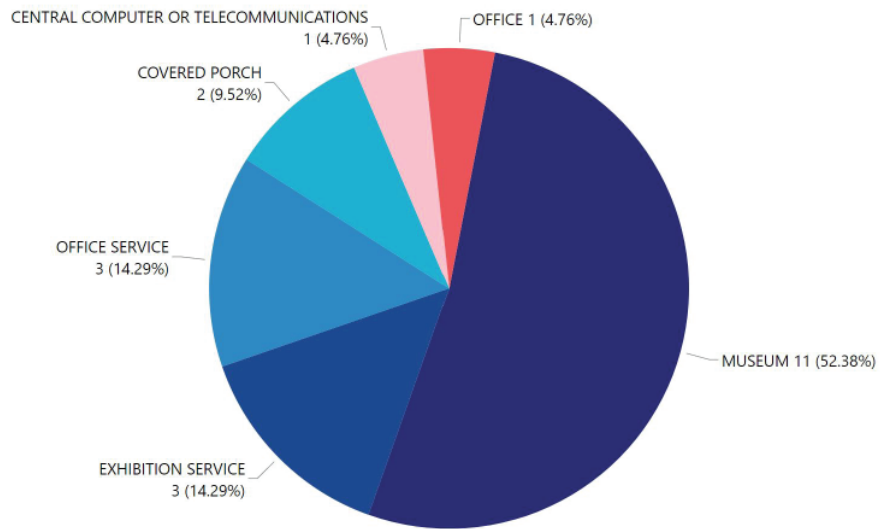
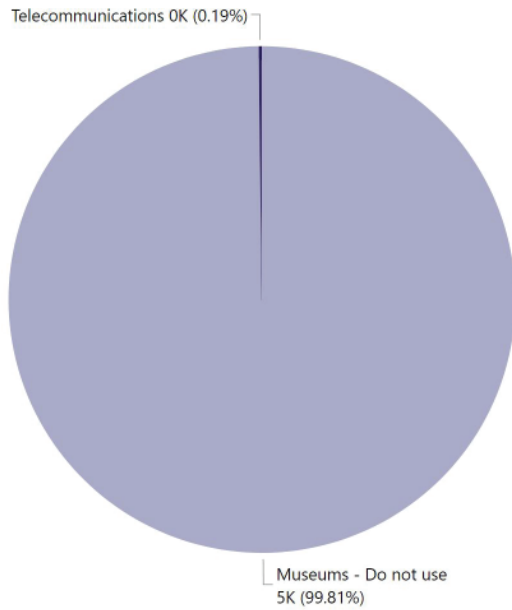


GORGAS HOME FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	810 Capstone Drive Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	014
Year Constructed	1829
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2010
Gross	6,592
Net	5,518
Floors	3

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

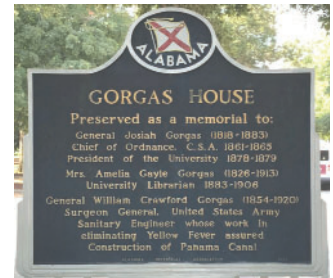


20 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 4,752

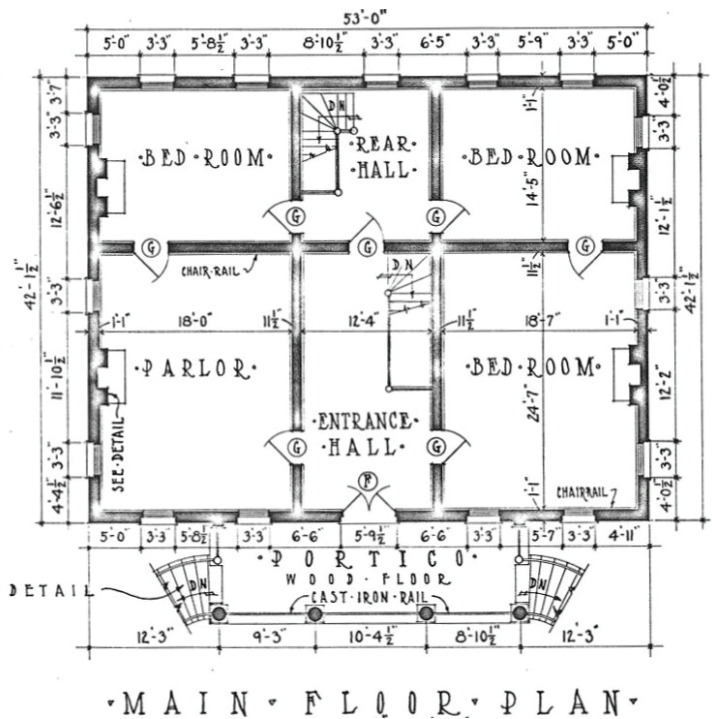
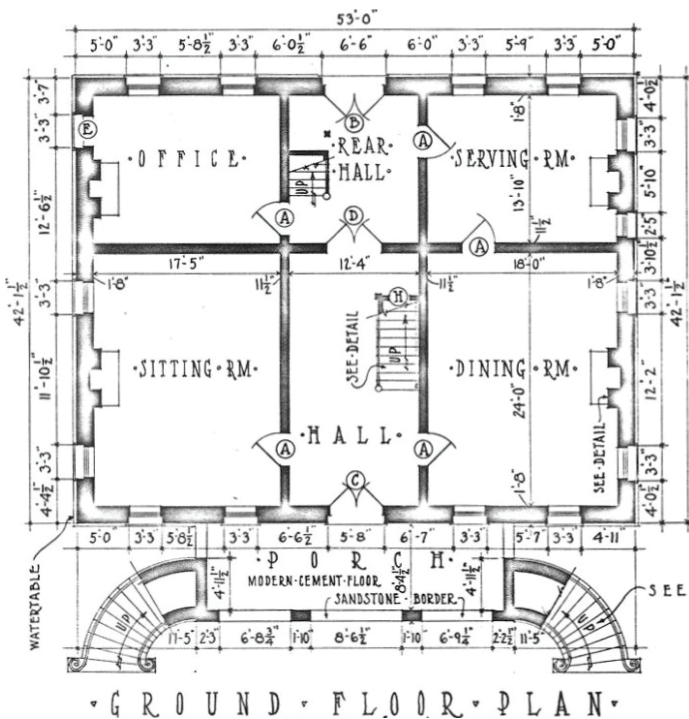
CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

