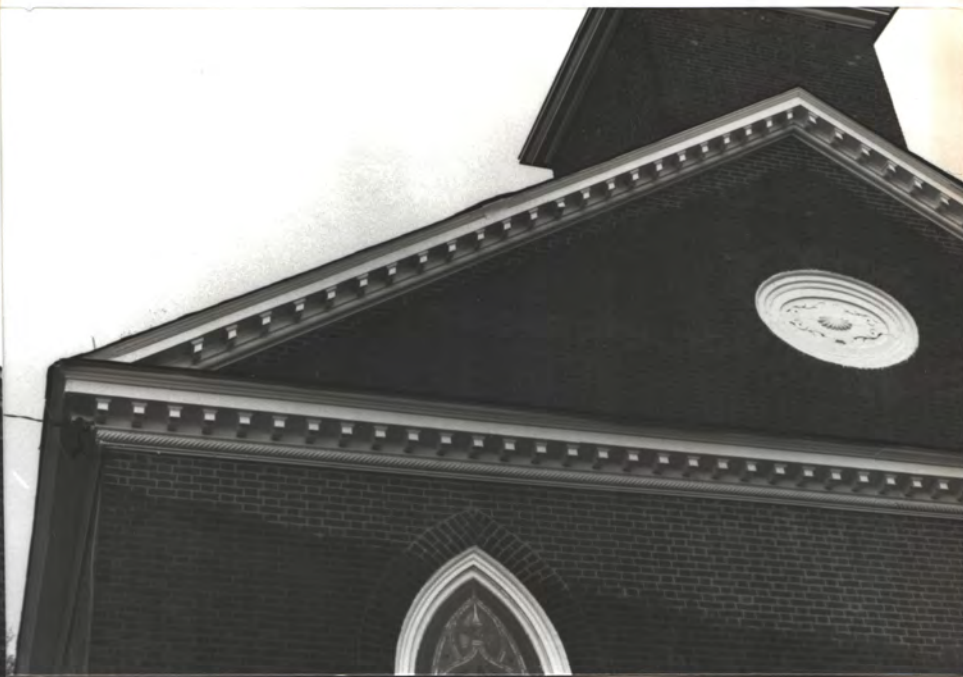


1827 1st Pres.  
Ch. Tusculum, AL

Photos April 1991 H.P. Jones FAH  
 1st Presb. Church, Tusculum, AL.  
 orgm. 1824, built 1827.  
 Gothic windows most unusual for Fed.  
 but appear orig. (not brick modif.)

1/4/11





W. Gable



NE

SW Corner

← Stained gl. = 1904 / 126BS  
(was clear rect. panel)

S. window



7

Jan 95 WJ  
 Some overgrown bushes removed  
 at urging of W.D. Longene  
 w/ April 1991 photos





N4



N4

Front door - Jan 95 photos 12J



N4





Oval vent in W. Gable



S. W. M.



W. Entry







~~W. N.~~ Entry - Fl. 1



W. Entry doors  
(Feet. strap hinges,  
beaded trims,  
flat "inside" door panels etc.)



Coat hooks = mod.

~~W. N.~~ N

South stair  
(Martha = same)

door goes to closet.  
Mod. carpet





~~12~~ N

N

N

West stairs (east = same)  
balustrade appears original



tan

↑  
pulpit  
(later)  
Victorian

BALCONY (vic. pews)  
Note barrel-vaulted ceil.



7 of 11

off  
orig.



121

2N



mod.  
engr

6N

S.W. corner of balcony



Organ =  
recent

Since the  
col. bases  
"rise" w/  
the fl.,  
the fl.  
must have  
always  
been  
sloped =  
unusual

↘

Looking  
east  
to  
rear



N.E. door to vest.



N.E. Door to vest.





← NW. W. W. M

11.11.11 Col WA SWC 86

9 08 11



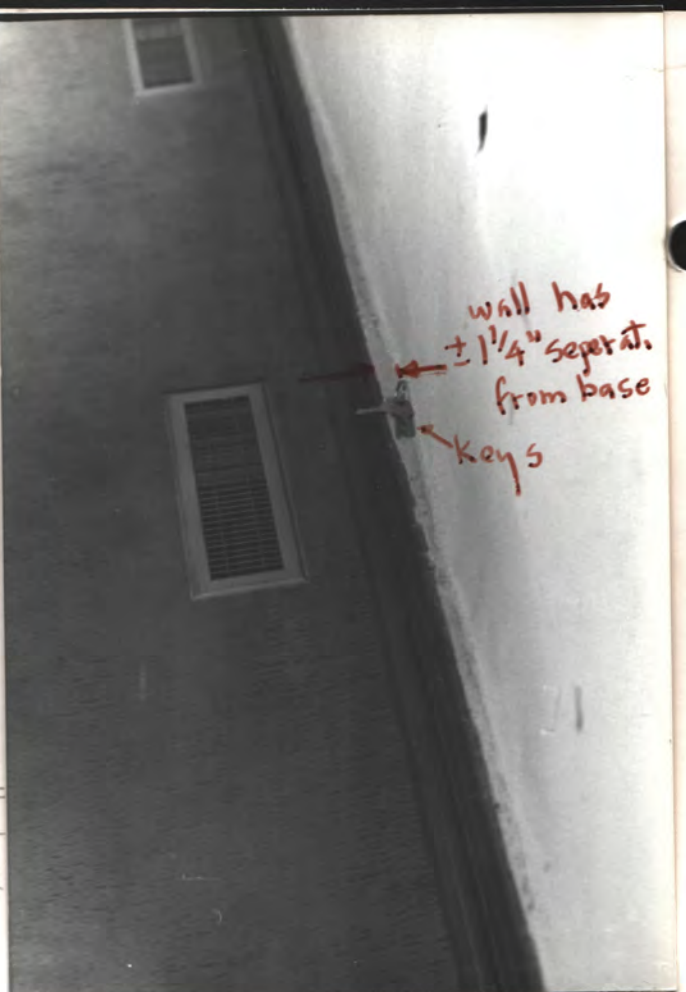
Wall bowing is due to no widening of the wall at the bottom to distribute the load on the soil



