

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 2717

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kennedy-Foster House

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1842 25th Avenue

City or town: Tuscaloosa State: AL County: Tuscaloosa Zip Code: 35401

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 6/14/18	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			
In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.			
Signature of commenting official:		Date	
Title:		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

8/2/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, Single Dwelling, Residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, Multi-unit Dwelling, Residence

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian; Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Weatherboard siding; V-crimped metal roofing;

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located on the south side of downtown Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the Kennedy-Foster House features attributes from Italianate and Second Empire architecture. The late nineteenth-century residence is constructed of brick, wood, plaster, and metal. Weatherboard siding clads most of the house's exterior; however, one addition has vinyl siding and asbestos shingles cover several enclosed windows. The Kennedy-Foster House is situated on a 110' by 190' wide rectangular lot located one block west of Greensboro Avenue. As its name suggests, Greensboro Avenue connects Greensboro, Alabama to Tuscaloosa. The avenue is a major north-south route passing through the Southside neighborhood and downtown Tuscaloosa. Rising to a height of two stories, the residence measures 64' 2" across the east and west elevations; 78' 8 1/2" across the north and south elevations; and 37' 6" high. The east elevation (25th Avenue side) prominently features a tower and porch with ornate details. The Kennedy-Foster House retains overall integrity in terms of workmanship, design, materials, location, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

Constructed in 1887, the Kennedy-Foster House is located at 1842 25th Avenue in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This location is at the heart of the historic Southside neighborhood just twelve blocks south of downtown Tuscaloosa. Southside is defined by Interstate 359 to the west, 15th Street to the north, the intersection of Interstate 359 and the Southern Railroad to the South; and the Southern Railroad to the east. The Southside neighborhood is characterized by early nineteenth- to mid-twentieth century-residences, contemporary professional office space and warehouses, an early twentieth century-commercial strip located on Greensboro Avenue, and late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth century-religious buildings. The Kennedy-Foster House's lot backs up to Interstate 359.

The Kennedy-Foster House features an asymmetrical footprint based on a cross floor plan. Two-story wings covered by gables extend north, south, east, and west from the house core. The house core consists of a central stair hall on the first and second floors around which a series of rooms are arranged. A one-story kitchen wing projects westward from the north end of the house. A second kitchen and bathroom addition abuts the intersection of the two-story west and south wings. Porches are attached to the east, west, and south sides of the house.

At the very crown of the Kennedy-Foster House is a ribbed, metal covered, cross gable roof. Historic photographs reveal that metal is not a historic roofing material. The house originally had a roof composed of wood shingles. The metal roof was added in the 1990s (Abernathy and Espey 2017). Exterior gable appointments include fascia, soffits, bargeboards, raking cornices, and wide eaves. The gables once had horseshoe trusses, pendants, and finials, but they were removed in 1955 (Abernathy and Espey 2017). Additional roofs on the house include a V-crimped metal gable roof on the one-story kitchen wing, a corrugated metal shed roof on a west side porch, and two V-crimped metal shed roofs on the kitchen and bathroom addition on the south side of the house.

With its Italianate and Second Empire elements, the east elevation of the Kennedy-Foster House is a study in Victorian era eclecticism. A distinctive two-story tower visually divides the east façade into three sections. Built in 1887 with three-stories and an ornate hip roof with four cross gables, the tower lost its third floor during remodeling work in 1955 (Abernathy and Espey 2017). The shortened tower was outfitted with a gable roof, which has now been in place for over 60 years. The second story of the tower retains original scroll work boards marking the transition from the second story to the former third story and segmental arch top windows and moldings. One window opening encases a 1/1 double hung sash; the other a plywood insert. Enscanted in the base of the tower is the frontispiece, or primary entrance. A single leaf door featuring six lights and wood panels is the focal point of the highly ornate composition. Paneled pilasters and sidelights flank the door and an arch top transom with paneled molding crowns it. Paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with arch tops and pediment topped moldings punctuate the second story walls on either side of the tower. In addition to the frontispiece, first story

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fenestration features attenuated 1/1 double hung sash windows. Three of these windows are set within a projecting bay framed by paneled and chamfered stopped moldings and crowned by a tin clad mansard roof, wide eaves, and scrolled brackets. Side windows on the bay window have been enclosed and covered with asbestos shingles.

One of the finest porches in Tuscaloosa graces the east elevation of the Kennedy-Foster House. An exquisite blend of Italianate and Second Empire stylistic details, the porch has a Z-shaped configuration resulting from its conformity to the junction of the tower and north and east wings. The crowning feature of the porch is a copper painted, tin clad mansard roof. The mansard roof surmounts wide eaves enhanced by a stepped cornice and scroll work brackets. The brackets bookend a series of punch and gouge work, floral and geometric motif frieze panels. Delicate, attenuated, chamfered stopped posts with stepped capitals and pedestals support the frieze panels, brackets, and roof. In turn, the posts are supported by a concrete deck resting on a scored, stucco clad, brick pier and concrete block foundation. The concrete deck replaced the original tongue and groove board flooring in the 1960s (Abernathy and Espey 2017). Five concrete steps navigate the elevation difference between the ground and porch floor.

The north elevation of the Kennedy-Foster House is an amalgamation of the north sides of the one-story kitchen wing and two-story north and west wings. The design of the two-story north wing is like that of the east wing. On the second story, a single void pierces the wall mass beneath a gable. Paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with arch tops and pediment topped moldings occupy the void. A bay window like the one on the east elevation of the house dominates the first story. The north side of the one-story kitchen wing features a gable dormer appointed with paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with arch tops and pediment topped moldings. Below the dormer are four window openings. Two of them are outfitted with a 1/1 double hung sash window; a third with a 2/2 double hung sash; and the last with a plywood cover.

The west elevation of the Kennedy-Foster House is a complex composition consisting of the west sides of the two-story north, south, and west wings, one-story kitchen wing, and kitchen and bathroom addition. The second story of the south wing features one 1/1 double hung sash window appointed with a segmental arch top and moldings. The west façade of the one-story kitchen wing consists of an exterior brick chimney and two 1/1 double hung sash windows. Two voids punctuate the second story of the two-story west wing. One void features an eighteen-pane window and the other a twelve-pane window. The bottom story of this wing has an eight-pane window, a 1/1 double hung sash window, and a double leaf door. Each leaf has a light and a wood panel. The second story of the kitchen and bathroom addition has one 6/6 double hung sash window while the downstairs has a pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows. Six concrete steps transition between the ground and a porch.

The south elevation of the house is composed of the south sides of the one-story kitchen wing and an attached porch, two-story kitchen and bathroom addition, and the two-story south and east wings. The fenestration on the south side of the one-story kitchen wing consists of a single leaf door and a single pane window. The second story of the south side kitchen and bathroom addition features a pair of 3/1 double hung sash windows while the downstairs features a two

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pane, side slide window and a single leaf door. Six concrete steps and a landing front the door. According to 1923 and 1950 Sanborn maps, a one-story room occupied the intersection of the two-story west and south wings (Sanborn Map Company 1923, 1950). This room functioned as a kitchen in the 1940s (Abernathy and Espey 2017). A porch was attached to the south side of the kitchen. The Abernathy family, who moved into the Kennedy-Foster House circa 1944, added a second story to the south side kitchen in the late 1940s (Abernathy and Espey 2107). The second-story addition also housed a kitchen. The Abernathys converted the porch into an enclosed storage room in the 1960s (Abernathy and Espey 2017). In the 1980s, the Abernathys converted the storage room into a bathroom. The second stories of the south and east wings feature a paired 1/1 double hung sash window with arch tops and pediment topped moldings and a 1/1 double hung sash window appointed with a segmental arch top and moldings, respectively. A bay window like the ones on the north and east wings dominates the first story of the south wing. Unlike the north side bay window, the south side bay window has asphalt shingles covering the mansard roof and the two side windows have been enclosed and covered with asbestos shingles. The first story of the east wing has a 1/1 double hung sash window.

Two porches are attached to the south elevation. One porch is located on the south side of the one-story kitchen wing. It has a corrugated metal roof, wood rafters, plain wood posts, an open rail balustrade, and a brick foundation supported wood floor. The porch is delineated on a 1923 Sanborn map (Sanborn Map Company 1923). The porch accommodates a bump out from the one-story kitchen wing. Built after 1940, the bump out houses a bathroom (Abernathy and Espey 2017; Lee and Crawford 2015). Inset in the intersection of the two-story south and east wings, the second porch features the same stylistic details as the porch on the east elevation. The porch is accessed from the house interior via a single leaf door with three lights and panels in the east side of the south wing and from the outside via a set of concrete steps.

The first-floor interior of the Kennedy-Foster House contains twelve rooms. At the core of the floor is a massive, 16' by 45' central stair hall. The finishes of the hall include original pine floors and plaster ceiling and walls. Original, wide baseboards adorn the junctions of the floor and walls. Doorways connecting the hall to rooms retain their original wood casings. The dominant feature of the hall is a handsome, walnut, cantilevered staircase located at the west end. Winding its way up to the second floor, the staircase retains its original ornately carved stringers, risers, treads, square newel post with finial, molded handrail, and turned balusters. An oval opening measuring approximately 10' by 20' in the ceiling/second floor forms a light well. An opening in the east end of the hall permits access to the bottom floor of the tower. The tower room is appointed with hardwood floors and plaster ceiling and walls. Located in the tower base, the back side of the frontispiece retains its original decorative treatments. At the west end of the hall, a double leaf door permits access to the one-story kitchen wing porch. Just outside this door, a service staircase provides access to the second floor.

A large opening in the north wall of the central stair hall connects to a large parlor in the north wing. The opening can be closed by means of original, oak pocket doors. The parlor's vintage 1887 treatments, including hardwood floor and plaster walls, are intact. The north end of the parlor terminates at a bay window. A fireplace and a doorway punctuate the north wall of the

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parlor. The fireplace features a cast iron mantel and surround. The doorway is equipped with a six panel, single leaf door. The doorway accesses a closet that was created by enclosing space in the adjoining dining room after 1940 (Lee and Crawford 2015).

A doorway in the north wall of the central stair hall connects to the adjoining dining room. The doorway is appointed with a four panel, single leaf door and transom. Like the parlor, the dining room has a cast iron mantel and cover fronting a fireplace. A gas space heater stands on the hearth in front of the fireplace. The dining room has hardwood floors and plaster ceiling and walls. The dining room and adjoining butler's pantry, service hall, and kitchen are housed in the one-story kitchen wing. The butler's pantry and service hall finishes include carpeted floors and drop tile ceilings while those of the kitchen include a drop panel ceiling and a linoleum floor. These finishes along with the stove, sink, and cabinets date to the late 1950s or early 1960s, which is when other kitchens were added to the house. A doorway connects to a bathroom housed in a bump out on one of the south side porches. The three-piece bathroom contains a cabinet sink, commode, and bathtub. Linoleum, faux marbleized panels, and drop tiles cover the floor, walls, and ceiling, respectively. The bathroom dates to the 1940s while the finishes and fixtures hail from various decades (Abernathy and Espey 2017).

The first-floor bathroom and kitchen addition on the south side of the house are similarly appointed. In 1961, the Abernathy family remodeled the kitchen, including lowering the ceiling (Abernathy and Espey 2017). Formerly a storage room, the bathroom was the result of a 1980s remodeling project.

A doorway in the south wall of the central stair hall connects to a room that occupies the south wing. The doorway appointments include a four panel, single leaf door and transom. In the west wall of the room, doorways to the adjoining kitchen and bathroom addition are similarly outfitted. The drop ceiling and linoleum square tile floor are part and parcel of the 1961 kitchen reworking. Crown molding conceals the junctions of the ceiling and walls. Centrally located on the west wall, a fireplace features a simple mantle with a shelf, mirror, and colonnettes. A gas space heater stands on the hearth in front of the fireplace. The south end of the room terminates at a bay window. One doorway in the east wall leads to a porch and a second to a room in the east wing.

Remodeled in 1961, the east wing room features a bold, blue, geometric print carpet and a drop tile ceiling. Two closets with partially louvered, bifold doors flanking either side of a bay window date to this remodeling (Abernathy and Espey 2017). A fireplace on the west wall has a cast iron mantel. A gas space heater stands on the hearth in front of the fireplace. A doorway in the north wall permits traffic flow between the room and the tower base.

The second-floor interior of the Kennedy-Foster House contains seven rooms. At the core of the floor is a massive, 16' by 45' central stair hall. The finishes of the hall include original pine floors and plaster walls and a drop panel ceiling. Original, wide baseboards adorn the junctions of the floor and walls. Doorways connecting the hall to rooms retain their original wood casings. The dominant feature of the hall is a walnut balustrade. Wrapping around an oval shaped

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opening in the floor/first floor ceiling, the balustrade, which is cantilevered, creates the effect of a balcony. An opening in the east end of the hall permits access to the second floor of the tower. The tower room is appointed with hardwood floors and plaster ceiling and walls. At the west end of the hall, an opening provides access to a service staircase and a bathroom. The Abernathys built the bathroom after moving into the house in the 1940s (Abernathy and Espey 2017).

Except for the paneled ceiling, the second-floor north wing room retains its Victorian era details. The finishes of the room include original hardwood floors and plaster ceiling and walls. Original, wide baseboards adorn the junctions of the floor and walls. The fireplace on the west wall features yet another cast iron mantel and surround. The arch top windows on the east and north sides of the room retain their original treatments.

The adjoining room is a half story associated with the kitchen wing. The room sits on top of the downstairs dining room and terminates at its north end in a gable dormer. The room contains shelves, an open cabinet, and a sink dating to its conversion into a second-floor kitchen in the 1950s (Abernathy and Espey 2017). The original hardwood floors lie underneath a layer of worn linoleum. The room's other Victorian vintage appointments, including plaster ceiling and walls, and window treatments, are intact. A double leaf, four panel door in the south wall connects to the central stair hall.

The original character of the second-floor rooms in the south and east wings have been remarkably well preserved except for the plaster ceilings, which have been replaced with sheetrock. The second story of the kitchen addition features sheetrock walls and ceiling and a hardwood floor. Built in the 1940s, this room functioned as a kitchen (Abernathy and Espey 2017).

It is important to note that, while in effect the house had four independent units lived in by the extended Abernathy family and friends from the 1940s until the early 2000s, the Abernathys never viewed the Kennedy-Foster House as having four separate apartments. It was all one, big, family residence (Abernathy and Espey 2017).

The Kennedy-Foster House retains overall architectural integrity. The house's original asymmetrical footprint based on a cross plan, interior floor plans with rooms arranged around a central stair hall, fenestration pattern, Italianate and Second Empire porches and tower, entrance compositions, hardwood floors, plaster ceilings and walls, and door and window treatments remain intact.

Built circa 1950, a dilapidated shed stands approximately 10 feet west of the Kennedy-Foster House. The shed measures approximately 35' from north to south and 30' from east to west. A north-south oriented gable roof tops the shed. Corrugated and V-notched metal sheets clad the roof and sides of the shed. Sections of metal cladding are missing on the roof. The south side of the shed has two openings. One had a wood plank door. The door was removed and now leans against the southeast corner of the shed. The second opening has a corrugated metal door. The gable roof features a framework constructed of 2" by 4" rafters laid on 2" by 6" purlins. The

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rafters and purlins rest on 2" by 8" joists, which in turn rest on 2" by 4" wall studs. A makeshift wall built up of plywood and cabinets runs down the center of the shed from north to south, dividing the shed into two bays. Shed additions flank the shed. On the west side, the addition features corrugated metal clad walls on three sides. The addition is open on its south side. The east side shed is open on its south and east sides.

Built circa 1980, a barbeque pit is located approximately 15' south of the shed and approximately 10' west of the Kennedy-Foster House. The 10' square pit features a concrete block base with brick walls and an open front. The pit is covered by an asphalt shingle covered gable roof. In turn, 4" by 4" wood posts support the roof.

Both outbuildings are non-contributing because they were built outside the period of significance, 1887.

Archaeology Component

While no archaeological survey has been undertaken on this property, the possibility of subsurface remains that would help us understand and interpret the history of the historic occupants remains high.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1887

Significant Dates
1887

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
1887, David Patton Kennedy

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kennedy-Foster House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The late nineteenth-century residence is a locally significant example of Late Victorian eclectic architecture, combining Italianate and Second Empire styles in its overall design. Constructed in 1887, the Kennedy-Foster House is a late manifestation of an architectural style that enjoyed limited expression in Tuscaloosa. Although popular nationwide and elsewhere in Alabama in the mid-nineteenth century, Italianate architecture in its various subtypes was confined to a dozen or so houses in Tuscaloosa. These include a bracketed Greek Revival residence (Dr. John R. Drish House-Jemison School NRHP listed 2015), two symmetric Italian villas (Jemison House NRHP listed 1972 and Jemison Servant's House NRHP listed 1990), and two asymmetric Italianate villas (the no longer extant Hester-deGraffenried House c. 1835 and the Kennedy-Foster House). The Kennedy-Foster House is additionally significant as a rare example of Second Empire architecture. The period of significance for the Kennedy-Foster House is 1887, the year in which the house was built and fully realized as an Italianate-Second Empire residence. In terms of its exterior and interior preservation, the Kennedy-Foster House retains six characteristics of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context

The history of the Kennedy-Foster House is linked to the history of the Southside neighborhood. Southside's origins date back to the early nineteenth century when a notable physician, Dr. John R. Drish, transformed land south of Tuscaloosa into a large plantation. Befitting his status as a prosperous planter, Drish built a monumental mansion at the heart of his land.¹ The Drish mansion, or Monroe Place (NRHP listed in 2015 as the Jemison School), was central to the conversion of Drish's plantation into a tony subdivision in the late 1880s. This subdivision, Southside, featured handsome new residences, such as the David Patton Kennedy Home on the corner of Cochrane and Druid Streets (now 1842 25th Ave) alongside churches, and businesses. Southside's ascendancy as one of Tuscaloosa's leading subdivisions peaked at the onset of World War II then began a precipitous downturn as Tuscaloosa residents left the downtown core in favor of fashionable suburbs in the 1950s and 1960s. The Kennedy-Foster House was well past its prime by this time, but continued to be occupied by the Abernathy family and relations through the second half of the twentieth century. The Abernathys are to be credited with the house's salvation: they retained its many wonderful Italianate and Second Empire details. The Kennedy-Foster House is now the subject of a proposed restoration project.

¹ The following context on Dr. Drish and his residence is excerpted from Dr. Robert Mellow's *Historic Structure's Report, John R. Drish House, 2300 17th Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama* (2001).

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This restoration along with that of the Drish House holds hope for the revitalization and renaissance of Southside.

The history of Tuscaloosa's Southside begins with John Drish, the rise of his Monroe Place Plantation, his economic demise, and sale of the plantation in the 1880s (read more about the John Drish and Monroe Place in Appendix VII). That sale, and division of the former estate into smaller parcels, was the event that spawned the rapid development of Southside through the efforts of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company.

The Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company was founded in January 1887 by twenty-five citizens of Tuscaloosa who were owners of land surrounding the city. The main object of the company was to expand the city and develop the surrounding property. The company was incorporated the following month and investors were encouraged to buy stock in the company. William G. Cochrane of Tuscaloosa was one of the founding members, a major stockholder, and legal counsel for the corporation. Recognizing the potential value of the Drish mansion, Cochrane bought it for his family residence (Tuscaloosa County 1887:404).

A month earlier, on April 19, 1888, a reporter for the *Tuscaloosa Gazette* recorded:

During the past week the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company have sold over \$60,000 worth of land principally on the Drish place and on Cochrane and Market streets. All the lots belonging to the Land Company on the Drish place has [sic] been sold but three, and most of the lots that have been purchased will have improvements put on them right away. This has been the biggest week for Tuscaloosa since the 20th day of last April and has caused a better feeling to pervade our entire community. The men who have purchased this property are able to do what they say and the people of Tuscaloosa will shortly see scores of modern residences going on these lots. The Tuscaloosa boom likes a good deal of being dead.

A month later May 1888, a reporter for the *Tuscaloosa Times* reported that "a few days ago a *Times* scribe stood in the neighborhood of the Drish place and counted twenty houses that had been built within a year."

One of Tuscaloosa's upstanding families, the Kennedys, was involved in the disposition of Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company land. The patriarch of the family was John Spinks Kennedy (1818-1899). John S. Kennedy studied law at LaGrange College and was admitted to the Bar in 1831. A prominent attorney in Florence, Alabama, Kennedy served in the Alabama Legislature before he and Richard B. Baugh founded a cotton mill on Shoal Creek near Florence (geni.com 2015). In 1863, John S. Kennedy and his family moved to Tuscaloosa to flee the onslaught of Union troops during the Civil War. After the War, Kennedy and Baugh "rebuilt their mill at a site seven miles from Tuscaloosa" (Clinton 1979:159).

Pertinent to this narrative are several of John S. Kennedy's and wife Mary Emeline Kennedy's children. Logan Paschal Kennedy was born in Florence in 1846. After graduating

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from the University of Alabama (UA), Logan went on to be a foundry man in Louisville, Kentucky (Palmer 1901). Brother John Robie Kennedy was born in Florence, Alabama on June 9, 1848 (findagrave.com 2017a). David Patton Kennedy was also born in Florence on December 18, 1856 (findagrave.com 2017b). Like Logan, John Robie and David Patton Kennedy studied at UA (Palmer 1901). David was listed as having graduated from UA's School of Geology and Mineralogy (UA 1874). Although John R. Kennedy served in the Florence Guard during the Civil War, he did not earn the title "General" until after the War when he was appointed the title of "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Tennessee, United Confederate Veterans" (findagrave.com 2017a). Following the War, John R. Kennedy set himself up as a planter and businessman while David became a merchant (Palmer 1901). On June 1871, John married Joanna McLester. "The Kennedys and McLesters were heavily involved in Tuscaloosa business and social life including construction of the McLester Hotel and the eastward expansion of Tuscaloosa" (Mellown 2017). Not incidentally, John R. Kennedy was listed as one of the directors of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company (Clinton 1969:15D).

More than one Kennedy had a vested interest in the Southside neighborhood. John Spinks Kennedy acquired considerable real estate in Southside. He owned "Lots 3 through 14, Block 399 of the survey of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company fronting east on Cochrane Street" (Tuscaloosa County 1890a); however, the *Tuscaloosa Times* reported: "The handsome modern style house which Mr. D. P. Kennedy is erecting on the corner of Cochrane and Druid Streets [now 1842 25th Ave] is nearing completion" (Tuscaloosa Times, July 20, 1887). The house was located on Lots 9-11 of said survey. With its three-story tower, picturesque roof line, and many stylistic details, the Kennedy House rivaled the Drish House as one of Southside's most notable landmarks. Regrettably, tragedy struck not long after the completion of Kennedy's new residence. It looks like poor David Patton Kennedy died within months after the completion of his "handsome modern style house" (Mellown 2017). Kennedy died on March 27, 1888 (findagrave.com 2017b). John Spinks Kennedy is recorded as owning the residence on Lots 9-11, as well as Lots 3-8 and 12-14, Block 399 in said survey in 1890 (Tuscaloosa County 1890a). His son, Logan Paschal Kennedy, also owned interests in this property (Tuscaloosa County 1890b). In 1890, these lots, including the Kennedy House passed on to the First National Bank of Tuscaloosa (Tuscaloosa County 1890a). Interestingly enough, David Patton Kennedy's widow Sallie B. (nee Mitchell) and children lived on in the house on Cochrane Street until 1904 (25th Avenue) (The Times Company 1903).

In 1904, Guy A. B. Foster purchased the former Kennedy House on Lots 9-11 and Lots of 7-8 and 12-13 in Block 399 of the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company (Tuscaloosa County 1904). Foster's credentials read much like Kennedy's. Guy Foster descended from a prominent planter family. Like his father, James Collier Foster, Guy was a graduate of UA (Palmer 1901). He studied philosophy (UA 1877). Following in his father's footsteps, Guy became a planter in Tuscaloosa. On February 15, 1881, Guy married Annie Ella King. He died on March 25, 1924 (billiongraves.com 2017).