GORGAS HOME



Courtesy of UA Department of Photography & <https://gorgashouse.museums.ua.edu/>

Built in 1829, the Gorgas House Museum is the oldest building on the University of Alabama's campus. It originally served as a dining hall and steward's residence, and later as a lecture space, post office, and campus hospital. The Gorgas House is one of four main buildings to survive the destruction of campus in 1865 near the end of the Civil War. Now, named for the Gorgas family that occupied the home from 1879-1953, the Museum houses original Gorgas furnishings, memorabilia, and a collection of 19th century artifacts. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

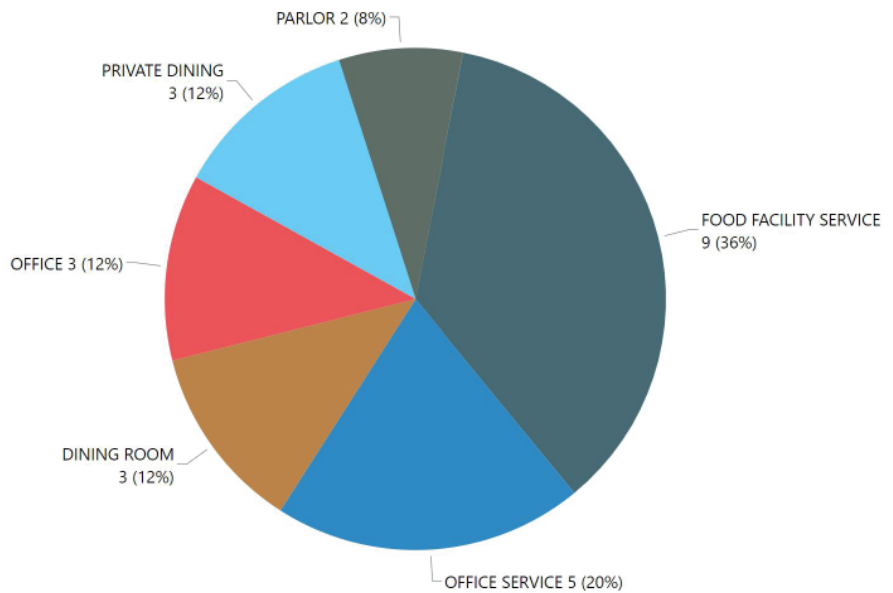
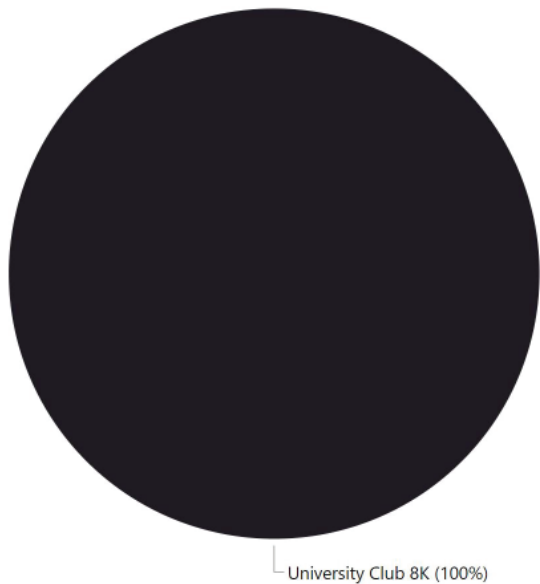


UNIVERSITY CLUB FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	421 Queen City Avenue Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	207
Year Constructed	1834
Year of Addition	2023
Last Renovation	2023
Gross	12,840
Net	10,884
Floors	3

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION



25 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 7,825

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

UNIVERSITY CLUB



Courtesy of UA Department of Photography

Erected by James Dearing in 1834 in the Classical Revival style. Dearing piloted the first steamboat from Mobile to Tuscaloosa. The mansion was later acquired by Arthur P. Bagby who served as the Governor of Alabama from 1837 to 1841 and the residence became known as the Governor's Mansion. In 1944, Herbert David Warner and Mildred Westervelt Warner generously bestowed the mansion upon the University of Alabama. Subsequently, it was transformed into The University Club, initially exclusive to faculty and staff as a private club. Over time, membership expanded to include local residents, gaining popularity for its delicious meals and sought-after event venue. Unfortunately, The University Club had to cease operations in 2020 due to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Presently, the mansion is undergoing significant renovations to preserve its historic architecture while incorporating modern conveniences.

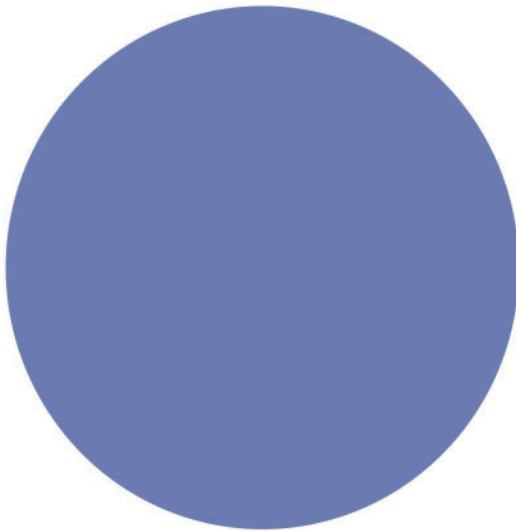


PRESIDENTS GARAGE FACILITY SUMMARY

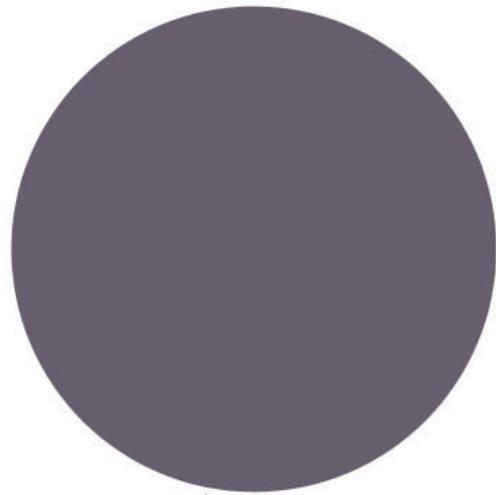
SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	717 University Blvd Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	148
Year Constructed	1841
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2012
Gross	588
Net	504
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION



President Office 504 (100%)



GARAGE 1 (100%)

1 ASSIGNED SPACES

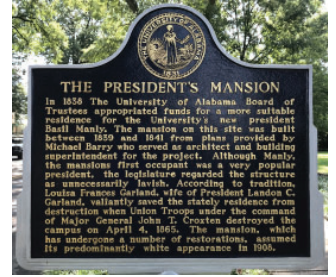
Net Assignable Sqft - 504

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PRESIDENTS GARAGE



Courtesy of UA Department of Photography



One of the original one-story brick outbuildings accompanying the Presidents Mansion intended as residences for the president's enslaved individuals. Situated on the southeast side of the mansion, this outbuilding was originally design as a kitchen, but has since been repurposed as a garage.

