

PH0000973

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ALABAMA	
COUNTY: TUSCALOOSA	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.7.01.0012	DATE 7/14/71

**1. NAME**

COMMON: *(University of Alabama) ctd*  
Gorgas-Manly Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
On Campus, University of Alabama

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tuscaloosa

STATE Alabama	CODE 01	COUNTY: Tuscaloosa	CODE 125
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
University of Alabama

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tuscaloosa

STATE: Alabama	CODE 01
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**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Tuscaloosa County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
714 Greensboro Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tuscaloosa

STATE Alabama	CODE 01
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**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

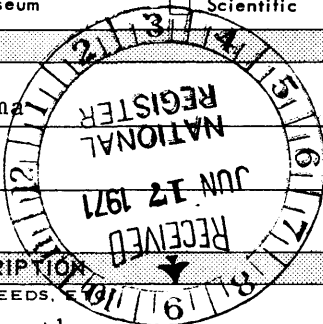
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington

STATE: D. C.	CODE 08
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COUNTY:

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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gorgas-Manly Historic District is in the heart of the University of Alabama campus. It encompasses approximately 12 square acres and includes eight buildings which range from Federal to Gothic Revival architecture.

The most outstanding of the buildings is the Gorgas Home, a Federal style raised cottage with a Doric portico and curved staircases. It is constructed almost entirely without nails. The 18-inch thick walls are of hand-made red brick. The ground floor porch has four brick pillars connected at the top by flattened Romanesque arches. These support the four Doric columns on the main floor. The winding sandstone steps on either side of the first floor veranda are decorated with balustrades of cast-iron. The same pattern of iron grillwork extends across the veranda connecting with the balustrades of the stairs. There are four rooms on each floor divided by a wide hall. The ceilings are 12'10" on the main floor and the long shuttered windows measure 6 1/2'. Some authorities feel that the Greek Revival portico was a later addition, probably added in the 1840's.

Across from the Gorgas house are the four buildings of the quadrangle. They consist of Clark, Manly, Garland and Woods Hall. Clark, Manly and Garland form one group and face Woods across the quadrangle. These three buildings were renovated in 1949 to remove the yellow paint which had covered the original red brick. The central building of this group is Clark Hall, a large four-story Gothic building. The double tier of long windows with Gothic arches and the tall double doors with a Gothic pinnacle traced in the lights above give the building the appearance of having only two stories. This pinnacle is repeated at the center of the roof and is ornamented with four small columns. Turrets on the front corners are supported by modified Corinthian columns.

Garland and Manly flank either side of Clark Hall and are almost identical. Both are distinctly Gothic but more restrained to allow Clark to be the emphatic building of the group. The front and side roof lines are ornamented with pinnacles, the edges of which are decorated by a pattern formed by brick work. Large Gothic windows are set into these pinnacles. The windows on the lower floor of Garland Hall have been cemented up.

Woods Hall which faces Clark from across the quadrangle is a red brick three-story U-shaped structure. A graceful Neo-Gothic colonnade runs the length of the ground floor and supports the porches upon which all the rooms of the upper stories open. Wrought iron railings connect the slender iron post which supports the outer edges of the porch.

The Round House is a small white stuccoed building of octagonal shape, marking the corner of the original quadrangle. Rectangular windows with shutters are on each side of the building except the entrance. The building is surmounted by battlements and has Gothic type dripstones above each of the windows.

The other two buildings of the historic district are Tuomey and Barnard Halls. These very similar buildings flank either side of the library which is directly behind the quadrangle. They are red brick Gothic Revival buildings with arched windows and doors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



*Painted  
1949*

*Garland  
1949*

*Woods  
1949*

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gorgas-Manly Historic District on the campus of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa encompasses a total of eight buildings, including two of the four which survived the Civil War; another of which was built to replace structures burned during the devastating Federal Army raid commanded by General John T. Croxton; and three others built in a flamboyant Gothic Revival style when Alabama was recovering from Reconstruction.

One of the buildings, the Gorgas Home, is listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

The University of Alabama was chartered December 17, 1819, three days after the state was admitted to the Union. It was to be financed in part by the sale of 72 square miles of land granted by the U. S. government.

In 1828, architect William Nichols submitted plans for the campus to the state legislature. It was an ambitious plan somewhat similar to the one Thomas Jefferson designed for the University of Virginia. However, only one of Nichols' original buildings, the Gorgas Home, survived the Civil War.

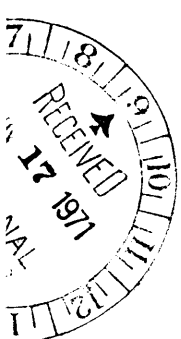
The Gorgas Home, completed in 1829, was the first erected on the new campus. It was used variously as the steward's home, a dining hall, a hospital, and a post office before the Gorgases moved into it in 1879.