later conc. to shed water away from wall

South wall

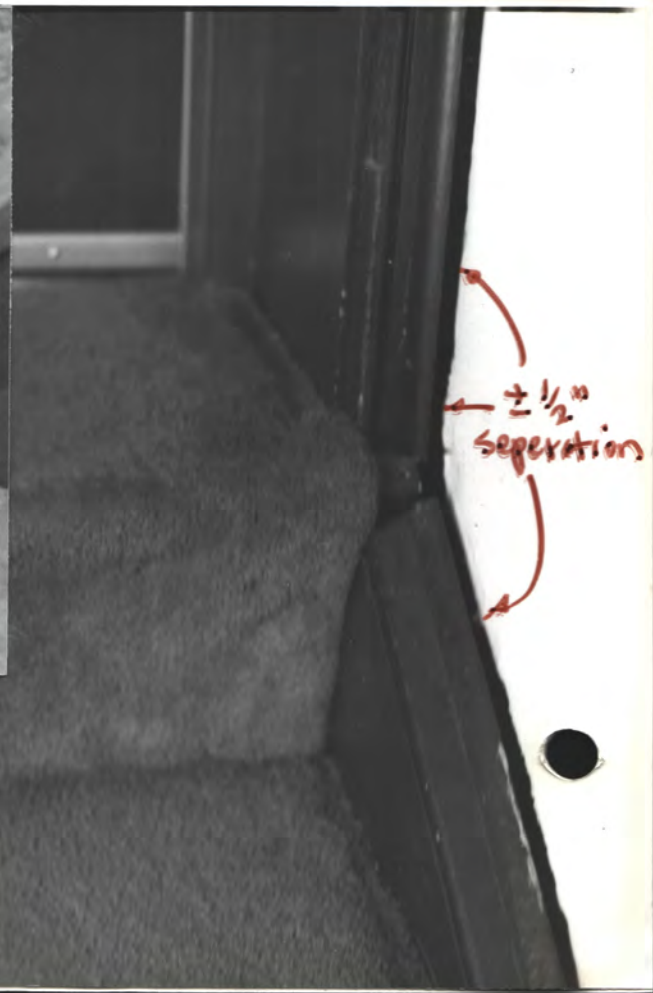
later conc. water-shed (3 staged)



South wall at base



South stair (Sash-sawn Imbr.) orig. constr.



South stair at Fl. 2 level.





↓

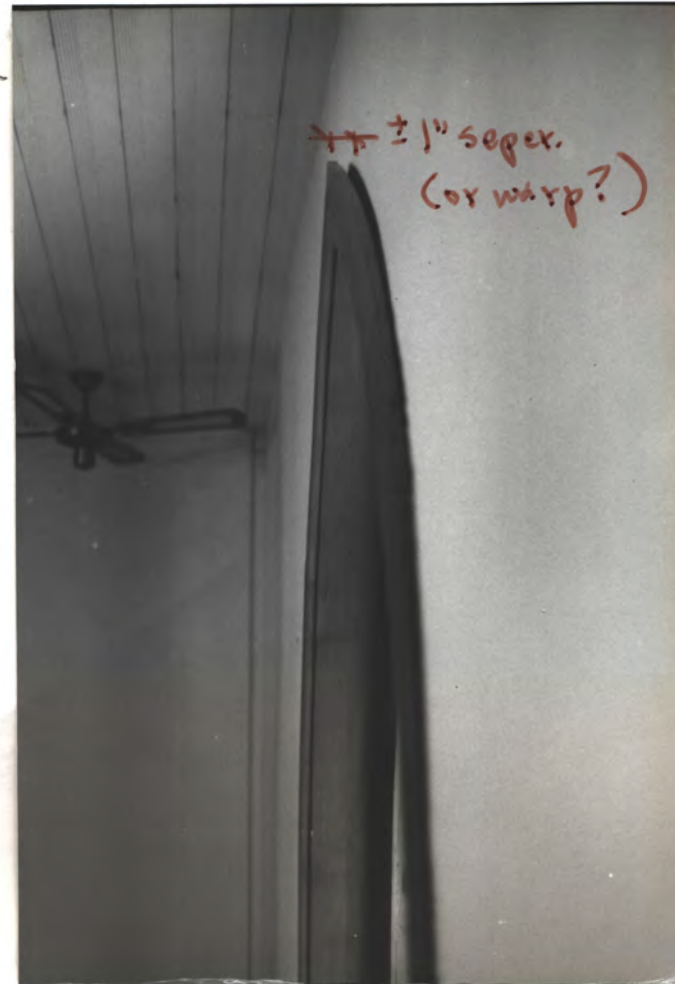
S. wall of entry \* \* \* north wall  
 1" + separ. (with arrows pointing to the crack)



S. Wall, S.W. window \* \* ± 1/2" separation

S. Wall, S.E. window

N



\* \* ± 1" separ. (or warp?)



wall color  
 "Sant-appe"  
 green  
 (modern)  
 trim was  
 originally  
 of white



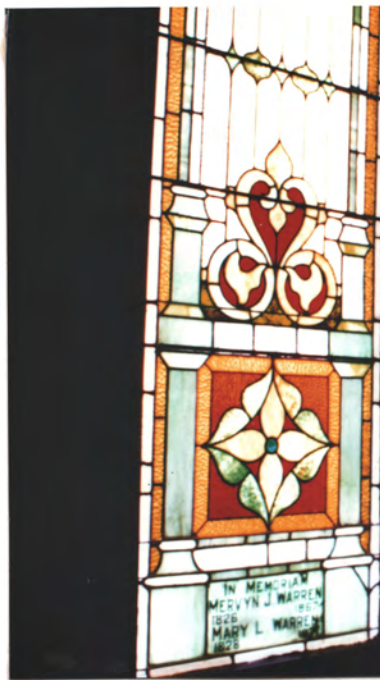
Photos 123 Jan. 95





S.W. window  
Jan 95 photo HJ

→ N



glass = Victorian

Some apple green  
(this print is  
not accurate  
in color)