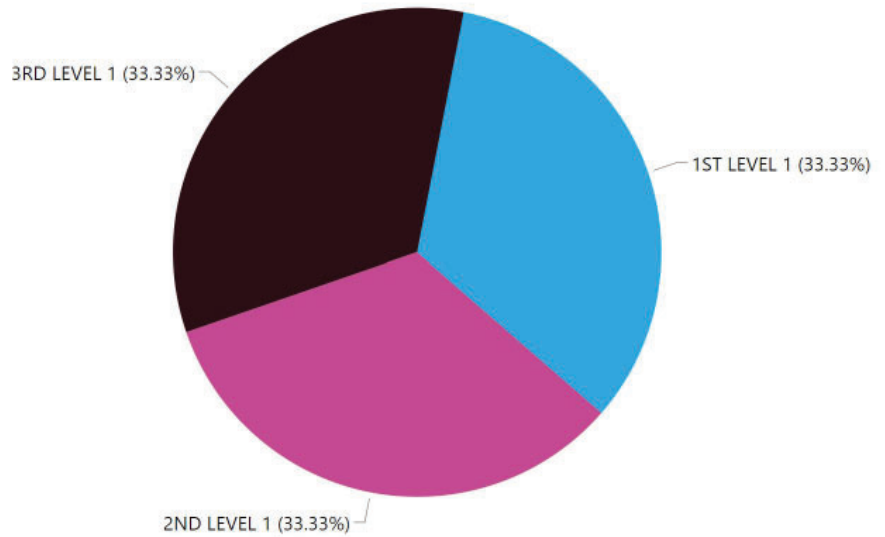
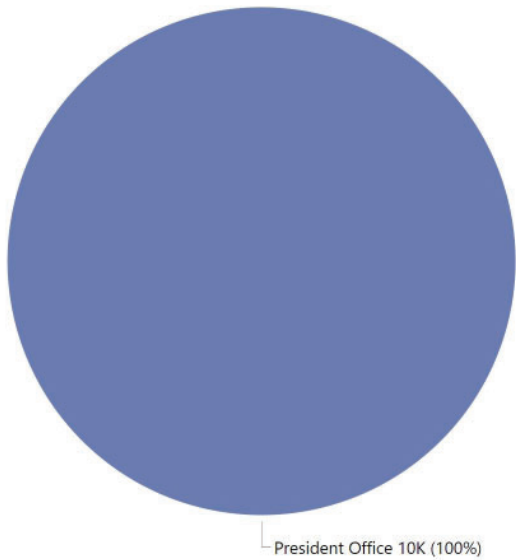


PRESIDENTS MANSION FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	717 University Blvd Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	158
Year Constructed	1841
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2012
Gross	11,791
Net	10,367
Floors	3

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

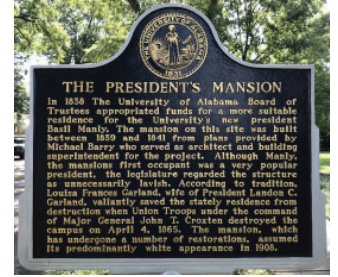


3 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 10,367

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PRESIDENTS MANSION

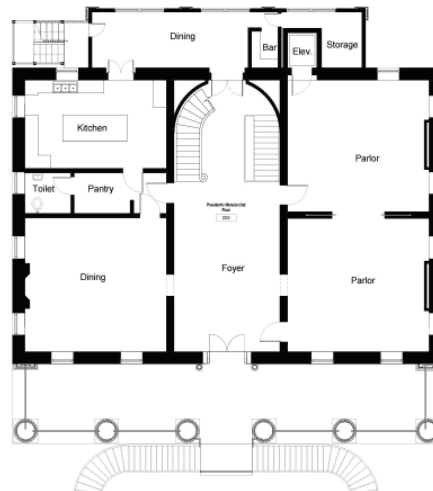


Courtesy of UA Department of Photography

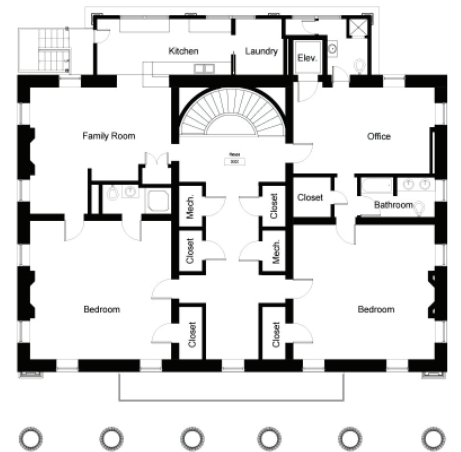
In 1838 The University of Alabama Board of Trustees appropriated funds for a more suitable residence for the University's new president Basil Manly. The mansion on this site was built between 1839 and 1841 from plans provided by Michael Barry who served as architect and building superintendent for the project. Although Manly, the mansions first occupant was a very popular president, the legislature regarded the structure as unnecessarily lavish. According to tradition, Louisa Frances Garland, wife of President Landon C. Garland, valiantly saved the stately residence from destruction when Union Troops under the command of Major General John T. Croxten destroyed the campus on April 4, 1865. The mansion, which has undergone a number of restorations assumed its predominantly white appearance in 1908.