At the time of Guy Foster's death in 1924, Southside was a vibrant neighborhood featuring a mixture of industry, churches, and residences. Southside had its own school. In 1906, the former

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Drish House was converted into the Jemison School, which it served as until 1925 when it was turned into an office for an automobile wrecking company (Mellown 2001). In the 1920s, Southside was home to several industries, including the Deal Person's Planing Mill Company, Tuscaloosa Iron Works, Tuscaloosa Mattress Company, an upholstery shop, and a lumber mill (Sanborn Map Company 1923). Organized in 1921, Southside Baptist Church had a building across the street from the Kennedy-Foster House. Southside Baptist moved into the Drish House in 1940 (Mellown 2001). Wesleyan Methodists worshipped in a church several blocks away on Greensboro Avenue. Stores were located at the intersections of 26th Avenue and 18th Streets and Greensboro and Queen City Avenues (Sanborn Map Company 1923). In addition to a small number of Queen Anne cottages built in the late nineteenth century, Southside featured many bungalows and cottages built in the 1920s. In 1926, Thomas Stewart acquired the Kennedy-Foster House (Tuscaloosa County 1926).

In the decades during Stewart's ownership of the historic Victorian on Cochrane Street (now 25th Avenue), Southside continued to grow. The south side of 15th Street had evolved into a warehouse and industrial sector by the 1940s (Sanborn Map Company 1950). The sector featured several wholesale grocery warehouses, a furniture wholesale warehouse, several metal wire storage buildings, a bottling works, a mattress factory, the Elks Oil Company facility, a welding shop, iron works, and a lumber yard. The intersection of Greensboro and Queen City Avenues boasted of a business district. Another mercantile center was located at the intersection of 17th Street and Greensboro Avenue. By 1950, Southside Baptist congregation had been worshipping in the former Drish House for a decade. The Willcutt Memorial Baptist Tabernacle was ensconced in a brick faced concrete block building next door to the Kennedy-Foster House. Hundreds of dwellings congregated along Southside's many avenues and streets. Those built after World War II, such as the Ingleside development next door to the Kennedy-Foster House, featured sleek lines and unadorned surfaces. Although the Kennedy-Foster House's bulk and height continued to dominate Southside, the turn-of-the-nineteenth-century house was looking outdated at mid-twentieth century.

In 1950, Luther and Ellene Abernathy purchased the Kennedy-Foster House (Tuscaloosa County 1950); however, the Abernathys had been living in the house as early as 1944 (Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company 1944; Abernathy and Espey 2017). Luther and his wife Ellene and three children occupied the downstairs rooms south of the stair hall and the parlor on the north side of the hall. Luther's Grandmother, mother, father, a brother, and an aunt lived in the one-story kitchen wing. Luther's brother, Tommy, and family lived on the south side of the central hall on the second floor for 20 years. A friend of the family, Alice Campbell, lived on the north side of the central hall on the second floor through the early 1960s (Abernathy and Espey 2017).

The 1950s signaled a downturn for Southside. Tuscaloosa, like the rest of the nation, was undergoing suburbanization. John Patrick Diggins explained this phenomenon in *The Proud Decades: America in War and Peace, 1941-1960*: "Many big cities...witnessed the flight of the middle class to the periphery. The massive phenomenon of suburbia would rip apart and remake the texture of social life in America" (1988:181). Responding to this trend, Tuscaloosa

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developers like the Dee-Leland Company built many new suburbs at the edge of town. Formed in 1940, the Dee-Leland Company built “Circlewood, Belmont Apartments, Dubois Terrace, Edgewood, The Downs, Parkwood, Meadow Lawn, Bonita Terrace, Cedar Knoll, Brown Circle, Brookhaven, Greenview, and Druid Garden Apartments” after World War II (Tuscaloosa News 1985:4A). Leaving well established neighborhoods like Southside and Druid City in the inner-city core behind, Tuscaloosans flocked to the new subdivisions.

Southside’s decline did not occur overnight; rather, it occurred over decades. The fate of the Drish House typified the decline. By the 1980s, the congregation of the church had decreased as the Southside area of Tuscaloosa deteriorated. The upkeep of the now very large building complex became a burden and church officials closed off the Drish House and used it for storage. By the early 1990s, they investigated the possibility of demolishing the old mansion and using the land for a parking lot. Fortunately, the cost to demolish the structure, estimated at about \$30,000 was prohibitive, and the church decided against demolition. Faced with the dilemma of owning a structure that it could not afford to demolish, the Southside Baptist Church approached the Heritage Commission of Tuscaloosa County and the Preservation Society of Tuscaloosa County for advice. After lengthy negotiations the Heritage Commission entered into a 90-year lease of the building (Heritage Commission of Tuscaloosa County n. d.).

Fortunately for the Kennedy-Foster House, the Abernathy family and friends lived in the house through the last half of the twentieth century. The Abernathys maintained the house, including replacing the roof in the 1990s. This repair saved the house. Had the house been abandoned and the roof not repaired untold damage would have occurred leading to its eventual demolition.

Fortunately, Southside is now trending thanks to efforts to preserve it and its outstanding buildings led by the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society (TCPS), entrepreneurs, and preservation minded individuals. TCPS acquired the Drish House in 2013 and convinced Nika McCool to take on the house as a restoration project. The Drish House was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 2015 (as the Jemison School), and McCool finished the restoration not long after that (LaChance 2016). The Drish House now serves as an events center, hosting weddings, art exhibits, and other events. In 2014, Badger Holdings Ltd., under the leadership of Tuscaloosa native Steven Dempsey, acquired the Kennedy-Foster House with a similar plan in mind. Badger Holdings is preparing a National Register nomination for the Kennedy-Foster House, and will shortly begin restoration work. With two of its greatest buildings restored, many believe this is the critical catalyst needed to revitalize one of Tuscaloosa’s great neighborhoods.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The architecture of the Kennedy-Foster House has its origins in the mid-nineteenth century. “Appearing in Alabama around 1850, the Italianate style was another facet of that same broad, European-based romantic movement that included the contemporary Gothic Revival. Italianate architecture—whether the spreading, towered farmhouses of Tuscany or the urban palazzi of Renaissance Rome—exerted a strong pull on the nineteenth-century artistic imagination...” (Gamble 1990:92). Developed by John Nash in England in the early nineteenth century, the style soon found cultural roots in the United States. Architectural pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, and Samuel Sloan, *The Model Architect*, popularized Italianate architecture in America. “Sloan made an especially strong impact on the South, catering from his Philadelphia office to an elite southern clientele that included planters, cotton brokers, and professional men. In fact, Sloan can probably claim credit for first introducing an Italian flavor into Alabama domestic architecture through his circa 1851 design for the Montgomery residence of Joseph S. Winter” (NRHP listed 2006) (Gamble 1990: 91). “Significant Italianate structures elsewhere in Alabama include such houses as Ten Oaks (circa 1855) in Jacksonville, a symmetrical residence with a centrally-positioned tower based on a design from Sloan's book, *The Model Architect*, and the towered, asymmetrical Kenworthy Hall (circa 1855) near Marion, which was designed either by New York architect Richard Upjohn (1802-1878) or by his son, Richard M. Upjohn (1828-1903)” (Johnson and Betz 2005 Section 8 Page 7).

Sloan was directly involved in transplanting Italianate architecture to Tuscaloosa. The Philadelphia architectural firm of Sloan and Stewart was awarded the contract for the Alabama Insane Hospital (Bryce Hospital) in Tuscaloosa in 1852 (Mellown 2001). The firm designed the central administration building for the hospital in the Italianate style. Samuel Sloan’s half-brother, Fletcher Sloan, and his business partner, John Stewart, personally supervised the day-to-day progress of the central administration building while engaging in other projects in Tuscaloosa and elsewhere in Alabama. Stewart provided designs for the “Montgomery Courthouse, Jewish Synagogue, and William O. Baldwin Mansion in Montgomery” (Mellown 2001:71). Tuscaloosa businessman, Robert Jemison, Jr., and Fletcher Sloan with input from John Stewart built several Italianate residences in Tuscaloosa. “The William A. Battle House (1217 Greensboro Avenue, demolished in 1962) was built by the construction firm of Jemison and Sloan between 1857-59 for William A. Battle, the son of one of Tuscaloosa’s wealthiest merchants...This was the first Italianate residence to be built in Tuscaloosa and it must have created a sensation with its tower, asymmetrical massing, and veritable thicket of ornamental cast iron” (Mellown 2001:72). Jemison employed Stewart to design his residence at 1305 Greensboro Avenue. Built between 1859 and 1862, the Jemison residence is an outstanding example of a symmetrical Italianate villa with a cupola (NRHP listed 1972). Jemison’s servant house featured Italianate architecture on a more modest scale (NRHP listed 1990). Similarities to the Alabama Insane Hospital and Jemison’s residence suggest Stewart had a hand in the design of the circa 1860 William B. Robinson House on the east side of Tuscaloosa (Mellown 2001). The residence was demolished in 1926.

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Tuscaloosa's Italianate architecture includes "bracketed Greek Revival/Italianate Villa" residences. The variation of the Greek Revival style known as "bracketed Greek Revival" was first identified and described in Alabama by architectural historian, Robert Gamble, in *The Alabama Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey, A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State* (1987). Of the variant, he says "this mixing of classical and nonclassical impulses, so noticeable in the years just before the Civil War, resulted in a curious hybrid strain of architecture that might be dubbed 'bracketed Greek Revival.' Retaining the monumental colonnade of the Greek Revival's heyday, this new departure then substituted for conventional Grecian elements such features as turned eaves, brackets and jigsaw-cut porch railings. Frequently, builders altered the treatment and proportions of the columns themselves, or glibly replaced them outright with octagonal supports or other equally nonclassical members. At times, the massing itself of a structure was shifted about to make for a brashly asymmetrical impression... Yet the rule continued to be one of fundamental symmetry..." In Tuscaloosa, the best example of the bracketed Greek Revival is the Dr. John R. Drish House (Jemison School NRHP listed 2015). The Drish house is unique in that it features an ornate Italianate tower added to the Greek Revival House before the Civil War. Although no records clearly establishing Stewart's and Sloan's connection to the remodeling exist, they are likely to have been involved in the project (Mellown 2001).

Second Empire architecture exerted far less sway over Alabama's building fashions than Italianate design. According to Robert Gamble, "the Second Empire made only a minor impact upon Alabama domestic architecture. Where it did occur, it was usually in amalgamated fashion, with a spray of all-purpose jigsaw or spool work about porches and eaves" (Gamble 1987:119). "Second Empire architecture shares numerous characteristics with the Italianate aesthetic, including the use of overhanging eaves with brackets beneath them, and both styles treat doors, windows, and porches in a similar fashion. Second Empire buildings may, however, be readily distinguished from purely Italianate structures because they are invariably crowned with French-inspired Mansard roofs" (Johnson and Betz 2005 Section 8 Page 8). "Scattered examples of the few Second Empire—style houses still standing in Alabama include the William Moseley house in Decatur, Thimbleton at Florence, and the Wiley-Trotman house in Troy" (Gamble 1987:119). Add to the short list Winter Place in Montgomery (NRHP listed 2006).

The Kennedy-Foster House is a significant member of Tuscaloosa's pantheon of Italianate architecture. With its off-center tower and irregular footprint and massing, the Kennedy-Foster House is a textbook example of the asymmetric Italianate villa albeit of the Late Victorian era. Nonetheless, it is the only surviving example of this subtype in Tuscaloosa. The Kennedy-Foster House's tower is one of the most iconic nineteenth-century landmarks in Tuscaloosa along with the Dr. John R. Drish House tower and Jemison House cupola. Like the Drish House, Jemison House, and Jemison's servant house, the Kennedy-Foster House features signature Italianate details, such as low-pitched roofs and wide bracketed eaves. Although not on as grand a scale as the Jemison House, the Kennedy-Foster House exhibits a "preference for lightly scaled one-story porches of wood or cast iron, also such appendages as balconies or bay windows" (Gamble 1990:105-106). The Kennedy-Foster House and Jemison House porches represent the two, best,

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remaining examples of Italianate porches in Tuscaloosa. By comparison, the Jemison servant house porch is rather restrained and the Drish House's delicately wrought balconies on the north facade and the iron two-story porches on the east and west were eventually demolished and probably sold for scrap (Mellown 2001). The Kennedy-House's "slender, round, and segmentally arch topped windows" recall those of the Drish House's Italianate tower, which only exist now in photographic memory, having been removed long ago. In terms of its articulation and preservation, the Kennedy-Foster House is one Tuscaloosa's best examples of Italianate architecture.

The Kennedy-Foster House's Second Empire stylistic details place it in extremely rare company in Alabama. The other known examples of Second Empire architecture in the state include the William Moseley House in Decatur, Thimbleton at Florence, the Wiley-Trotman House in Troy, and Winter Place in Montgomery. Like Winter Place, the Kennedy-Foster House features elements that belong both to the Italianate and Second Empire styles. These include wide bracketed eaves, highly ornate door and window treatments, and the scroll, punch, and gouge work brackets and frieze panels of the two front porches; however, the Mansard roofs topping the Kennedy-Foster House bay windows and porches are distinctly Second Empire features.

In addition to its exterior design, the interior of the Italianate-Second Empire Kennedy-Foster House features a characteristic axial floor plan based on a central stair hall around which first and second floor rooms are clustered. Befitting a grand stair hall, the house has a grand walnut staircase in a remarkable state of preservation. The Kennedy-Foster House retains an excellent collection of six, original, cast iron fireplace mantels and surrounds. The interior doors, including the parlor pocket door, and their treatments, hardwood floors, and plaster walls and remaining ceilings all contribute to the outstanding character of one of Tuscaloosa's finest Late Victorian era residences.

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Historic Images

1. Historic Image #1 – B&W Front of Home
2. Historic Image #2 – B&W Original Tower
3. Historic Image #3 – 1920s Rebuilding after Tower Removal
4. Historic Image #4 – Close-up of Tower Rebuild
5. Historic Image #5 – Colorization of Image #3

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Lib. Of congress or national park service

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.3 Acres

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.195835 Longitude: -87.563549

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the property can be found on page 40, appendix 3.6.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property for National Register consideration reflect the property lines of the site and the roads that create a natural barrier and identification. Highway 359/69 is the most notable and recognizable boundary feature, and the house is visible from this well-traveled highway. The property lines do not cross either the highway or 25th Avenue.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David L. Funk
organization: Badger Holdings Ltd.
street & number: 1842 25th Ave.
city or town: Tuscaloosa state: AL zip code: 35401
e-mail: dfunk@capstonecompany.com
telephone: 740-591-4738
date: May 26, 2017

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Appendices

I. Historic Photos of Kennedy-Foster Home

II. Expanded History of the Drish Family and Tuscaloosa Southside Neighborhood

III. Maps

- 3.0 Topographic Map
- 3.1 Site Plan (County)
- 3.2 Site Plan (City)
- 3.3 GIS Map 1-24,000
- 3.4 Site Plan (Street)
- 3.5 Site Plan (Perspective)
- 3.6 Site Map (Aerial – Google Earth)

IV. Floorplans

- 4.1 Floor Plan – 1st Floor Kennedy-Foster
- 4.2 Floor Plan – 2nd Floor Kennedy-Foster

V. Blueprints

- 1. First Floorplan
- 2. Second Floorplan
- 3. Front Elevation
- 4. East Exterior Elevation
- 5. South Exterior Elevation
- 6. West Elevation
- 7. Front Porch
- 8. Tower Room
- 9. Northeast Room
- 10. Side Porch
- 11. First South Room
- 12. First Northwest Room
- 13. North Room
- 14. East Kitchen
- 15. East & South Bathrooms
- 16. Back Porch
- 17. Southwest Hall
- 18. Southwest Addition

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19. Southwest Kitchen Addition
20. First Floor Stair Hall
21. Mezzanine Stair Hall
22. Second Stair Hall
23. Second Tower Entry
24. Second Northeast Room
25. Second South Room
26. Second Southeast Room
27. Southwest Room
28. Northwest Room

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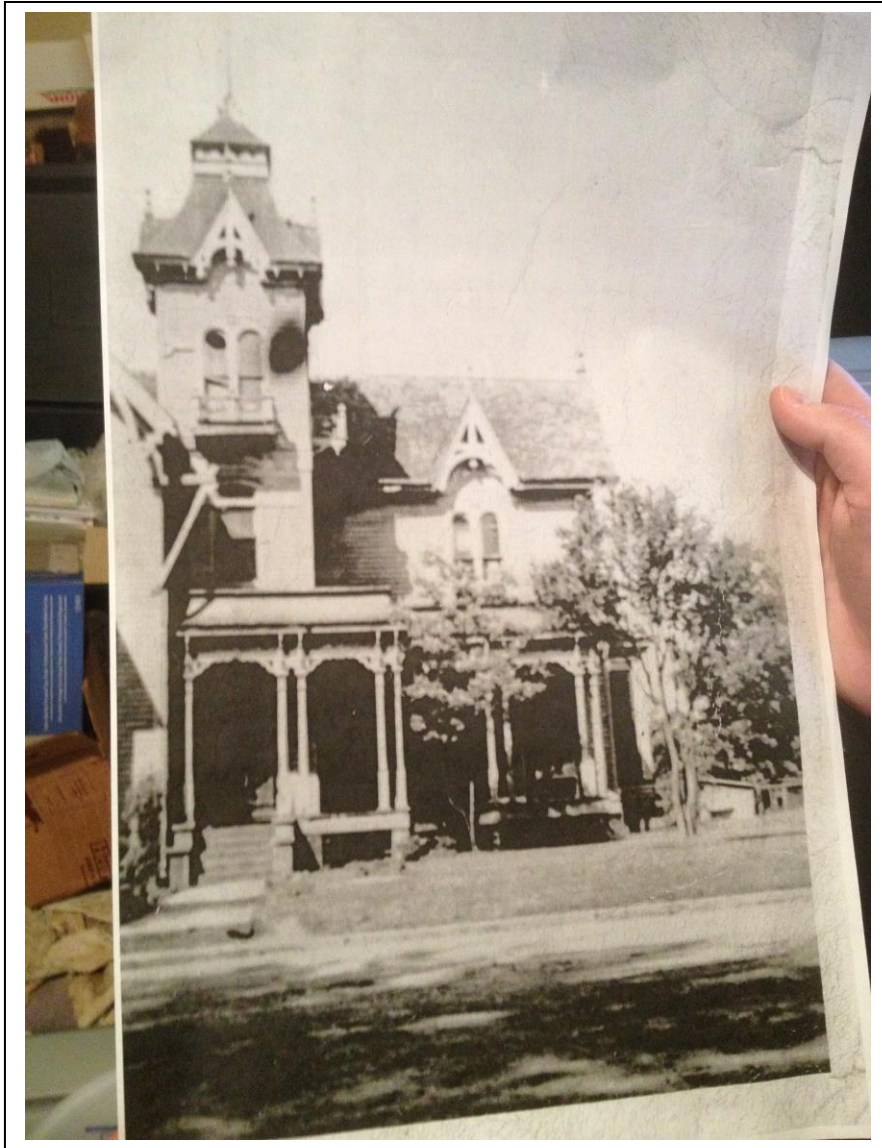
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Appendix I: Historic Photos of Kennedy-Foster Home

1824 25th Avenue (Kennedy-Foster Home) with Original Tower



Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

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1824 25th Avenue (Kennedy-Foster Home) After Removal of Tower



Kennedy-Foster House

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Appendix II:

Expanded History of the Drish Family and Tuscaloosa Southside Neighborhood

John R. Drish (b.1795 Loudoun Co., Va./ d. 1867 Tuscaloosa, buried Greenwood Cemetery Tuscaloosa), trained as a doctor before marrying on October 20, 1818, Catherine Washington, the daughter of Washington John Washington, a resident of neighboring Prince William County, Virginia. After their marriage Dr. Drish may have practiced medicine there, for the 1820 Virginia census lists him as a resident of that county with one female child less than 10 years of age and three slaves. Mrs. Drish died earlier that year, possibly in giving birth to their daughter, Catherine M. Drish (b. ca.1820, Va.). Later, in Alabama, Catherine married William Woodson King in Tuscaloosa, March 18, 1840, in Dr. Drish's home, Monroe Place. King (b. 1813, Griffin Co., Ga./d. 1881 New Orleans, La.) was from Montevallo, Alabama (Genealogy.com 2001; United States Government 1820; Tuscaloosa County 1840).

William R. Smith in his *Reminiscences of a Long Life* gives an account of Dr. Drish's professional life (1889:143):

Dr. John R. Drish came to Tuscaloosa in 1822. He was not long in getting into a fine practice. He was able and successful, and commanded a very extensive business. His repute was such as to make his presence at the sick bed eagerly sought from the farthest corner of the county, and even from other counties. It is said by his professional friends who knew him well that he seldom opened a medical book. His popularity as a practitioner with the people was kept alive by his unmistakable successes, which were attributable more to his strength of native intellect than to his scientific knowledge.

Dr. Drish never lost his high popularity as a physician, but withdrew from the practice voluntarily and almost forcibly, to the great regret of his friends.

Dr. John R. Drish married Sarah Owen McKinney on January 6, 1825 (Tuscaloosa County 1825). Though this was a second marriage for both, and clearly a marriage of convenience, it proved to be a happy one. Even before his marriage Dr. Drish was beginning to grow wealthy. He invested his money in real estate and slaves. In 1825, among other acquisitions, he purchased a large farm on the south margin of town as well as 160 acres of Federal lands in Tuscaloosa County. With Sarah McKinney's \$20,000 inherited from her first husband, Drish could buy even more property and slaves.

In 1836 Dr. Drish sold his house on East Margin Street and built a much larger structure, "Monroe Place." Monroe Place was not just a house, but also a working farm of 450 acres located immediately adjacent to the southern city limits of Tuscaloosa. The road leading to the mansion was an extension of Monroe Street (hence the name of the plantation). On the west side of the entrance gate on the corporation line was a porter's lodge. Someone was supposed to be

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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" (Maxwell 1926:19).

Some idea of the scope of farming that took place on Monroe Place is given by the 1860 Agricultural Census. Drish declared that the cash value of it was \$41,800. He estimated that his livestock-four horses, 5 asses and mules, fifteen milk cows (whose milk produced 400 lbs. of butter), 19 cattle, and 34 swine-were worth \$2,065. His slaves produced 125 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 2000 bushels of "Indian corn," 25 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of peas and beans, 25 bushels of Irish potatoes, 800 bushels of sweet potatoes, and \$500 worth of orchard products. The farm also produced 16 tons of hay and 5 bushels of grass seeds. Drish's field hands also managed to produce 199 cotton bales (400 lbs. per bale) (United States Government 1860). According to Maxwell, "In the large field...perhaps 200 yards west of [the] 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 (Maxwell 1926:20).

William R. Smith recorded that Dr. Drish was "in the latter part of his life...retired in his habits and of sad and melancholy appearance" (Smith 1889:144). George Little in his "Facts and Legends about the Drish House," stated that Dr. Drish "had two unfortunate weaknesses--he gambled and he drank and he was constantly unlucky in his gambling. He took boatloads of cotton to Mobile and lost the proceeds in a few nights' wild play at the cards accompanied and followed by heavy drinking" (Little 1924). Little went on to say that "Dr. Drish drowned [his] sorrows as well as that of the diminishing of his wife's estate under his ruinous management in constantly increasing draughts of alcoholic liquors (Little 1924). One cannot substantiate Little's comments because he cites no sources in his manuscript and there appears to be no written evidence concerning Drish's gambling or alcoholism.

It is also impossible to verify Little's account of Dr. Drish's death in August 1867. According to Little:

Delirium Tremens came to add its horrors to the troubles of the house and in a final attack he jumped from the bed in which several negroes were trying to hold him, and rushed down the beautiful curved stairway, uttered a terrible cry and fell dead midway down (Little 1924).

