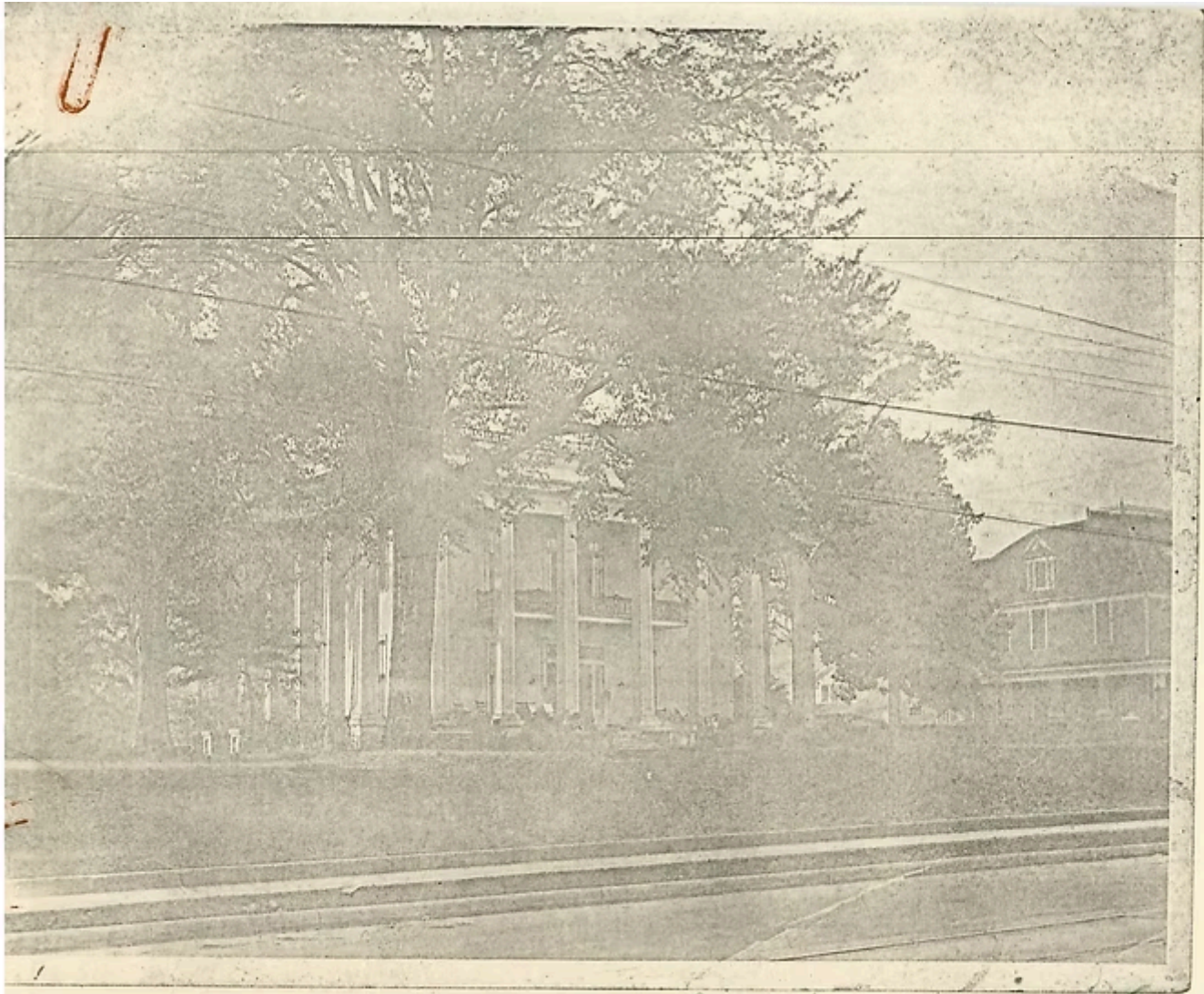
In giving a description of the location of homes in Tuscaloosa during years 1852 to 1858 my purpose has been to show how largely these homes covered whole squares, with flower and vegetable gardens, stables, and outhouses for servants, and their occupants largely peo-

REMEMBRANCES
Major events in the history
of the
Tuscaloosa Metropolitan Area

- 1720 A French geographer, Guillaume de Lisle, published a map showing a Creek Indian town at the approximate location of present day Tuscaloosa.
- 1812 A white woman, captured in a massacre in Tennessee by the Creek Indians, was brought to their village at a site now occupied by Tuscaloosa.
- 1813 Led by General Coffee of Tennessee, a force of volunteers destroyed the Creek village on the Black Warrior River.
- 1816 White settlers began to move into western Alabama after the territory became the property of the United States in the Treaty of the Trading House, negotiated by the government and the Choctaw Indians. Settlements began near what is today the City of Tuscaloosa and the first church was organized - the Baptist Church.
- 1818 Tuscaloosa County was created by an act of the territorial General Assembly.
- 1819 The Town of Tuscaloosa was incorporated and Alabama was admitted to the Union as a state. The town was laid out with large lots and broad streets by order of the Surveyor General and land began to sell. Soon it had a population of about 600. Publication of the first newspaper, "The Tuscaloosa Republican", began.
- 1826 Tuscaloosa became the capital of Alabama.
- 1827 Tuscaloosa, which had rapidly become an important trading and shipping center, was made the county seat. By legislative action, the University of Alabama was chartered and located in Tuscaloosa.
- 1829 A brick capitol was erected on a block known as Capitol Park and occupied by the legislature. A jug factory, using Tuscaloosa clay, began operations south of the town.
- 1831 The University of Alabama was opened with 94 students enrolled.
- 1835 Surface mining of coal was begun on a small scale in the County.
- 1835 The first bridge, a wooden structure, was built over the Black Warrior River.
- 1837 State banks collapsed and financing for the University fell into disarray.
- 1846 The capital was moved to Montgomery after a long struggle in the legislature.
- 1850 Tuscaloosa's population was 2,600.
- 1852 The old bridge was torn down and replaced by a new covered wooden bridge.
- 1857 The Alabama Central Female College opened in the old state capitol building with about 100 students and eight teachers.

- 1860 Tuscaloosa had 3,989 people and the County totaled 23,206. The prosperous town had five tanneries, two cotton mills, one paper mill, and several saw mills and grist mills.
- 1861 A state hospital, the Alabama Insane Hospital, was opened in Tuscaloosa after Dorothea L. Dix visited the state and appealed for better care of the insane. Later, the facility was named Bryce Hospital in honor of the first director.
- 1865 Croxton's Raiders destroyed the river bridge, the factories, the mills, and the University.
- 1869 The University of Alabama reopened after two years of work to replace buildings burned in war.
- 1870 The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad reached Tuscaloosa. The town's population had dropped to 1,689.
- 1876 Tuscaloosa Institute was founded to train young Negro men for the ministry. Later the school became a coeducational liberal arts college, and it was renamed Stillman College in honor of its founder.
- 1878 The Alabama Great Southern Railway was built. A severe storm blew down the river bridge.
- 1880 Tuscaloosa's population reached 2,418.
- 1882 An iron bridge was erected across the Black Warrior River and settlement continued on the north bank (now Northport).
- 1884 Congress granted the University of Alabama 46,080 acres of public land in restitution for the damage done during the Civil War.
- 1885 A graded public school system was begun.
- 1887 The town of Tuscaloosa had two cotton mills, two brick yards, two foundry and machine companies, a yarn mill, a street railroad, a brick and tile company, a cottonseed oil company, a suspender factory, and a wool carding plant.
- 1888 Three locks were begun on the Black Warrior River.
- 1890 Tuscaloosa had a population of 4,215.
- 1892 The first women students were enrolled at the University of Alabama.
- 1896 The first three locks on the Black Warrior River were completed.
- 1898 The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completed, opening up the southern, eastern, and western parts of the County. The University had 210 students.
- 1900 Tuscaloosa's population was 5,094.
- 1907 County high schools were established as a result of a state law.

