

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

DEC 20 1988

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet NA not for publication  
city, town Tuscaloosa NA vicinity  
state Alabama code AL county Tuscaloosa code 125 zip code 35402

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>7</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 66

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 12-21-88  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 1/26/89  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commerce/trade: specialty stores

commerce/trade: office buildings

government: courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commerce/trade: specialty stores

commerce/trade: office buildings

government: courthouse

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style

Classical Revival

Moderne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other cast iron

sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District is located in the north central section of the city near the Black Warrior River and was a part of the original U.S. Government survey of 1821. It is bounded on the north by the railroad and a natural ravine. The district is laid out in a typical high density grid iron pattern at the intersection of two of the broadest streets in the city, Greensboro Ave. and University Blvd., each of which measures 132 feet in width. Although this section of the city has historic ties with the early 19th century, none of the buildings from that period are still standing, and the majority of the structures date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Types of buildings, in addition to commercial storefronts, include banks, professional offices, theaters, churches, high-rises, government buildings, a railroad depot and automobile garages.

Seventy-three of the one hundred and two buildings in the district are either contributing or conditionally contributing. With the exception of two steel-frame high-rise buildings, the form and scale of Tuscaloosa's downtown is relatively homogeneous. The majority of the structures are two or three stories in height with a uniform setback from the street. Most of the first floor storefronts have been remodeled with modern plate glass windows, sheet metal and pigmented glass tile. Some of the second floor facades have likewise been covered with various modern materials. The majority of the upper floor levels, however, have retained some of their original or early details. Some of the architectural styles seen in these surviving facades include Richardsonian Romanesque, Neo-Classicism, Beaux-Arts, 20th century commercial, Art Deco, and Art Moderne.

Structural conditions within the area are good. Some of the 20th century alterations to the storefronts are reversible and these buildings, therefore, have good restoration potential.

Significant intrusions, which make up a small part of the overall district, include parking lots and modern commercial and office buildings, which do not enhance the historic character of the district in scale, building material or style.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

architecture

commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

c. 1830s - 1938

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

various

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**Criterion C - Architecture**

The Downtown Tuscaloosa District exhibits a good collection of Alabama commercial and civic architecture ranging from the late 19th century through 1948. Some of the outstanding buildings included are an excellent Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building (1892), a train depot (1912), a bank (1922) and a city hall (1909) all of which are exceptional examples of the Neo-Classical style and a superb Art Moderne combination theater and city hall (1938). Also included are two very fine highrise office buildings (1909 and 1925). One of these (First National Bank) features an elaborate multicolored tile cornice with classical elements such as dentils, fluting and acanthus leaves. In addition to these high style examples, there are numerous representations of vernacular commercial storefronts of the period. Another important building is Christ Episcopal Church constructed in 1830 but transformed into the Gothic Revival style in 1882.

**Criterion A - Commerce**

The district is significant for its associations with the major commercial establishments in Tuscaloosa County and for its illustration of the post-reconstruction period of prosperity, which saw the population of the town more than double between 1870 and 1890. The buildings, which date from the 1850s through the mid 1930s, housed the major banks, store and government facilities that served the town and the county. Of particular note is the Board of Trade (1876, which helped usher in the period of prosperity) and the First National and Merchants National Banks.

See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 31-

UTM References

A 

1,6	4,4,7	1,0,0	3,6	7,4	7,4,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

B 

1,6	4,4,7	2,6,0	3,6	7,4	6,6,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

C 

1,6	4,4,7	2,8,0	3,6	7,4	6,7,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

D 

1,6	4,4,7	4,2,0	3,6	7,4	6,0,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Bounded roughly on the north by 4th St., on the south by 7th St., on the west by 25th St., and on the east by 21st Avenue. See accompanying sketch map with the boundary of the expanded district highlighted in red.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the strongest concentration of historic resources associated with downtown Tuscaloosa's history and architectural heritage.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven M. Kay/Cultural Resources Coordinator

organization Alabama Historical Commission date October 1988

street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36130

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**Inclusive Street numbers for Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion:**

Greensboro Ave. - 301 - 621

4th Street - 2219 - 2330

University Blvd. - 2101 - 2330

6th Street - 2105 - 2428

23rd Ave. - 523, 525, 531 and 610

25th Ave. - 605 and 621

7th Street - 2317 - 2319

22nd Ave. - 520 and 527

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Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion

The Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion extends the original boundary east along University Avenue and 6th Street one block towards 21st Street. The expansion adds eleven buildings to the Historic District; seven are contributing and four are noncontributing.

The district expansion, like the original district, is composed of early 20th-century brick commercial buildings. The majority are one-story, brick utilitarian commercial buildings with minimal decorative elements. Most of the first-story storefronts have been remodeled with modern replacement aluminum and plate glass windows, although the buildings retain much of the original integrity. The district expansion has several intrusions, including two parking lots and a two-story modern office building.