1st Floor



2nd Floor



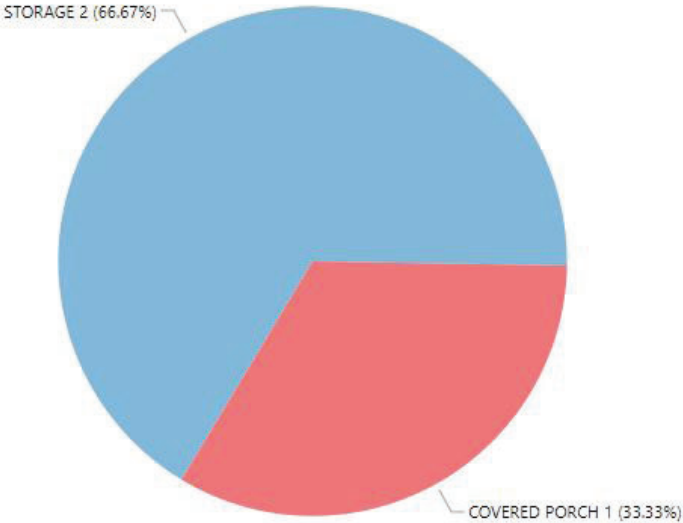
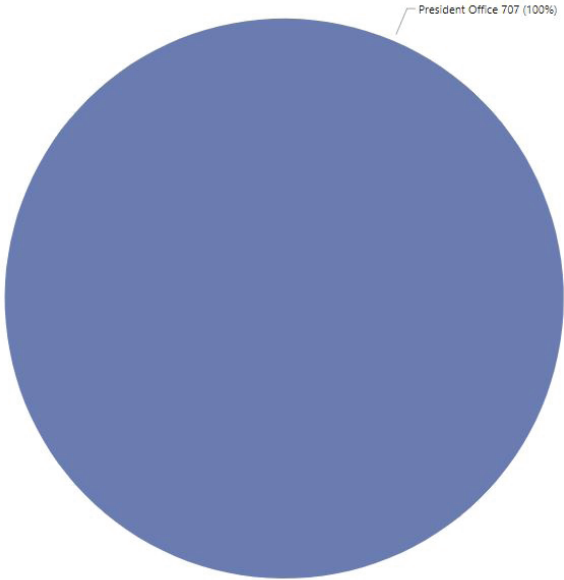
3rd Floor

PRESIDENTS RECREATION (FLORIST) FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	717 University Blvd Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	146
Year Constructed	1841
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2012
Gross	792
Net	707
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

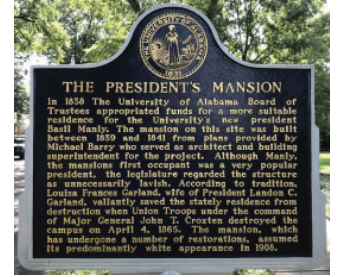


3 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 707

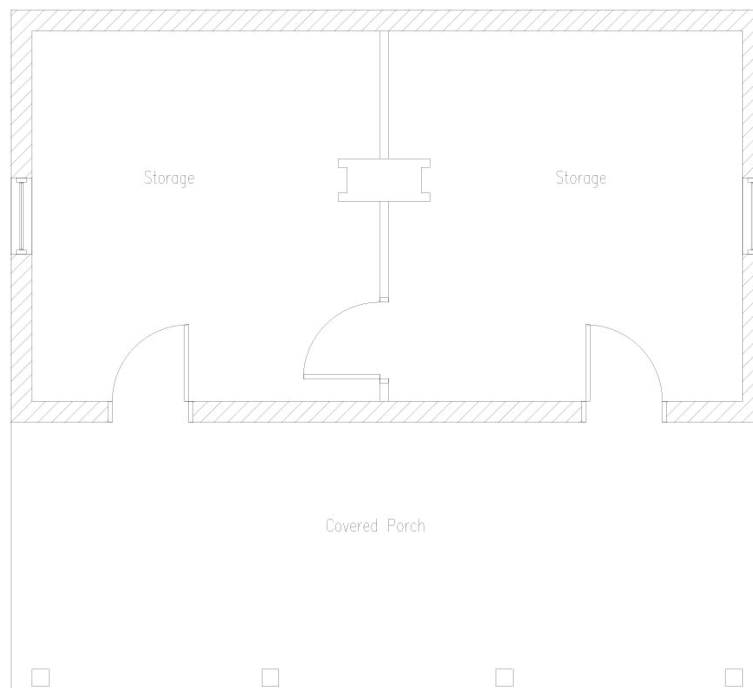
CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PRESIDENTS RECREATION (FLORIST)



Courtesy of UA Department of Photography

One of the original one-story brick outbuildings accompanying the Presidents Mansion intended as residences for the president's enslaved individuals. Situated on the southwest side of the mansion, this outbuilding was originally designed as a well and washroom, and now serves as recreation (florist).

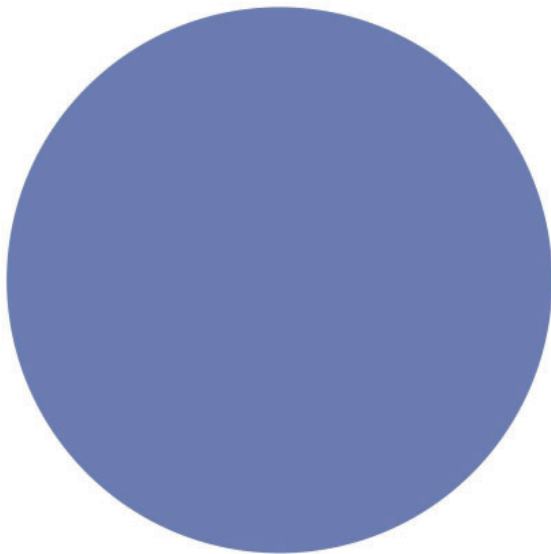


PRESIDENTS STORAGE FACILITY SUMMARY

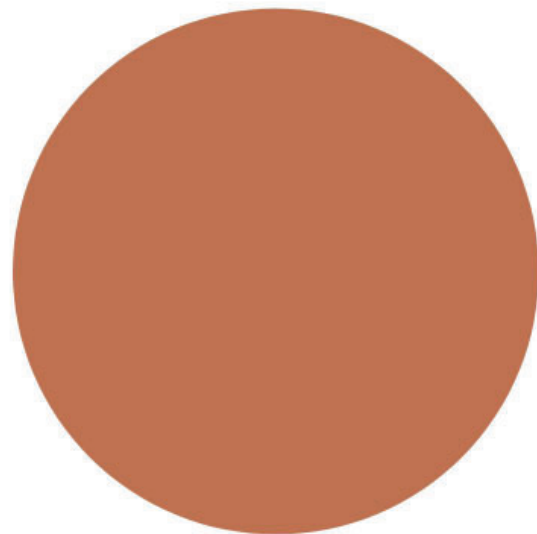
SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	717 University Blvd Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	149
Year Constructed	1841
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	
Gross	476
Net	398
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION



President Office 398 (100%)



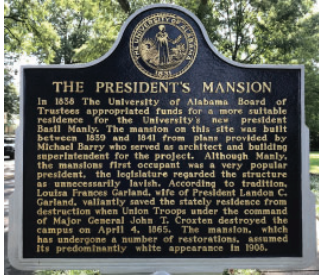
STORAGE 1 (100%)