- 1910 Tuscaloosa's population rose to 8,407. Coal and iron were being mined in the northeastern part of the County. Farming, lumbering, manufacturing, trading, and shipping were the other main elements of the local economy.
- 1915 The last of a series of 17 locks on the Black Warrior River was finished, making the river navigable to Birmingham and opening up the coal fields.
- 1920 Tuscaloosa had a population of 11,996.
- 1923 Partlow State School began operations. Old Druid City Hospital opened with 50 beds.
- 1930 Tuscaloosa reached a population of 20,659 and the County population reached 64,153.
- 1932 The Veterans Administration Hospital was established on the east side of the City of Tuscaloosa. Maximum capacity was about 1,000 patients.
- 1937 The University enrollment rose to 5,000.
- 1940 The population of Tuscaloosa reached 27,493, Northport had 3,187, and the County had a total population of 76,036. The Oliver Lock and Dam was completed in 1940 at a cost of 4.6 million dollars.
- 1946 Druid City Hospital moved to Northington site and occupied 196 beds.
- 1950 Tuscaloosa had grown to 46,396, Northport to 3,885, and the County to 94,092.
- 1952 New Druid City Hospital, a city-county owned facility, was opened. It provided 240 beds for patients.
- 1954 Local citizens purchased a 1,600 acre park and deeded it to the State. Now named Lake Lurleen, the facility has a 250 acre lake used for fishing and boating.
- 1960 Tuscaloosa's population rose to 63,370, Northport's to 5,245, and the County totaled 109,047.
- 1968 The Holt Lock and Dam was completed at a cost of over \$27 million dollars. Enrollment at the University of Alabama exceeded 12,000 students. Stillman College had 850 students. Druid City Hospital had over 500 beds. Bryce Hospital had about 5,000 patients, and Partlow State School about 2,100.



Prime House, Univ. Blvd (demolished)

CENTURY - OLD HOME GOING

Another Landmark Bites Dust

Another landmark from Tuscaloosa's younger days — a home which was constructed more than a century ago at the intersection of 9th St. and 22nd Ave. — is being torn down today. As it falls, a small part of local history will be lost.

The house itself is not very impressive now. . . the paint is peeling, the porch is sagging and part of the front is hidden by a tall tree. However, it is significant in that many citizens who helped to build Tuscaloosa have lived there.

When it is torn down completely, it will no longer exist except in the memories of those who knew the people who once owned and lived in the old home.

The present owner is M.T. Ormond, local attorney. He has sold the house and leased the property to W.L. (Pete) Dockins. Who plans a used car lot there.

According to Matt Clinton, local historian and teacher at Tuscaloosa High School, the house probably was built some time around 1837. At that time, the property was owned by John J. Webster, who had bought it from Jacob Paysant for \$3,000.

Since then, the house has been enlarged, but the original brick portion can still be seen. Originally, the house had only four rooms, the walls of which were a foot thick.

In 1840, Webster sold the house and property to Samuel M. Stafford. Stafford and his wife, Mrs. Maria B. Brooks Stafford, retained ownership until 1868.

Remembered most for their contributions to education, the Staffords operated the Alabama Female College and later the Stafford School.

Earlier, Samuel M. Stafford had taught ancient languages at the University of Alabama, having joined the faculty in 1837. He resigned in 1856 because of ill health and died about 1874.

Mrs. Stafford came to Tuscaloosa from New England in the early 1830s to teach at the Alabama Female Institute, which was opened in 1830. She succeeded the Rev. W. H. Williams, the Presbyterian pastor here between 1832 and 1836, as principal of the school. Mrs. Stafford died about 1896.

Next in line of owners was Kate K. Richardson, wife of Dr. W. C. L. Richardson. She became the owner in 1868, and upon her

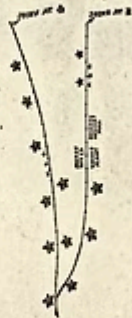
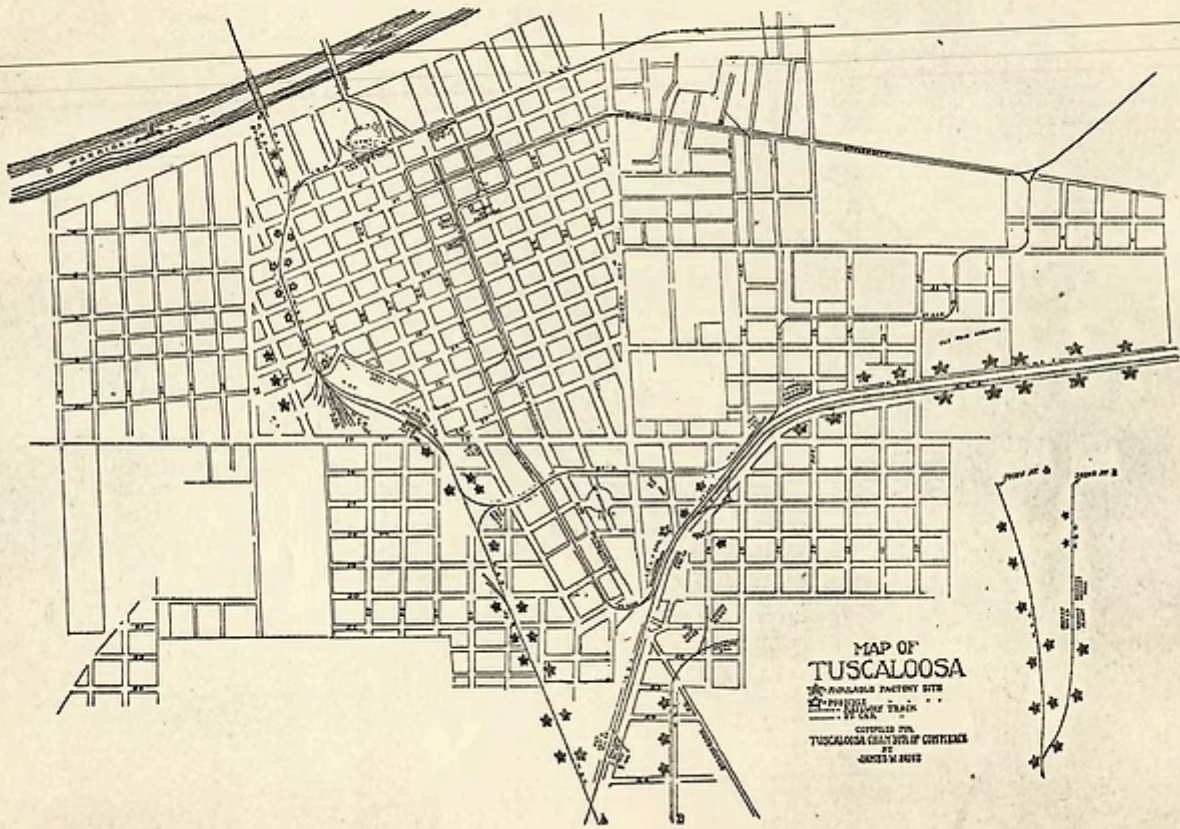
death, the house became the property of her husband and her two daughters, Mrs. Belle R. Harrison and Mrs. Ida Mae Wood.

Mrs. Harrison, the wife of John Calhoun Harrison, was known as a writer. She wrote "Pompey's Defense" and other poems. Mrs. Wood was the wife of Sterling A. M. Wood, a Civil War general in Tuscaloosa.

Later Mrs. Belle R. Harrison bequeathed the house and property to her daughters, Katie Belle Harrison and Mrs. Adele H. Montgomery. The daughters in turn turned the house over to Iva Mae Lawrence, who sold it to J. S. Smith in 1947. M. T. Ormond purchased it from Mrs. Smith in 1956.

Miss Katie Belle Harrison was principal at Stafford School many years, while Mrs. Montgomery, the wife of Dr. Jack P. Montgomery, taught at Tuscaloosa High School. Mrs. Montgomery died recently.

Between 1821 and 1837, the time the house apparently was built, the property was owned by Hardy Clements, one of the wealthiest planters in Tuscaloosa County; William P. Gould, the second registrar of the Land Office here and Tuscaloosa's first postmaster; John McKee, the first U.S. congressman from this district; and Charles Patterson, who kept the LaGrange Hotel, located where Adrian's is now.



TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Tuscaloosa County has long been a center of trade and commerce in West Central Alabama. The area was important to early Indian tribes because the lower reaches of the Black Warrior River, below what is now Tuscaloosa City, was navigable to the Gulf of Mexico. Because of its location at the head of navigation on the river, the site of present day Tuscaloosa was the location of earlier Choctaw and Creek Indian trading villages; in 1720 a French Geographer, Guillaume de Lisle, published a map showing a Creek Indian town at the approximate location of Tuscaloosa City.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, white settlers began to pour into western Alabama. Tuscaloosa County was formed in 1818 and the town of Tuscaloosa was incorporated one year later. In 1826, the small town of only a few hundred people was selected as the capital of Alabama. Shortly afterward, the town was chosen as the location for the University of Alabama. By 1827 Tuscaloosa had rapidly become an important trading and shipping center and was made the county seat. Other important events which shaped the development of both the city and county include:

- 1846 The capital was moved to Montgomery after a long struggle in the legislature.
- 1861 A state hospital, The Alabama Insane Hospital, was opened in Tuscaloosa. Later the facility was named Bryce Hospital.
- 1865 Croxton's Raiders destroyed the river bridge, the factories, the mills, and the University.

Architectural Landmarks.

List of Historic and Architectural Buildings in District No. 4.
Mrs. Lillian Finnell, Supervisor;
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Copy to be sent to J. Perry Greene, State Architectural Editor,
718 Chamber of Commerce Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

Ormond Little Home, Tuscaloosa.	Richard P. Hobson Home, Greensboro, Ala.
Dr. Gorgas Home, Campus, University.	Alf Turnstall (Gayle) "
Eddings Place, Tuscaloosa.	Snow Home "
Sen. Robt. Jameson Home, Tuscaloosa.	Gov. Sea's Home, "
Foster Home, Tuscaloosa.	Pickins (now Wm Brown Home) "
Alfred Battle (Freeman Home) "	St. Johns Esp. Church "
Moody Home, "	Callwalda Irwin (Glen Cannon) "
Duffie's Tavern, "	Old Southern Inn, "
Masonic Temple, Univ. Ave. "	Jimm Otts, home, "
Rosemount (Glover-Legare Home) S.W. of Forkland, Ala.	Mrs. Lee Otts Home, G'boro, Ala.
Willis Home, Strawberry Ridge, Five Points, Ala.	Judson " "
Alpine Home, Five Points, Ala.	Thornhill Gas Innes Thornton's Plantation, Watsonia, Ala.
Glover's Old Tavern, Forkland, Ala.	Smith Home, Eutaw, Ala.
Episcopal Church, "	Old. Sou. Academy, "
Glover's Store Verify if oldest in South Alabama, at Forkland, Ala.	Presb. Church, "
Miss Virginia Glover's Home "	Kirskey Home, "
Parker Home, Forkland, Ala.	Court House, Marion, Ala.
Watts Home, "	Gov. Moore's Home, Marion, Ala.
Methodist Church, "	Judge Moore's Home, Judson Campus (Now Girl's dormitory) Marion, Ala.
Presb. Church, Newberne, Ala.	Old School of Music (Now Perry St High School) verify Neelas Marshall taught here before civil war. Marion.
Masonic Temple, "	S. Pickins Home, Sawyersville, Hale Co.
Henry Wathall, "	John McGee Gould Home, Boligee, Ala.
(Author of Birth of a Nation).	
* Sam Lewis' Home, Moundville, Ala.	
* Hay's Home, (Myrtle Hall) 6 miles N.E. of Boligee, Southbound Highway.	

(15) It maybe you will not have time
to send copy on 15, if so try for one when I say to
Do the best you can. Copy does not have to be
300 or 400 words - just a good description. See Instr. # 3.

Some of the above names may not be correctly spelled, as we have had to give them as they were sent to us. Use your own judgement as to which are worthy of reporting. Understand the Historic American Buildings Survey considered these worthy of delineation. Should you know of any in your district either modern or old worth reporting from an architectural or historic standpoint please report them. You may refer to Supplementary Instructions # 3 for your Guide in preparing copy. Also would like to call your attention to the "Note" in Supplementary Instructions # 2 on page 9 section S-613, regarding comment on buildings.

See letter attached regarding X for the above buildings.

All NOT marked X, merely mention, but in all cases please give location or address so they may be easily found.

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

(Information prepared by the Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce)

H-I-S-T-O-R-Y

Tuscaloosa, originally spelled Tuskaloosa (Tuska-black and Loosa-Warrior), was long a chosen spot for hunting by the Creek and Choctaw Indians who roamed this area and fought in it before white settlers arrived from Tennessee in 1816. It is named for the river on whose high banks it is built. The river, first called Tuscaloosa, was named Black Warrior and the town took the Indian name. The river was named for Chief Tuskaloosa, gigantic and courageous Indian chieftain, who fell in battle with General DeSoto and his Spanish army. The county of Tuscaloosa was originally much larger than it is today, portions of it being taken away to create other counties. Today the county is still second largest in Alabama with 1,346 square miles. Much mineral (iron and coal) land, timber lands and farms are included in this area. The city of Tuscaloosa was the capitol of Alabama from 1826 until 1846. The population during the last 24 years has grown three-fold, and now it ranks fifth in the state in this respect. Opposite the city on the north bank of the Warrior River is the town of Northport, composed of 2,712 persons. It is the only other incorporated town in Tuscaloosa county. Tuscaloosa is called the Druid City due to its numerous large oak trees some of which are more than 100 years old. It is also noted for the beauty of its homes many built over a century ago.

I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-I-O-N-S

Tuscaloosa has been the center of learning since the University of Alabama was founded here in 1831. This institution in 1920 had only 1,216 students. In 1930 it had 3,603, in 1932 there were 4,639 and the current registration shows close to 5,000 students. There is also a large summer school that is attended by students from all over the country. Noted for many years for its scholastic achievements, the University has gained added renown in recent years for its great "Crimson Tide" of football and other athletic teams. Its campus is regarded as one of the prettiest in the nation.

Bryce Hospital, central unit of the Alabama Insane Hospitals, opened here in 1857. It has continually grown and in September 1934 there were 4,342 patients in both the Bryce Hospital and the Searcy Hospital (colored) in Mount Vernon, Alabama. The Partlow State School for the feeble-minded is adapted to care for 800 and is located near the Bryce Hospital.

The U. S. Veterans Hospital for Alabama was established here in 1932. This hospital cares for 350 and has the Regional Office operating in connection with it.

The Stillman Institute, school for colored, first opened its doors here in 1876 and since that time has shown a steady and substantial growth.

The U. S. S. Tuscaloosa, a new 10,000 ton cruiser, the fastest boats in the U. S. Navy, was named for this city and placed in commission in September 1934 as a member of the Pacific Fleet.

B-U-S-I-N-E-S-S A-N-D I-N-D-U-S-T-R-Y

Tuscaloosa is the trading center for five west Alabama counties having a population of over 175,000. It leads all Alabama cities of its size in retail sales and store payrolls. The principal industries include the Gulf States Paper Corporation, makers of 4,000,000 kraft paper bags daily and with a payroll of \$4,000 per day. Libby McNeill & Libby Condensary with a daily capacity of 20,000 gallons of condensed milk. Central Iron & Foundry Company, makers of cast iron pipe. Cotton gins, cotton compress, hosiery mill, several lumber mills, cottonseed oil mills and many other industries are in the city. The city is served by the A. G. S. (Southern), L. & N., and M & O. Railroads, barge line service on the Warrior River and paved roads in four directions.

I-M-P-O-R-T-A-N-T D-A-T-E-S

- 1782 Area first visited by explorers.
- 1809 Indian town established.
- 1816 Ten white settlers arrived.
- 1818 Tuscaloosa county established.
- 1819 City incorporated (364 persons).
- 1826 State Capitol moved here.
- 1831 University of Alabama founded.
- 1846 State Capitol moved to Montgomery.
- 1857 Bryce Hospital constructed.
- 1865 Tuscaloosa raided by union troops and University burned.
- 1868 University re-established.
- 1893 Three locks built on Warrior River.
- 1916 Tuscaloosa Centennial observed.
- 1926 Old State capitol burned.
- 1932 Veterans Hospital dedicated.

P-O-P-U-L-A-T-I-O-N F-I-G-U-R-E-S

CITY		COUNTY	
1830	2,500	1820	8,229
1850	2,600	1840	16,583
1900	6,271	1850	18,056
1910	8,256	1880	24,957
1920	11,995	1890	30,352
1930	20,695	1900	36,147
1934	22,220	1910	47,559
		1920	53,580
		1930	64,153

Tusc. Co. History

Tuscaloosa County was created in 1819, but settlement of the county began as early as 1816. Captain James Dearing, on an exploration trip in 1816 to the "Falls of the Black Warrior" (Tuscaloosa) stated that he lodged with Joshua Halbert in a "little shanty of a hotel". Tuscaloosa, geographically situated on a fall line and midpoint between Huntsville and Mobile on the Huntsville Road, grew in size and importance. By 1826 Tuscaloosa was chosen as the State Capitol. The University of Alabama opened in Tuscaloosa in 1831. An important feature of the early community was architecture that was quite advanced for such a pioneer settlement.