The expanded district falls into the original district's period of significance: 1830 through 1938. The district is significant for its collection of Alabama commercial and civic architecture from the late 19th century through the 1930s. The architecture found in the expanded area is typical of the utilitarian commercial buildings erected in the early 20th century on the edge of previously established central business districts.

Attached is a map of the original Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District with the expanded area highlighting in red and a detailed map of the expanded area, and an inventory of the expanded district.

ORIGINAL DISTRICT	66	CONTRIBUTING
	25	NON CONTRIBUTING
	<u>91</u>	TOTAL
EXPANDED AREA	7	CONTRIBUTING
	4	NON CONTRIBUTING
	<u>11</u>	TOTAL
EXPANDED DISTRICT	73	CONTRIBUTING
	29	NON CONTRIBUTING
	<u>102</u>	TOTAL

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3BUILDINGS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DOWNTOWN TUSCALOOSA HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 301 Greensboro Ave. (L & N Depot): 1912; this small train station is a good example of this type of structure in a Neoclassical style. It is built of yellow brick w/ limestone basecourses and window surrounds. The awning and cornice are of copper, and the roof is covered w/ red terra cotta tiles. Approximately 80% of the interior remains intact including patterned tile flooring, some marble wainscot and plaster ceilings.
4. 2300-2312 4th St. (Warehouse): c. 1922; this large brick warehouse is subdivided into smaller individual units. The building features arched windows and a large overhang extending above the loading area.
5. 2330 University Blvd. (First National Bank): 1925; Limestone, brick and terra cotta high rise bank. In 1964 the original windows of the superstructure were replaced w/ modern ones and the arched openings at the ground floor level were squared. The 10th floor, without any alterations, remains as an example of the original 1925 interior design.
9. 2314 University Blvd.: 1900; two story stone front composed of yellow brick features an oblique ground floor entry flanked by plate glass display windows framed in sandstone. The second story is brick w/ a limestone cornice, beltcourse, window lintels and sills. The flat roof is hidden by a parapet.
12. 2306 University Blvd. (Kubiszyn Building): c 1923; two story Art Moderne commercial building. The design features decorative low relief plaques in the cornice above the second floor windows and two medallions between the first and second floors. First floor entry was altered c 1980.
14. 2300 University Blvd.: 1892; the building exterior is as originally constructed except for the entry. This was remodelled in 1922 from a cast iron/plate glass to a marble arched entry. In 1946 it was again remodeled from the arched marble to the current storefront. The brick is symetrically decorated w/ a variety of masonry material, reinforced piers bending into an arch, foliated capitals and quoins.
23. 2219 4th St.: c 1933; one story brick commercial. The west elevation features wood trimmed doors, windows and transoms and a decorative glazed brick cross inset into the facade.
27. 2206 6th St.: c 1910; two story commercial building featuring variagated brick laid in Flemish bond, one large market stall w/ transom and a matching smaller entry from the street to the second floor. Spanning the entries is a horizontal band of soldier bricks. The second story has four

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evenly spaced sash windows and a pressed metal cornice. The building is topped by a pitched parapet w/ side pillars and concrete coping. The interior features a pressed metal ceiling.

30. 2201 University Blvd. (City Hall): 1909; three story brick and stone. Ground floor features piano noble of cut stone w/ center arcade. Second and third floors are brick w/ stone trim featuring a recessed center gallery w/ enantis columns and metal balustrading. Building has a gable roof w/ dormers partially hidden by heavy roofline cornice and stone balustrade. Individually listed on the National Register.
33. 2221 University Blvd.: c 1933; one story brick commercial building w/ deeply recessed entry flanked by display windows and floored w/ terrazo. The street level is framed w/ pink and white carrara glass. The upper level is Art Deco style w/ stucco scored to resemble stone w/ fluted side borders.
35. 523 23rd Ave.: c 1922; two story brick. Altered ground floor w/ modern plate glass and metal framed recessed entry w/ red and tan tiled floor. Second floor has fine sealed window openings. Terra cotta cornice above second floor topped w/ stepped gable parapet.
36. 525-531 23rd Ave.: c 1922; one story yellow brick w/ three commercial shops. Altered storefronts w/ modern plate glass and metal framing. Double stepped gable parapet at roofline.
41. 512 23rd Ave.: c. 1905; two story brick first floor is heavily altered w/ modern brick and plate glass infill. Second floor has sealed windows w/ pressed metal hoods. Flat roofline is decorated by pressed metal cornice w/ brackets and medallions. Originally building had a cast iron front.
43. 2301 University Blvd.: 1922; Neo Classical, two story granite and Georgian marble bank. Built on light brown granite basecourse. Facade has slightly projecting temple front w/ two enantis Doric columns w/ complete entablature. Above cornice is balustraded roofline parapet. Central entry has modern double plate glass door surrounded by original stone architrave. Interior has original mezzanine and interior woodwork.
44. 2305 University Blvd.: c 1910; two story stucco. First floor has been altered to include marble, granite and slate. Second floor is stuccoed w/ curvilinear parapet.
48. 2319 University Blvd. (Woolworth's): c 1935; two story yellow brick. First floor has modern plate glass w/ metal framing. A wide beltcourse above the display windows serves as a signboard. Second floor windows are



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topped by very wide coved cornice which forms an arcade across the tops of the windows. Above the cornice is a pent roof of red terra cotta tile.