1824 First Presbyterian Church  
Tusculum, AL

photos March 1994

Hiram P. Jones, F.O.B., Jones & Warren, Arch. H'ville

S. WALL



→ later  
metal  
shingles on  
sides,  
perhaps 1880-1910

1974  
S.E. WING



No snow falling.  
Water running  
into corner  
dropping it  
(all corners)

Flemish band  
typical of  
1820's



22

WEST  
FRONT



Wood elliptical above entry, looks original



Stained gl. is 1904 (HABS)  
for date on gl. at entry.  
(Orig. glass = clear, no doubt)





1904  
Stained  
Gl.



WEST  
FRONT  
ENTRY

limestone







S. WALL

Original windows =  
vert. slat.  
scrub, clear  
glass, &  
blinds  
(HBS)  
These are  
1904



← S. ENTRY TO FELLOWSHIP HALL  
1924 (HBS)

BULGE AT N. WALL (S. = SAME)







door  
to  
Sanct.

balustrade  
looks  
orig

mod  
carpet

W



W

door to clos

modern  
joints

WEST FRONT ENTRY  
(symmetrical plan)

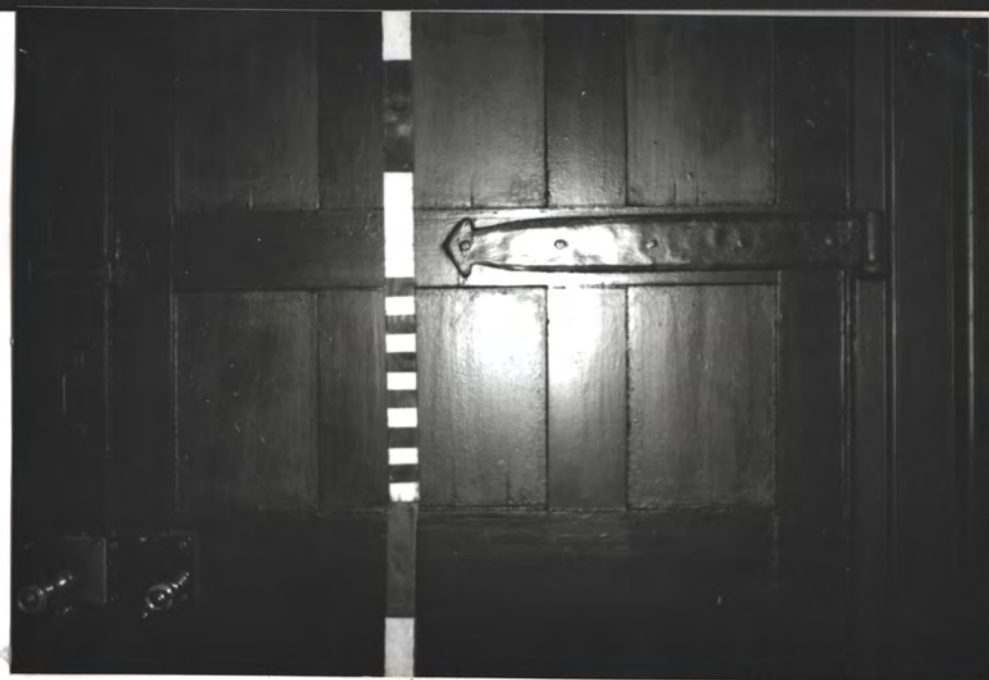
Fed.  
door to  
clos.

W





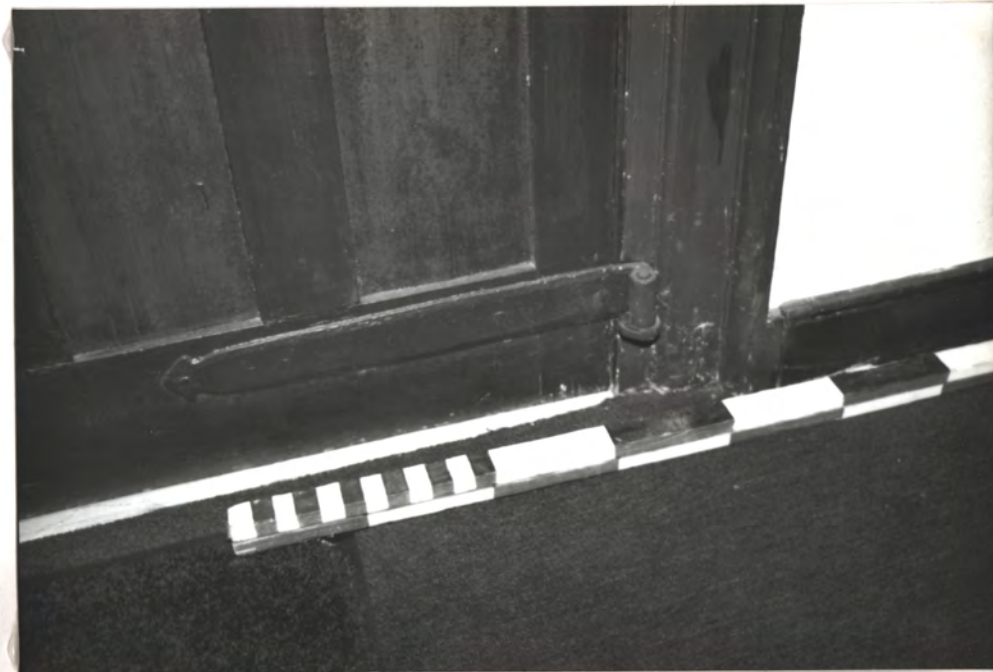
Note: flat door panels on backside  
 = typical Fed. - Is usually "grained"



Mod. looks

→ N  
WEST FRONT DOORS (orig.)

hinges look orig.



carpet

→ N

N. Clos.  
 (N. wall  
 brick is  
 damp  
 up to ±4)

→ N





door to  
N.  
balcony  
↙

balustrade  
looks  
orig.