ANTEBELLUM (1821-1861)

Choices in architectural style and ~~construction~~ of the Antebellum period were influenced by William Nichols, state architect; a sophisticated community; availability of craftsmen; resources; and the weather. In 1826 the State of Alabama hired William Nichols, Master Builder, as the state architect to develop and implement designs of the State Capitol and The University of Alabama. Nichols, well versed in classical styles, created designs for public buildings that certainly served as a model for others to emulate. During Nichols ten-year tenure in Tuscaloosa, evidences of private commissions included Christ Episcopal Church and the Dearing Home now known as the Swaim Home.

J. Bobbie Kenndey; article, "Greek Revival of the Far South" Tuscaloosa, Alabama, ARCHITECTURAL RECORD 1905, *offered an opinion* ~~answered the question~~ of why antebellum Tuscaloosa contained so much classical architecture. His premise was the enlightened citizenery demand for it. From the beginning Tuscaloosa was an educated community, well versed in the classics and proponents of classical architecture. Pioneers, often from Carolinas or Virginia, were attracted to Tuscaloosa because of its prosperity and importance. Lawyers were a natural component for the state capital, men of letters were hired to teach at The University of Alabama and *medical* ~~doctors were needed to nurse all the ill~~ *believed this a good town to ~~start~~ open a practice.*

The slavery system provided abundant workers to implement the designs. From this group of workers many skilled builders emerged. Tuscaloosa is blessed with an abundant natural

TUSKALOOSA BOARD OF INDUSTRIES

T.O.

In 1876 the leading business men of the City banded together to form the "Tuskaloosa Board of Industries". The Tuskaloosa Gazette published an attractive brochure, giving "reliable information as to the City and County for capitalists, manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, and all other classes who desire to improve their condition and secure healthful and eligible homes for themselves and their families". The Honorable Washington Moody was President. A Committee composed of: Thomas Maxwell, chairman; Horace Harding; and S.J. Leach, assisted by the Board prepared the brochure. With the County "up against the wall", it was this effort, nurtured by Washington Moody, which started the progress.

resources for masonry construction, including ~~limestone and the necessary items for~~ ~~brick~~ ~~and mortar~~.

The weather peculiar to the South demanded certain design features, including tall windows, raised ground floors, central hallls, high ceilings, large doors and exterior chimneys. Though most of Tuscaloosa's antebellum buildings have been demolished, those remaining are a reminder of a special time in the history of Tuscaloosa.

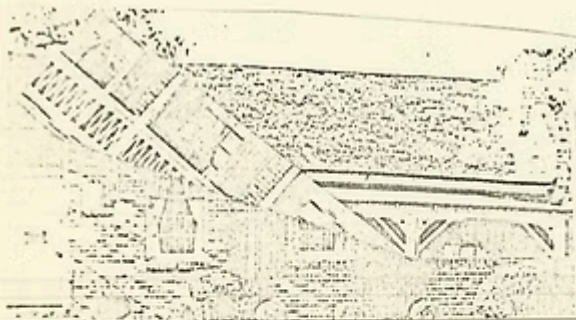
A variety of popular styles ^{were} commonly used within the perimeter of the twelve-block survey. Hotels, churches, government houses, mansions and mercantile establishments were among the structures. For the purposes of this survey one example was chosen to represent each of these categories.

Ewing Tavern

Constructed; 1827

Style: Federal, in "row" house* form

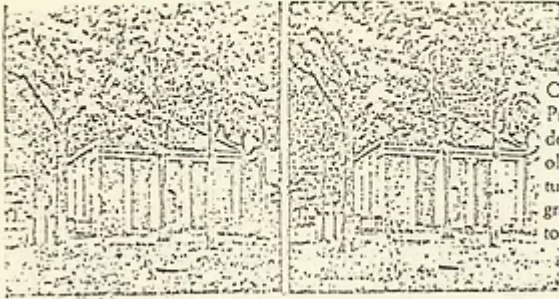
Status: Moved from its original site
in 196_ to _____ Avenue



When Tuscaloosa became the state capitol, the need for housing legislators and others associated with government spurred the construction of numerous hotels/taverns. Along with the Ewing Tavern, the Washington Hall, Washington Hotel, Indian Queen Hotel and Duffey's Tavern were popular habitants.

*The particular style of the Ewing tavern is Federal 'row' house. This type of construction, popular in the rapidly growing Eastern-seaboard towns, was attached to its adjacent neighbors; hence fireplaces were recessed into the load bearing walls and ornamentation was lacking on the side elevations. Tuscaloosa's abundance of land prevented "row" house construction becoming popular.

Christ Episcopal Church
 Constructed: 1830, William Nichols, architect
 Style: Greek Revival
 Status: restyled in 188_ to Gothic Revival



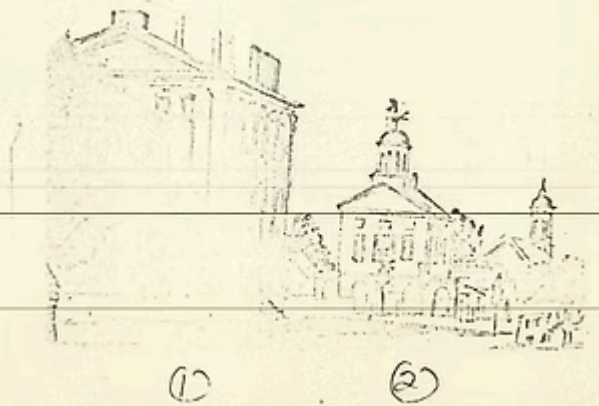
Permanent and monumental church edifices were among Tuscaloosa's earliest constructions. Christ Episcopal's adjacent neighbor to the south, Tuscaloosa (First) Baptist, constructed in 1841 a sanctuary that featured a pedimented roof, recessed portico with Doric columns and twin doors. Going south another block, St. John's the Baptist Catholic Church was constructed in 1845 in Roman Classical style. The Baptist church has been razed but St. John's remains.

1. Masonic Hall (used as a Court House)
 constructed: 1824
 style: ~~CLASSICAL~~ CLASSICAL - FOR CIVIC BUILDINGS
 Status: Demolished 1907

2. City Hall/ Market House
 constructed: 1836
 style: ROMAN CLASSICISM
 Status: Demolished 19__

Federal, state, county and city governments ~~developed~~ developed very quickly in Tuscaloosa. Permanent buildings were soon constructed to house the various agencies. Federal court was held in the Washington Hall Hotel during this period; the state house WAS LOCATED ON CAPITOL

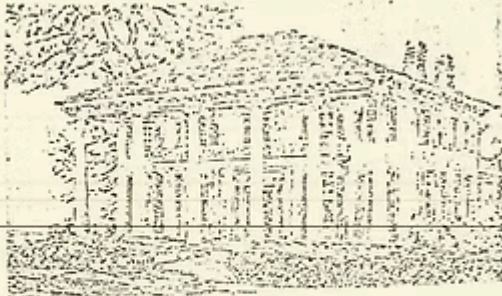
PARK and the County Courthouse and City Hall are seen on the picture to the right



Red Light Saloon

constructed: 183
Style: Commercial
Status: Demolished 1926

The quick-framed construction of the earliest mercantile businesses were often replaced with a more permanent, unadorned masonry construction. This → \$2140.00 building used materials of wood, brick, tin roof and lights (glass). A charge to the construction team stated, the "Whole to be done in a neat, plain, workmanlike manner".



FEMALE
Wesleyan Institute

Constructed: 1832
Style: Greek Revival
Status: demolished 1962

Tuscaloosa was nationally recognized for its Greek Revival mansions. This particular one opened as an academy on 2400 8th Street. After the academy failed and several changes of ownership, the building became known as the Snow House after its owner and prominent citizen E. N. C. Snow

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1874-1929)

Tuscaloosa was not spared the ravages of the Civil War, nor the confusions of Reconstruction. For these fifteen years Tuscaloosa was characterized as no/slow growth community. As Tuscaloosa approached the decade of the 80's several factors prepared the way for its exuberant optimism. Two of the foremost reasons ^{use} ~~are~~ the establishment in 1876 of the Board of Trade (forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce) with their first president, Frank Blair, and first secretary, George Little. This organization soon boasted over a hundred members who worked towards the revitalization of downtown and the general economy of Tuscaloosa County. A second factor, providing the necessary revenue for development, was the establishment of banks, three of which ~~were~~ J. H. Pitts and Company (1st Alabama Bank) in 1865, First National Bank in 1871, and Merchants National Bank (later to merge with First National Bank) in 1887.