Dr. Drish may have been an alcoholic but he was also suffering from other serious health problems as well. Perhaps recognizing that the end was near he made out his will on July 13, 1867, just weeks before he died (Tuscaloosa County 1867a). The will indicates that Dr. Drish was unaware of (or unwilling to admit, even to himself) his serious financial difficulties. Possibly, he hoped to live long enough to recoup his fortunes so that the various bequests could be honored by his executor, his eldest grandson and namesake, John R. Drish King.

At Drish's death it was discovered that there was not enough money to pay the claims against the estate. Settlement took more than two years. Drish's extensive real estate had to be sold at public auction.

Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Even Monroe Place was sold out from under Mrs. Drish. Thanks to her husband's will, however, she was not left homeless. The land and the house (but not its contents) were sold at a sheriff's sale on May 3, 1869, to E. A. Powell, a Northport merchant and lawyer, for \$5,150.00 (Tuscaloosa County 1867b). Because of the wording of the will, however, Mrs. Drish retained the "Dower or live estate" and could live there during her lifetime. For the next fifteen years Sarah Drish, who used to be one of the richest women in West Alabama, lived in genteel poverty-her only possessions consisting of her clothing and a house full of expensive furniture, china, and silver.

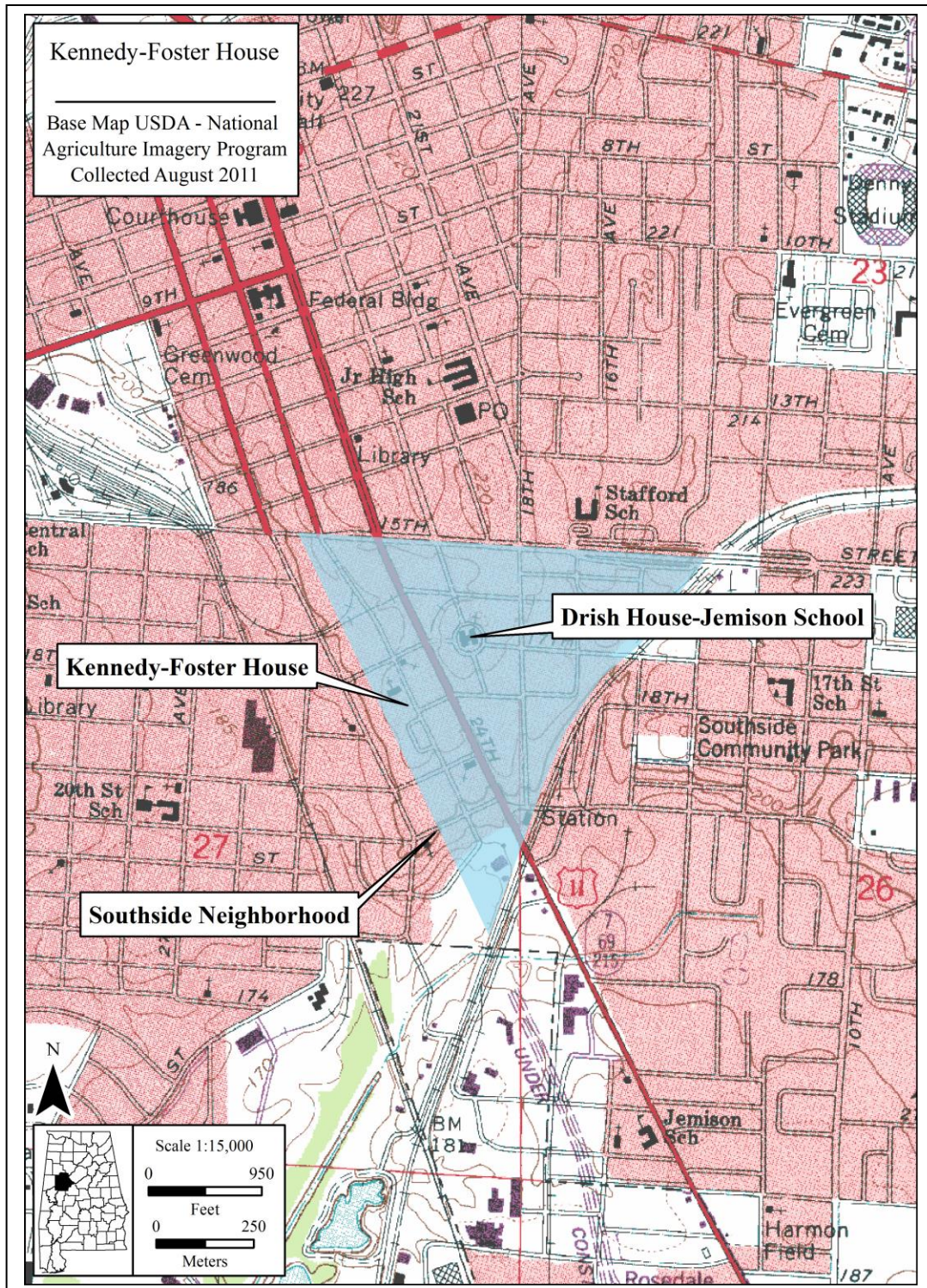
When Mrs. Drish died in 1884, the contents of the house were sold at public auction on June 4, 1884, by the administrator of her estate, William G. Cochrane (Tuscaloosa Times 1884). The inventory and appraised value of the items gives an intimate glimpse of the furnishings of this once grand mansion.

Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

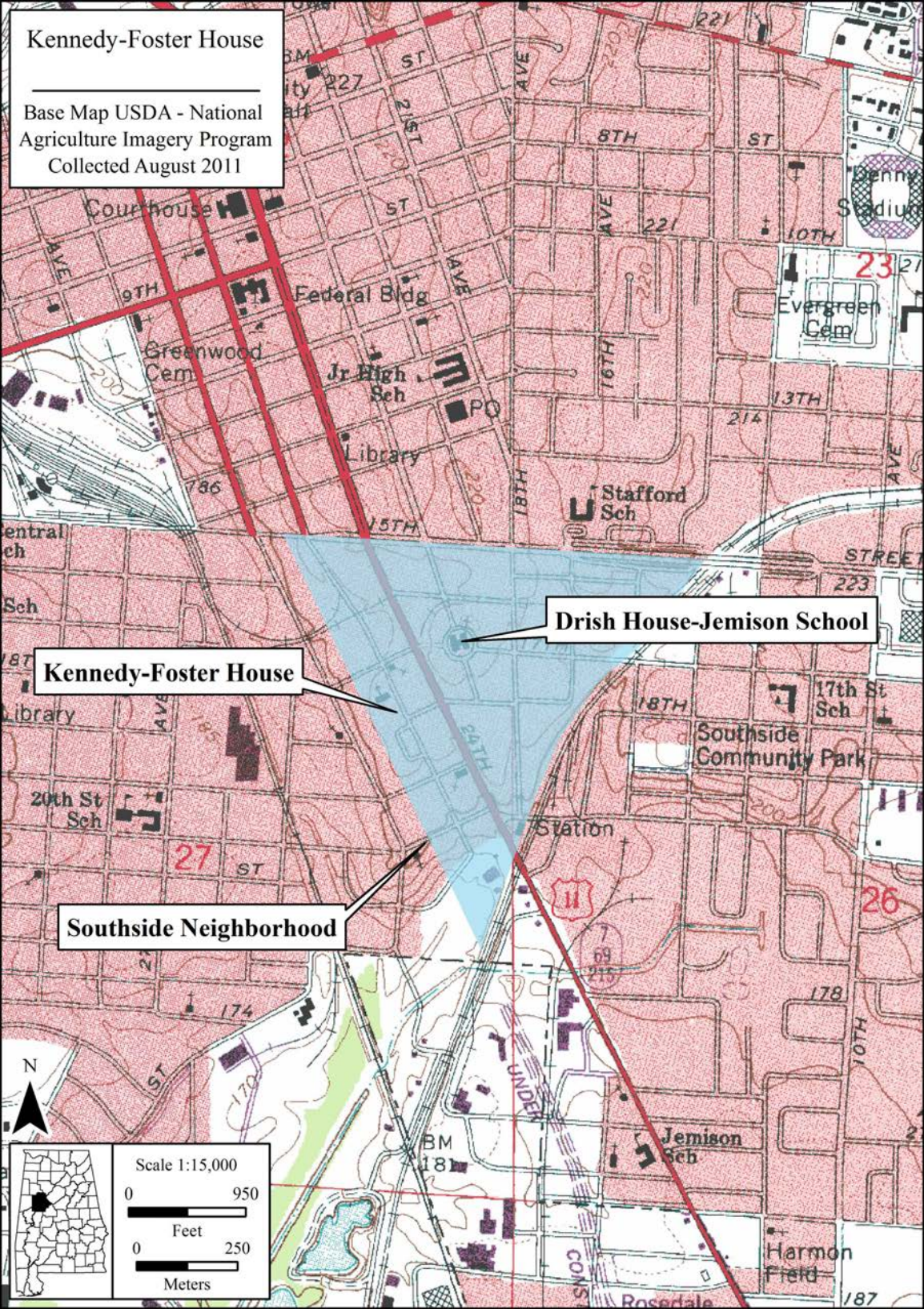
Appendix III: Maps

3.0 Topographic Map



Kennedy-Foster House

Base Map USDA - National
Agriculture Imagery Program
Collected August 2011



Kennedy-Foster House

Drish House-Jemison School

Southside Neighborhood

Scale 1:15,000

0 950

Feet

0 250

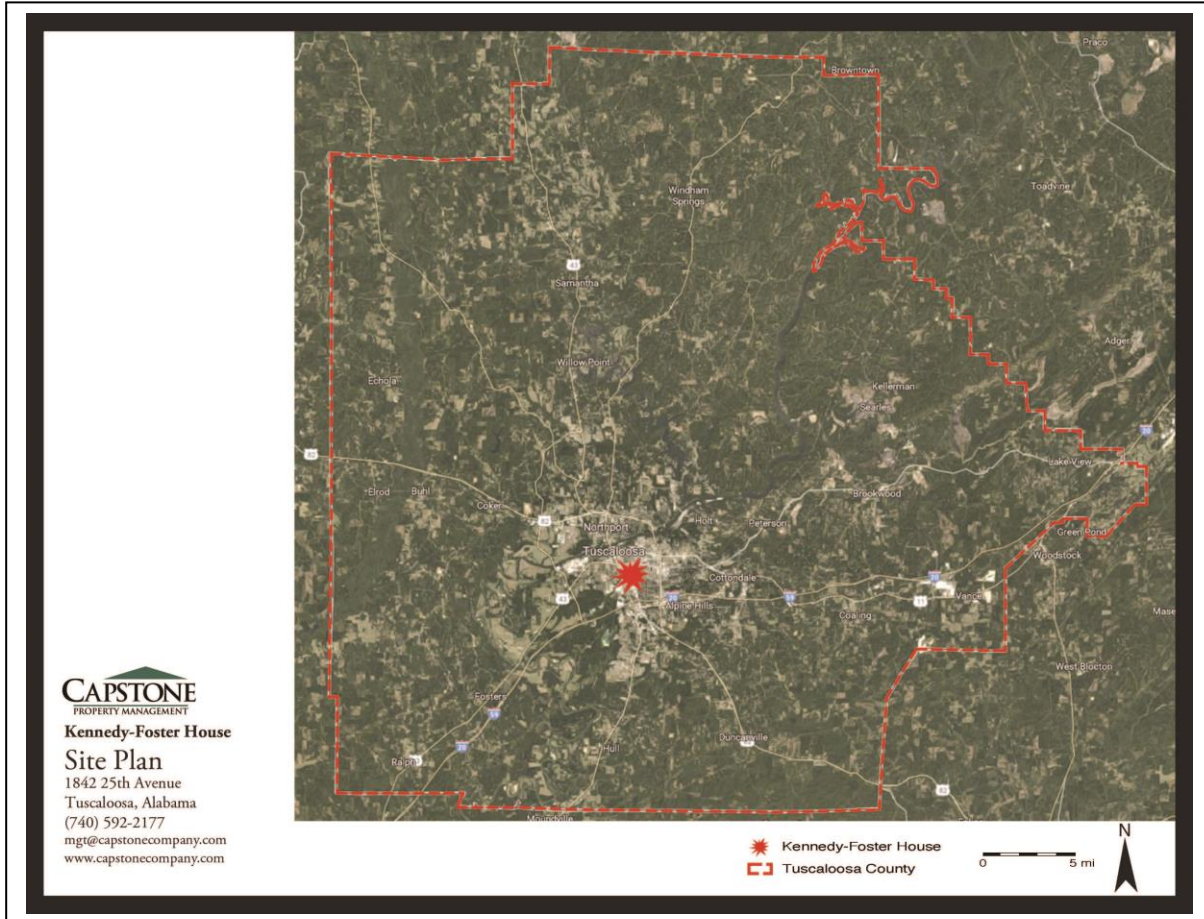
Meters

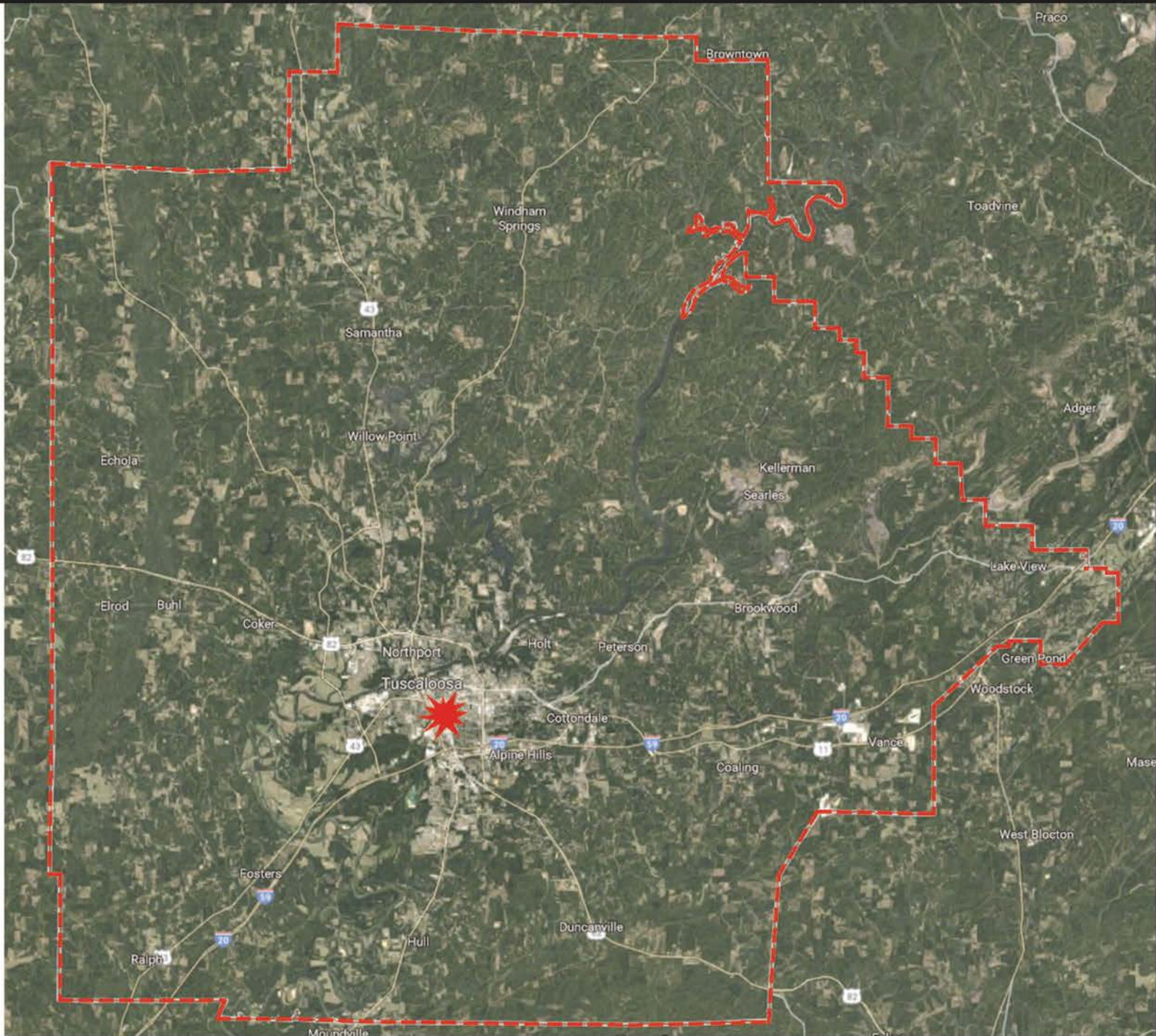


Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

3.1 Site Plan (County)





Kennedy-Foster House



Site Plan

1842 25th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

(740) 592-2177

mgt@capstonecompany.com

www.capstonecompany.com

-  Kennedy-Foster House
-  Tuscaloosa County

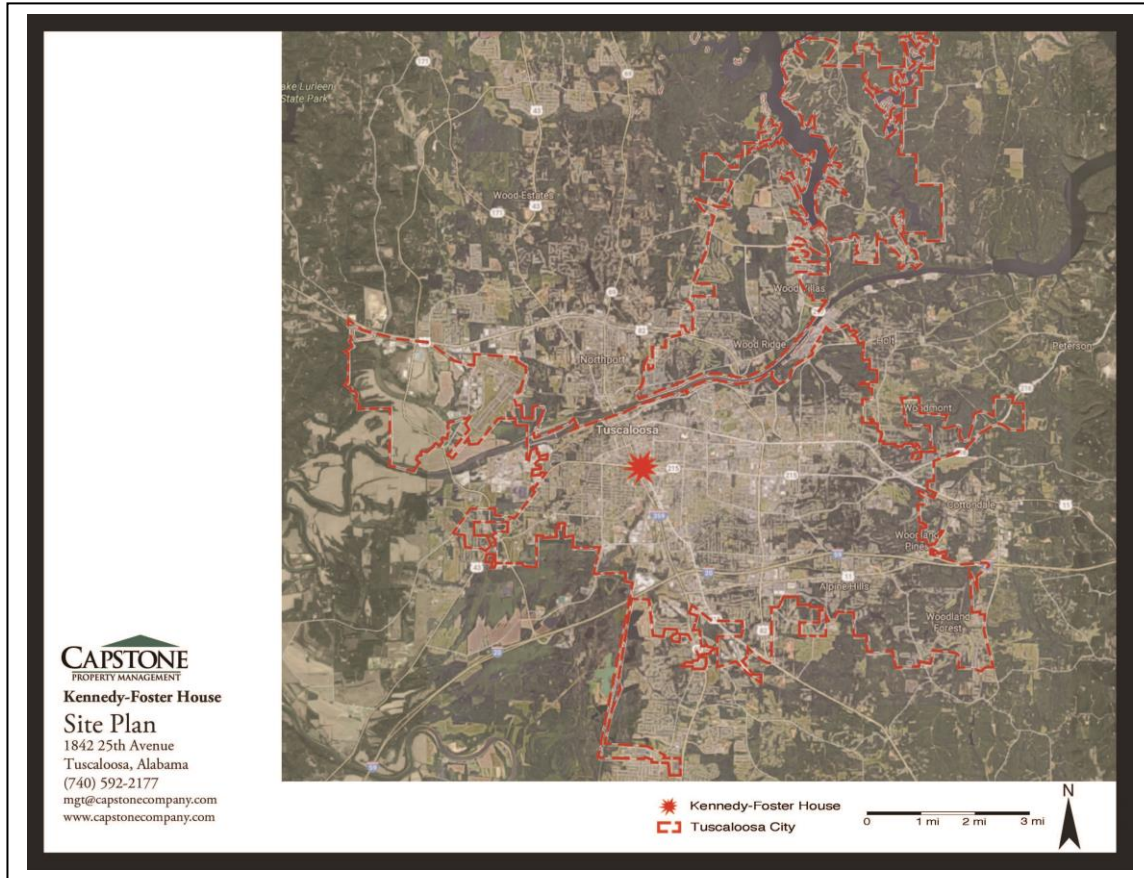
0 5 mi



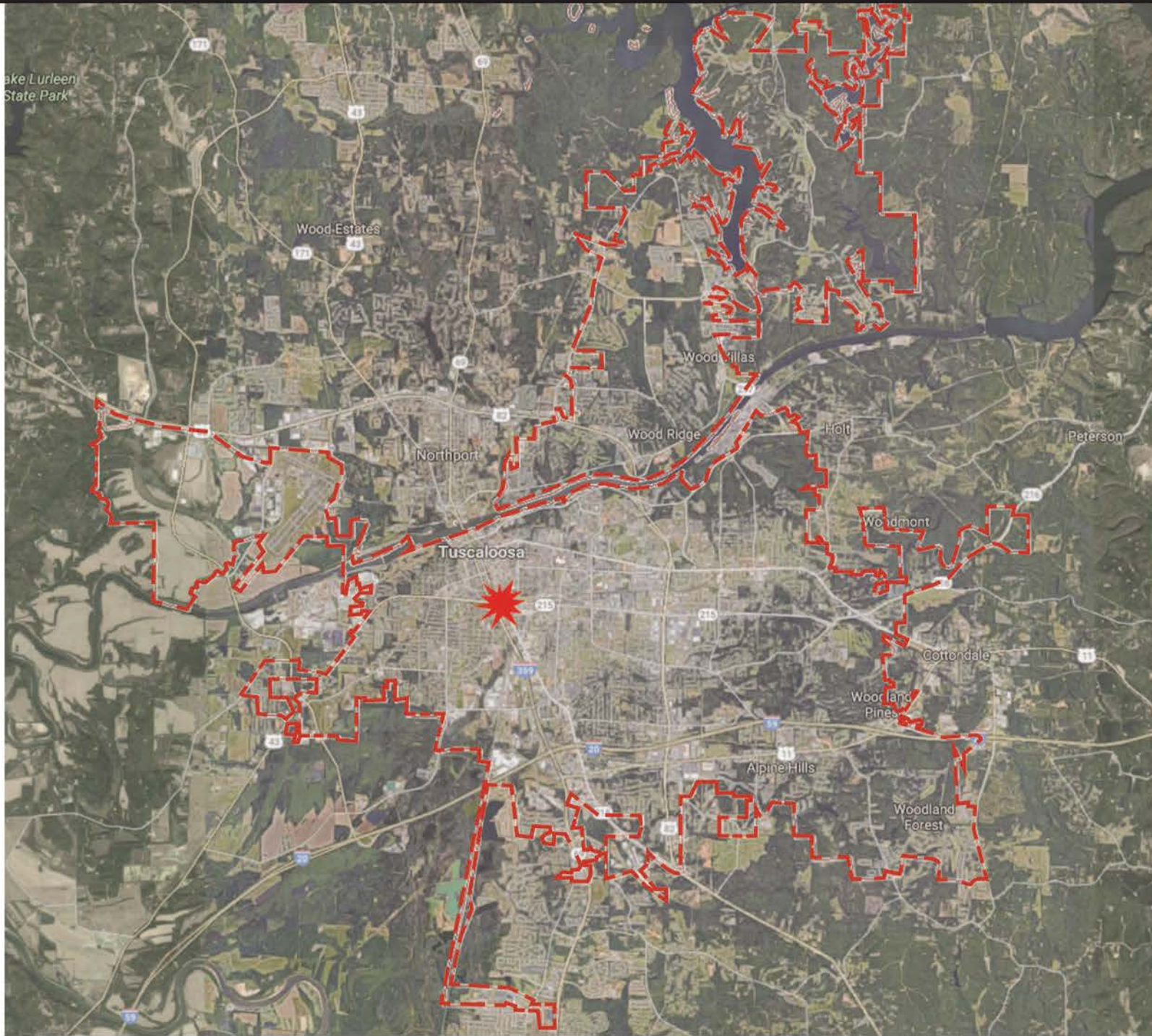
Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