49. 2321 University Blvd.: c 1926; two story brick. First floor has modern plate glass w/ metal framing and granite piers. The original transom above the display windows may still be intact behind the current store sign. The second floor has six 9/1 wooden sash windows in a field of common bond brick. Directly above each window is a rectangular area outlined w/ bricks in the header, stretcher and soldier positions; within each of these rectangular areas is a panel of Flemish bond. Above these rectangles is a simulated cornice of two rows of soldier and one row of header bricks.
50. 2325 University Blvd. (Brown's Dept. Store): 1926; three story brick on corner lot w/ two street facades. First floor was covered w/ muted orange and cream cararra glass in Art Deco style c 1946. There are octagonal windows alternating w/ rectangular glass block panels. There is a recessed corner entry w/ metal canopy. Above the canopy is curved second floor window. The third floor windows and brick trim are identical to top floor of adjacent building (#51).
51. 509 Greensboro Ave.: c 1930; one story brick was remodeled c 1946 to blend w/ Brown's Dept. Store (#52) next door. Second floor facade has muted orange and cream cararra glass w/ octagonal center window. First floor has modern plate glass and metal framing.
54. 525 Greensboro Ave.: c 1900; two story brick on corner lot w/ two street facades. First floor has an altered corner entry and display windows w/ metal canopy. The second floor has recessed rectangular panels w/ 1/1 windows. Lintels and sills are rough cut stone. Structure is capped by a broad corbeled brick cornice featuring small recessed panels and dentils.
- 55A. 2428 6th St.: c 1922; one story brick storefront w/ stepped gable parapet. Entry and display windows have been altered. Original transom may still be intact behind panel above metal canopy.
- 55B. 2420 6th St.: c 1922; one story brick storefront w/ three shops. Entries and display windows are altered. Center section has stepped gable parapet, flanking sections have flat rooflines.
58. 516 Greensboro Ave.: possibly mid 19th century; two story brick has a facade c 1920 applied over a previous brick facade exposed in 1985 when the modern sidewalk in front of the building was removed. Structure has two stores w/ a center stairway between them leading to the second floor levels over each store. Stairway opens onto street. Storefront on the right has been stuccoed w/ curvilinear parapet. Left storefront has modern plate glass display windows and entry under metal canopy.

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59. 514 Greensboro Ave. (Alabama Grill): 1880; the present stucco facade dating from a c 1960 remodeling is bordered by a molded stucco frame. Woods Fabric--2302 University Blvd.--has a similar facade. The original facade was red brick. The base of it was revealed in April-May 1985 during the removal of the sidewalks in this area.
60. 512 Greensboro Ave.: c 1922; two story brick building w/ two market stalls. First floor entries and display windows are modern alterations. The facade above the entries is covered w/ metal panels. The second floor has six 1/1 windows each of which is topped w/ a decorative vent panel. Parapet above the windows shows evidence of decorative elements which have been removed.
62. 500 Greensboro Ave. (Sue's): c 1910; the two-story brick corner building has been altered at the street level. The two market stalls are plate glass covered by a metal awning. The transoms are covered with sheet metal. The upper facade expresses the original early 1900s construction featuring a slightly curved parapet, a brick cornice and a pair of three 1/1 arched sash windows. The relieving arch is brick, the keystone and window lintel are concrete.
64. 2427-2431 University Blvd.: c 1922; one story brick w/ three market stalls. All entries and display windows have been altered w/ modern doors and plate glass. The center portion of the structure has a false tile mansard roof w/ raised flat parapets on either end.
65. 621 25th Ave.: 1911; two story brick on a corner lot w/ two street facades. Main facade facing 25th Ave. has original wooden framed entries, windows and transoms. A broad stuccoed beltcourse separates the first and second floors. Flat roofline is accentuated by a corbeled brick cornice.
66. 620 Greensboro Ave. (Spiller Furniture Gallery): 1903; this four-story brick building constructed in the mill style has rows of windows similar to the textile mills of the Northeast. The building's construction year--1903--is located on the stucco parapet. On the lower portion of the far right cast iron column is a bronze plaque identifying 1883 as the year Allen and Jemison formed. The golden colored brick headers, rough surfaced as if broken in half, are used in the red brick laid in American bond and also in the relieving arches. The three part vertical division of the building is achieved through the use of monumental Doric pilasters. The original cast iron front remains intact, though modern metal framing holds the large display windows.
68. 600 Greensboro Ave. (Bama Theater/PARA Building): April 12, 1938; a limestone facade makes up the east, City Hall, side of this building. 6/6 wooden sashes are set into the building and separated vertically by flush

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fluted pilasters. The spandrel between the second and third floor window openings is dark green granite and low relief swags are equally spaced above the windows. A stylized limestone eagle sculpture mounted with a flagpole above the City Hall entrance is one of the few exterior sculptures in Tuscaloosa. The limestone wall continues to the theater and forms a curve on the upper facade at the corner. The north wall is brick, painted to match the limestone. The restored stainless steel theater marquee is outlined with red, white and blue blinking lights. Individually listed on National Register.