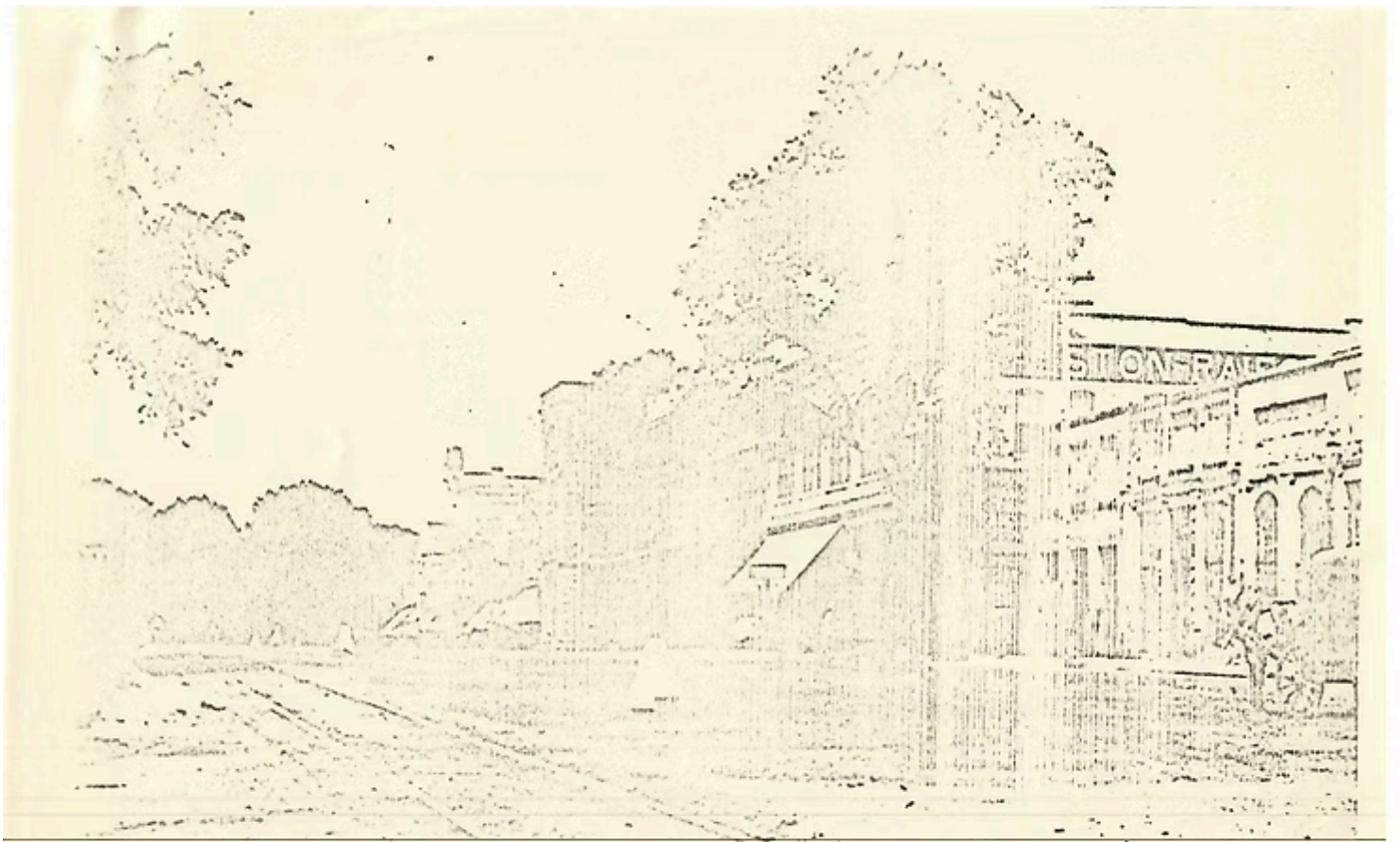
During this Industrial Period most of Tuscaloosa's central business district buildings were constructed and remain in some fashion with us today. Quoting Tom Clinton's article "Brown's Dollar Store Site Has Interesting History" in the June 13, 1926 Tuscaloosa News, he says,

With the rebuilding of the Brown Dollar Store, it will bring to mind the fact that nearly all the old store houses on Broad Street of fifty years ago have disappeared and are being replaced by better and more modern buildings. As these old buildings will be moved away, the older inhabitants will grow reminiscent about their past history.

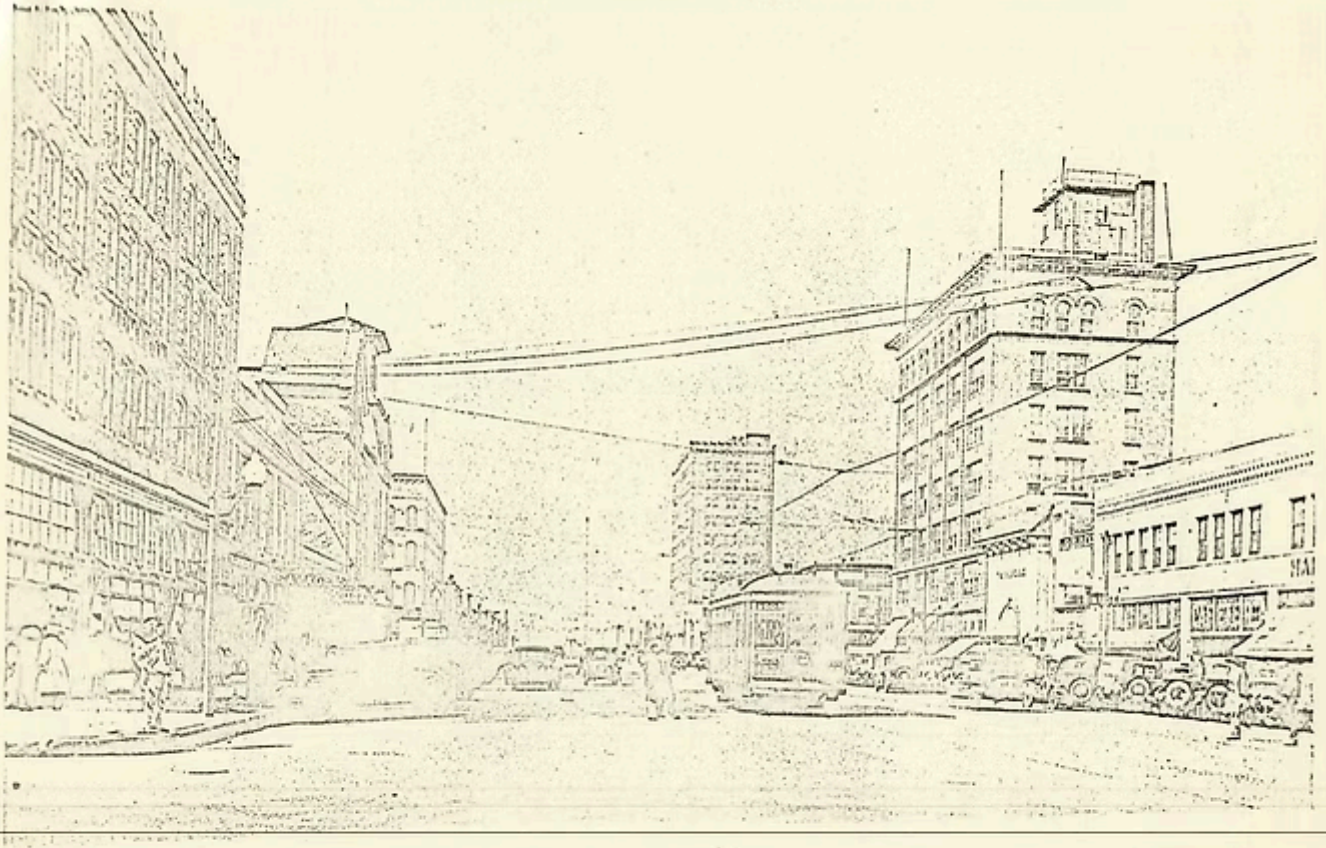
The new construction in the downtown district ^{was influenced} ~~can be characterized~~ by the following:

- (1) the use of "revival" architectural styles, including: Richardsonian Romanesque, **GOthic**, Classical Revival in Beaux Arts and "skyscraper", and Queen Anne; (2) introduction of ~~many~~ new and perfected building materials including: plate glass -plain and decorated-, cast iron, press metal and terra cotta; and (3) the conversion, when appropriate, from load bearing masonry walls to steel frame construction.