3.2 Site Plan (City)



Lake Lurleen
State Park





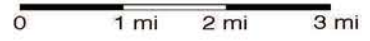
Kennedy-Foster House

Site Plan

1842 25th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
(740) 592-2177

mgt@capstonecompany.com
www.capstonecompany.com

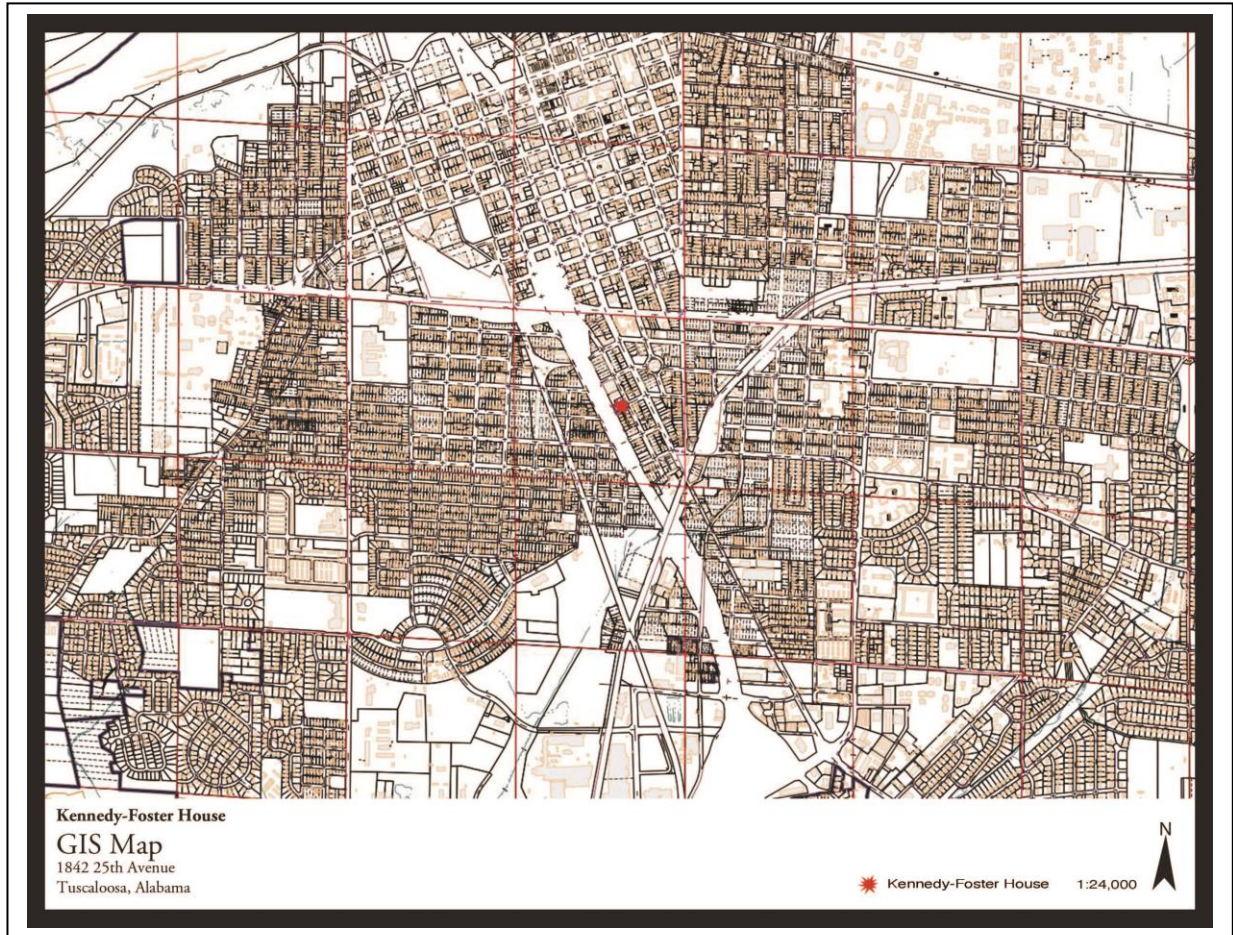
-  Kennedy-Foster House
-  Tuscaloosa City

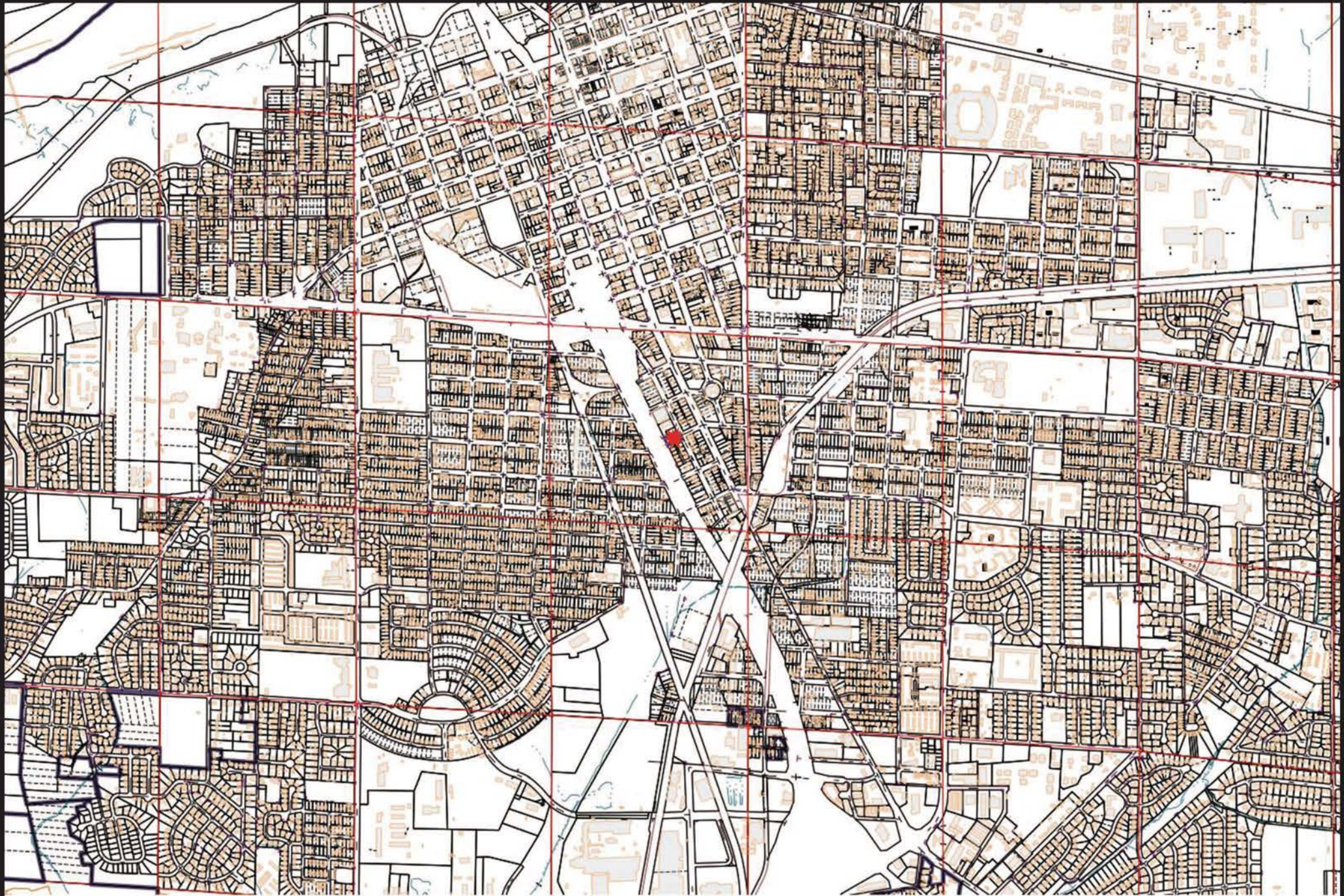


Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

3.3 GIS Map 1-24,000





Kennedy-Foster House

GIS Map

1842 25th Avenue

Tuscaloosa, Alabama



Kennedy-Foster House

1:24,000



Kennedy-Foster House

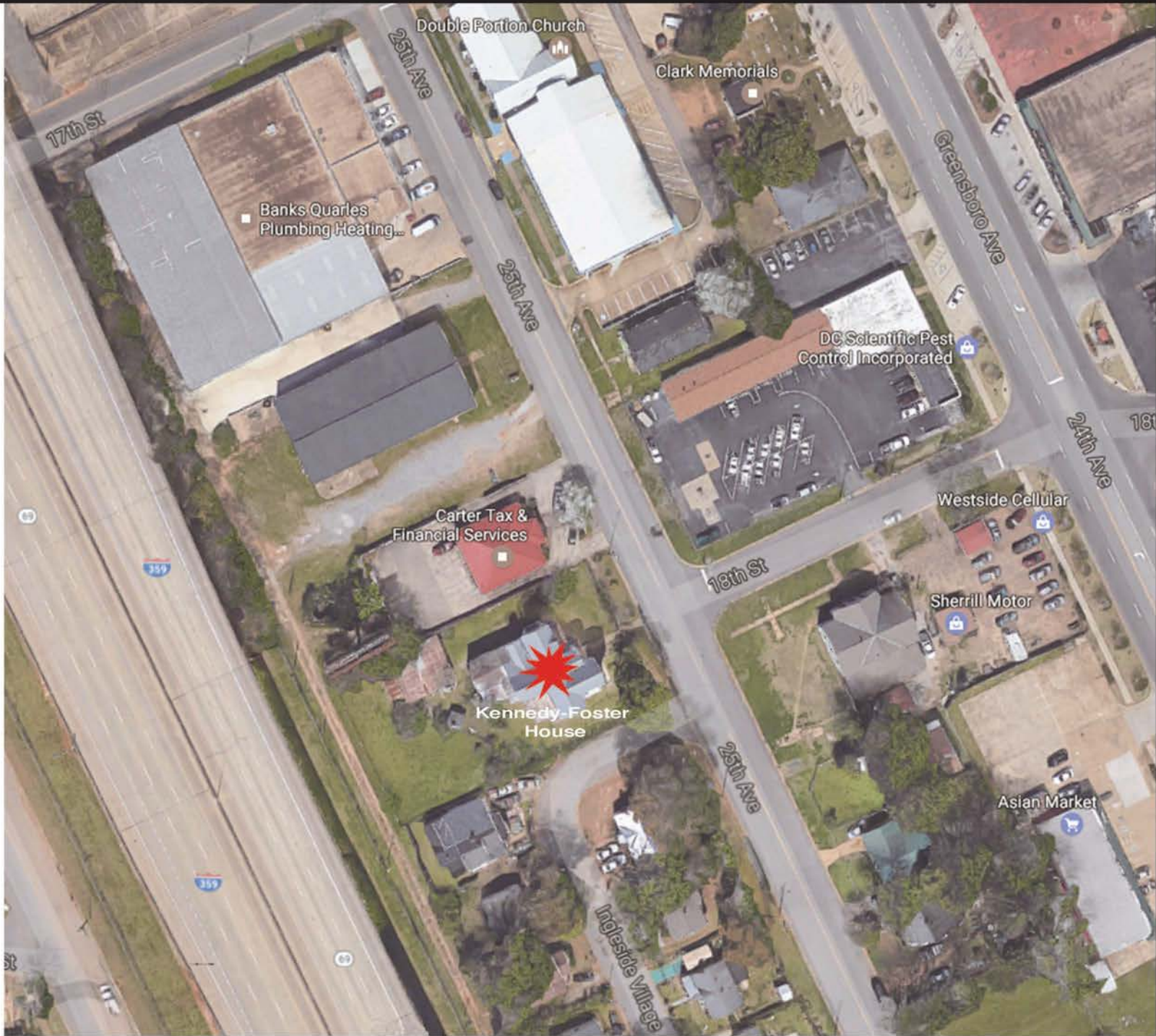
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

3.4 Site Plan (Street)





Kennedy-Foster House

Site Plan

1842 25th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

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Kennedy-Foster House



Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

3.5 Site Plan (Perspective)





1842 25th Ave

CAPSTONE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Kennedy-Foster House

Site Plan

1842 25th Avenue

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

(740) 592-2177

mgt@capstonecompany.com

www.capstonecompany.com

0 10' 20' 30' 40' 50'



Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

3.6 Site Map (Aerial – Google Earth)





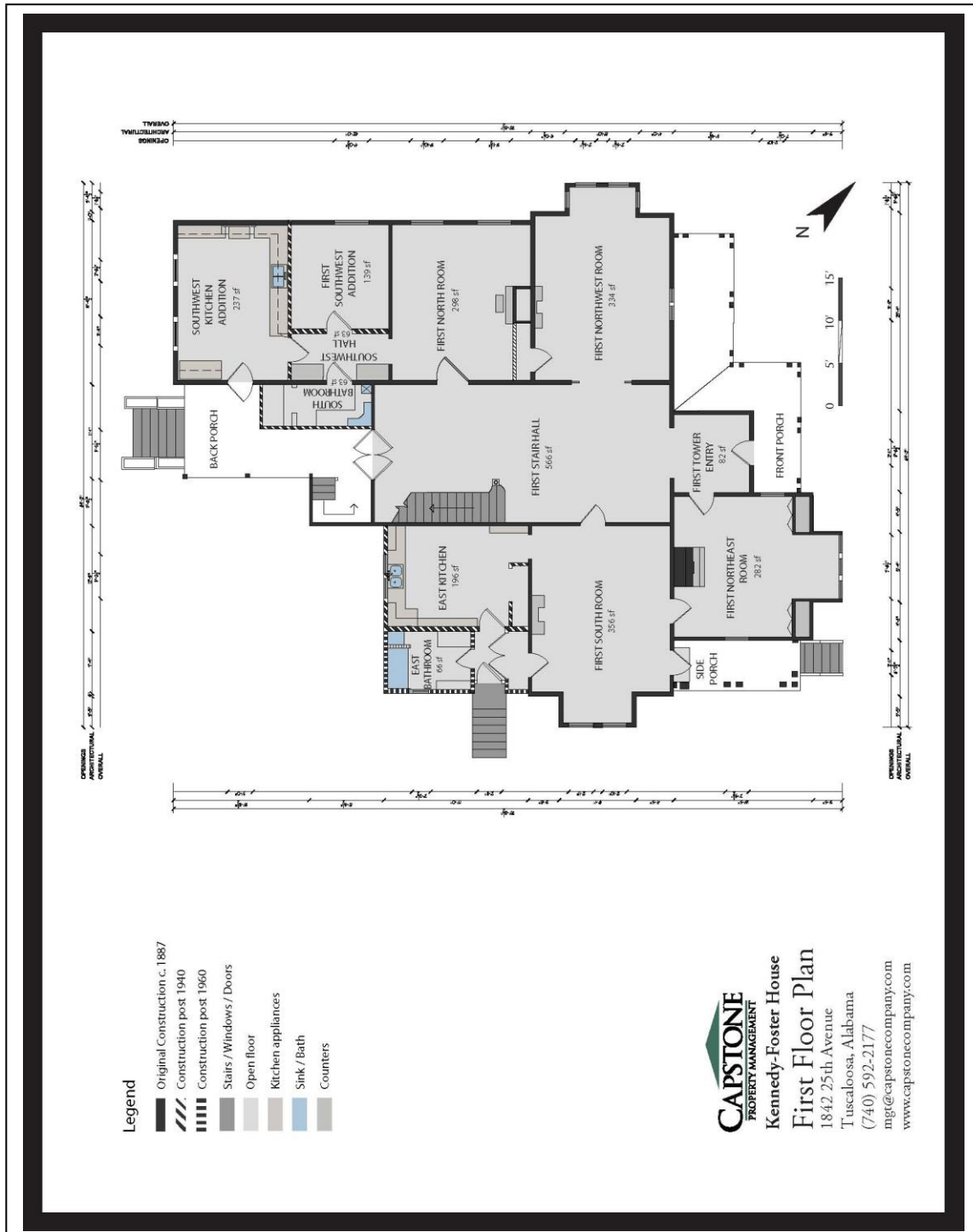
1842 25th Ave

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

Appendix IV: Floorplans

4.1 Floor Plan – 1st Floor Kennedy-Foster



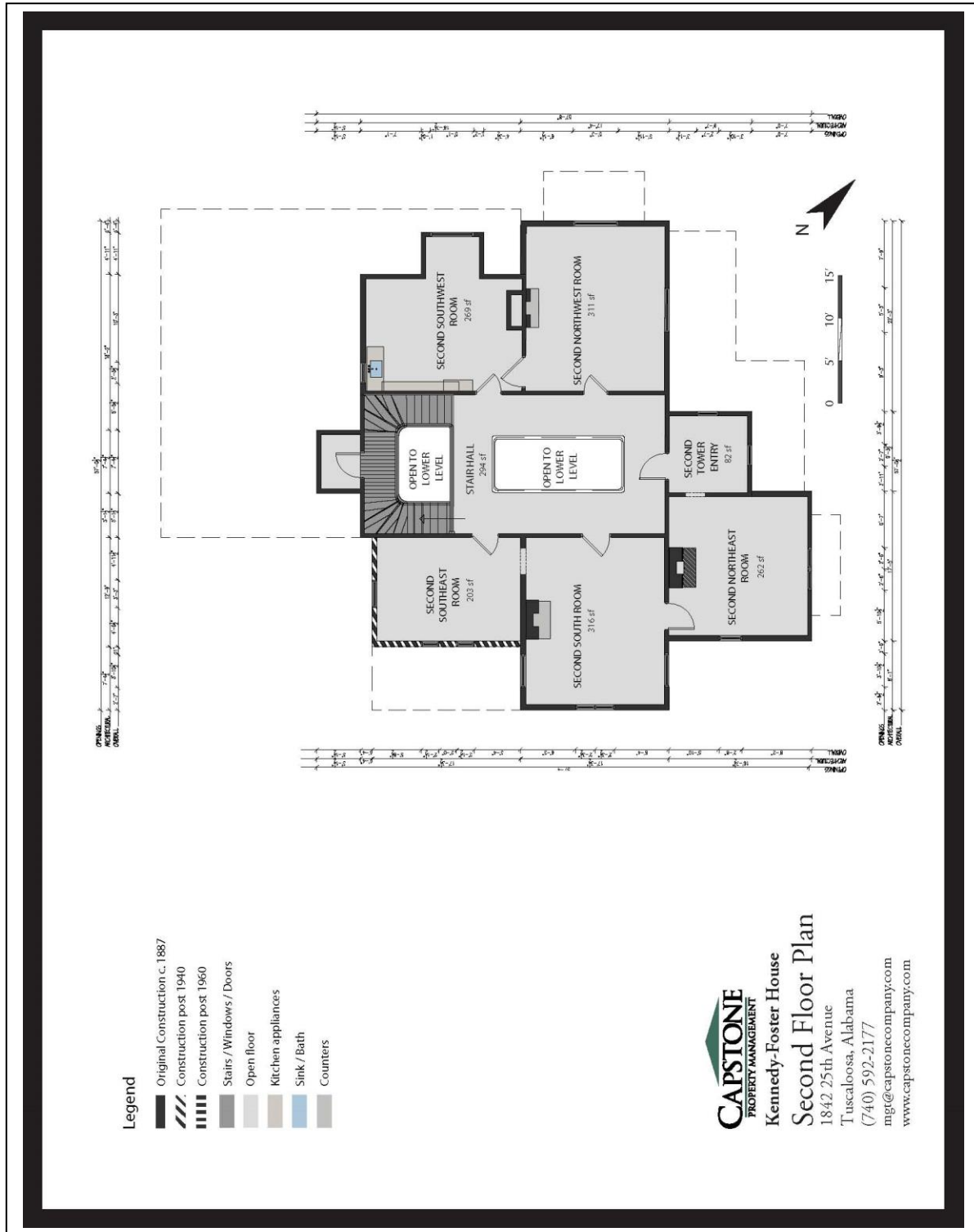
Kennedy-Foster House

Tuscaloosa County, AL

Name of Property

County and State

4.2 Floor Plan – 2nd Floor Kennedy-Foster

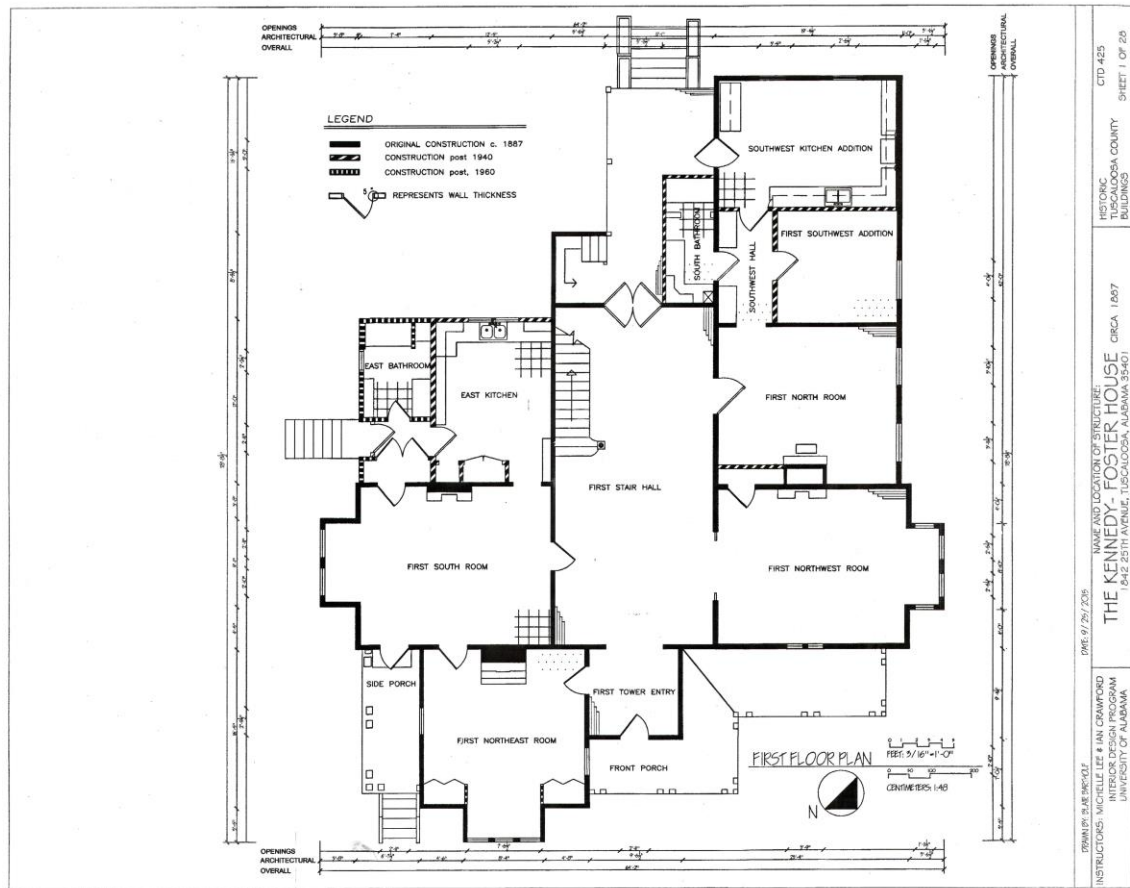


Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

Appendix V: Blueprints

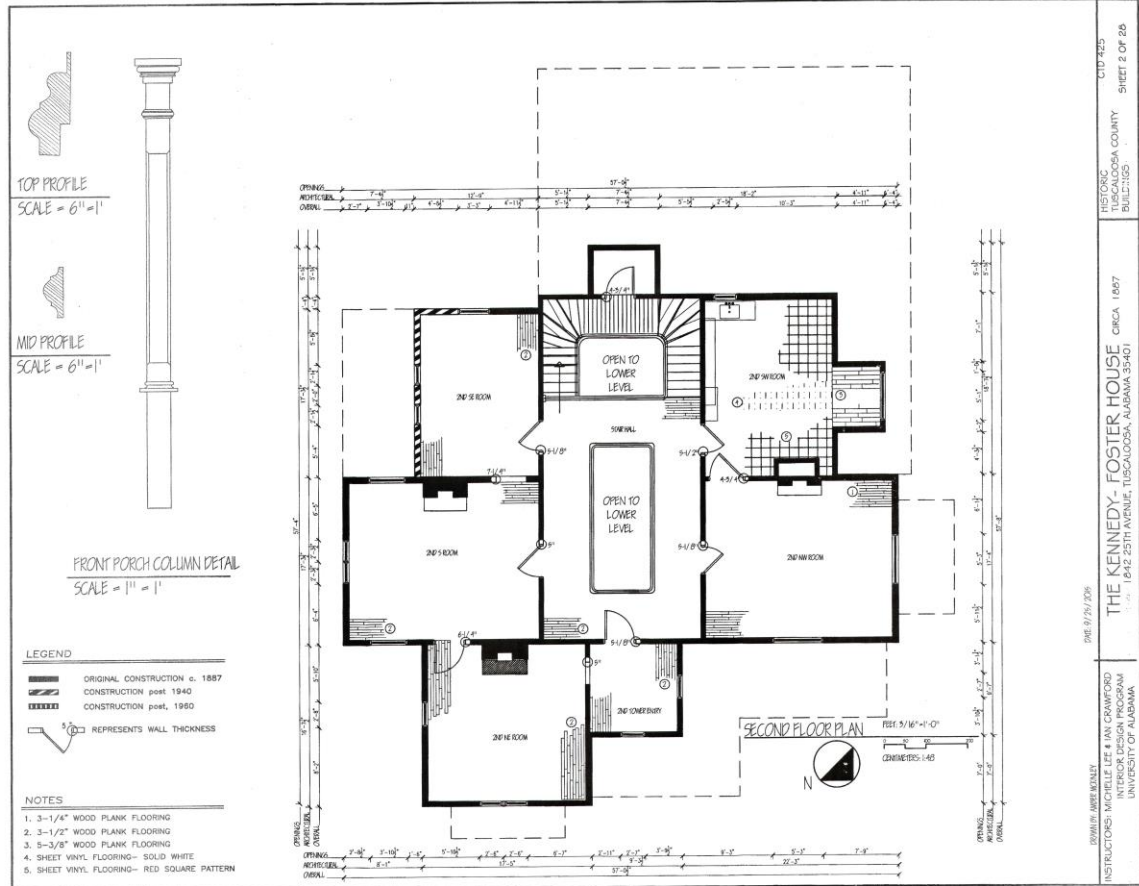
1. First Floorplan



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

2. Second Floorplan



Kennedy-Foster House

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

Name of Property

3. Front Elevation



Kennedy-Foster House

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

Name of Property

4. East Exterior Elevation



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

5. South Exterior Elevation



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

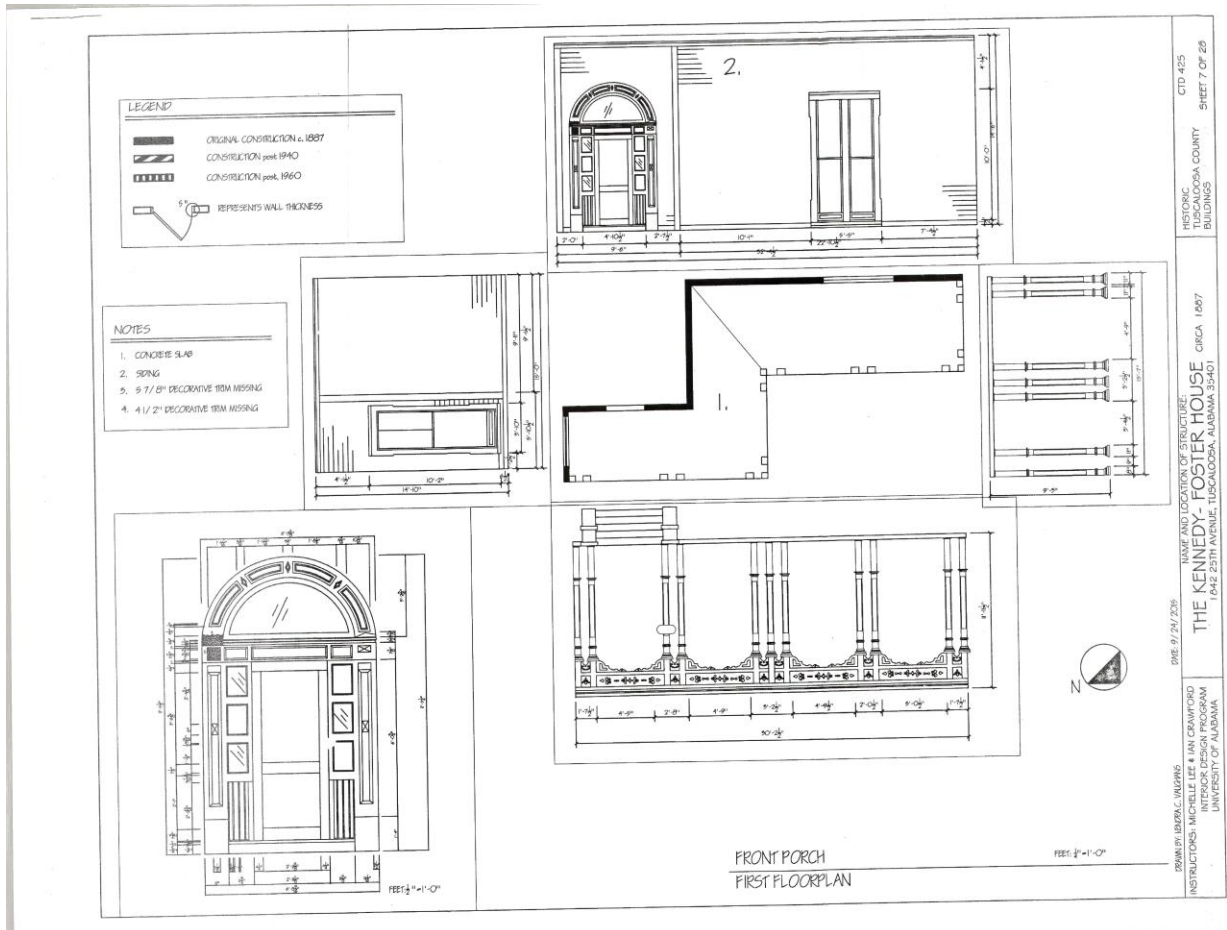
6. West Elevation



Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

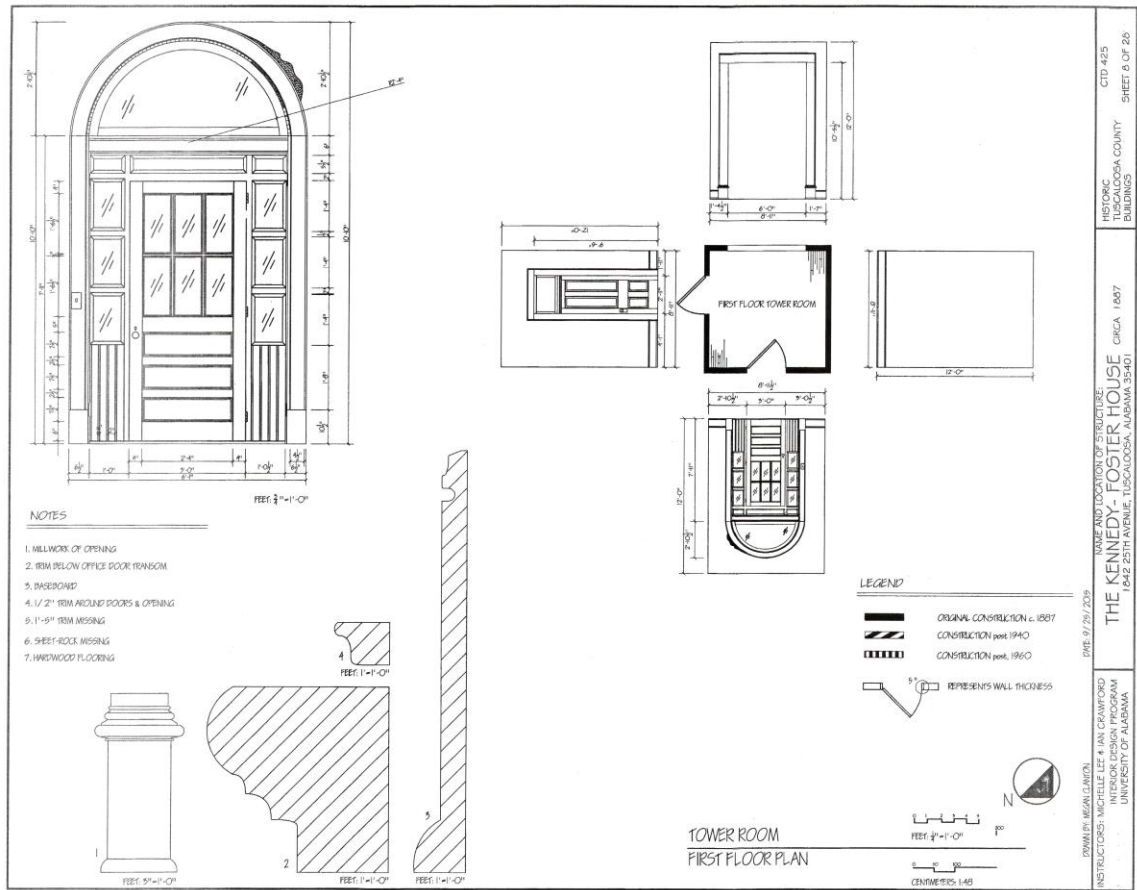
7. Front Porch



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

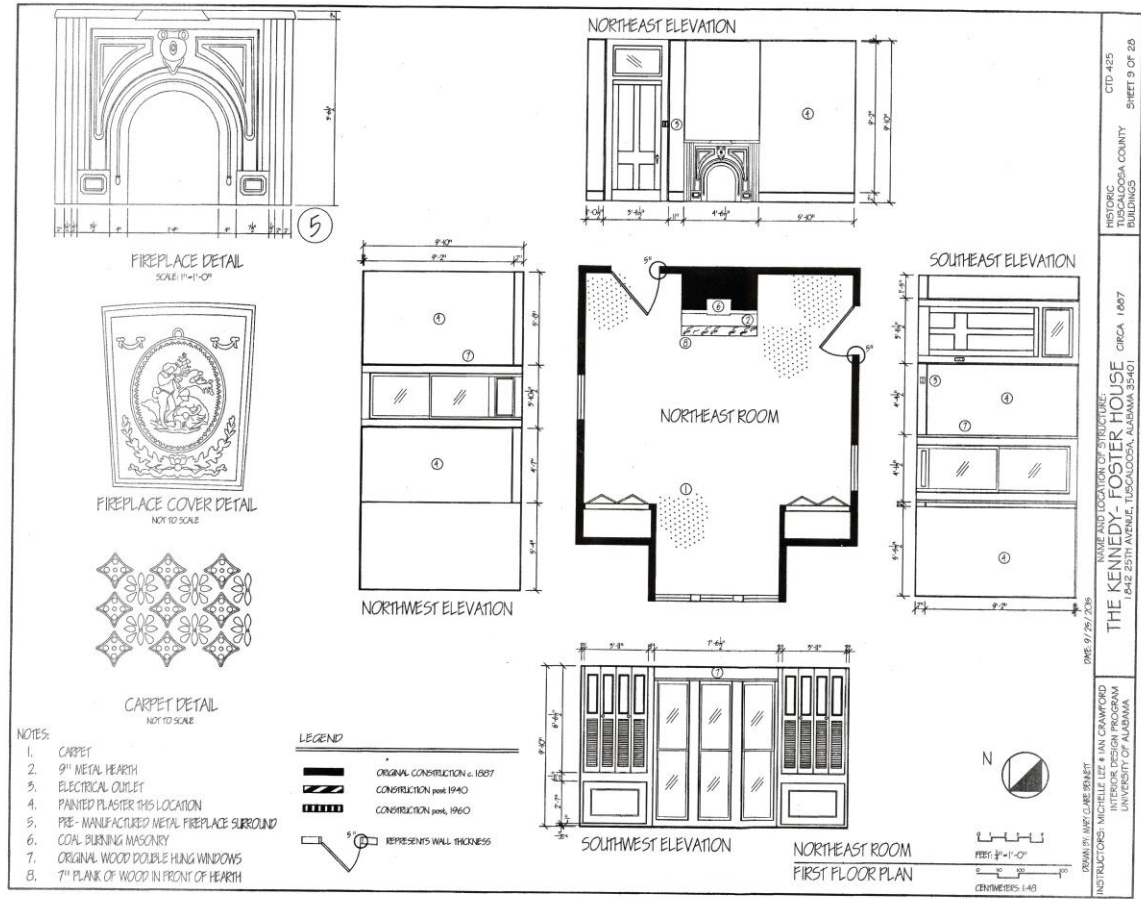
8. Tower Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

9. Northeast Room

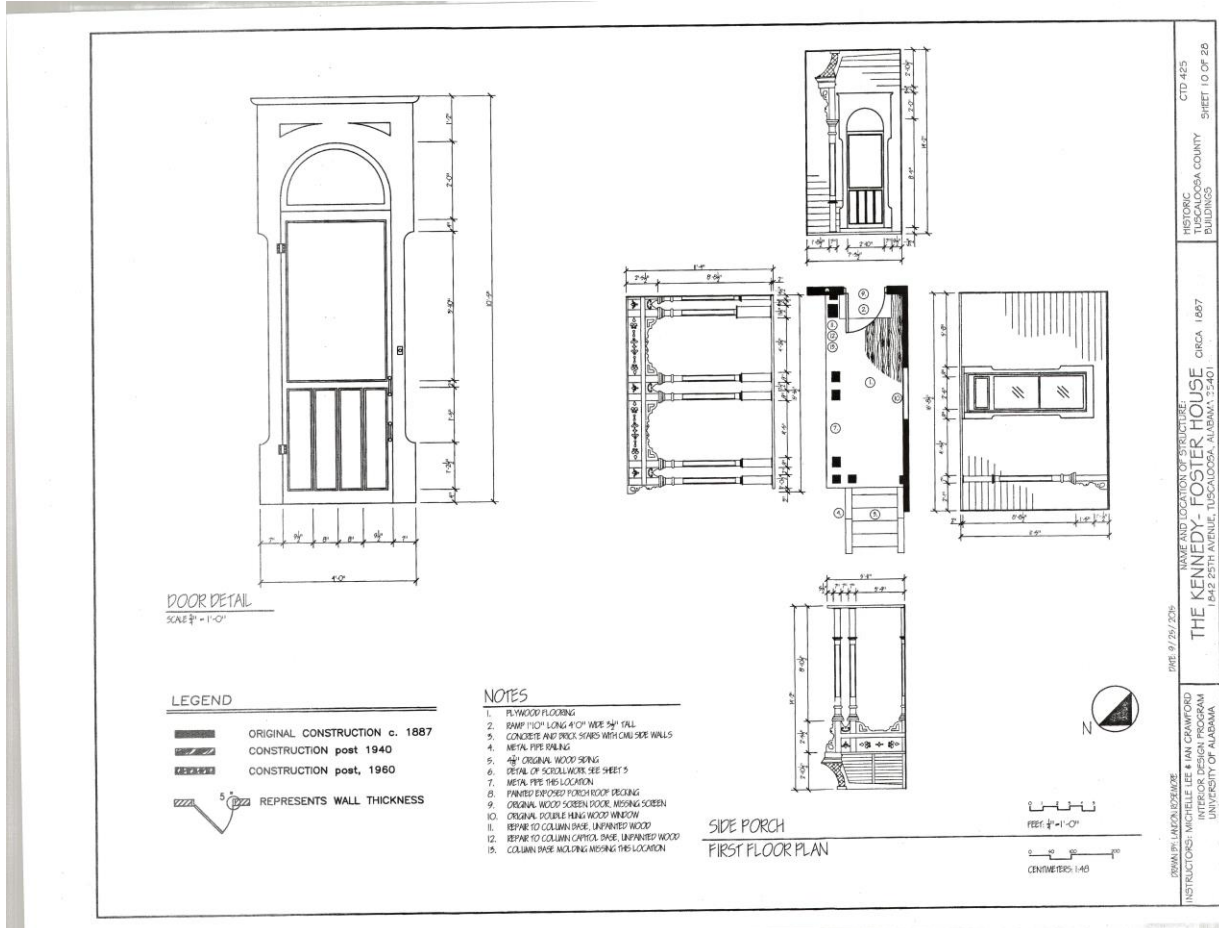


HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 425
 SHEET 9 OF 20
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE CIRCA 1887
 1542 25TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 DATE: 07/27/2020
 DRAWN BY: MICHELLE PELLET & IAN CRAWFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

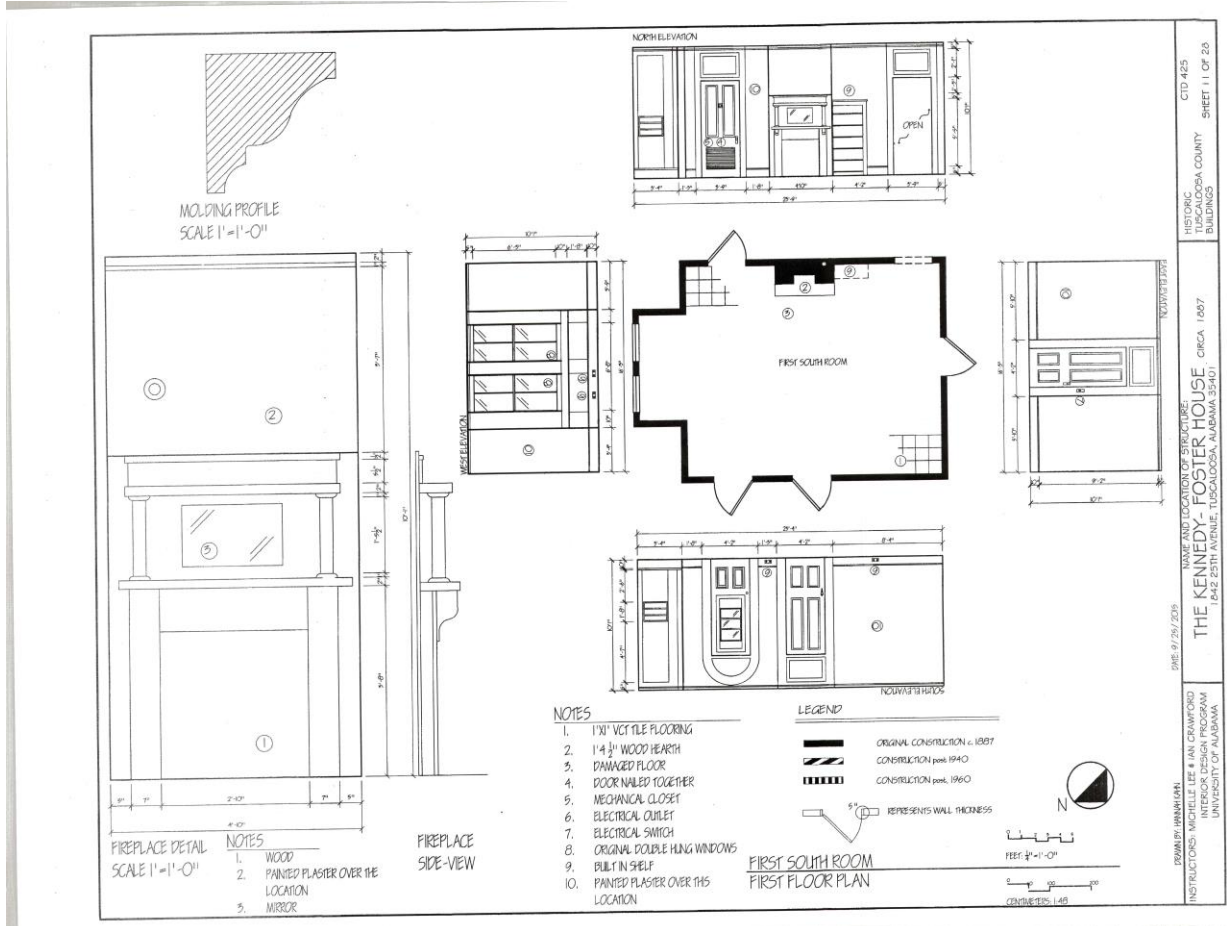
10. Side Porch



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

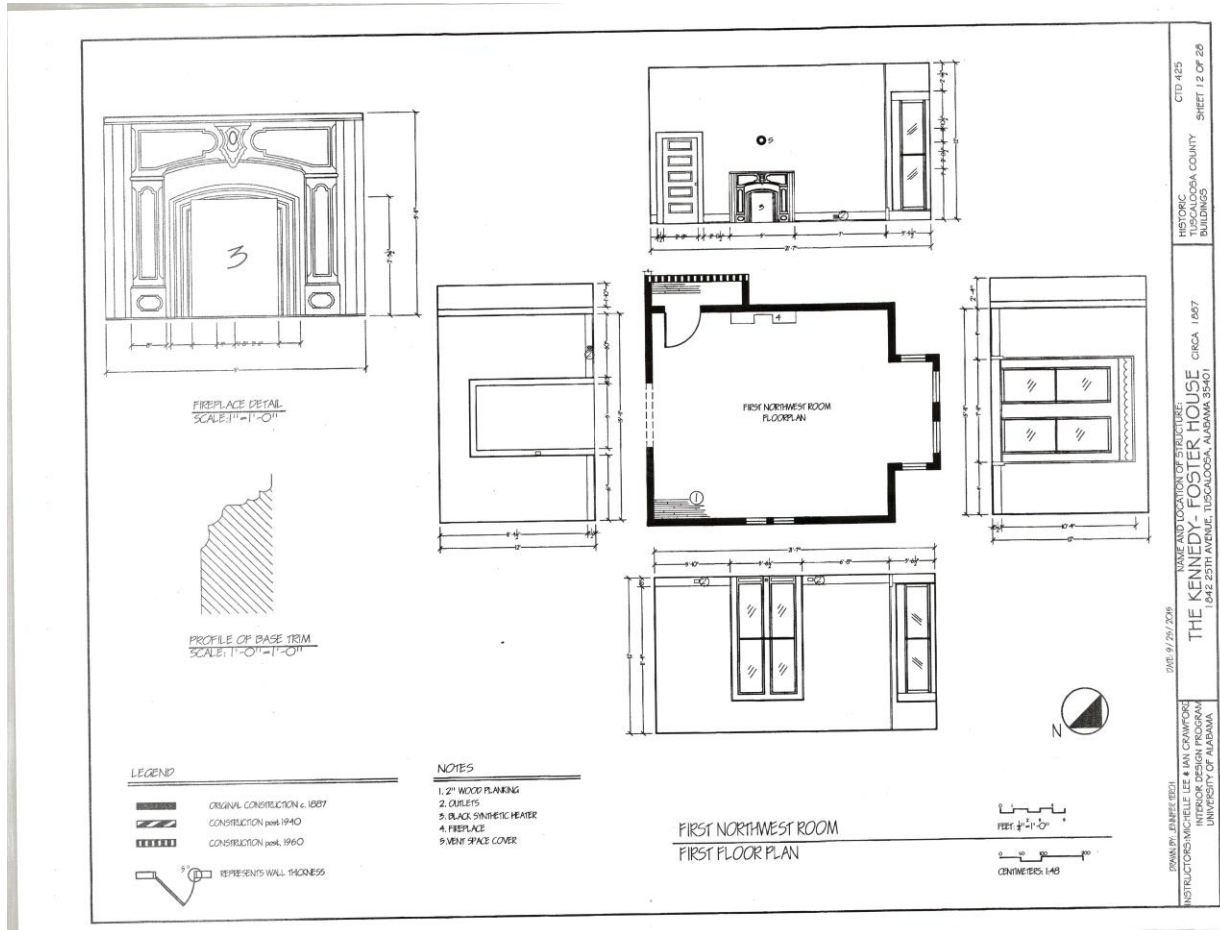
11. First South Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