69. 605 25th Ave. (Christ Episcopal Church): 1830; the transformation of the 1830 Greek Revival church to its 1882 Gothic Revival design included addition of non-support buttresses along the nave and at the corners, a steep gable roof with cross shaped finial, and a cross gable, three state tower with an eagle weathervane. A wheel window, lancet windows with tracery and a cruciform plan were also 1882 additions. The interior features exposed beams, plaster walls and a marble alter.
72. 2301 6th Street (Outlaws): 1898; this late 19th century two story brick commercial structure featured a metal press cornice and ashlar lintels. The ground story probably consisted of a cast iron front now replaced with more modern construction.
73. 2315 6th St. (City Shoe): c 1910; one story cast iron storefront. Entry and display windows are not original but wall surface above is all original including cornice and cast iron posts.
74. 2317 7th Street (Top Dollar): 1911; only the ground floor storefront of this turn of the century office building has been altered. The two end pilaster strips have terra cotta capitals located at the first and third stories. Two center pilasters with terra cotta capitals terminate at the third story. Spanning the roof line is an elaborate metal cornice.
76. 2400 6th St. (Alston Building): 1909; the proportions of the Alston Building's design were based on the Greco/Roman column--base, shaft and capital. Separating the divisions are a lower beltcourse of metal and an upper beltcourse of terra cotta. Quoins and pilasters are developed by bricks projecting from the wall. After WWII, the storefront was "modernized" using sandstone and opaque glass blocks.
81. 2201 6th St.: c 1925; one story concrete block imitation stone w/ three market stalls. Only two entries are possibly original (far right entries). Original transoms, however, may still exist behind current panels.

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85. 2231 6th St.: c 1935; three story brick first floor entry and plate glass display windows have replaced originals. A modern wood shingled false mansard roof covers transoms which may be original. The second and third floor windows are currently boarded over w/ plywood. The upper facade is divided into three recessed panels separated by projecting vertical brick bands. Above the third floor a parapet wall is decorated by inset tile geometric designs.
86. 2129 6th St. (Old Elks Home): 1903; Alta Apartment is a four story brick building with a full concrete basement. The first floor is a store space with plate glass flanking the two single door entries. One outside door is for the upper floors. There are two over two wooden sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The portion of the building facing 6th Street was altered around the 1930's from a raised two story, corinthian columned portico the width of the building. Removal of the steps, columns, frieze and ballustrade, to enclose the space, transformed the former Opera House into residential apartments.
87. 2123 6th St.: c 1910; two story brick building with double-glass paneled doorway flanked with 2 plate glass show windows. Brownstone looking block pilasters on both sides of the show windows; the "brownstone" continues as quoins on the upper floor. There is a street entrance to the second floor. Four tall, slender windows and 2 vertical over plate sash are on second floor facade. The window sills and lintels are stone. A small metal cornice over the storefront and a more elaborated one above the second floor.
88. 2317-2319 7th St. (Ward Building): 1916; this two-story building's brick facade is accented with a limestone lozenge that is scored with the letters TFD. The beltcourse that serves as a sill and the corner blocks of the window surround are also limestone.

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## Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion

## INVENTORY (CONTRIBUTING)

92. 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117 University Boulevard  
(Exchange Building): c.1926 exterior covering 1906 and 1922 buildings, 1988 renovation; two stores, brick, flat roof, 4 recessed storefronts with transom; second story replacement windows. (pic. 25a, 27a, 31a, 32a)
93. 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109 University Boulevard  
(Pace Learning Center, Davidson Interiors, De Schot Radio & TV): c 1928; one story, brick, parapet roof, stepped roof with stone trim, diamond stone decorative inserts. (pic. 23a, 24a)
94. - 21st Avenue  
(B & L Auto Repair): c.1930s; one story, brick, parapet roof, three bays, decorative brick trim; 2 new garage doors, new storefront, transom covered. (pic. 22a)
95. 2100 6th Street  
(B & L Auto Repair): c. 1920s; one story, brick, stop parapet roof, three bay; new garage door, new storefront, brick painted. (pic. 20a)
97. 527 22nd Avenue  
(Truhett Furniture): c. 1920s; L-shaped, two main elevations, one story, brick parapet roof. 22nd Avenue elevation: original garage door, original storefront. 6th Street elevation: central garage door, original large metal multi-paned windows. (pic. 10a, 13a)
99. 2117 6th Street  
(Tuscaloosa Overhead Door): c. 1920s; one story, brick, commercial building, original wood storefront with transom, 1940s metal awning, decorative brick pilasters, painted sign on brick. (pic. 16a)
101. 2105 6th Street  
(Campbell's Body Shop): c. 1930s; one story, brick, commercial building, flat roof, decorative brick, square stone decoration; replacement plate glass window, transom covered. (pic. 18a)

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BUILDINGS WHICH CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DOWNTOWN  
TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT

7. 2318 University Blvd.: 1922; this facade, modernized in 1929 by Mangels, represented that national chain store's expansion throughout the eastern states and their characteristic "modernization" of an "old" storefront. The second level message board is accented with vertical extension of sandstone. The ground level storefront has aggregate flooring.
  