These new buildings , with a variety of styles, formed a coherent streetscape designed to hmuca scale. Often these building were considered monuments to the achievements of the owner and/or buiness. The following photographs, onedated before 1911, and the other between 1925 - 1927, accurately portray the streetscape of Tuscaloosa during this period.



VIEW: University Boulevard, north side of blocks 2300 and 240



VIEW: Greensboro Avenue, north orientation between blocks 500 and 600.

MODERN (1930-1984)

A summary of the new buildings construction and design in downtown Tuscaloosa's modern era is organized into three groups: (1) styles of Art Deco and Art Moderne; (2) International Style; and (3) slipcovering of "old" facades.

1930's Art Deco and Art Moderne styles reflected Americans fascination with the machine age. The streamlined designs often featured building materials of terra cotta, glass block, carrara glass, and bands of stainless steel. Though these styles were quite different in stylistic approach from the previous period of "revival" construction they blended into the predepression streetscape.

International styled buildings of the 1960's were for the first time minimal in ornamental surface decoration. The design concept was not to blend into its streetscape, but rather to contrast to it. The beauty in these environmentally controlled buildings was found in the massing of plans rather than in decorative elements.

After World War II the life style of American people changed. The single factor that most influenced this change was the increased use of the automobile. People were no longer tied to the central core of the community. They were free to travel greater distances in a shorter amount of time. As automobiles began carrying people to live, shop and bank in the newly created suburbia, one no longer found the strolling customers of previous decades leisurely shopping in the downtown; one found them instead in new shopping centers and malls. In an effort to regain this lost clientele many downtown merchants updated their building to look like shopping centers by "slipcovering" with metal panels their "old" storefronts.

History
of
Tusca.

518 23rd ave

The Goldy Sign Shop is well laid out to handle all forms of sign work, big or small. In the past few years this firm has been constructing and shipping the large raised lettered Gold Leaf Signs for the F. W. Woolworth Co. to various places in the South, with great success.

It is conceded that the best show card work comes from Goldy's. At least 90% of this work is handled by this firm. Besides the volume of banners, Gold and Silver Leaf work as well as the many beautiful trucks lettered.

Many suggestions and designs for various occasions such as dances and parties have been handled quite successfully for many of the fraternities at the University.

The window displays have been without equal and have been among the prize winners in many contests of recent date.

The work of Goldy can be quickly identified through his Keystone trade-mark, reflecting a tone of value, as well as a remembrance of his birthplace. "the Keystone State." Pennsylvania.

Goldy's early training embraces some of the leading sign shops throughout the Eastern Coast Line from Portland, Me., to Jacksonville, Fla. Covering a period of 22 years of continuous sign research and service.

Each year brings this fastly growing firm into greater heights and achievements. And it is expected, in due time, to be one of the South's foremost sign concerns in operation.

TUSKALOOSA STEAM LAUNDRY

The Tuscaloosa Steam Laundry, one of the oldest and largest laundries in West Alabama was established in 1899. From a small beginning at this early date the firm has grown continuously until at the present time they give regular employment to over fifty employees and contribute materially to the community welfare by their continually growing industrial pay-roll. In 1918 the firm established a Dry Cleaning Plant in connection with their Laundry and in 1928 they also created a Linen Supply Department. The modern equipment of both their laundry and dry cleaning plants enable this old established firm to render a satisfactory laundry and dry cleaning service to a large clientele of customers in Tuscaloosa County and throughout West Alabama.

Mr. Fred Neilson is President and General Manager of the laundry and Mr. R. H. Cochran, President of the City National Bank, is Secretary. Mr. Roy Wood, a man of over 25 years' experience in the laundry business, is superintendent of the plant.

THE SUMTER FARM AND STOCK COMPANY

The Sumter Farm & Stock Company, about 20 years ago, purchased 13,000 acres of land in Sumter County near Geiger, Ala., on which for a number of years they did extensive farming and stock raising. At present the Farm is maintained and on which the Company has some 1500 to 2,000 heads of very fine white faced Hereford cattle, possibly the best herd in West Alabama.

For several years the Company operated a large commissary in Geiger to care for tenants, employees and customers in that section. This was continued until the Directors of the Company thought it advisable to open more stores so as to enable a larger purchasing power. The Company operated the nineteen stores until 1929, with its headquarters at Geiger, Ala., and the stores located in practically all nearby towns.

In 1929, Directors of the Company thought it advisable to move headquarters to Tuscaloosa, Ala., so as to obtain better shipping facilities and receive the advantages of waterways and railways. Therefore, at the present time the headquarters of the Company are located at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The warehouses, Wholesale Department and offices all facing Fourth Street and 22nd Avenue.

The warehouses, wholesale department and offices cover more than 20,000 square feet of floor space.

This company
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This company

No person or
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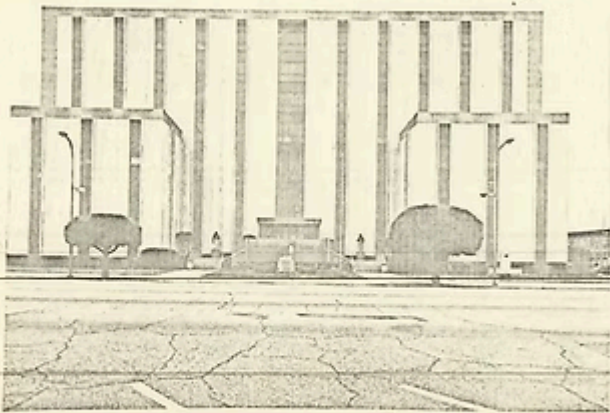
Bibb



ART MODERN



ART DECO



INTERNATIONAL STYLED



"SLIPCOVER"

greater then than it is at the present time.

The settlers were squatters on the Government lands, and scattered in all directions after the public sale in 1821.

Joseph Eddins put up the first mill in Tuscaloosa County, according to Miller's recollection. It was located a short distance above where Cribb's Mill now stands. Near there William Thomas, the father of our fellow-citizen, M. C. Thomas, lived and had a gin factory as early as 1820. The mill was erected in 1818. Eddins settled what is now known as the "Eddins place" on and near the Greensboro Road, in 1818. He first built where Oliver Bridges now lives, and subsequently settled the place where Wm. H. Wilds resides.

He was a native of South Carolina, and there married Miss Elizabeth Walker, the sister of Samuel Walker, who settled in Huntsville, and represented Madison County for several years in the Legislature. Eddins had a number of sons who became prominent citizens of Tuscaloosa County. He was the father of Samuel W. Eddins, now a citizen of the State of Arkansas, of Dr. Simeon J. Eddins, a distinguished physician who married Miss Martha J. Bealle, and died in Tuscaloosa in 1859, of Captain Benjamin F. Eddins, who was killed by Croxton's raiders while gallantly defending the bridge over the Warrior River, near this city, and of Joseph B. Eddins and Patrick H. Eddins, now citizens of this city, and of Eldridge Eddins, deceased.

The widow of Dr. Simeon J. Eddins now resides in

T.D.

this city, and while she is highly respected by all who know her, she is especially beloved by those who fondly cherish memories of the "Lost Cause." Her children are Ella, who married Seabrook Hull, Esq., of Georgia, and who, as a young lady, moved in the court circle in the Napoleonic days in Paris, and was regarded as a striking type of American beauty; of Janie M., the loveable wife of Captain Hugh Kirkman of Tuscaloosa; of Pattie, who married Colonel Radcliffe, of Augusta, Georgia; of Johnnie, the beautiful wife of Thomas H. Watts, Jr., of Montgomery; and of Miss Nannie Bealle, now a Tuscaloosa belle.