1 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 398

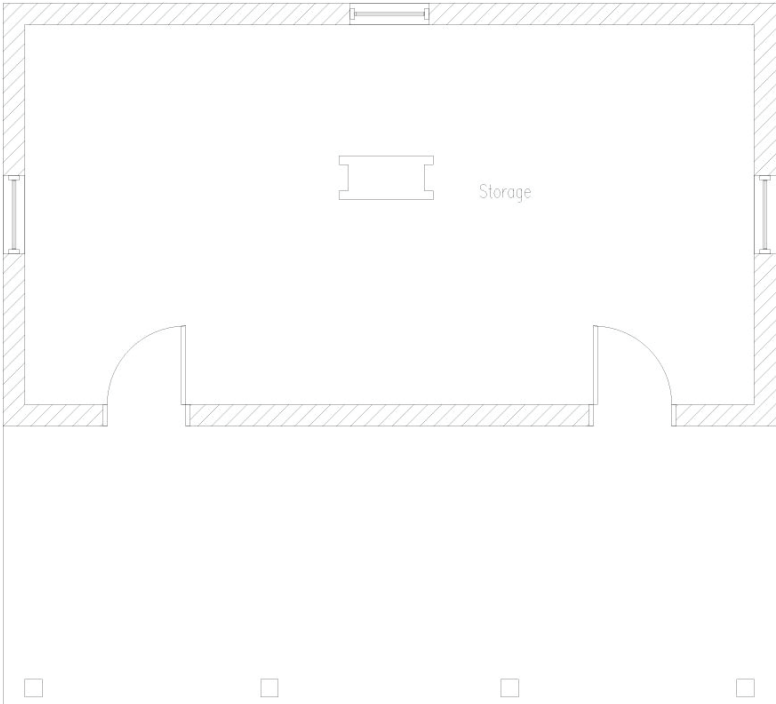
CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PRESIDENTS STORAGE



Courtesy of UA Space Management

Situated on the southeast side of the Presidents Mansion, this building was one of the original one-story brick outbuildings accompanying the Presidents Mansion intended as residences for the president's enslaved individuals and now serves for Presidents storage.

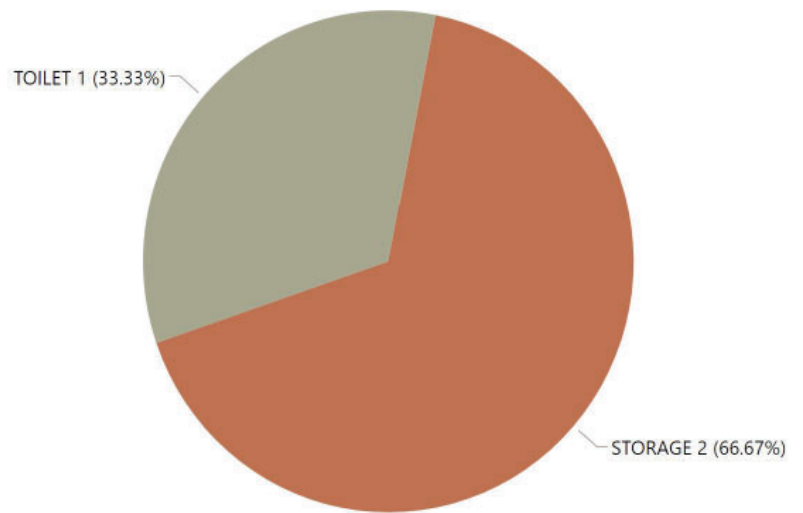
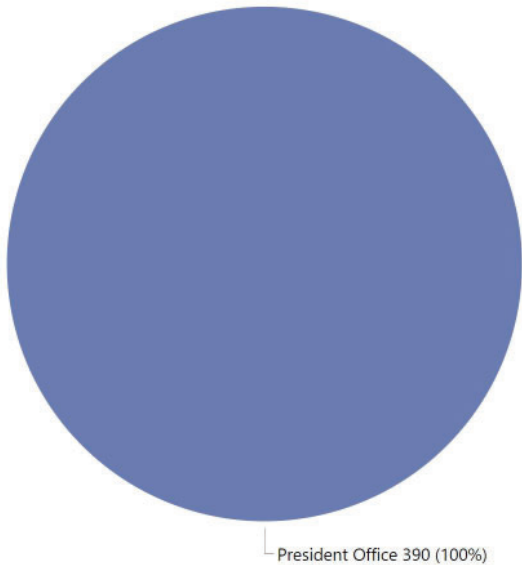


PRESIDENTS UTILITY FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	717 University Blvd Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	147
Year Constructed	1841
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	
Gross	469
Net	390
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION



3 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 390

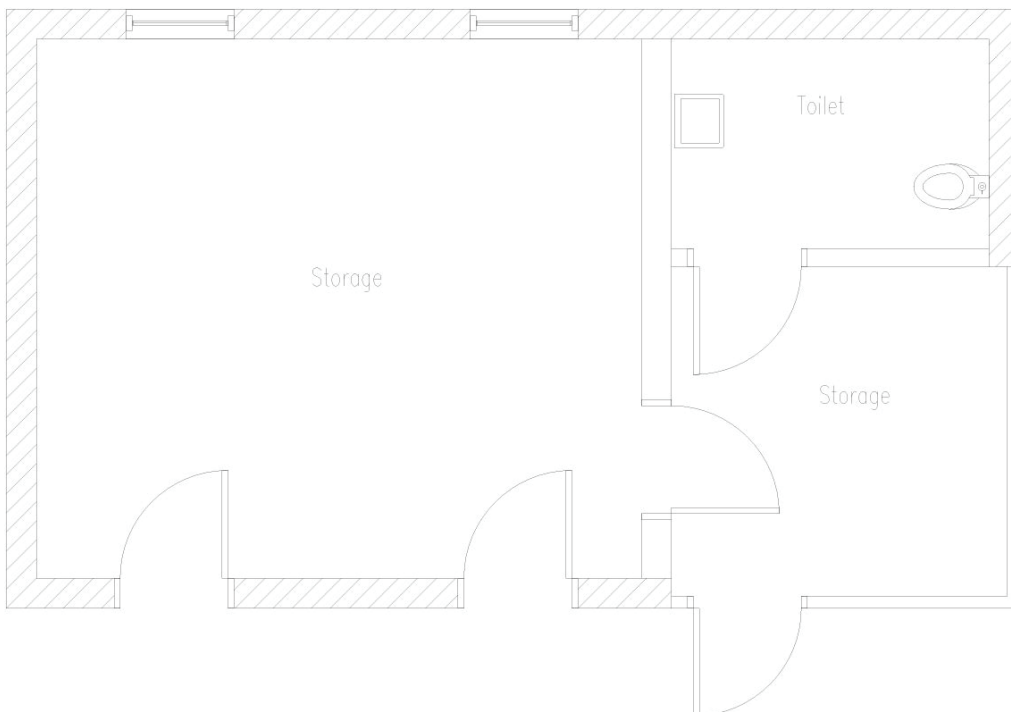
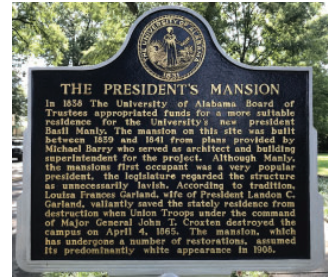
CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PRESIDENTS UTILITY