8. 2316 University Blvd. (J. C. Bradford): 1887; the original facade of this three-story building was altered in 1910 when the Merchants Bank and Trust, formerly Merchants National Bank, removed applied metal elements. In 1948

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Louis Weisel converted the street-level facade into a recessed oblique double entry and remodeled the exterior of the second and third floors.

11. 2308-2310 University Blvd. (Maryville/Dugins): c 1922-24; the two-story brick building is accented with limestone coping, sills and two lozenge insets. Access to the second floor is by the door to the extreme right of the building. Originally there were two balconies on second floor level. One of these has been removed. The ground level openings have been altered.
16. 2230 University Blvd. (On Time Fashions): 1886; the two distinctive features of the west elevation are the brick cornice and the Tudor windowhoods and doors which are now bricked over. The upper facade of the south elevation (front) also has boarded windows. Above and spanning the boarded ventilators or transom are ten rows of headers; the balance of the facade is brick laid in stretcher bond except for two cross designs in white glazed brick. Black carrara was added to the storefront c. 1950.
18. 2218-2220 University Blvd. (Allen & Jemison/ Fred's): c. 1910; the original design of the building's upper facade is seen on the non-slipcovered Allen & Jemison store. The original owners of the building are identified at the center roof line with the names McCalla & Wyman. The continuous arcade of Tudor arches made of brick are partly boarded up.
20. 2214 University Blvd.: c 1910; this building, struck by fire several years ago, retains its press metal cornice. The facade is otherwise covered with stucco.
21. 2210 University Blvd. (Curry/Federal Express/PIP): c 1933; the three sections of this one-story building are outlined by a basketweave diaper work.
24. 2226-2232 6th St. (McGraw Sales): c. 1922; the one-story stretcher bond red brick building features three market stalls with transoms. The stepped gable parapet has concrete coping.
25. 2226-2232 6th St. (Corks/General Sewing): c. 1920; the one-story stretcher bond brick building features two market stalls with transoms. The stepped gable parapet has coping of either limestone or concrete. Part of the back of this building is constructed of very old rough blocks resembling brownstone.
32. 2217 University Blvd. (Melton T.V.): c 1922; this is a stuccoed brick two-story building with an oblique entry with terrazzo flooring. The building is crowned with a pressed metal cornice. The remnants of a dumb waiter are in the attic of the building.

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34. 2223 University Blvd. (Kress Building): 1939; three story building featuring a plate glass storefront w/ yellow, English bond brickwork. The dark basecourse resembles stone and the lighter colored areas are terra cotta. The Kress logo is gilded terra cotta panels on the top cornice. This building will be contributing when it reaches 50 years of age.
37. 2328 6th St. (Jones & Wright Barber Shop): c. 1910 or before; the one-story building has a sheet metal slipcovered facade with a metal awning. The interior is characteristic of 1910 construction featuring ceramic tile flooring.
38. 2322/2326 6th St. (Tuscaloosa Optical/Rands/Vacant): 1902; the east market stall of this one-story building is slipcovered. The exposed design of a simple brick building belies the original cast iron storefront employed at the time of construction.
40. 2306-2308 6th St. (Ward Law Office/Sun Loan): c. 1894; these store fronts show a later remodelling of the original cast iron fronts. A column from the earlier cast iron facade is visible on the left (west) side of the building.
45. 2307 University Blvd. (Penny Pincher): c. 1922; the original facade of this brick two-story building is slipcovered with corrugated metal.
46. 2313 University Blvd. (Steins): 1916; this two-story brick building is slipcovered with corrugated metal.
47. 2315 University Blvd. (Central Harco Drug): c. 1922; this two-story brick commercial building is slipcovered with corrugated metal.
53. 521 Greensboro Ave. (Smart and Thrifty addition): c. 1910; the original features of this two-story brick building's altered facade include a bricked cornice and two shuttered windows which are partially boarded.
67. 612 Greensboro Ave. (Spiller properties): 1903; this three-story brick building's upper facade is slipcovered. The display windows are accented with multi-colored square tiles.
70. 612 23rd Ave. (Clancy McQues): 1921; this two market stall brick building was later around 1976 to become Clancy McQues restaurant. The entries were reduced using wood and stained glass. The brick facade has decorative patterns. The brick and stucco wall was added around 1983 to create an outdoor dining area. The interior features cleaned brick walls and original wood floors.