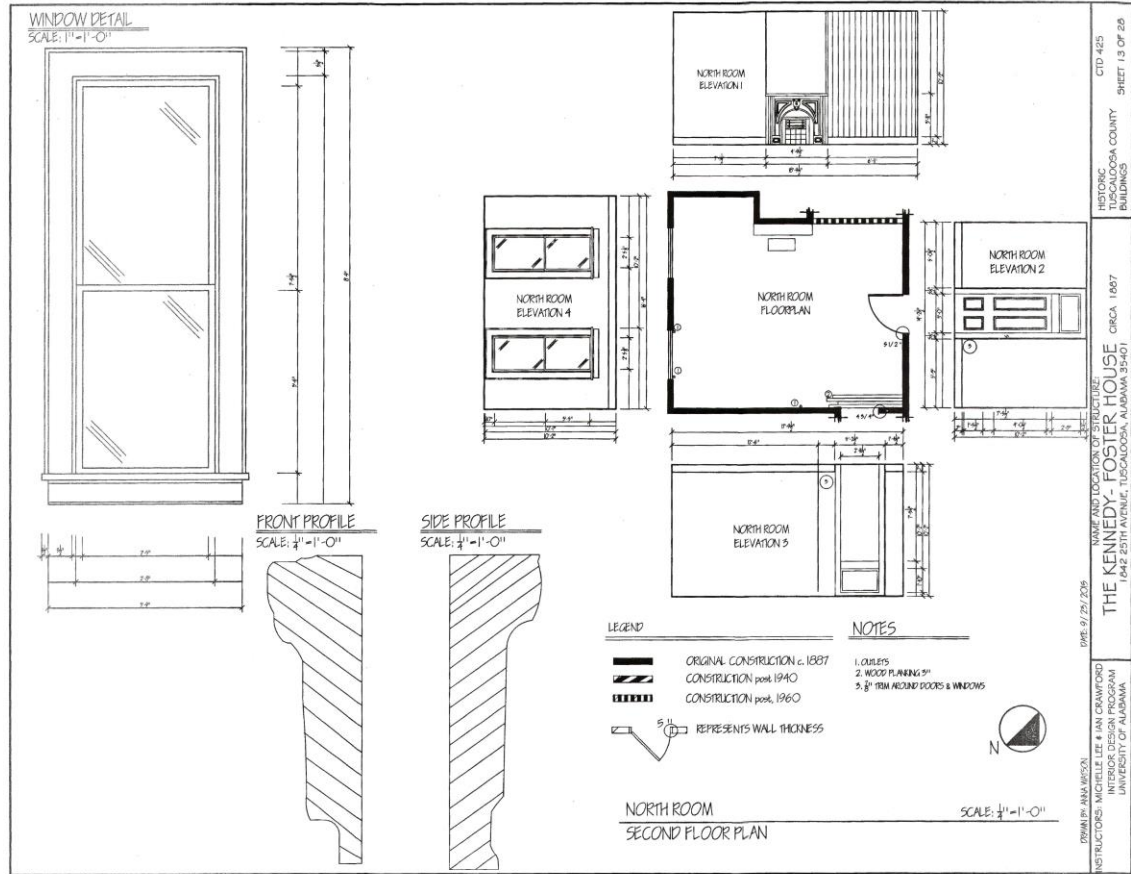
12. First Northwest Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

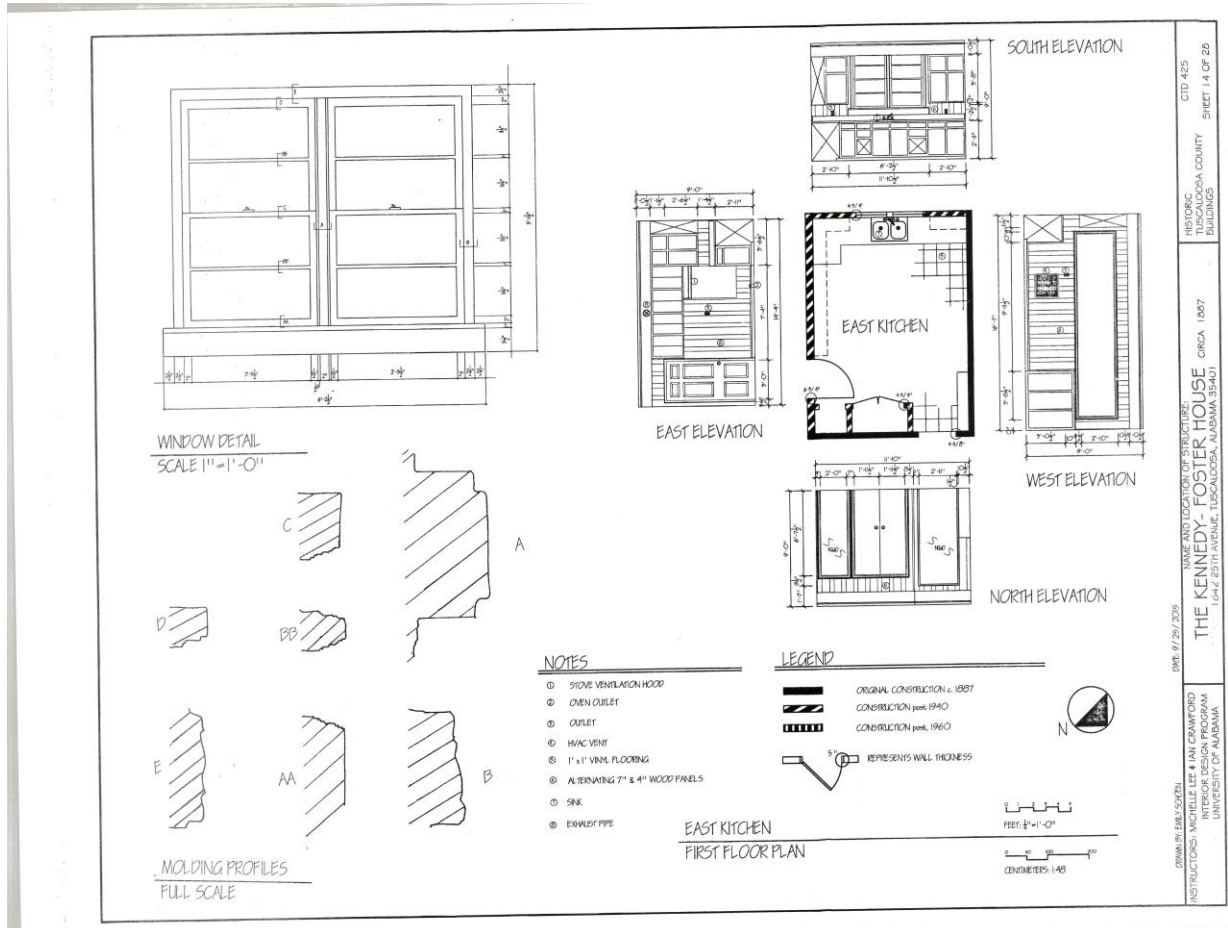
13. North Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

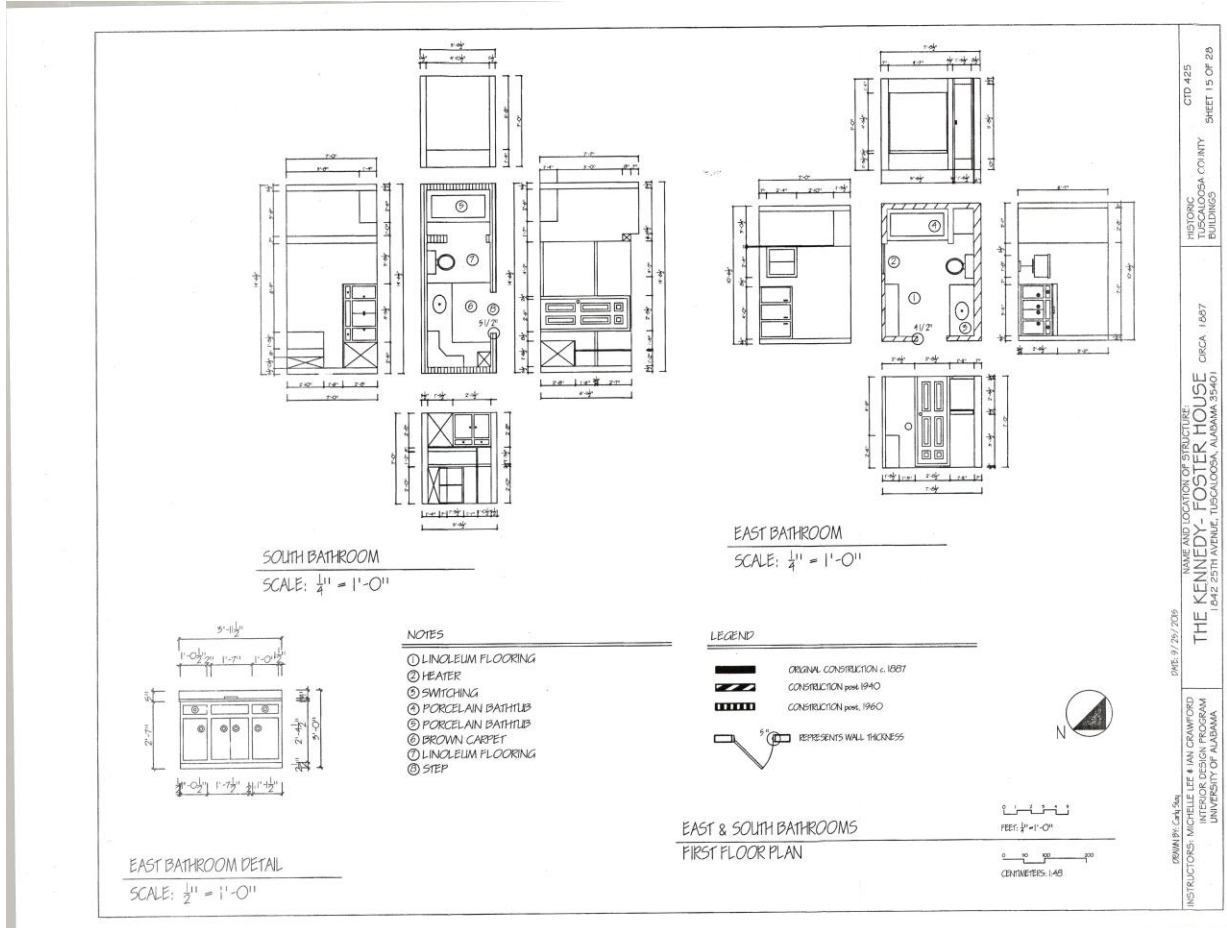
14. East Kitchen



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

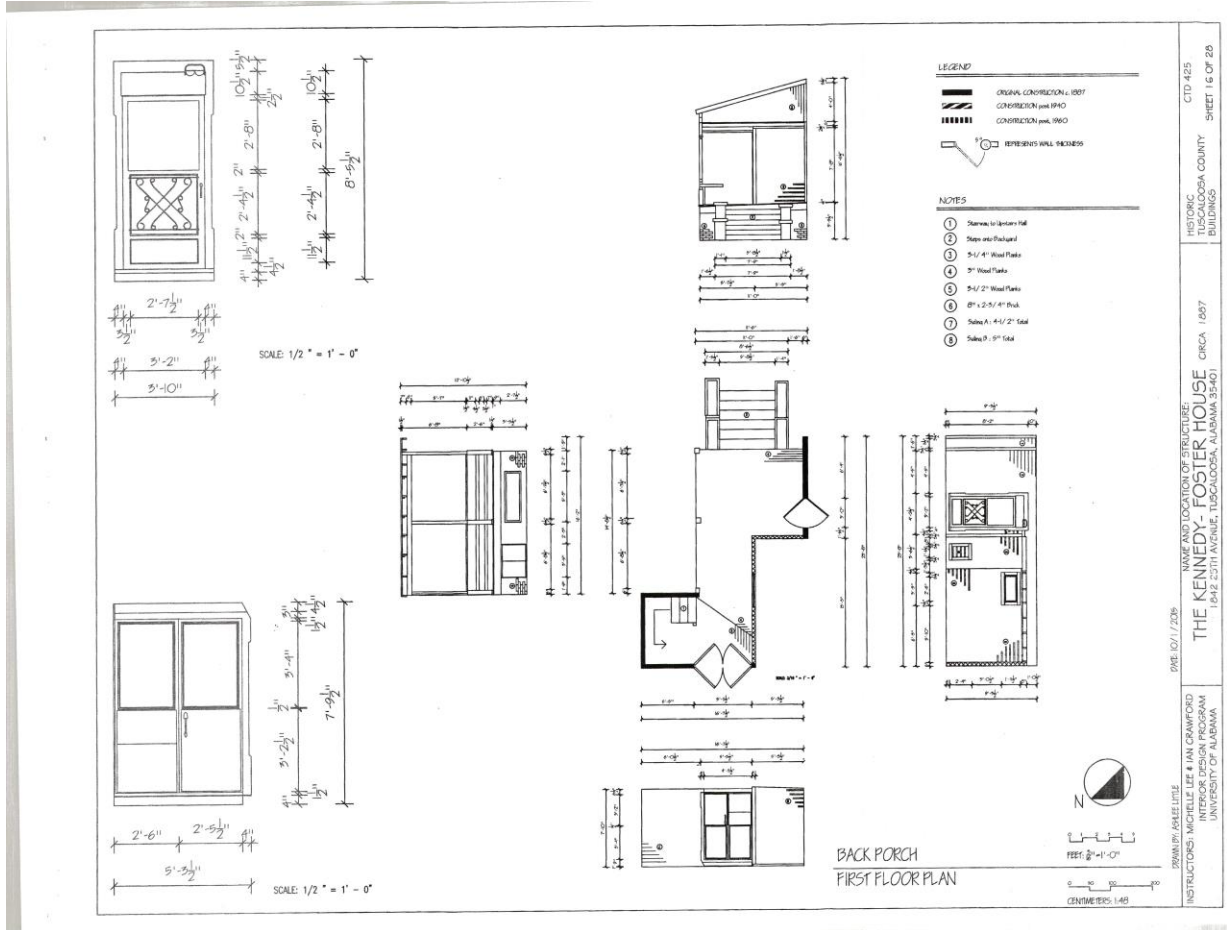
15. East & South Bathrooms



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

16. Back Porch

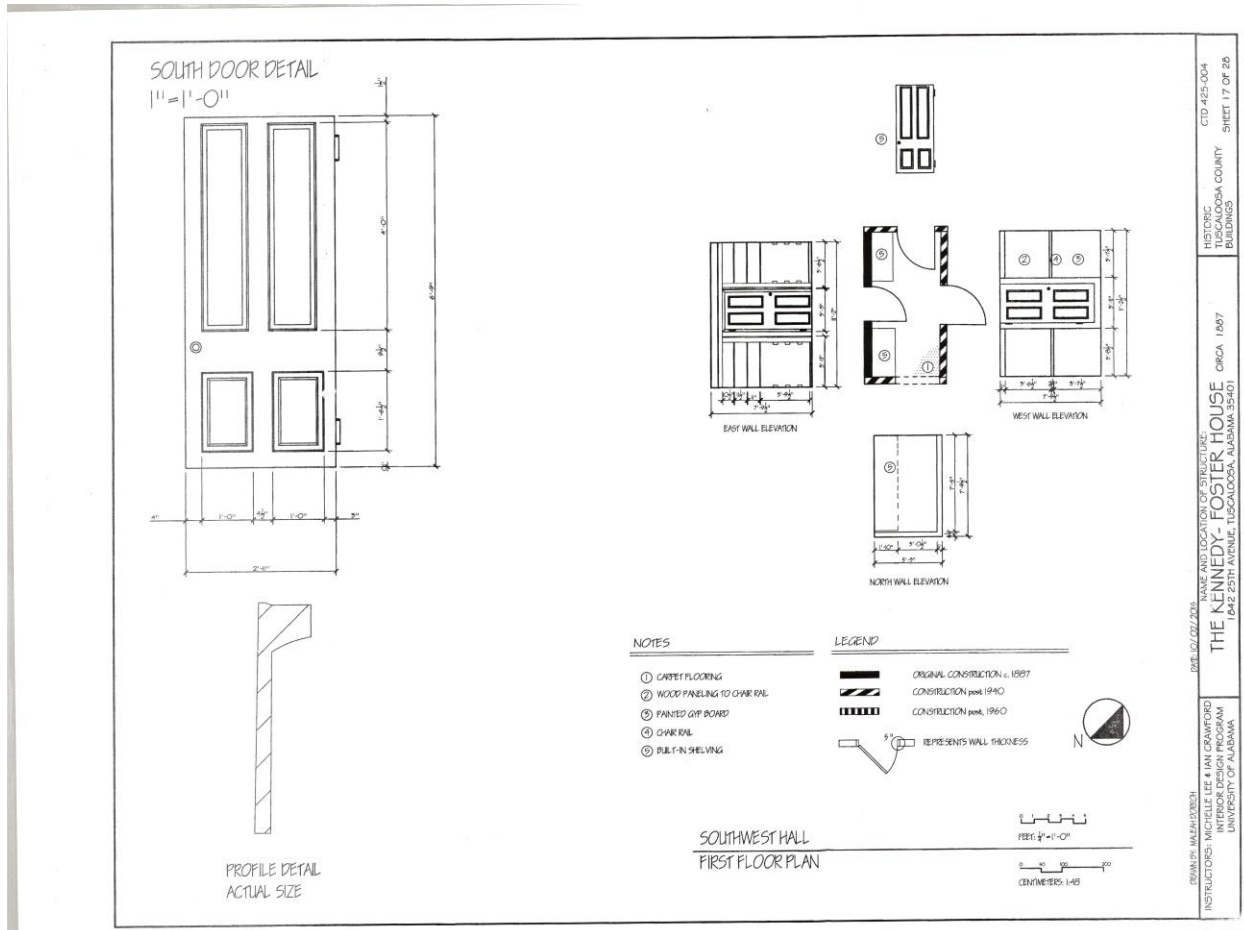


CTD 425
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 SHEET 16 OF 26
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 NAME AND LOCATION OF ARCHITECT: MICHAEL LEE LAM, CREWFOOD INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 DATE: 10/1/2006
 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
 INSTRUCTIONS: MICHAEL LEE LAM, CREWFOOD INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