There was no cotton gin in the settlement when Mr. Miller came, but a man by the name of Green put up one in 1820.

Colin Fennell taught school in a house about one mile North of Taylorville, in 1819, and of him I shall write hereafter.

Stephen Miller accumulated considerable wealth before the war, and his name is connected with many enterprises in and about Tuscaloosa. He built the stores now occupied by H. Maassen, Captain H. P. Walker and Colvin & Myers. He built the Washington Hall (hotel), and the two stores beneath; and when they were burned by the Yankee soldiers, built the large store-house now occupied by Friedman & Loveman. He remodeled the Indian Queen hotel—now the "Druid City"—built McGee's hotel, remodeled the stores now westward under the new Washington House, and built several smaller business houses in

Town.

File:
Tuscaloosa History

9 important dates in Tusca.
History
Cotton Gin

Moundville 1200 AD
Miss Territory created $\frac{1793}{1798}$

Federal Road & Natchez Trace 1806
St. Stephens Public Sale 1807
Mentzville Public Sale 1809
Tecumseh 1811
War of 1812
Black Warrior's Town destroyed 1813
Postal Road 1818
Mentzville Road 1822
Columbus Road 1822

cious beginning presaged its long and honorable history.

THE STAFFORD SCHOOL

AMONG the teachers who composed the first faculty of the Alabama Female Institute three are of special interest. They were Maria B. Brooks, Abigail Fitch and Susan Charlotte Farley. Miss Brooks and Miss Fitch came to Tuscaloosa in 1834 and Miss Farley in 1839. All three married prominent Tuscaloosa men.

Maria B. Brooks was married to Samuel M. Stafford, professor of ancient languages at the University of Alabama from 1837 to 1856. Professor Stafford's health failed and he resigned his position at the University. The following year he bought a major portion of the stock of the Alabama Female Institute and he and Mrs. Stafford administered the affairs of the school until 1873. (Dr. Wyman says 1871). From the time of their marriage until Professor Stafford's resignation from the University faculty the Staffords lived in a house located on the campus of the University.

When more boarding students came than the school could accommodate, the additional students, accompanied by one of the teachers, were sent to private homes. In this capacity Abbie Fitch was sent to the home of Mrs. James H. Dearing. It was in this home that she met Dr. Reuben Searcy who was Mrs. Dearing's brother. Dr. Searcy and Abbie Fitch were married in 1837.

In 1839 Susan Charlotte Farley came from Ipswich, Mass., to teach in the Alabama Female Institute. She was a person of deep religious convictions and high moral standards. In 1841 she met Thomas Maxwell who had come from England five years earlier.

The meeting occurred at the home of a Mr. Stone who was a teacher in the academy. (Miss Farley wrote that he was the principal of the school but Mrs. Snow does not name him as one of the principals.) Mr. and Mrs. Stone became desperately ill and Miss Farley was sent to care for them. Mr. Stone died and, among those who came to offer sympathy was Thomas Maxwell. She and Maxwell were attracted to each other. In a letter to her mother she wrote, "What should you say, my dear mother, if I should tell you that Providence seems to point out to me to make my home for the present in the South? I became acquainted last summer with Mr. Thomas Maxwell, a merchant of Tuscaloosa. While Mr. Stone was sick he was very attentive to the family. I

could not but admire his kindness and energy. In short we were so pleased with each other that perhaps a union for life will result."

Their marriage ceremony was performed the next year in Rosemount, a mansion owned by the Glover family. Rosemount is located about eight miles from Boligee in Greene County. Miss Farley had been dissatisfied at the Alabama Female Institute because of the behavior of her students. In her diary she wrote that "the scholars seem to be destitute of reverence." At Rosemount she taught the Glover children and those of families living in the surrounding area. A small log structure in the rear of the house served as a schoolroom. The Maxwells lived in a home located on the block west of the courthouse block. It had been built by B. B. Fontaine, one of Tuscaloosa's earliest merchants.

In 1836 Rev. Williams resigned his position as principal because of ill health. He was succeeded by Professor Johnson who served as principal from 1836 to 1842. The next principal was Professor N. M. Hentz, whose wife, Caroline Lee Hentz, was a writer of popular romantic novels about the South. When the Hentz family moved to Tuskegee Professor Smith became principal and served in that capacity until the Staffords bought the property in 1857.

Since Professor Stafford was incapacitated by illness the major responsibility for the operation of the school devolved on Mrs. Stafford. She was a very competent person and was capable of meeting every demand imposed by her position as head of the school. She has been called "a remarkable woman," "a queenly woman," "a strong personality," and "a woman of great versatility of talent and engaging manners." Under the management of the Staffords the school attained its greatest success. So great was their influence the school was popularly known as the Stafford School.

Among the teachers of this period were Mrs. Andrew Nicholson, Mrs. W. C. Richardson, and Miss Alice Stafford. Dr. Charles A. Stillman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, came once a week to teach moral science, and Dr. James T. Searcy lectured on physiology and anatomy. Mrs. R. E. Rodes was head of the music department and Miss Ellen Guild head of the art department.

Mrs. Stafford sometimes marched her students to the University of Alabama to attend Dr. Mallet's lectures on chemistry. It is said that some of the University boys, dressed as young ladies, also attended the lectures. Dr. James B. Sellers, in his History of the University of Alabama, says that one student wrote his

mother that Dr. Mallet made the examinations discouragingly hard since he was giving the lectures free.

Among the graduates named by Mrs. Snow were Annie Elizabeth Coleman, who married Dr. William A. Cochrane; Mrs. Belle R. Harrison, a well-known Tuscaloosa poet; and Ann Rebecca Ross, who married Dr. James T. Searcy and was Mrs. Snow's mother.

The Staffords were the parents of three children—Belle, Alice, and Fred. Belle married a Mr. Dawson and lived in Brooklyn, Fred lived in Chattanooga.

Alice Stafford's life was especially tragic. She is said to have been a beautiful, attractive, and popular girl. She became engaged to a Mr. Kerr but the marriage was delayed because she became ill. The illness was first diagnosed as rheumatism but eventually it was apparent that her heart was diseased. On her deathbed she was married to Mr. Kerr and died a few weeks later.

Professor Stafford died in 1873. A few years later Mrs. Stafford moved to Brooklyn to live with her daughter. Mrs. Stafford died on July 28, 1896. She and Professor Stafford are buried in the northeastern part of Greenwood Cemetery.

OLD STAFFORD GOES ON

AFTER the Staffords ceased to operate the Alabama Female Institute the school declined in the numbers of students and in its influence on the community.

It had a rapid succession of principals, none of whom approximated the success attained by the Staffords. Rev. George H. Hunt, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, conducted a school in the Stafford building between 1873 and 1875. He was succeeded by Professor and Mrs. Gould who, Mrs. Snow says, were "unusual people." They were not popular and their school (1875 to 1876) was not a success.

Professor Joseph M. Dill, who taught a private school for boys, used the building for one year (1876-1877). Professor Sumner Foster, assisted by Professor Aldridge, taught his school in the building for the year 1877-1878.

Then came Professor William H. Verner and his family. The Verner school had been established at Pleasant Ridge in Greene County. In 1877, at the earnest solicitation of some prominent residents of Tuscaloosa, he decided to relocate his school in

Tuscaloosa. The Verners made their home in the Stafford building, but the Verner school was not conducted in the building. Mrs. Verner's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. James M. McGowen, lived with them. While the Verners lived in the Stafford building Miss Clara Louise Verner, who was to become one of the most famous teachers in Tuscaloosa history, was born.

Mrs. Stafford also maintained an apartment in the building. She had inherited from her husband 83 per cent of the stock of the Alabama Female Institute—the remainder was owned by Mrs. Susan D. Bozeman who had inherited it from her father, James H. Dearing. In 1877, wishing to wind up the affairs of the Alabama Female Institute they sold the west one third of the block to Robert and Eugenia Jemison and, in 1887, sold the east two thirds to the City of Tuscaloosa.

In 1884 Robert Jemison sold his house and lot to John Little, Jr., for \$5,100, moved to Birmingham, and established the Jemison Realty Company. His son, Robert Jemison, is now the president of the company. The Jemison Realty Company has been identified with many of the major developments of the Birmingham area. Mr. "Bob" Jemison, now 90 years old and still working, has been called "Mr. Birmingham."

By settlement of the estate of John Little, Jr., the west third of the block became the property of Dr. Robert Irving Little who sold it to the Board of Education of the City of Tuscaloosa in 1942, reserving a life interest.