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77. 607 Greensboro Ave.: c. 1923; the primary feature of the stucco facade is the now partially hidden arched entry. The ground-story was "modernized" and now features multi-colored tile and a metal marquee.
78. 609 Greensboro Ave. (Vacant): c. 1922; this one-story building features a stucco and plate glass facade. The roofline is topped by a stepped parapet.
79. 611/613/617 Greensboro Ave. (Lorch's/Garner's/Injun John's): c. 1922; the inherent quality of this two-story building is found in the surface building material--a high polish white glazed brick. Today the different stores signs obscure much of the building's facade.
80. 619/621 Greensboro Ave. (Speedy Al's/Ford): 1911; the remaining original features of this one-story building's exterior is the yellow brick laid in American bond.
83. 2219 6th St. (West Alabama Furniture): c. 1922; the facade of this building is plate glass, brick and six sash windows on the second story. In 1959, a metal awning and slipcover were attached.
84. 2223 6th St. (Tuscaloosa Furniture): c. 1900; the original facade of this two-story brick building is now obscured by a shingle covered pent roof projecting above the first story. The second story windows are now boarded.

BUILDINGS WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE TUSCALOOSA HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. 2330 4th St. (John Curry Furniture): 1945; this two-story building is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The building identification marker, roof line and beltcourse are composed of limestone.
3. 2318-2328 4th St. (Warehouse): 1947; this large one story building is subdivided into several warehouse rooms. A wide metal overhang covers the loading area. The front facade is pierced by many doors and windows.
6. 2320-2322 University Blvd. (First National Bank additions): c. 1970; #1-1964; #2-1982; the international style three-story building features curtain glass walls which are separated by applied limestone panels. The building was designed by the Bank Building Corporation of St. Louis, Mo.

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10. 2312 University Blvd. (Tuscaloosa Rare Coins): 1951; the design of this two-story building is characterized by an unusual concave upper facade of concrete-like panels. The street level storefront is bordered in dark green carrara. This area is also accented by a green awning and entry floor of terrazo.
13. 2304 University Blvd. (Wise Fashions): c. 1910; in 1979 the interior of this building was gutted by fire. This resulted in a remodelling of the facade and interior. Marble veneer squares remaining from the Diana shop are now painted brown.
15. 409 Greensboro Ave. (First National Bank Drive-thru): 1980; above the drive-thru area is a two-story office building owned and used by the bank. The facade features metal panels, broad strips of concrete panels and bands of windows.
17. 2226 University Blvd. (Discount Office Furniture): c. 1910; the facade of the building was completely changed c. 1950. The stucco front originally featured a continuous band of jalousie windows instead of the broken band now seen.
19. 2216 University Blvd. (Eileen's 9 to 5): 1952; the building is seemingly supported by two piers laid in header bond. Four jalousie windows span the width between the two piers.
22. 2200 University Blvd. (Chamber of Commerce): 1950; this three market stall building has exterior walls of poured concrete. The central portal is formed by two monumental pilasters.
26. 2210 6th Street (Quality Furniture): c. 1910; this one-story brick building laid in stretcher bond has brick dentils, stepped parapet with limestone coping and accenting volutes. The four large market stalls are west and north elevations. The interior features paneled wood, columns and a wooden balcony along the perimeter. The current owner reported that his father replaced the cast iron front with the current storefront.
28. 2200 6th St. (Snipes): 1930; this one-story building was originally a service station with large spaces for vehicular traffic. It now has two large show windows framed with polychromed tile. The east side is partially surfaced with decorative tan brick. The building is tipped by a wide sheet metal cornice.
29. 520 22nd Ave. (Personnel Dept.): c. 1925; Originally a three stall plate glass front, the one-story brick building was remodeled about 1960. The open areas were filled with textured brown gravel panels.