General Josiah Gorgas, who had been the Confederate Chief of Ordnance, was president of the University of Alabama, 1878-79. He resigned due to ill health, and the Board of Trustees asked him to accept the less arduous position of librarian at which time he moved into the Gorgas House. His wife, Amelia Gayle Gorgas, was the daughter of Alabama governor and U. S. congressman, John Gayle.

Their son, William Crawford Gorgas, was named Surgeon General of the United States Army in 1915. He had gained world renown for his application of the knowledge gained by Walter Reed about yellow fever, first in Havana and later in the Panama Canal Zone. The house was made a state shrine in 1944 by the Alabama legislature to honor William Crawford Gorgas.

The Round House was built in 1860 when a military system was instituted to preserve order among the students. The Round House was used by cadets on guard duty. It is ironic that the only building erected for military purposes on the old campus was left untouched by the Union forces.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Berney, Saffold. Handbook of Alabama. (Birmingham: Roberts and Son) 1892.  
 Clinton, M. W. "A Self-Conducted Tour of Historic Tuscaloosa." Annual Labor Day Program, Tuscaloosa Central Labor and Industrial Union Council, September 5, 1966, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.  
 Crowe, William. "University of Alabama: Frontier Born." Advertiser-Journal Sesquicentennial Edition, February 23, 1969, Montgomery.  
 Hammond, Ralph. Ante-Bellum Mansions of Alabama. Bonanza Books: New York, 1951.  
 Morgan, Gillis. "Alumni Campaign to Restore the University of Alabama's Historic Woods Hall." Anniston Star, September 16, 1970.

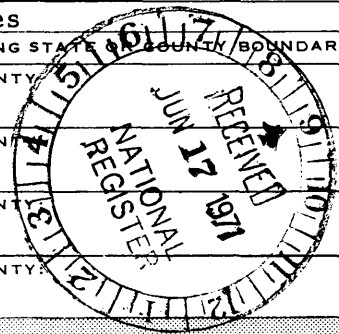
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	33°	12'	49"	87°	32'	51"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	33°	12'	48"	87°	32'	42"						
SE	33°	12'	42"	87°	32'	43"						
SW	33°	12'	43"	87°	32'	52"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 12 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
 W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director, Janice P. Hand, Information Specialist

ORGANIZATION: Alabama Historical Commission DATE: June 2, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 305 South Lawrence Street

CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

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

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Nils B. Howard, Jr.

Title SLD

Date June 11, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ewert A. Connelly  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

**JUL 14 1971**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

William M. Stewart  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date **JUN 23 1971**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	ALABAMA	
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		7/14/71

(Number all entries)

8. Significance - Gorgas Manly Historic District

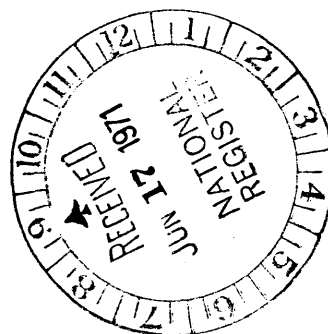
Woods Hall was the first building erected on the campus after the Civil War. G. M. Figh and Company of Montgomery was awarded the \$63,367 contract to build the massive structure, and some of the bricks salvaged from the burned buildings were used. It was completed in 1868 before the Reconstruction government gained control of the state and named for Alva Woods, first president of the University of Alabama. The building served first as the living quarters and classrooms for 180 cadets. It is now a classroom building.

After Woods Hall was completed, the university was taken from under control of its board of trustees and became a political tool of the Alabama Reconstruction government.

Congress in 1884 donated 46,080 acres in restitution for the Croxton raid, largely due to the efforts of Senator John Tyler Morgan. With money realized from the sale of these lands, the University added three academic buildings, Manly, Clark, and Garland halls, completed the "Old Quadrangle."

Manly Hall was completed in 1886 and named for the second president of the university. Clark Hall, completed in 1886, was named for Willis G. Clark, a trustee and chairman of the building committee. Garland Hall, named for the university's third president, was completed in 1888.

Two other buildings in the district were completed in 1888, Tuomey Hall and Barnard Hall. Tuomey was named for Michael Tuomey, first state geologist (1848-57). Barnard Hall was named for Frederick A. P. Barnard, professor of mathematics and chemistry (1837-54) and later president of Columbia University. Barnard was chiefly responsible for establishing a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Alabama. These two buildings now serve as headquarters for the Army and Air Force ROTC units, respectively.