The school system of the city of Tuscaloosa was established by an act of the state legislature in 1885. The Stafford School property was rented until 1887. The school was popularly called the Stafford School and in 1910 the name was made official. Mrs. Snow expressed the opinion of hundreds of people who had attended the school when she said, "It is my opinion that our school board made no mistake when its members gave to this school, the mother school of all those comprising our Tuscaloosa school system, the name of Stafford, honoring the memory of Mrs. M. B. Stafford, noted pioneer educator of Tuscaloosa."

Principals of the Stafford School have been Carleton Mitchell, the first superintendent of the Tuscaloosa public schools (1885-1892); Professor James Henry Foster, the second superintendent (1892-1910); Miss Katie Belle Harrison (1910-1918); Mrs. Bruce Brosius (1918-1935); and Mrs. Whitfield Moore (1935-1956).

In 1954 the Stafford School block was sold to the Tuscaloosa Hotel Corporation, and the old school which had served the community and state for a century and a quarter was torn down. By popular demand the hotel which was erected on the site was



Stafford School was situated S.W. corner of 9th Street and 22nd Ave. Built in 1830 for a girl's school, it has been known as Tuscaloosa Female Academy and Alabama Female Institute. It served as a public school from 1885 to 1954. The Stafford Inn now stands in its place.



Miss Maria B. Brooks married Samuel Stafford; together they operated the Alabama Female Institute until 1871.

named Stafford and a new Stafford School was built at the intersection of Fifteenth Street and Queen City Avenue.

But the old Stafford School did not go out of existence completely. Doors, bricks, and other parts of the building were purchased by Tuscaloosa residents to be used in the construction of new homes. So, in memory and even physically, the old Stafford School goes on.

WOMEN OPPOSED SECESSION

ALL presidential elections are important but that of 1860 resulted in greater changes in our society than any other. As a consequence of this election our country was plunged into a civil war, one section of the country was made poor for several generations, and the solution of one problem (slavery) created another (civil rights).

There were four candidates and one dominant issue in the campaign. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, argued that Congress had the right to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States and had said that this nation could not endure permanently half slave and half free. The Democratic Party was split. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, held that Congress had no such right and that the national government was required to protect slavery in the territories. Stephen A. Douglas, author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, believed that the people of a territory had the right to decide the question of slavery. John Bell, of Tennessee, candidate of the National Constitutional Union Party, pleaded for the maintenance of the Union, the observance of the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws.

Alabama's electoral votes were cast for Breckenridge, who received 54 per cent of the popular vote; but Bell had a considerable amount of support. He received about 31 per cent of the popular vote of the state.

In the early part of 1860 there was formed in Tuscaloosa a Bell and Everett Club. In October the followers of Bell had a torchlight parade in honor of their candidate and the ladies of Tuscaloosa, led by Mrs. William R. Smith, presented to the club a silk flag made by themselves. On the flag was a large star made up of small stars. On that occasion Mrs. Smith made the following speech:

"Woman's appropriate place is her own fireside; but when

danger threatens she may without impropriety come forth to encourage those who are armed in the defense of her country.

"Often in the days of chivalry, when the gallant knight was preparing to do battle for the Holy Sepulcher, it was woman's hand that laced the corselet and buckled the spur.

"You are engaged in a cause scarcely less sacred; you are to meet and repel the foe that would desecrate the shrine of a patriotic Union—that shrine where, in the glorious days of the Republic, knelt a Washington, a Jackson, a Webster and a Clay.

"The ladies of Tuscaloosa, touched by the spirit of enthusiasm, are here this night, hoping to impart to your energies the genuine inspiration that they feel they can only express.

"The group of stars that glitters in the flag is emblematic of our national Union—many in one—a blazing constellation. Add another and the splendor will be brightened—blot out one and the effulgence will be dimmed. Keep them together and their rays, subdued by harmonious association, will form a center of living light to which the eyes of men and ages will be turned in admiration—but divide and scatter them—then, however bright may be each individual star, it will take a telescope to find it."

In Tuscaloosa County the ideas found in Mrs. Smith's speech prevailed.

In the early part of 1860 the legislature of Alabama, anticipating the possibility of the election of a Republican to the presidency, passed a resolution providing that, if that event occurred, "the Governor call a convention to meet at the state capital and there determine and do whatever in the opinion of the convention the rights, interest, and honor of the State of Alabama required to be done for their protection."

After the presidential election Governor A. B. Moore, an ardent secessionist, called a convention to meet in Montgomery on January 7, 1861. Election of delegates to the convention was ordered for Christmas Eve of 1860.

In Tuscaloosa County Robert Jemison and William R. Smith, men of moderate views, were elected. Their platform said: "Resolved, that we hold it our duty, first to use all honorable exertions to secure our rights within the Union, and should we fail in this, we will maintain our rights out of the Union—for as citizens of Alabama we owe our allegiance first to the State; and we will support her in whatever course she may adopt." Jemison and Smith, in the Convention, were leaders of the opponents to secession, but after the Secession Ordinance was adopted, they gave wholehearted support to the state and the Confederacy.

Reflections on the past

Beginning this week, Graphic will turn back its pages to reflect on what was happening in Tuscaloosa 10 and 20 years ago. Some people say history repeats itself. Hmm — we'll see!

20 Years Ago
(From Graphic, Feb. 19, 1959)

From Montgomery . . . "Despite considerable pressure to the contrary, Gov. John Patterson isn't likely to call a special session for education. Instead, it is apparent the new governor prefers to let the problems of education be thrashed out in the summer-long regular session. . . . To support their demands for more money is the undeniable fact that the institutions of higher learning are in serious trouble."

"A visitor in town the other day was Prime Osborne, a Greensboro native and University of Alabama graduate, who has climbed to the position of top attorney with the Atlantic Coastline Railroad. He formerly was in the legal department of the GM & O at Mobile and then became torp attorney for the L & N in Louisville."

(Ed. note: Prime Osborne once again is expected in Tuscaloosa this coming weekend at a conference on international business at the University. He is now president of Atlantic Coastline.)

"Tuscaloosa County's sheriff's force soon will be decked out in new uniforms. They are now being fitted and soon all deputies will be attired in light tan and brown uniforms."

Fashion notes . . . The trend in women's

fashion indicates that the shoe will be pointed or elongated, according to a forecast prepared by the National Shoe Retailers Association.

...An advertisement from Pizitz featured a good-looking spring suite for \$22.50 and Wagner's new Buster Browns were \$5.99

Ten Years Ago
(From Graphic, Feb. 20, 1969)

From Montgomery . . . "All state senators and about one-fourth of the House membership have now met with Gov. Albert Brewer on the education crisis and everyone agrees it is a crisis."

"McFarland Mall was officially opened yesterday on a 40-acre tract off Highway 11 Bypass. The multi-million dollar shopping center was developed by Ward McFarland and Jimmy Hinton. Thirty-two stores opened Wednesday and additional ones are scheduled later."

"Director Hugh J. Caldwell Jr. has ordered 1,033 Alabama registrants to the Montgomery Armed Forces Examining Station in March to meet Alabama's Selective Service quota of 738 men. Tuscaloosa County's call will be for 18 more men."

"Plans are now being completed for a new fire station at Skyland Boulevard and bids for a new fire engine will be obtained, said City Commissioner George K. Ryan."

"Mayor George van Tassel signed a proclamation urging all male residents to grow a beard for Tuscaloosa's sesquicentennial



Gov. John Patterson
Education budget issue then

celebration. Teddy Neilson is chairman of the men's participation division for the event."

This morning 10 years ago, your breakfast bacon would have cost 59 cents a pound and your Maxwell House Coffee 58 cents a pound, according to a Winn-Dixie advertisement.



FIRST BUS LINE FROM FAYETTE TO TUSCALOOSA driven by Paul M. Goison. In 1921 daily round trip \$3.00.

File: His Nary - Tuscaloosa (Medical)



Celebrate 30th anniversary

The Tuscaloosa County Medical Auxiliary recently celebrated its 30th anniversary at a luncheon held at the Tuscaloosa Country Club. Among those present were (L-R) Mrs. Gene Bradley, state president; Mrs. Charles

Konigsberg, auxiliary president; and Mrs. Harvey Searcy, who helped organize the auxiliary and was its first president. (News staff photo by Barry Fikes)