WEST ENTRY UPPER LEVEL



door to S. ATTIC  
↙

↙ N



↙ N

ATTIC STAIRS (look orig.)





N. BALCONY



Organ = 1849 / W.B.B.S

N →



↑  
Lts. galleries  
1904  
(?)

↑ pulpit

→ entry



LOOK EAST TO  
DOOR TO VIC. FELLOWSHIP HALL



pews &  
pulpit furn.  
= 1888  
(HBS)



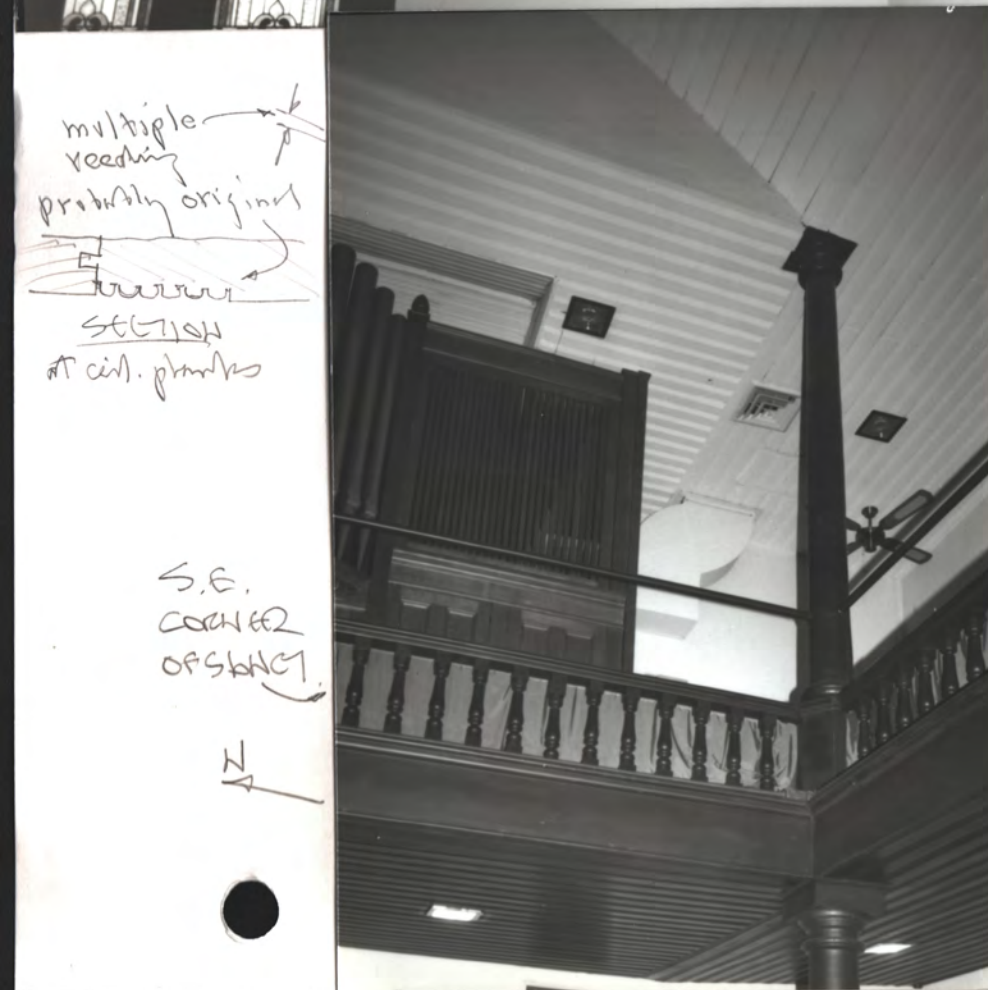
LOOK WEST TO  
MAIN ENTRY





multiple  
reading  
N

N.E.  
CORNER  
OF  
SANCT.



multiple  
reading  
probably original

SECTION  
at a/c. planks

S.E.  
CORNER  
OF SANCT.

N

PENNS  
LOOK  
1904±



S.W.  
CORNER  
OF SANCT.

modern  
cement-plaster  
patching of  
walls due to  
rising damp  
2' to 4' h.

S.W. WALL  
SANCT. at front  
of pews

N



LOOK W. TO PULPIT  
↑ MAIN ENTRY

DETAIL



Detail of photo at left

plastic "leather"  
on fed. 6-pnl.  
doors, this face only.  
Attempt at sound-reduction  
(doesn't help)

Reading  
PLAN SECTION





Fellowship  
Hall  
(built  
1924  
per HABS)  
Ceil =  
c. 1972

↓  
N  
↓  
N  
↓  
door is  
to Street

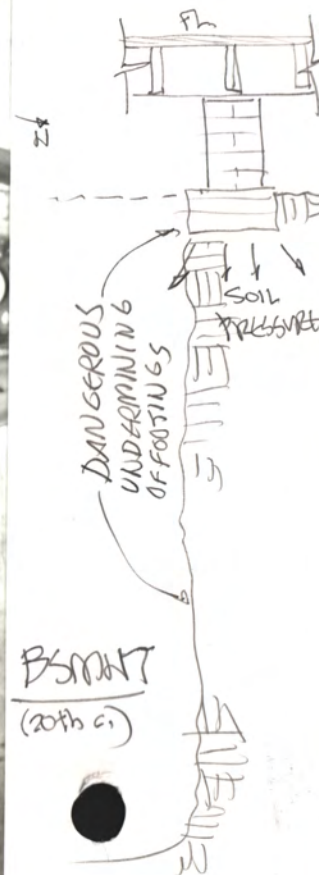


There is a  
beautiful wood  
beamwork above  
this ceiling.  
The original  
photo cell, is  
± 3'-4' above  
the structural  
tbl.