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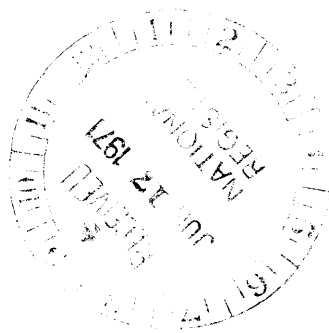
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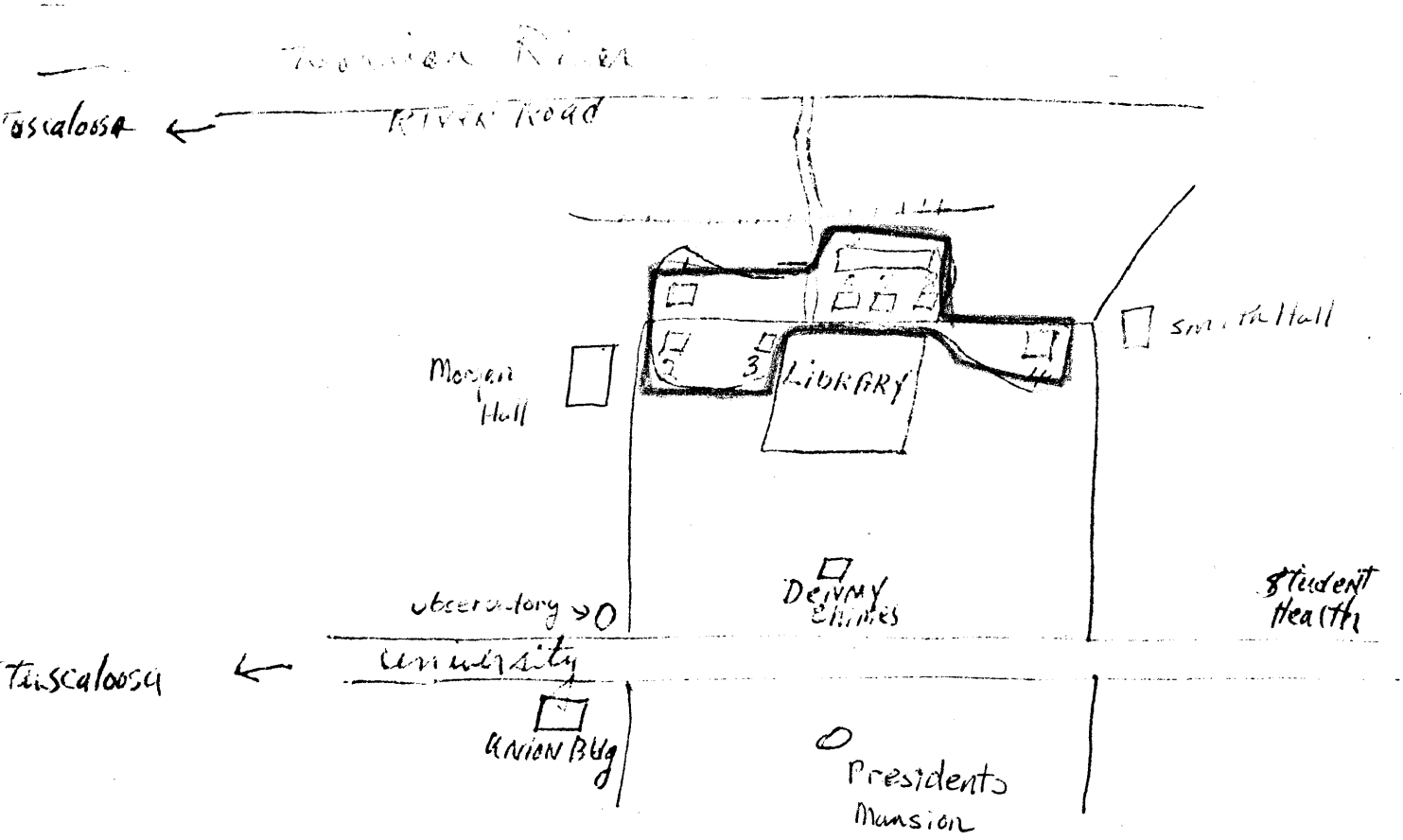
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COUNTY TUSCALOOSA	
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(Number all entries)

9. Bibliographical References (continued)

Moore, A. B. History of Alabama, Alabama Book Store Press: Tuscaloosa, 1951.  
Owen, Thomas. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Vol. II, III, IV, S.J. Clark Publishing Co.: Chicago, 1921.  
Sellers, J. B. History of the University of Alabama, Vol. I, University of Alabama Press: Tuscaloosa, 1953.





1. Gorgas House
2. ROTC - Air Force
3. Round House
4. ROTC - Army
5. Woods Hall
6. Clark Hall
7. Manly Hall
8. Garland Hall

*The Original*  
 The red lines enclose district originally suggested by Tuscaloosa preservationists. It was decided that the Presidents Mansion and the Observatory should be included in the same district. Being in the same area Morgan Hall and Smith Hall were also included in the district.