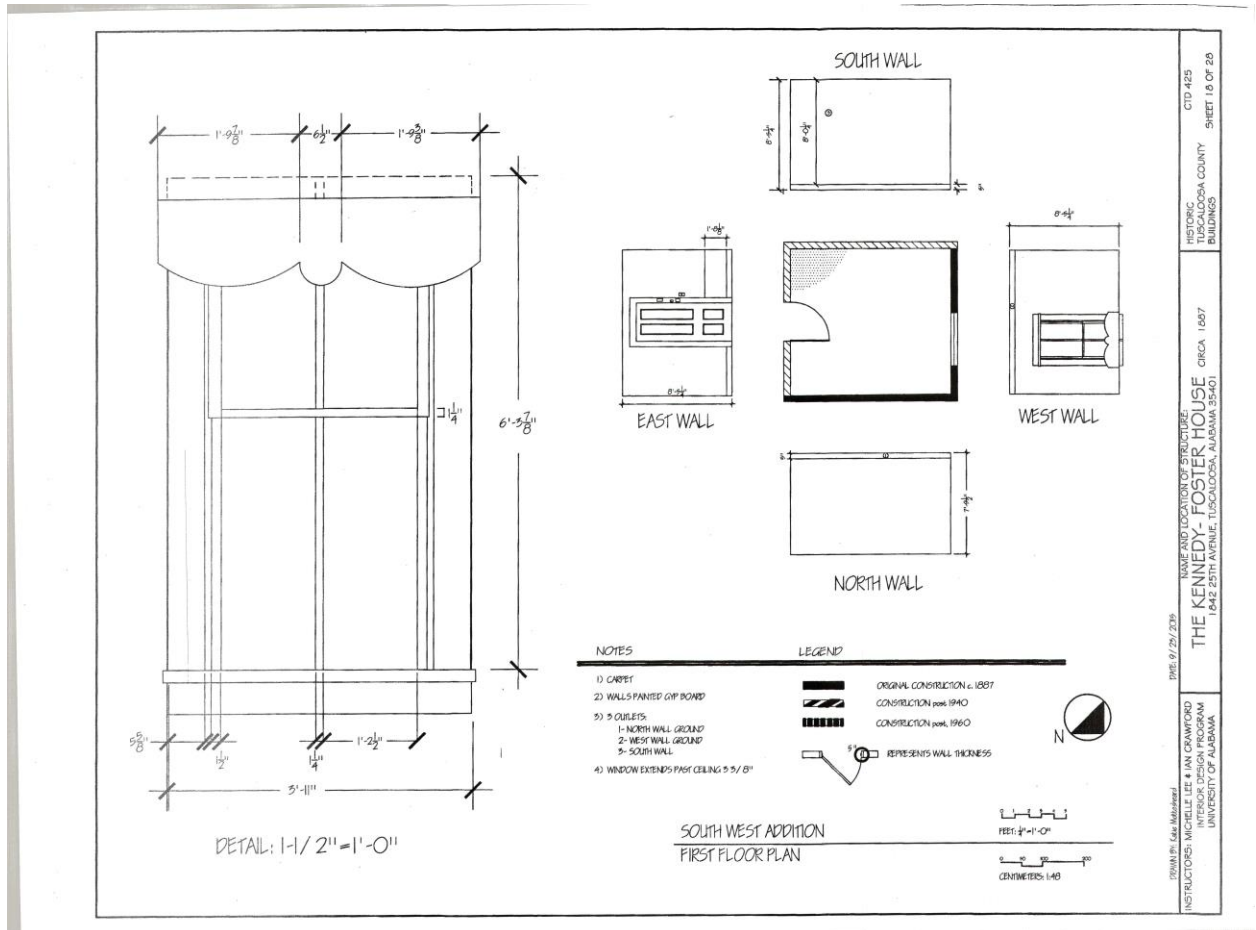
17. Southwest Hall



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

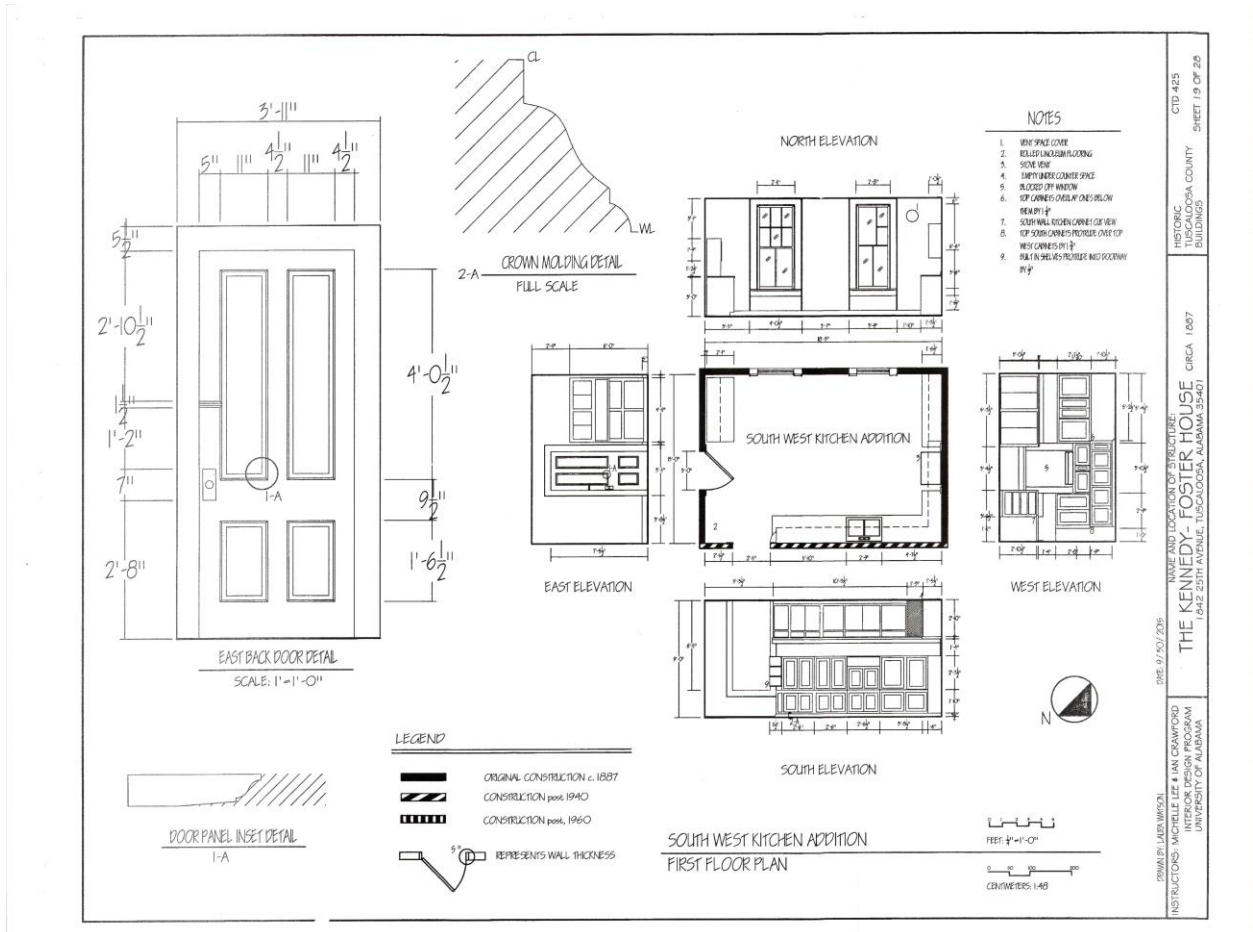
18. Southwest Addition



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

19. Southwest Kitchen Addition

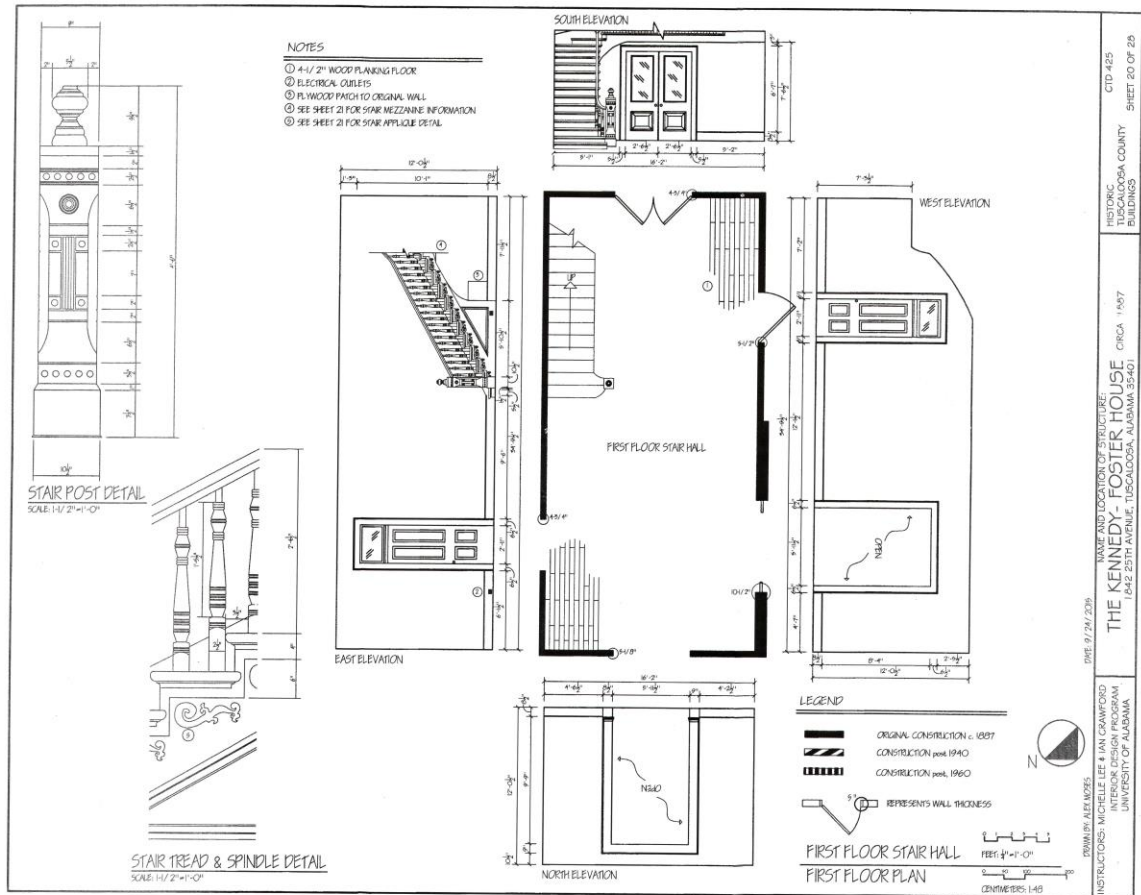


DATE: 9/20/2016
 DRAWN BY: JAMES WILSON
 INSTRUCTIONS: MARKED BY: JAY CAMPBELL
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 C. 1887
 101 EAST 23TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 425
 SHEET 19 OF 28

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

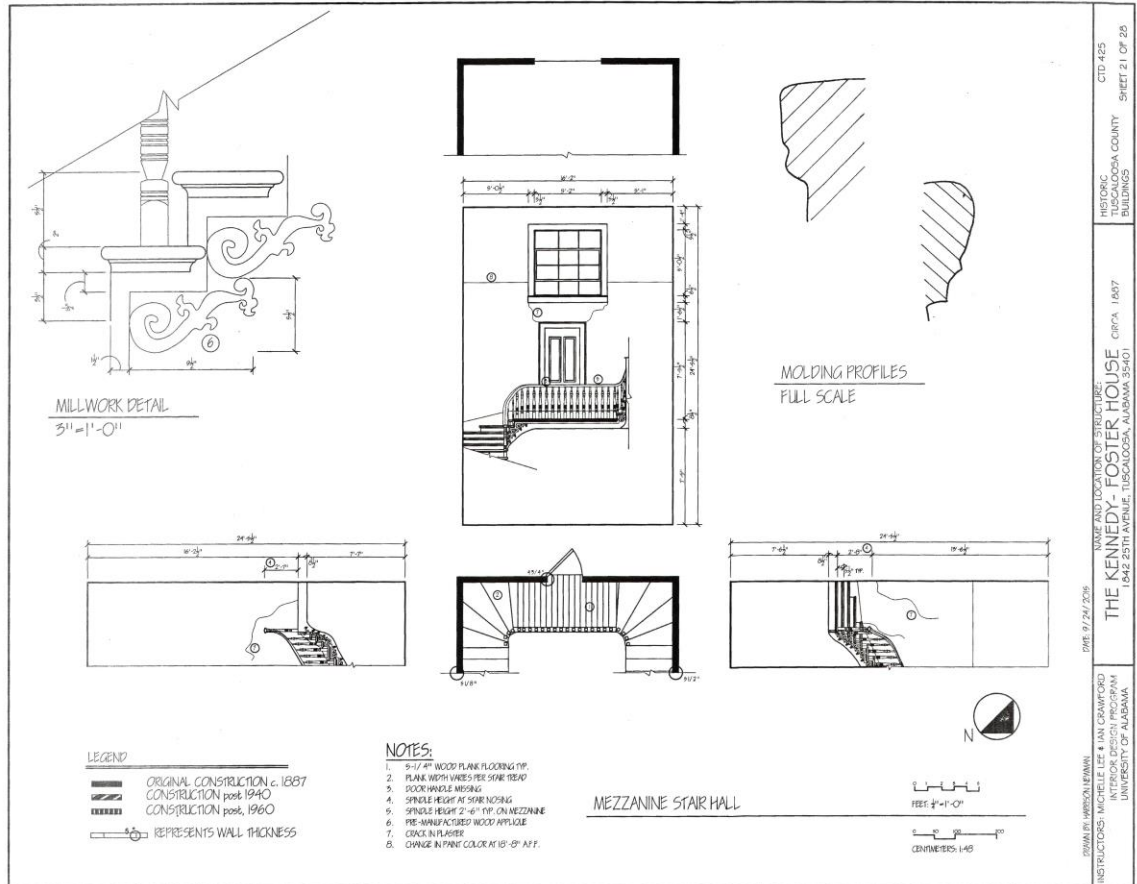
20. First Floor Stair Hall



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

21. Mezzanine Stair Hall

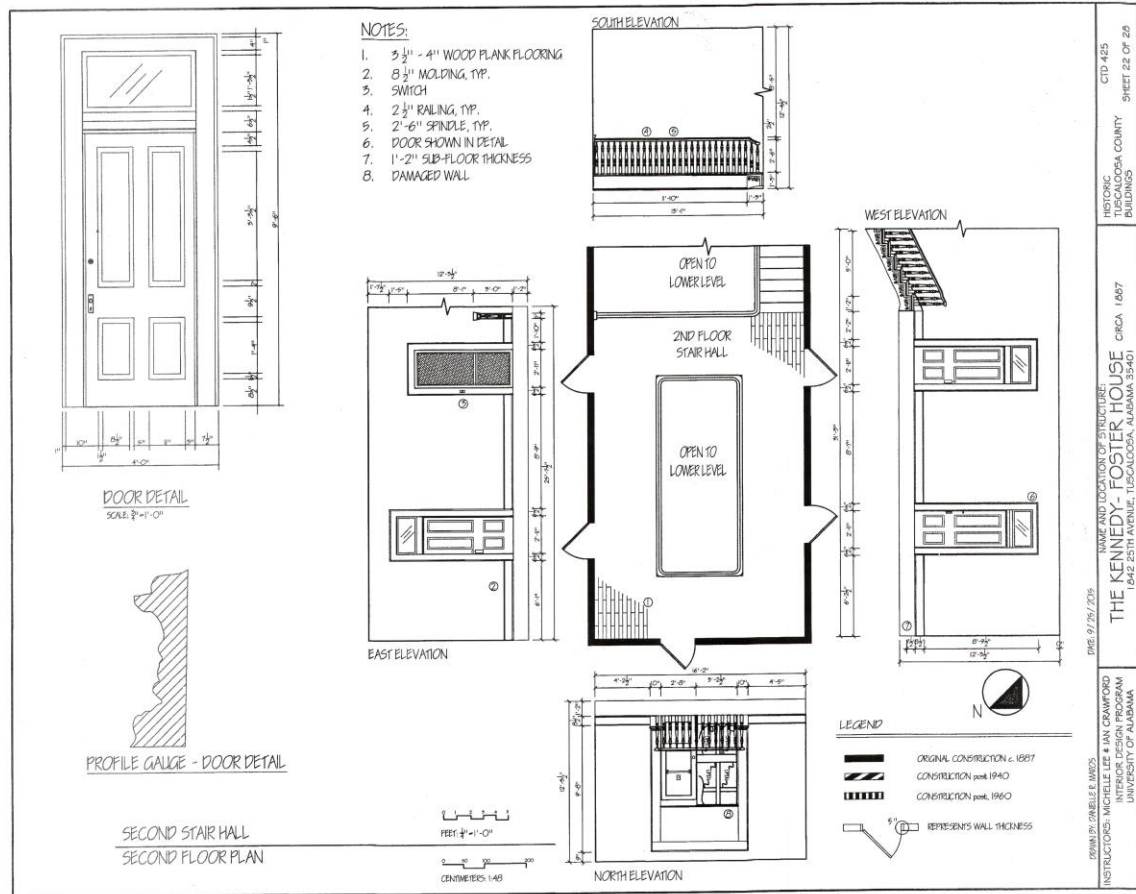


DATE: 9/7/24/2016
 DRAWN BY: WENDY L. HANCOCK
 INSTRUCTORS: MICHELLE LEE & JAM CRAMPFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE CIRCA 1887
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 425
 SHEET 21 OF 25

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

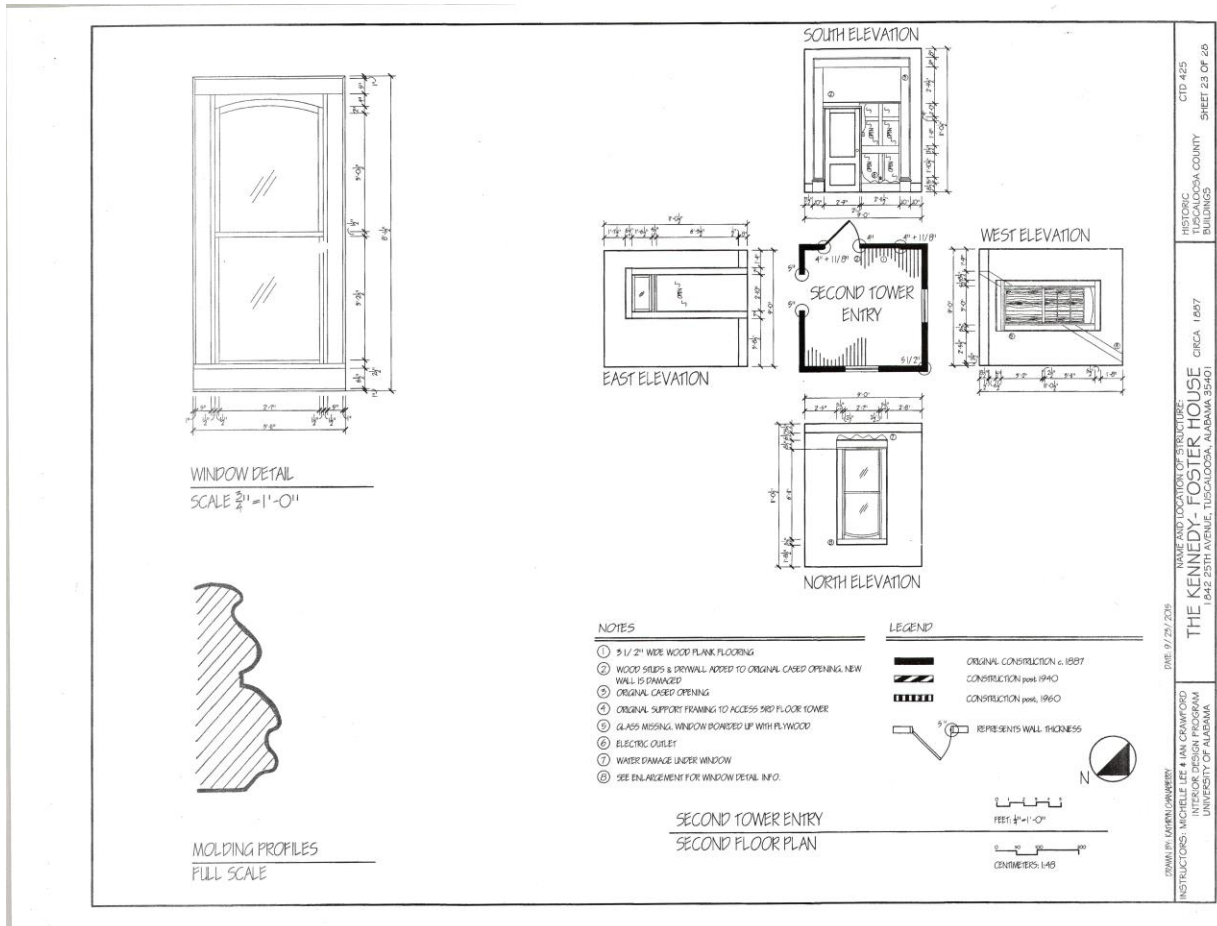
22. Second Stair Hall



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

23. Second Tower Entry

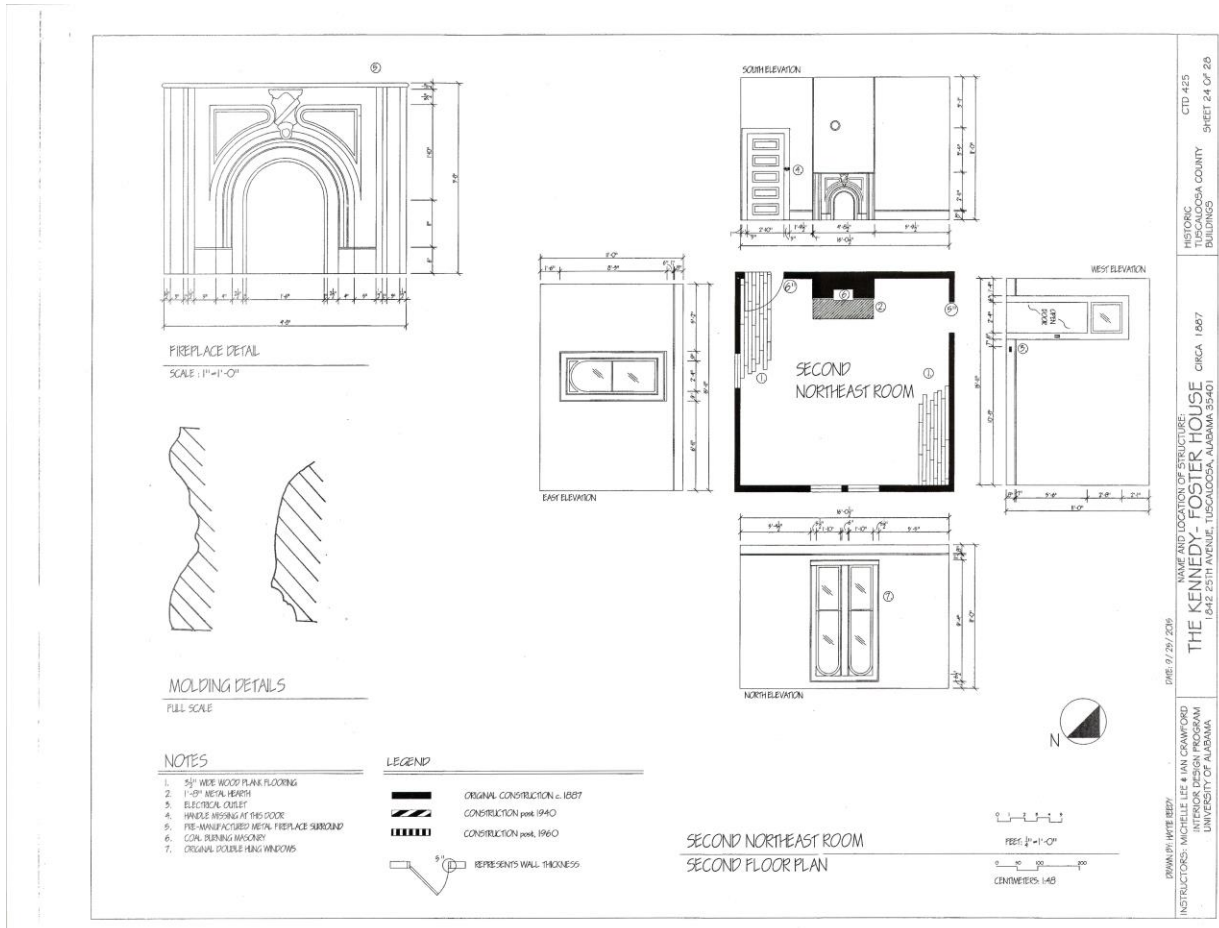


DATE: 07/27/2016
 DRAWN BY: LAUREN UNIVERSITY
 INSTRUCTORS: MICHELLE LEE & IAN CRAWFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 CIRCA 1887
 11642 25TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 4.25
 SHEET 23 OF 25

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

24. Second Northeast Room

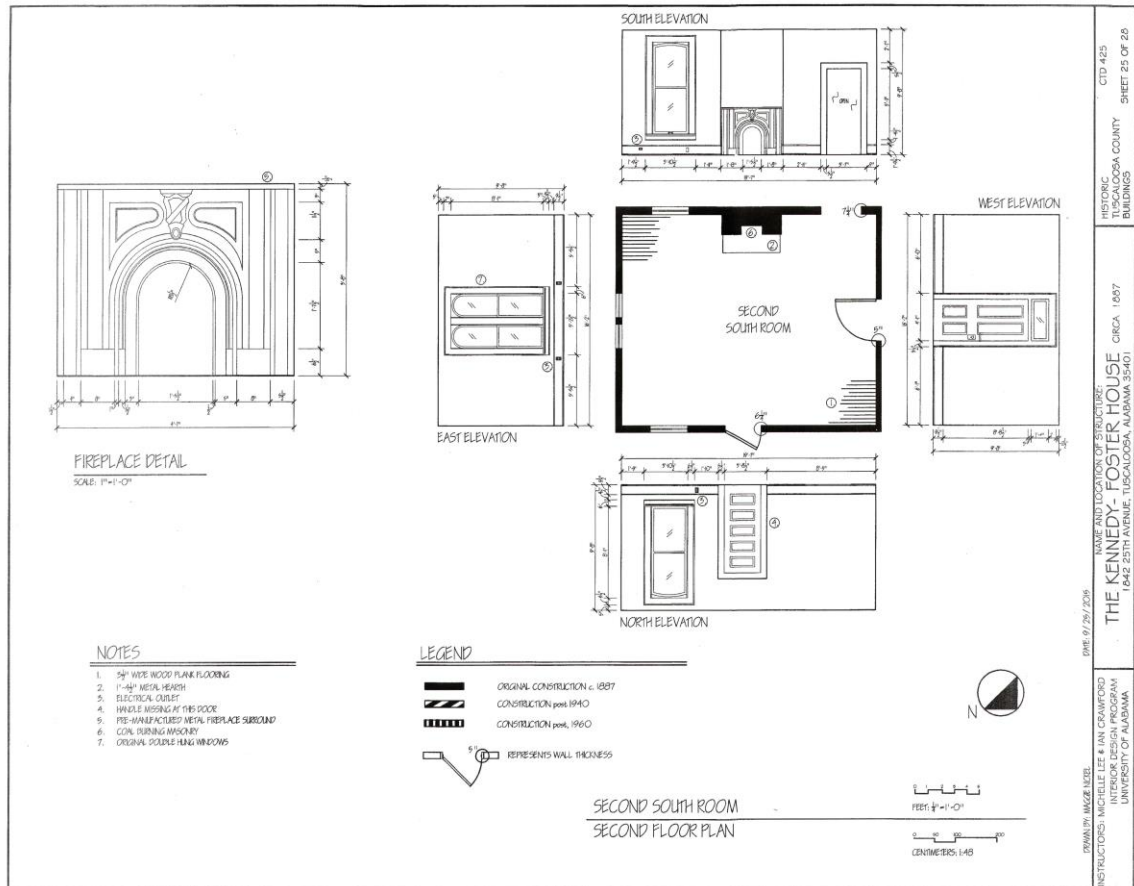


CTD 425
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 CIRCA 1887
 1642 25TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 DATE: 07/29/2016
 DRAWN BY: WYTHE BERRY
 INSTRUCTORS: MICHELLE LEE & IAN CRAWFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