Striving to  
c. 1972  
St. wing

P.S. - According to  
removed per HJ  
Recommendation

W





# JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

February 17, 1995

1827 First Presbyterian Church  
Fourth and Broad Streets  
Tuscumbia, Alabama 35674

Attn: Honorable Tommy Crosslin  
Judge of Probate, Colbert County

Re: 1827 First Presbyterian Church  
Tuscumbia, Alabama  
Project No. 95025

Dear Judge Crosslin:

Attached are excerpts from three Victorian lighting catalogues, with some possible fixtures marked. You may want to order these catalogs for a final selection inasmuch as you can put any globe on any fixture and there is a wide selection of globes. I would avoid the frilly globes, and select simple geometric shapes as in the examples I marked. The chandelier, if you use just one, should be large, to fit the large, high-ceilinged room. The one in the "Rejuvenation" catalogue that is 41 inches in diameter and 60" long is a minimum size (No. CCA5G8G with No. 305CE globe). Larger would be better.

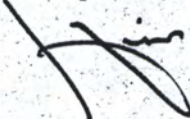
The other two catalogues do not give dimensions, so you will need to get these in order to consider those fixtures.

In addition to the Victorian-style chandelier, twenty additional inconspicuous recessed fixtures will be needed. Attached is a possibility. This is a compact-tube fluorescent that fits in a vertical cylinder above the ceiling. Be sure to get a color-corrected type lamp that is warm-colored like an incandescent lamp. This calculates to give about 30 foot-candles of light, which should be enough for a Fellowship Hall.

Upholstery fabric	\$24.38/yard (list price)
Balcony-rail fabric	\$15.81/yard (list price)

These prices are what we can obtain the fabrics for. Retail prices are considerably higher. Let us know if you want us to order the basics for you, and amounts needed. We include in these figures a 25% markup whereas a retail markup is usually 50% to 100%.

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA  
HPJ/tm

copy: HJ  
file

attachments



# JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

February 8, 1995

1827 First Presbyterian Church  
Fourth and Broad Streets  
Tuscumbia, Alabama 35674

Attn: Honorable Tommy Crosslin  
Judge of Probate, Colbert County

Re: Church Renovations  
Project No. 95025

Dear Judge Crosslin:

In reference to our meeting at the Church on February 1, I attach information on the following items we discussed:

1. Interior colors and finishes
  - a. Carpet
  - b. Balcony rail drapery
  - c. Pew cushion upholstery
  - d. Wall paint
  - e. Trim paint
2. Improved weather-stripping at front entry doors  
Carpet inserts at front entry doors
3. Restoration of the Victorian Fellowship Hall  
Repair of the plaster ceiling at the Fellowship Hall
4. Doors from Vestibule to Sanctuary.

1. INTERIOR COLORS AND FINISHES:

Presently the 1827 interior is mostly intact, with the following exceptions:

- a. The wood floor is fully carpeted with a pale gray-green modern carpet.
- b. The plaster walls are painted a pale but bright green.
- c. The pews appear to be of the circa 1890-1910 period, with still later pews in the balcony.
- d. The wood columns and balustrades and balcony soffits and other wood trim is painted dark brown, although an off-white paint is underneath this color. The off-white is most likely the original color, with the brown likely being added in the Victorian era when this color was popular.



- e. The modern modesty-draperies at the balcony balustrades and the modern pew-cushions are a dark forest-green.
- f. The stained glass windows are of the Victorian era.
- g. The chandeliers and organ are modern additions.

#### SUGGESTIONS:

Inasmuch as the 1827 Federal Period interior has many Victorian elements it is not practicable to restore it to the 1827 period. It would be historically best to do any renovations in harmony with these Victorian elements. Therefore it is suggested that, since a fully-carpeted floor is desired by the committee, the carpet would best be a deep, rich burgundy color in a cut pile such as "J & J 036 Cranberry" (sample attached). A sample of about 2 feet square should be obtained for color verification.

The sample "032 Creole" is a possibility, but in my opinion this will likely appear to be too red and bright. Try a sample. The burgundy color will go nicely with the stained pews and brown trim, and with the stained glass which contains deep reds and yellows. The hymnals are also a burgundy color.

The plaster should be repainted to better go with the interior. A slightly warm pale color would do well. Three possibilities are Sherwin Williams SW1130, SW1137 and SW1151, in a flat, or eggshell sheen (samples attached). Obtain just 1 quart for a sample.

The trim paint should remain the present dark rich brown, since this is a typical Victorian color.

Some fabric possibilities for the pew cushions and balcony-rail draperies are enclosed.

Drapery: Pindler & Pindler, Inc. 3326 Barossa, Color "Ruby".  
 Pew cushions: Maharam 401906 Contexture No. 2, Persimmon

It is best to get sizable samples before deciding.

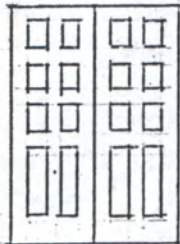
Get a good-size sample of each of the above colors and materials. Paint (next to a south window) a section of wall about 6 feet square. Put all the different fabric and rug samples next to the painted wall sample so they can be seen in context. Try to "screen out" the effect of the green walls and carpet, which will affect the appearance of the samples. Perhaps cover the green carpet in the sample area with newspaper to block its effect. Don't make a snap decision. You may want to look at the in-context sample several times over several days, as any change would take getting used to, and tends to look "not right" at first simply because it is different.