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31. 2313 University Blvd. (Christmas Shoppe/Old W. T. Grant Building): 1955; the two-story brick building's oblique, plate glass, triple-entry storefront is framed with polished black granite and features a terrazo flooring. The second story has four groups of triple jalousie windows, outlined with a limestone border and separated by brick of a different color from the body of the building. The design of the building reflects a style that was used by other Grant stores across the country to give individual stores a look of corporate unity.
39. 2310-2314 6th Street (Brittains/Bushes/Druid): c. 1902; Removal of the slipcovering from the old Stein's building revealed the original cast iron front. Cast iron remnants on the building to the east match the cast iron specifications given in the plans for the Curry Building to the west, leading to the conclusion that this block was once all cast iron fronts. BRITTAINS: The upper facade of carrara and lower of tile, plate glass and awning are bright red and light shrimp in color. BUSHES: The upper facade of dark gray metal slipcover is blended to the lower facade of black tile, some with gold flecks. DRUID SHOE REPAIR: Reveals a simple, but decorative brick building.
42. 510 23rd Ave.: c. 1920; one story brick, original fenestration enclosed 1/1 brick, plywood and glass block panels, modern entry w/ canvas awning, flat roof.
52. 511-519 Greensboro Ave. (Wiesels/Fincher/Central): 1894; the Hausman building was extensively altered through the years. Its facade, originally cast iron, currently features a stucco facade. Central Shoe Store is slipcovered and the storefront is accented with black carrara. Fincher and Ozment's storefront was modernized in 1957 and reflects the popular building materials of that day. Wiesels black signage board is not carrara, but rather a band of "polymetal" like material. It seems that the arched windows of the upper facade have been replaced.
56. 2418 6th St. (Duckworth and Morris): c. 1922, remodeled 1965; this one-story brick building was remodeled in 1965 to blend with the then new First Federal Savings & Loan. An alternating effect is achieved by the protruding pebble and concrete over the plate glass entries. New brick was applied to the building and the brick planters were built during the remodeling.
57. 550/516 Greensboro Ave. (Alabama Federal Savings & Loan): 1965; the exterior of this multistory building is covered by a curtain wall of vertical strips of glass and pebble/concrete panels. Architectural interest is achieved by the placement of the upper stories over a recessed

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ground level glass wall that is bordered by a garden. The Alabama Federal Savings & Loan's east wing serves as the sign board for Alabama Federal Saving & Loan complex, thereby allowing uninterrupted composition of the design on the superstructure.

61. 504 Greensboro Ave. (Thomas Jewelers, Inc.): c. 1922; the slipcovered facade is massing of stucco-like panels. The entrance flooring is slate.
63. 2415 University Blvd.: 1955; this concrete block building was built as a movie theater. The predominate gray and white tiled facade is sprinkled with pure and intense colors of red, purple and yellow. The metal marquee is luminated by hidden neon lights and projects from the facade at a sharp angle over the plate glass entry.
71. 610 23rd Ave. (Clancy McQues Office): 1933; this is a one-story brick building with tile coping and a metal awning over the entrance.
75. 2317/2319/2323 6th St. (Vacant/Burkhalter/Vacant): c. 1910; these one-story businesses are housed behind a yellow brick facade typical of those constructed during this era. Since its construction the three stores have been individualized. Burkhalter has used black carrara and bands of metal trim to create an art Deco effect.
82. 2209 6th Street (West Alabama Furniture): 1961; the facade of the building is plate glass, brick and three sets of triple sash windows on the second story. In 1959 the building was remodeled. At this time a metal awning and metal slipcover were attached.
89. 2305 6th Street (Barber Shop): c 1910; one story storefront with modern, metal framed, plate glass entry and display windows, stuccoed parapet wall above entry. See photo #72 and #73.
90. 2307 6th Street (Western Auto): c 1910; one story storefront with modern metal framed entries and plate glass display windows. Stuccoed wall surface between flat roofline and display windows. See photo #73.

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INVENTORY (NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS)

91. 2135 University Boulevard  
(DeWitt & DeWitt/Plott Agency): c. 1950, renovated 1980s; two stories, brick, stuccoed covered, stuccoed quoins and keystone, recessed entrance, large square windows on ground floor. (pic. 9a)
96. 2108 6th Street  
(Jimmie's Barber shop): c. 1940s; two stories, brick, replacement storefront, replacement windows on second floor, metal awning. (pic. 20a)
98. 2121 6th Street  
(Chukker Bar): c. 1920s; one story, remodeled storefront, wood paneling. (pic. 16a)
100. 2115 6th Street  
(Glass Service, Inc.): c. 1930s; one story, brick, metal covering, modern doors, windows, garage door. (pic. 17a)

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## Historical Summary

The Town of Tuscaloosa was officially incorporated on December 13, 1819, by an act of the General Assembly of Alabama. However, a settlement had existed at the fall line of the Black Warrior River for many years. The earliest inhabitants of this area were probably Choctaw Indians who farmed the rich lands bordering the river and hunted in the extensive forests. However, by the beginning of the 19th century a large Creek Indian settlement of over fifty cabins existed near the falls of the river just below and to the west of the present Tuscaloosa Country Club. This settlement--the last Indian village to be located on the site--was destroyed during the Creek War in 1813 by eight hundred Tennessee calvarymen under the command of Gen. John Coffee. Among the soldiers was David Crockett.

The first white man to permanently settle in this area was apparently Jonathan York who arrived in 1816. At this time the site was variously referred to as "Falls of the Tuscaloosa," "Falls of the Black Warrior River," and "Shellyville." In the next three years more than 600 people moved to the settlement even though clear title could not be given to the land since it had not been officially surveyed and laid out in lots. Between 1816-19 the town, located along the brow of the hill overlooking the river, consisted of log and crude frame cabins. These included a court house, jail, taverns, a Methodist and a Baptist church. The town's earliest graveyard was located next to the Baptist church between 29th Avenue and 5th Street.