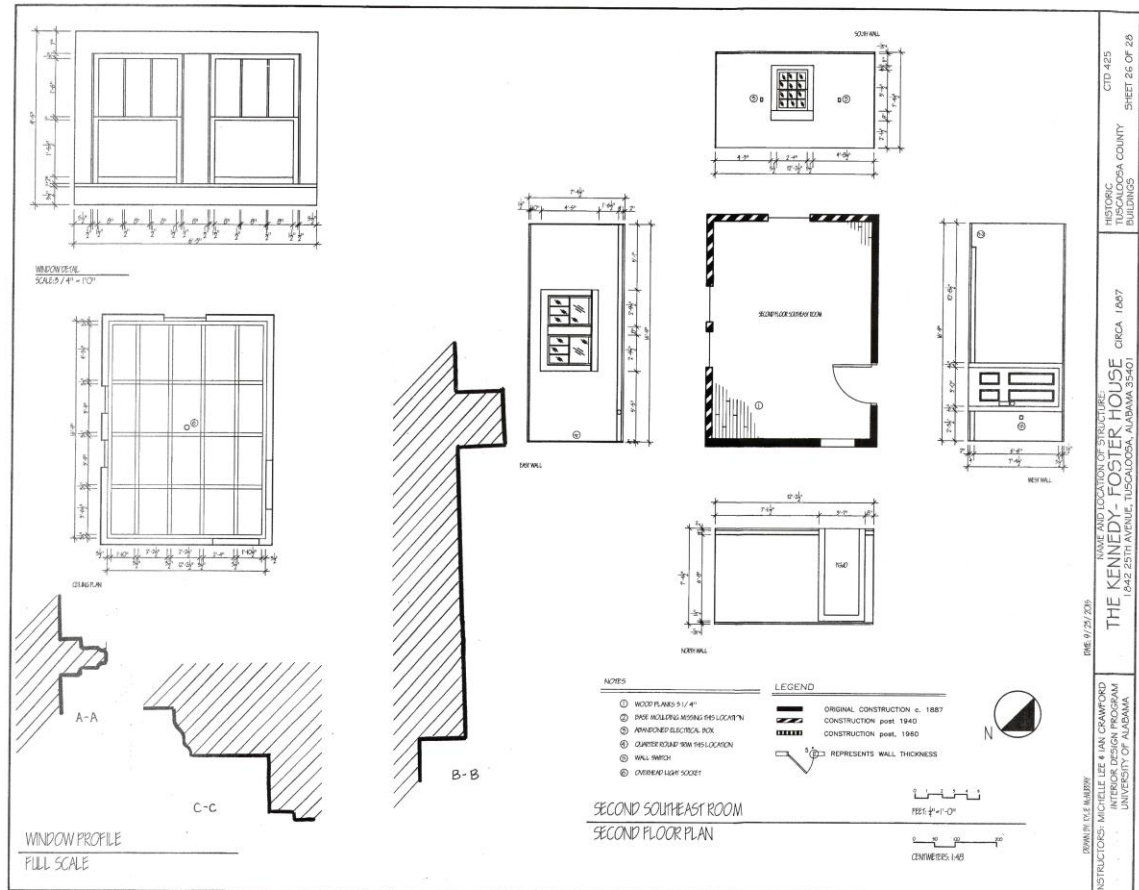
25. Second South Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

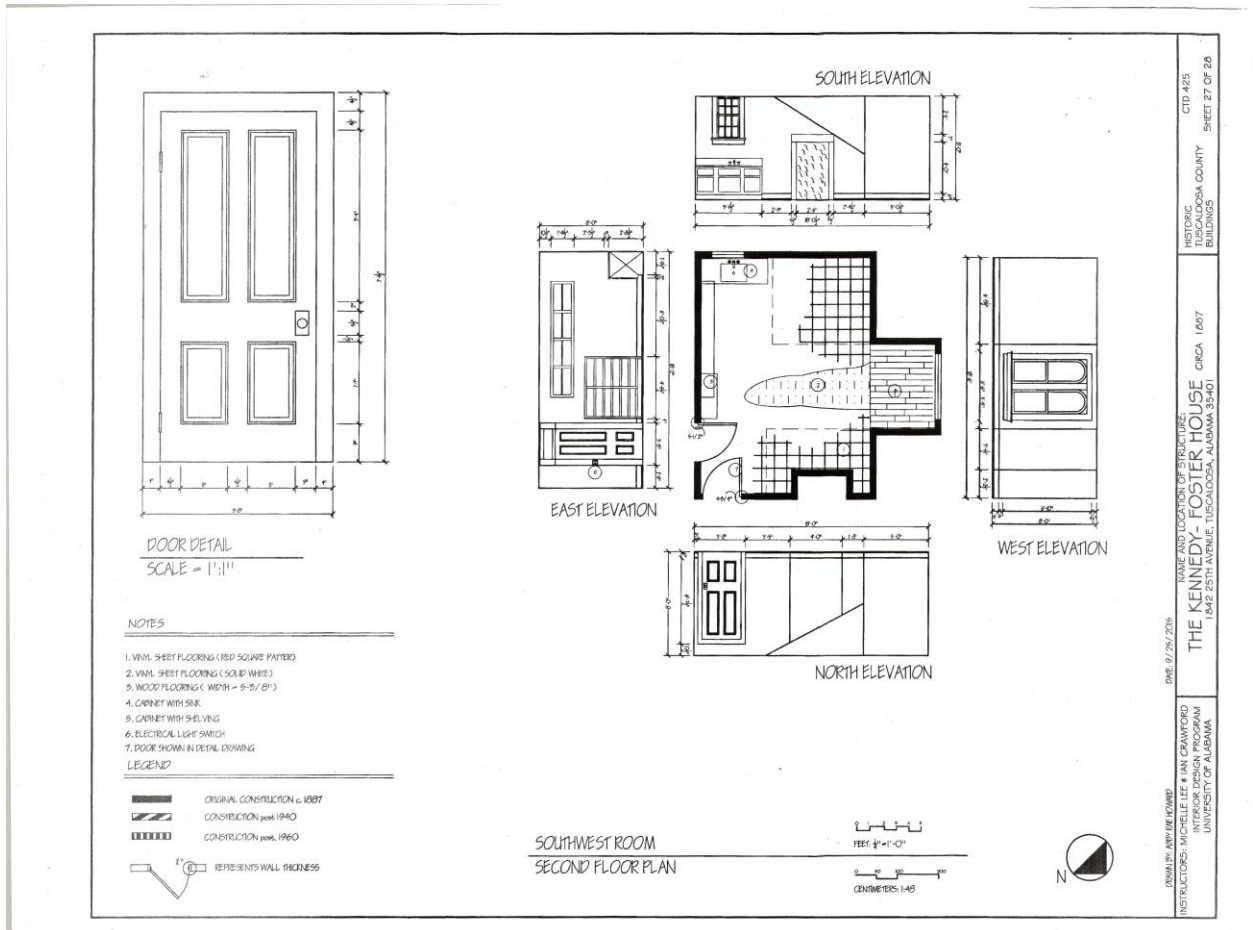
26. Second Southeast Room



Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

27. Southwest Room

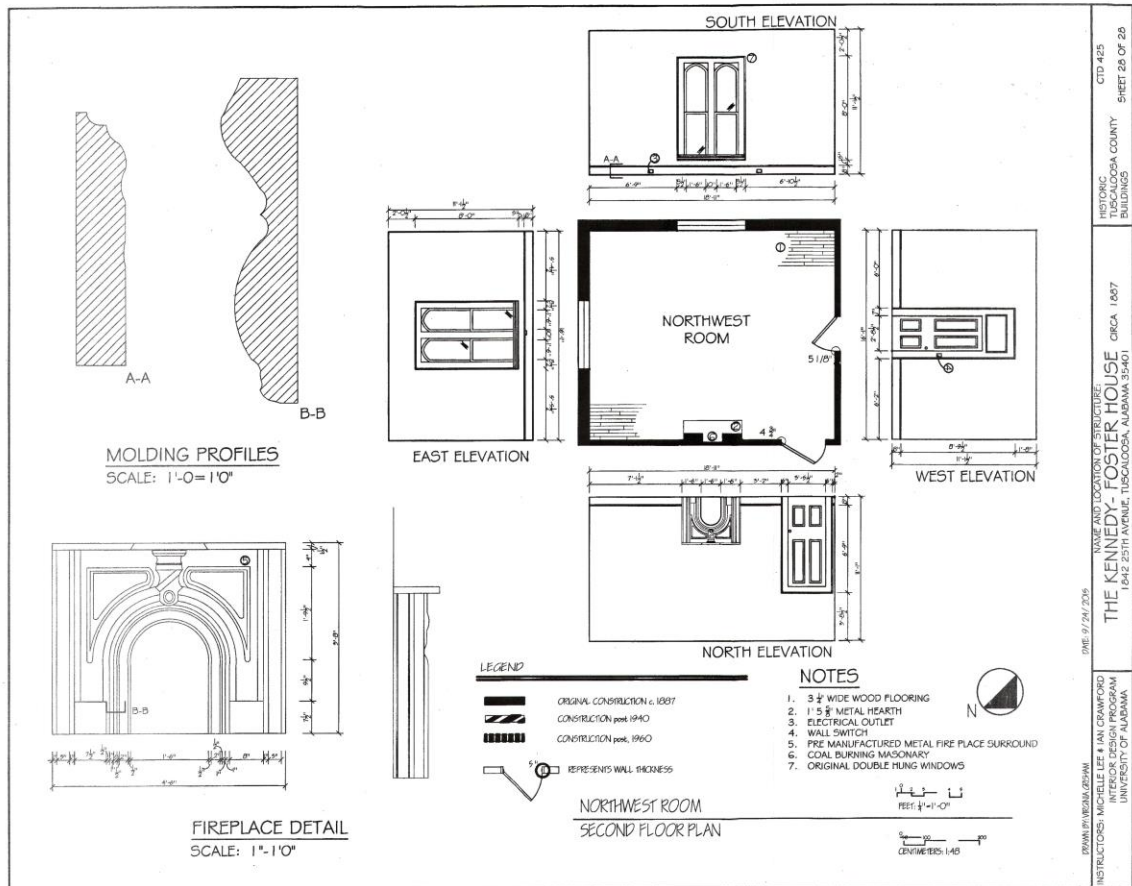


DATE: 01/25/2016
 DRAWN BY: AMY BECKHARDT
 INSTRUCTORS: MICHELLE LEE & IAN CRAWFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 1842 25TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 4/25
 SHEET 27 OF 28

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

28. Northwest Room



HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BUILDINGS
 CTD 425 SHEET 28 OF 28
 THE KENNEDY-FOSTER HOUSE
 1642 25TH AVENUE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
 DATE: 9/24/2016
 DRAWN BY: WENDY GIBSON
 INSTRUCTORS: MICHELLE LEE & IAN CRAWFORD
 INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAM
 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

Appendix VI: Photographs

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 pip (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kennedy-Foster House
City or Vicinity: Tuscaloosa
County: Tuscaloosa County
State: Alabama
Photographer: Steven L. Dempsey
Date Photographed: May 28, 2017

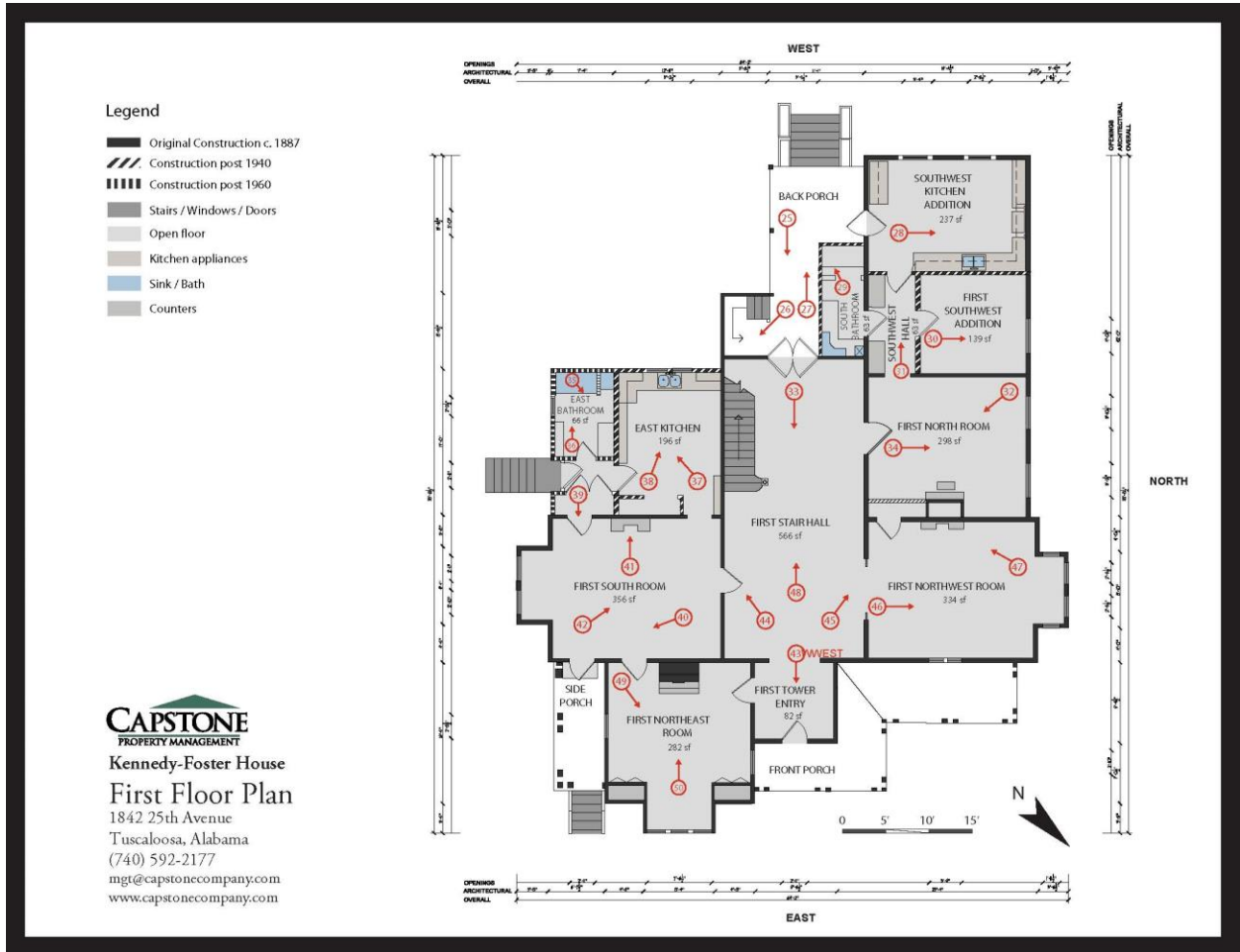
The following maps detail the current photos enclosed with the application and shows the direction of the photo angle taken:

- 6.1 Map with Photo Directions – 1st Floor
- 6.2 Map with Photo Directions – 2nd Floor
- 6.3 Map with Photo Directions – Site Plan

Kennedy-Foster House
 Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
 County and State

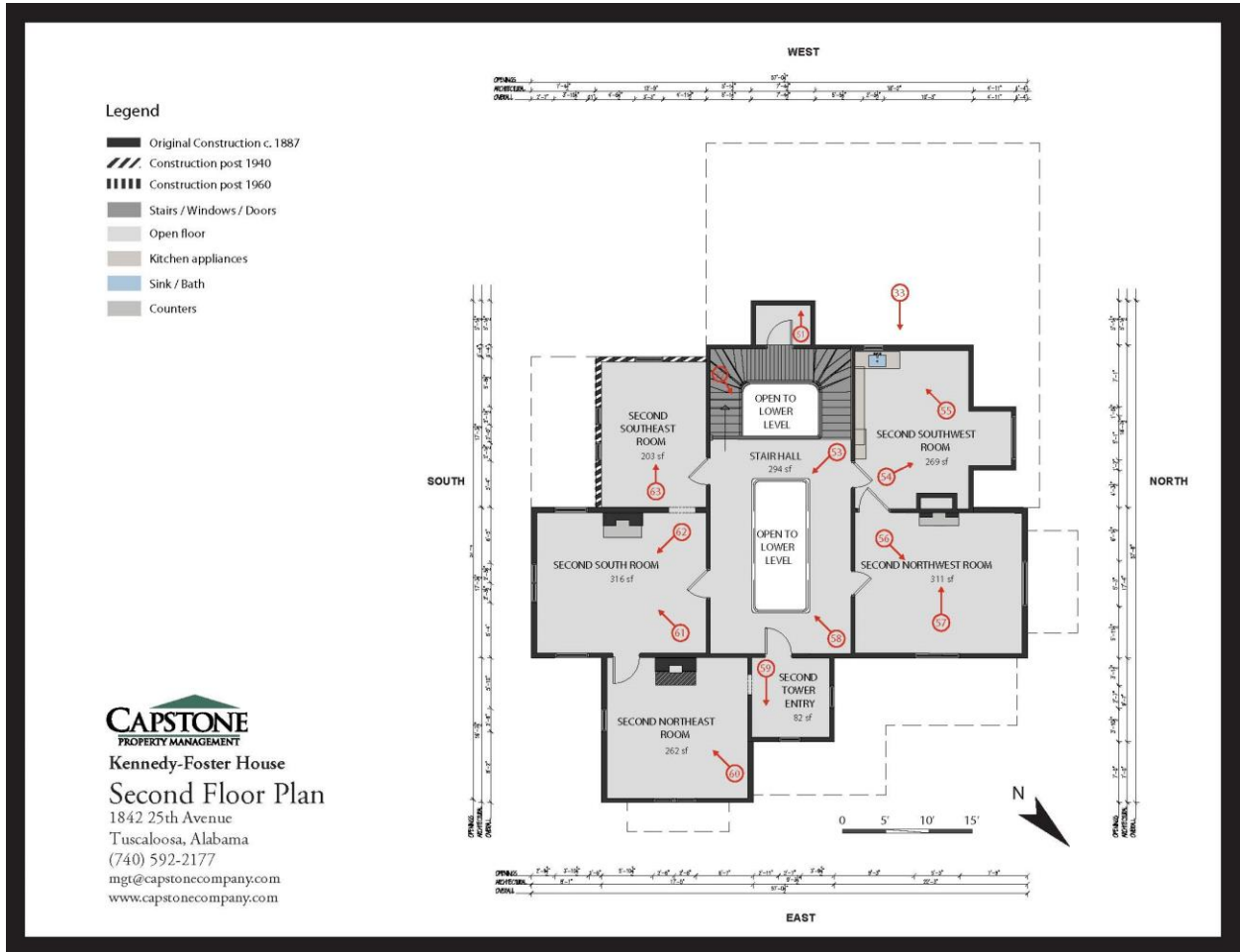
6.1 Map with Photo Directions – 1st Floor



Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

6.2 Map with Photo Directions – 2nd Floor



Kennedy-Foster House
Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL
County and State

6.3 Map with Photo Directions – Site Plan



Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster1)
South elevation of the side porch. Camera facing north.

Photo #2 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster2)
North entrance of the residence. Camera facing east.

Photo #3 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster3)
North entrance of the resident. Camera facing east.

Photo #4 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster4)
South elevation of the rear porch. Camera facing north.

Photo #5 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster5)
Rear entrance of the residence. Camera facing east.

Photo #6 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster6)
West exterior elevation of the Northwest kitchen addition. Camera facing east.

Photo #7 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster7)
North exterior elevation of the residence. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #8 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster8)
North side yard. Camera facing west.

Photo #9 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster9)
North exterior elevation of the residence. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #10 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster10)
Front porch detail. Camera facing south.

Photo #11 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster11)
South elevation of the primary entrance. Camera facing south.

Photo #12 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster12)
East elevation of the front porch. Camera facing northwest.

Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Photo #13 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster13)
Front elevation of the primary entrance. Camera facing west.

Photo #14 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster14)
Front elevations of the primary entrance and the first southeast room. Camera facing west.

Photo #15 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster15)
East entrance of the residence. Camera facing west.

Photo #16 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster16)
Southeast corner of the side porch. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #17 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster17)
East elevation of the front porch. Camera facing west.

Photo #18 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster18)
Pedestrian sidewalk leading to the primary entrance into the residence. Camera facing west.

Photo #19 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster19)
East elevation of the front porch. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #20 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster20)
North exterior elevation of the residence. Camera facing south.

Photo #21 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster21)
Northeast exterior corner of the residence. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #22 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster22)
Front exterior elevation of the residence. Camera facing west.

Photo #23 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster23)
Front yard of the residence. Camera facing north.

Photo #24 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster24)
South exterior elevation of the residence. Camera facing north.

Photo #25 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster25)
Residence, first floor, back porch. Camera facing east.

Photo #26 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster26)
Residence, first floor, back porch. Camera facing southeast.

Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Photo #27 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster27)

Residence, first floor, back porch. Camera facing west.

Photo #28 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster28)

Residence, first floor, northwest kitchen addition. Camera facing north.

Photo #29 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster29)

Residence, first floor, west bathroom. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #30 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster30)

Residence, first floor, first northwest addition. Camera facing north.

Photo #31 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster31)

Residence, first floor, north hall. Camera facing west.

Photo #32 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster32)

Residence, first floor, first east room. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #33 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster33)

Residence, first floor, first stair hall. Camera facing east.

Photo #34 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster34)

Residence, first floor, first east room. Camera facing north.

Photo #35 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster35)

Residence, first floor, south bathroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #36 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster36)

Residence, first floor, south bathroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #37 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster37)

Residence, first floor, south kitchen. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #38 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster38)

Residence, first floor, south kitchen. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #39 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster39)

Residence, first floor, closet. Camera facing east.

Photo #40 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster40)

Residence, first floor, first west room. Camera facing southeast.

Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Photo #41 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster41)

Residence, first floor, first west room. Camera facing west.

Photo #42 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster42)

Residence, first floor, first west room. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #43 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster43)

Residence, first floor, first tower entry. Camera facing east.

Photo #44 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster44)

Residence, first floor, first stair hall. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #45 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster45)

Residence, first floor, first stair hall. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #46 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster46)

Residence, first floor, first northeast room. Camera facing north.

Photo #47 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster47)

Residence, first floor, first northeast room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #48 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster48)

Residence, first floor, first stair hall. Camera facing west.

Photo #49 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster49)

Residence, first floor, first southeast room. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #50 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster50)

Residence, first floor, first southeast room. Camera facing west.

Photo #51 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster51)

Residence, second floor, turret. Camera facing west.

Photo #52 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster52)

Residence, second floor, stairs. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #53 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster53)

Residence, second floor, stair hall. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #54 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster54)

Residence, second floor, second northwest room. Camera facing northwest.

Kennedy-Foster House

Name of Property

Tuscaloosa County, AL

County and State

Photo #55 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster55)

Residence, second floor, second northwest room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #56 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster56)

Residence, second floor, second northeast room. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #57 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster57)

Residence, second floor, second northeast room. Camera facing west.

Photo #58 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster58)

Residence, second floor, stair hall. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #59 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster59)

Residence, second floor, second tower entry. Camera facing east.

Photo #60 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster60)

Residence, second floor, second southeast room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #61 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster61)

Residence, second floor, second west room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #62 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster62)

Residence, second floor, second west room. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #63 (AL_Tuscaloosa_County_Kennedy-Foster63)

Residence, second floor, second southwest room. Camera facing west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

























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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Kennedy--Foster House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa

Date Received: 6/18/2018 Date of Pending List: 7/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 7/24/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/2/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002717

Nominator: State

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 8/2/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: AOS: architecture, POS: 1887, LOS: local

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 8/2/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
P.O. Box 300900
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

June 14, 2018



Ms. Lisa Deline
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Kennedy-Foster House
Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 2717

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kennedy-Foster House

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1842 25th Avenue

City or town: Tuscaloosa State: AL County: Tuscaloosa Zip Code: 35401

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 6/14/18	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			
In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.			
Signature of commenting official:		Date	
Title:		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
P.O. Box 300900
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

June 22, 2018



Ms. Lisa Deline
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

Enclosed please find **revised** nomination and supplemental information for the:

Kennedy-Foster House
Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Please disregard all information that was sent to the National Parks Service on June 18, 2018.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures

August 19, 2011