I think the effect will be much richer and in harmony with the Sanctuary than are the present colors. I believe the interior will be as light or lighter than at present, since the new wall paint is somewhat lighter than the green color. While the proposed carpet is darker, the dark pews almost completely cover it, and the main factor in interior brightness is the wall color and ceiling color (which would remain off-white). If the ceilings beneath the balconies were again painted off-white, the room will be lightened. However, the off-white color will show up irregularities in the ceiling planks, as it presently does at the main ceiling. I would leave the balcony soffits dark, as at present.

Attached is a detail sheet of improved weather-stripping at the front entry doors. Properly installed by a skilled and careful finish carpenter, it is likely that this will reduce wind-blown rain entry to an acceptable minimum. Some water will enter when the doors are opened during rains and when water is tracked-in. For this we suggest a method we have used on other churches: Make an insert in the vestibule carpet of the width of the doors and about 5 feet east-to-west. Seam the edges of the carpet, and also seam the edges of two carpet pieces that fit the insert opening. The inserts can be held down by Velcro strips on the bottom edges. In this way, a soiled or damp insert can be removed for cleaning and the alternate insert immediately put in its place.

The two pairs of doors leading from the Vestibule to the Sanctuary are modern. They appear to be standard flush-panel hollow core doors, too small for the 1827 frames, and covered with plastic in imitation of padded leather. They may have been installed in the hope of reducing sound transmission from the Vestibule to the Sanctuary but the light construction and the 30 linear feet of cracks at each door pair would negate any such acoustical effect. It would be desirable to have a skilled and knowledgeable millwork company replicate the original paneled doors (in the original size) that would have been here. The best historical millwork company I have worked with is Jaynes Millwork of Florence. The panel divisions would probably be a variation on the front doors, except to fit the smaller openings.



The thickness and moulds of the doors would likely match the north closet door. When the modern casings are removed, there may be paneled jambs that will confirm or revise these details, for it was typical in the 1820's that jamb-panels would match the door panels, as they do at the historic front doors.



The beauty of the Fellowship Hall will be greatly enhanced by removing the cheap dropped-ceiling of 2'x4' "supermarket" acoustical tiles and glaring fluorescent lights that is dropped about 3 or 4 feet below the original plaster ceiling of the Fellowship Hall. This unattractive ceiling conceals the beautiful turned-wood balustrade that is on three sides of the upper part of the Fellowship Hall, and chops the height of the room to an uncomfortable shortness. Perhaps this ceiling was installed with the thought of reducing utility cost, but mechanical engineers (and our experience) say that such dropped uninsulated ceilings do virtually nothing to reduce utilities.

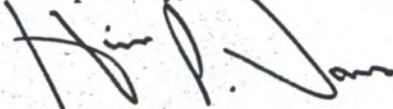
The original Victorian-era plaster-on-wood-lath ceiling remains above the acoustical tile. A section of about 5 feet square is off, at the southwest corner. Some more may possibly be not well-keyed to the lath, and a few tight cracks are apparent. However, these conditions are typically easily repaired without removing the original plaster. We have re-secured loose plaster and repaired plaster in many cases, usually more cheaply than the "sheetrock" solution. Plaster that is not well-keyed (but not "friable") can be easily re-secured with "plaster-washers", the cracks repaired, skim-coated and painted. One such case is Belle Mont, where the ceilings were in a much more fragmented condition than in this room. Attached is information on such repairs. There are several plasterers in north Alabama. The names of two follow. B. H. Craig can give you the name of the one who did Belle Mont.

Plasterers:     Eddie Turner, Decatur, 355-4871 (home)  
                   Bob Thompson, Huntsville, 536-6319 (A drywall contractor who also has done restoration plastering for us.)

The lighting could be a combination of recessed "can" lights, which are almost invisible, and perhaps a few Victorian style chandeliers. I have sources for these if you decide on this approach. Some conduits exposed above the modern ceiling need to be concealed. The two riser ducts would need to be neatly enclosed with gypsum board or plaster.

Please let me know if we need to discuss any of the above items. I hope this is helpful in the continued care your congregation has given to this rare and important historic building, which is documented in the 1930's Historic American Buildings Survey with both measured drawings and photographs, a measure of its importance even sixty years ago.

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA  
HPJ/tm

copy: Ms. Jackie Hutts  
       Ms. Judy Copeland  
       HJ  
       file



**First Presbyterian Church**

(AL-314), SE corner Broad and

Fourth sts. Brick (façade Flemish bond), 46'2" (3-bay front) X 57'9", 1 story, gable roof, 2-stage belfry with octagonal domed cupola topped by iron weathervane, pedimented façade with modillioned cornice and oval-shaped panel in tympanum, tall pointed central door, pointed windows (originally filled with double-hung sash covered by louvered blinds); open plan, U-shaped gallery with 2 tiers of Tuscan style colonnettes supporting coved ceiling, pulpit area and flanking doors enframed by large triple-lancet architrave. Built 1827-28; pipe organ installed in gallery in 1849; extensive interior renovations in 1888 (including removal of original pulpit and pews); art glass windows installed 1904; rear annex replaced original small Session room wing at rear 1923-24; exterior cleaned and repainted 1972. Unusual example in Alabama of "Georgian Gothick" combining Federal period neoclassical form and detail with pointed windows. 9 sheets (1935, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 4 ext. photos (1934-35), 4 int. photos (1934-35); 2 data pages (1936).

Goodloe, Edward, House. See Coons-Steele-Armistead House (AL-356), 406 N. Main St.

Grissom House. See Stonecroft (AL-319), 608 E. Fifth St.