Courtesy of UA Space Management

One of the original one-story brick outbuildings accompanying the Presidents Mansion intended as residences for the president's enslaved individuals. Situated southwest nearest the mansion, this outbuilding was originally used as a well and a washhouse, but has since been repurposed as presidents utility.

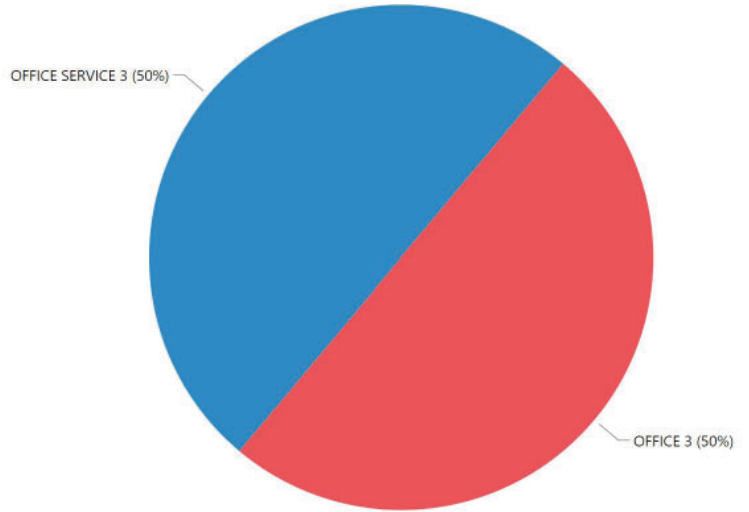
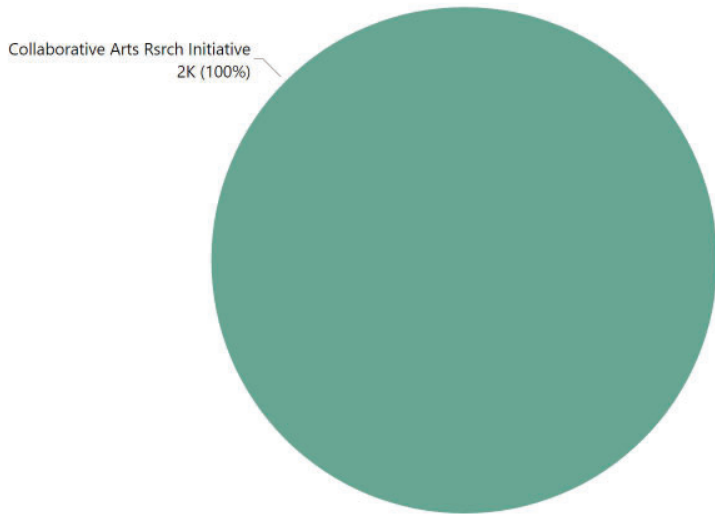


MAXWELL HALL FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	420 Stadium Drive Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	152
Year Constructed	1844
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2007
Gross	1,853
Net	1,520
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

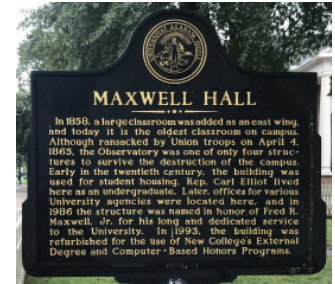
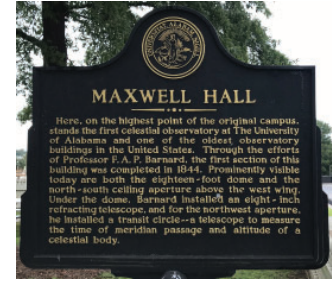


6 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 1,503

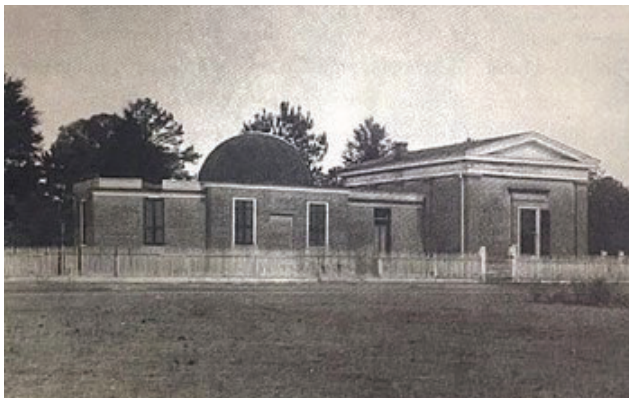
CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

MAXWELL HALL



Courtesy of UA Department of Photography

The university's focus on science, notably in astronomy, owes much to Frederick A. P. Barnard, an influential pre-civil war professor. In 1838, he presented plans to the board of trustees for the construction of the Observatory, which, upon completion in 1844, became a pioneering structure in the southeast and one of the first observatories in the United States. The original design featured a large central portion with a revolving dome measuring 18 feet in diameter. Positioned on the west end was a transit room with a north-south slit in the roof, while the east side housed a small office with a fireplace. Notably, the addition of a classroom on the east side was not made until 1858. Equipped with cutting-edge scientific apparatus, including a transit circle from London, the Observatory played a crucial role in establishing accurate time during an era when standard time was challenging to determine. However, its significance was marred by the impact of the Civil War, as a Federal raid resulted in damage to instruments and a severe decrease in effectiveness. Despite these setbacks, damaged instruments were repaired, and the Observatory, as the only surviving public building with a functional roof, served as a storage facility for salvaged materials from the war's aftermath. The university faced a prolonged recovery, marked by financial constraints and campus devastation, before eventually regaining prewar prosperity and reclaiming its eminent position in scientific research. In 1986, the historical significance of the Observatory was honored by renaming it Maxwell Hall, recognizing the efforts of Fred R. Maxwell Jr. in preserving the remnants of the nineteenth-century campus. Today, Maxwell Hall is home to the Creative Campus Initiative, blending historical legacy with contemporary academic pursuits.