Though incorporated in 1819, Tuscaloosa did not really begin to prosper until the area was surveyed and laid out in numbered lots in 1821. Until then settlers had no legal title to their land. In the meantime, land to the south and west of Tuscaloosa was incorporated and surveyed by developers as the "Lower Part of the Town of Tuscaloosa." This area called "Newtown" grew quickly because clear title could be given for the lots. For a few years it appeared that "Newtown" would eclipse "Oldtown." However, after it was surveyed, Tuscaloosa soon outstripped its rival in growth. It prospered tremendously after 1826 when the city became capital of the state, the location of the state bank, and home of the state university. In addition, several early girls' schools or "Female academies" located in Tuscaloosa. During the "Capital Era," 1826-46, many of Tuscaloosa's finest public buildings and private residences were constructed in the late Federal and Greek Revival styles.

The heart of the business district from 1821 to the 1950s was located in a four block area bounded by 4th Street on the north, 6th Street on the south, 22nd Avenue on the east and Greensboro Avenue on the west. Though the majority of the early storefronts have long since been demolished, at least one (Alabama Grill) and the basement portion of another (Smart and Thrifty) date back to the 1830s. Most of the stores in this area today date from the late 1880s to the 1950s.

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The removal of the capital to Montgomery in 1846 was a severe economic blow to the city. Businesses closed, the population declined drastically, and property values plummeted. Several factories, including a cotton mill, were opened during this period in an attempt to diversify the economy.

During the 1850s many older buildings were renovated and a great deal of new construction occurred. The majority of the new buildings were erected in the fashionable Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. Many were built by the various architects, contractors and carpenters who had been attracted to Tuscaloosa by the construction of the Alabama Insane Hospital in 1852.

Tuscaloosa was spared neither the ravages of the Civil War nor the confusion of Reconstruction. The Reconstruction era was a period of severe hardship. For 15 years little development took place in the central business district. Nevertheless, new buildings were constructed, in several cases out of necessity to replace those destroyed during the war. Factories were rebuilt, and at the University the classical revival campus, which burned during the war was replaced by Gothic Revival structures.

As Tuscaloosa approached the decade of the 1880s, several factors prepared the way for a renewed optimism. Between 1870 and 1890 the population of the city increased from 1,689 to 4,215 which was a reflection of the economic resurgence of this period.

Two of the foremost reasons for this prosperity were the establishment in 1876 of the Board of Trade (forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce) and the founding of local banks. Frank Blair served as the first president of the Board of Trade and George Little was the first secretary. The organization soon boasted over 100 members working to revitalize the downtown of Tuscaloosa. In 1865 J. H. Fitts and Company was founded (now First Alabama Bank). The First National Bank opened in 1871 and Merchants National Bank in 1887. Also founded in the late 1880s were the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company and the Tuscaloosa and Castle Hill Real Estate and Manufacturing Co. This industrialization along with a resurgence in the cotton based agriculture in the surrounding counties produced an era of prosperity which lasted about 45 years. In 1928, the Gulf States Paper Company was founded, and this further invigorated the city's economy.

During this industrial period most of the central business district buildings were constructed. In 1889, the downtown area of twelve blocks surveyed consisted of five blocks of commercial and seven blocks of mixed use, primarily residential. Most of the commercial buildings were brick, one to three story brick structures. These buildings lined an unpaved street. By 1929 the entire twelve survey blocks constituted the central business district, and the downtown had reached a new financial plateau. Tuscaloosa's population continued to increase, but downtown as a retailing center began to decline in the 1960s. Development of suburbia with service amenities contributed to this decline. Today the downtown area is a strong banking and legal center.

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With the exception of the Capitol which was located on the western margin of the town, the central business district has always been the home of Tuscaloosa's government buildings including the state bank, county court house and jail, city hall and jail, and the earliest churches and banks. It also contained numerous famous taverns associated with the colorful Capital Era of the city's history.



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UTM's continued

E - 16 / 447 460 / 3674 430

F - 16 / 447 210 / 3674 270

G - 16 / 447 180 / 3674 260

H - 16 / 446 980 / 3674 260

I - 16 / 446 920 / 3674 450

J - 16 / 446 980 / 3674 670

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PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District Expansion  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tuscaloosa County  
Photographer: Steven Kay  
Date: Summer 1988  
Negative Location: A.H.C.

- 1 - Exchange Building  
2111 - 2117 University Blvd.  
Inv. # 92  
camera facing west
- 2 - 2101 - 2107 University Blvd.  
Inv. # 93  
camera facing west
- 3 - Street view  
University Blvd.  
camera facing west
- 4 - 100 and 101 6th St.  
Inv. # 100 and 101  
camera facing south
- 5 - 527 6th St.  
Inv. # 97  
camera facing east

UNIVERSITY

BLVD.



22nd

21st

91  
n/c

92

93

94

97

n/c  
96

95

AVENUE

AVENUE

EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT

6TH

EXPANDED AREA

STREET

98  
n/c

99

100  
n/e

101