House (Colored Barber's House) (AL-351), 306 W. Fifth St. Frame with clapboarding, rectangular (2-bay front), 1 story, gable roof, 1 exterior end chimney, shed porch, probably 1 room. Built ca. 1830; demolished. Reputedly home of popular black barber, Willis, who

had large white clientele. 1 ext. photo (1935).

**House (John Johnson House)**

(AL-357), W side of Broad St. in middle of block, approx. 70' S of Third St. intersection and immediately NE of St. John's Episcopal Church. Brick, approx. 40' (5 bays first floor, 4 bays above) X 20' with ell approx. 30' X 20', 2 stories (ell 1 1/2 stories), gable roof, 2 exterior end chimneys (main block); 2-room plan. Built ca. 1830; later owned by Cloud, Garmon, and Johnson families; demolished ca. 1940. 2 ext. photos (1934), 1 int. photo (1934).

**Houston-Abernathy-Minor**

House (Minor House) (AL-355), 204 N. Main St. Brick (façade Flemish bond) with partial frame construction at rear, rectangular (3-bay front), 1 1/2 stories over raised basement, gable roof broken at rear to cover extension, 2 exterior end chimneys, high brick stoop with ashlar treads and platform; side-hall plan, basement dining room with herringbone pattern brick floor, 1-room wing on side with porch across front and end elevation, frame shed addition. Built ca. 1825; side wing added ca. 1870; damaged by fire 1974. Notable example of small Federal style cottage. Earliest known owner Nathan Houston; home 1855 to 1895 of Dr. Robert T. Abernathy, physician and editor of *Tuscumbia Constitution*. First house in Tuscumbia with bathroom and electricity. 2 ext. photos (1934), 3 int. photos (1934); 1 data page (1936).

Dependency, forming detached ell at N rear. Brick and frame, rectangular (5 irregular bays), 1 sto-

ry, gable roof with brick-paved shed porch along S side, 4 end-to-end rooms housing kitchen, laundry, servant room, and smokehouse. 1 ext. photo (1935), 1 int. photo (1935).

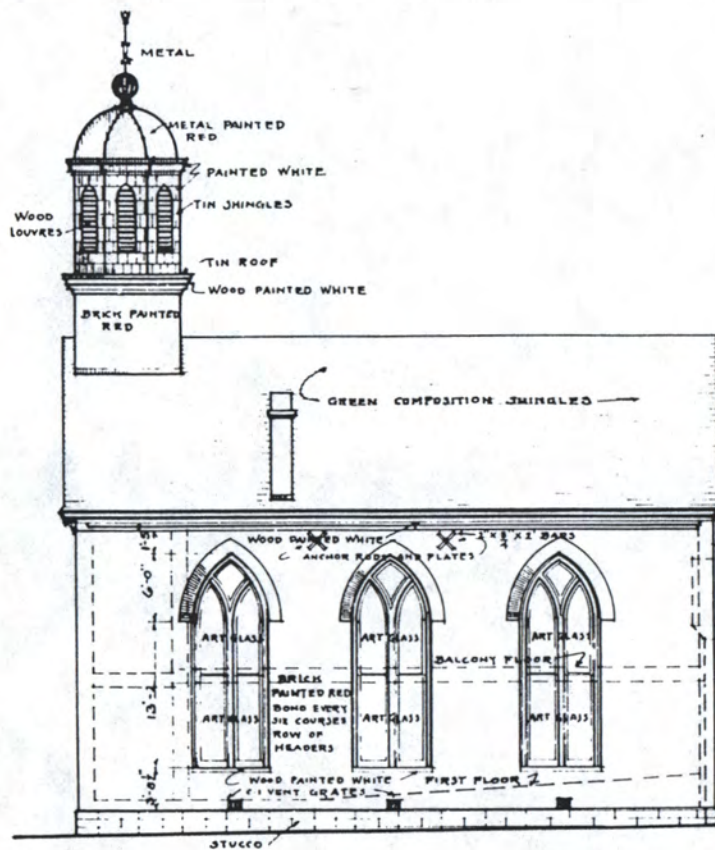
**Ivy Green (Helen Keller House)**

(AL-317), 300 W. North Commons (NW corner Keller Lane). Historic house museum. Frame with beaded clapboarding, rectangular (5-bay front), 1 1/2 stories, gable roof, 2 pairs of exterior end chimneys with frame pent between E pair of chimneys, wooden entrance porch; center-hall plan. Early boxwood garden. Built ca. 1820 for David and Mary Fairfax (Moore) Keller from Virginia, grandparents of Helen Keller; later side additions and 3-bay shed porch at front. Acquired and restored by City of Tuscumbia for house museum in 1954 (lean-to on W side removed, porch replaced by smaller covered stoop simulating original); interior heavily damaged by fire on 8 April 1972, including destruction of original stairway; restored with modifications 1972-73. Helen Keller lived here as a child and remembered Ivy Green as her "Rose and Honeysuckle Home"; setting for play and movie *The Miracle Worker*. 2 ext. photos (1934), 1 int. photo (1934); 3 data pages (1937).

Plantation Office. Frame with clapboarding, rectangular (2 bay), gable roof with 1 exterior end chimney; 1-room plan. Built ca. 1870, probably as estate office. "Bridal suite" occupied by Capt. Arthur H. Keller and his second wife, née Kate Adams, and was birthplace of their daughter Helen Keller on 27 June 1880. 1 ext. photo (1934).