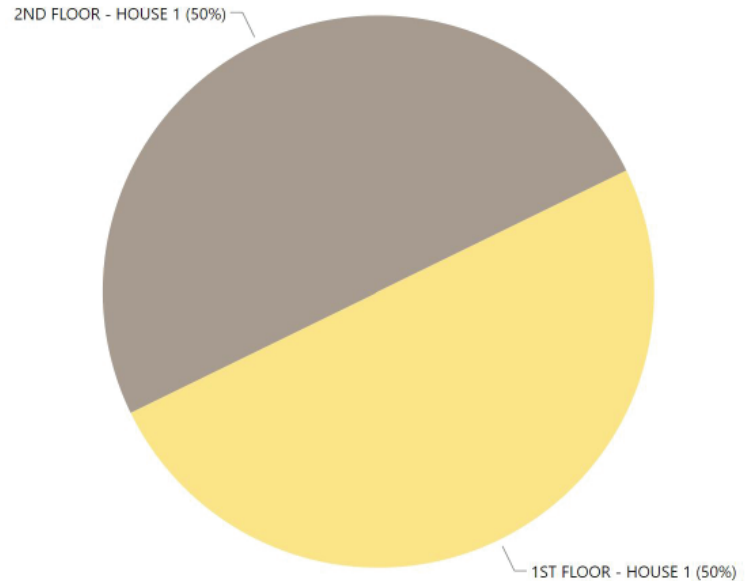
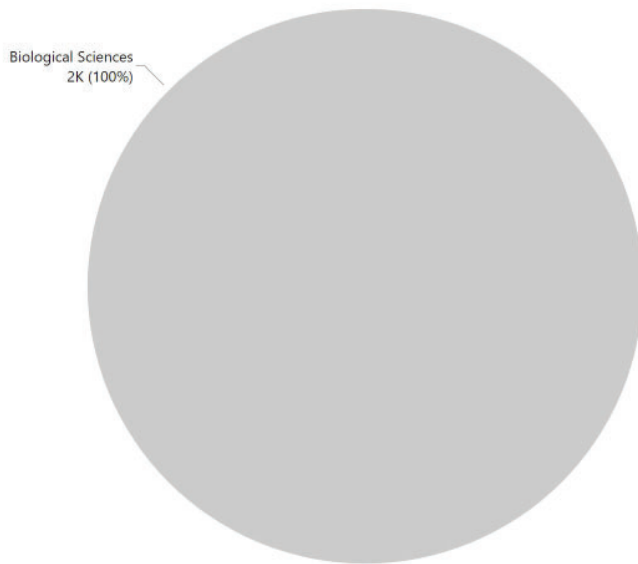


TANGLEWOOD HOUSE FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	496 Tanglewood Drive Akron, AL 35441
UA Property#	821
Year Constructed	1858
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	1986
Gross	2,774
Net	2,462
Floors	2

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION



2 ASSIGNED SPACES

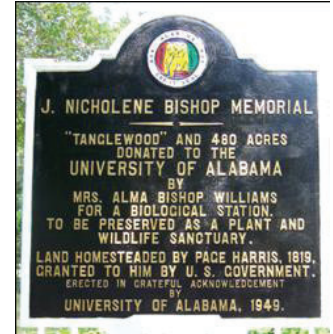
Net Assignable Sqft - 2,462

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

TANGLEWOOD HOUSE



Courtesy of UA Space Management



Tanglewood, a historic plantation house in Akron, Alabama, stands as a testament to its rich history and educational legacy. Constructed in 1859 by Page Harris in the Greek Revival style on land acquired in 1824, this cottage became a significant landmark. In 1949, it was generously gifted to The University of Alabama in memory of Nicholene Bishop. The estate encompasses 474 acres and was bestowed upon the university by Alma Bishop Williams, primarily serving as a forested tract. The property, now known as the J. Nicholene Bishop Biological Station, includes the historic Tanglewood house, memorabilia, and historical documents. Recognizing its architectural significance, the house earned a spot on the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973.

Alma Bishop Williams envisioned Tanglewood as more than just a nature reserve. Her intention was to create a plant and wildlife sanctuary and a biological research station. This vision materialized as the university utilized the grounds for undergraduate and graduate research in biodiversity and environmental processes. The property also serves as an educational resource for the citizens of Alabama, fulfilling Ms. Williams' desire to preserve it as a memorial to her aunt, J. Nicholene Bishop. In 2012, the university added a classroom facility to enhance the educational capabilities of Tanglewood. Recent acquisitions of additional land parcels have expanded the property to approximately 567 acres, solidifying Tanglewood's status as a member of the Organization of Biological Field Stations and furthering its commitment to ecological research and educational outreach.

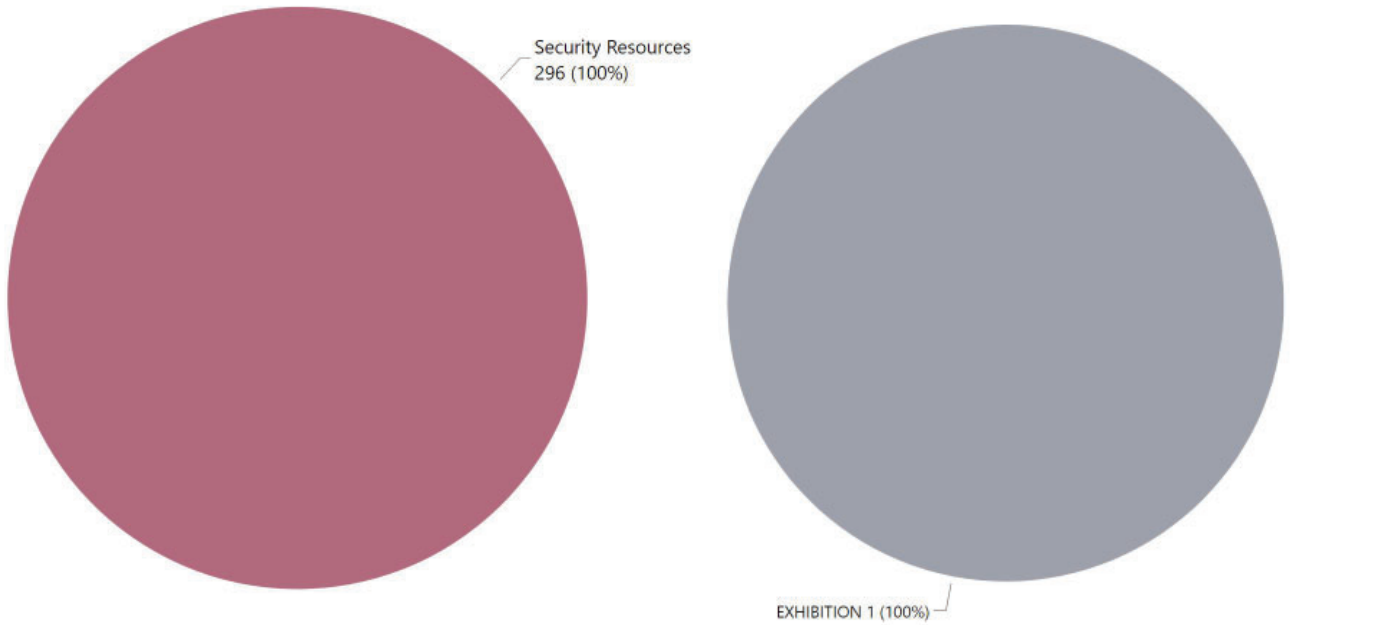


ROUND HOUSE FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	715 Capstone Drive Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	167
Year Constructed	1860
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	1974
Gross	350
Net	296
Floors	1

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

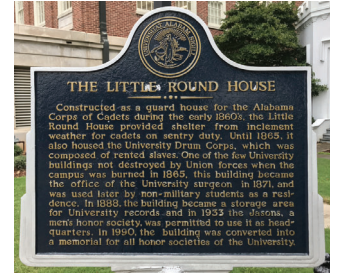


1 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 296

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

ROUND HOUSE

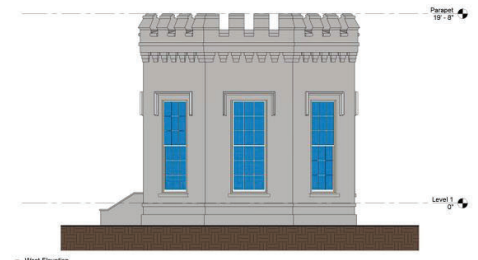
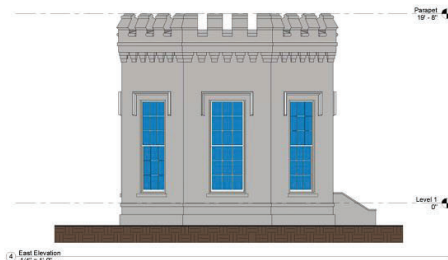
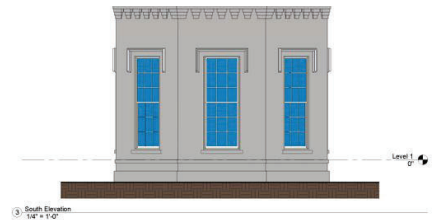
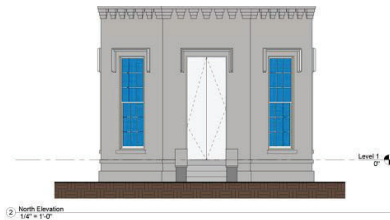
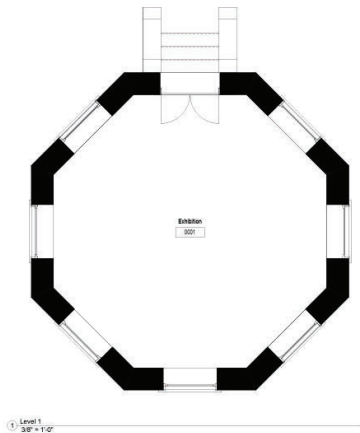


Courtesy of UA Department of Photography

Constructed as a Guard House for the Alabama Corps of Cadets during the early 1860's, the Little Round House provided shelter from inclement weather for cadets on sentry duty. Until 1865, it also housed the Drum Corps, which was composed of rented slaves. One of the few University buildings not destroyed by Union forces when the campus was burned in 1865, this building became the office of the University surgeon in 1871, and was used later by non-military students as a residence. In 1888, the building became a storage area for University records and in 1933 the Jasons, a men's honor society, was permitted to use it as headquarters. In 1990, the building was converted into a memorial for all honor societies of the University.



Guard House, ca. 1890



PETER BRYCE MAIN FACILITY SUMMARY

SNAPSHOT OF TODAY

Building Address	200 Bryce Lawn Drive Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
UA Property#	415
Year Constructed	1861
Year of Addition	
Last Renovation	2022
Gross	143,100
Net	60,290
Floors	5

SPACE BY ORGANIZATION

82 ASSIGNED SPACES

Net Assignable Sqft - 23,897

CAPITAL RENEWAL PLAN

PETER BRYCE MAIN



Courtesy of UA Space Management

In 1846, Dorothea Dix advocates for the creation of a state psychiatric hospital in Alabama, promoting the principles of the “moral treatment” movement. By 1852, the Alabama Insane Hospital, later named Bryce Hospital, is established with plans crafted by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride and architect Samuel Sloan. Opening its doors in 1861, Bryce Hospital, guided by the moral treatment philosophy, appoints Dr. Peter Bryce as its inaugural superintendent, a role he serves until 1892. Despite early success, the 1870s witness challenges of overcrowding, deviating from Dr. Bryce’s original philosophy. In 1882, Dr. G. A. Tucker commends the institution, and following Dr. Bryce’s death in 1892, the hospital is renamed Bryce Hospital in his honor.

Rooted in the Sloan/Kirkbride plan, Bryce Hospital exhibits key architectural elements such as an Italianate design, a central pavilion with staggered wings, and a functional emphasis on patient well-being. Its historical significance is underscored by its inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places. Over time, the hospital adapts, expanding to meet the needs of a growing patient population. Preservation efforts, notably the establishment of the Bryce Hospital Historical Preservation Committee in 2008, underscore a commitment to safeguarding the institution’s architectural and historical value. The University of Alabama’s 2010 acquisition kickstarts a \$40 million restoration initiative, emphasizing adaptive reuse for purposes like a museum of mental health and performing arts classrooms, showcasing a contemporary appreciation for Bryce Hospital’s rich history.



Main Building circa 1910-1929