Kitchen. Board and batten, rec-

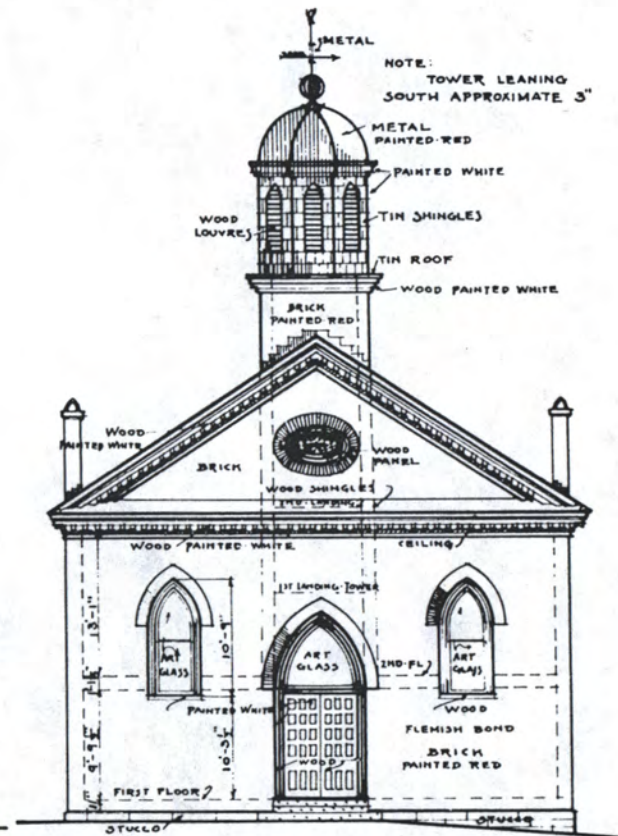




SOUTH ELEVATION

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNEX  
ALL PORTIONS EXCEPT CENTRAL UNIT  
ADDED LATER AND NOT IN CHARACTER  
WITH ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

NOTE: ALL ART GLASS  
INSTALLED SINCE ERECTION  
OF ORIGINAL BUILDING  
ORIGINAL GLASS PLAIN  
SMALL PANES



WEST ELEVATION

1828 1st Presby Church - Tusculum, AL  
1930's Webb design

LEGEND  
METAL  
CUT STONE  
HARRY J. FRAHN-DEL.

24 20 16 12 8 4 0  
SCALE IN FEET  
METRIC SCALE





# JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

March 7, 1994

Mr. Warren T. Johnson  
P. O. Box 1145  
Tuscumbia, Alabama 35674

Re: 1824 First Presbyterian Church  
Project No. 94022

Dear Mr. Johnson:

On February 18, 1994 I visited the 1824 First Presbyterian Church Sanctuary and adjoining Social Hall and made the following observations:

1. Rising Damp

The Sanctuary has the solid-brick exterior bearing wall construction typical of brick buildings of this period. The footings are typically either of the same brick, or perhaps limestone. The bricks are much more porous than modern bricks, particularly on the internal infill bricks where underbaked soft bricks were typically used. There are no gutters, so roof-water spills onto the ground next to the north and south foundations in addition to rainwater, thus soaking the soil by the exterior side of the foundations. In past years, this has caused a rotation of the footings next to the soft, water-soaked soil, causing a noticeable outward bulge about 4 feet above grade in the north and south walls. In an effort to stop or slow this footing rotation, a narrow concrete slab has in past years been poured along the base of these walls to shed the roof-water away from the wall to help keep the soil under the footings dry. This has probably helped, for I've seen several other early 19th century brick buildings with similar symptoms in states of near or partial collapse (1820's McMahon House at Courtland, for example).

However, the past persistent problems with "rising damp" and possibly a small element of "lateral damp" remain, as evidenced by recurring moisture damage to the interior plaster up to 2 to 4 feet above the Sanctuary and Vestibule floors at the exterior walls. "Rising damp" is simply capillary action in the porous 1824 solid brick walls that sucks moisture from the wet ground up to several feet above the soil line. "Lateral damp" is similar, caused by water splashing onto the outer face of the brick from the concrete slab and from windblown rain. The problem is primarily rising damp, as evidenced by the fact that plaster damage is also present at the gabled west front where no roof-water spillage occurs.

The oldest method of blocking rising damp is to insert (a piece at a time) a layer of sheet-lead or slate completely through the solid brick wall (the walls are probably 17 inches to 21 inches thick at the soil line). This method would be extremely costly and would necessitate the phased removal and replacement of a  $\pm$  2 foot high bank of brick on three walls of the Sanctuary. It is unlikely that this could be done without visually harming the brick wall bases. An alternative is to inject a material into the walls just at the soil line which would block or greatly reduce the capillary action. While this method would be much less costly (still not inexpensive) and less disruptive of the 1824 brickwork, its durability in decades is unknown. This method has been in successful use for several decades and was used several years ago at the 1819 Weeden House in Huntsville with

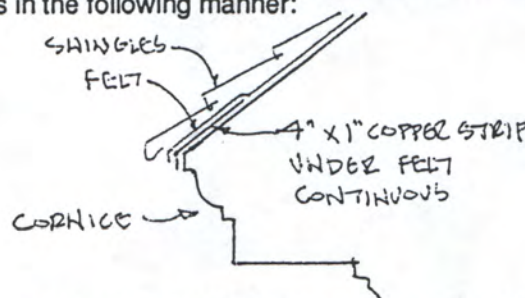


good results. It is necessary to drill small holes in the brick at the soil line at every 8 inches in order to pump in the fluid material, which drilling must be carefully done and repaired to minimize disfigurement of the brick wall. The material and technique used at the 1819 Weeden House is "Pro-So-Co Conservaire Damp-Course Fluid". Some technical information is attached. Also attached is information on lead-shield moisture-barriers.

Waterproofing of the faces of the exterior walls is not recommended because it can cause more harm than good when rising damp is present. See the attached excerpt from "Preservation Brief 1".

2. Roof Conditions

It was noted that both the N.W. and S.W. and perhaps the S.E. and N.E. corners of the composition shingle roof of the Sanctuary have worn away to the point that water is running into the 1824 wooden roof cornice. This is rapidly rotting the historic wooden cornice and needs to be repaired immediately. Composition shingle roofs always erode at their eaves first, causing such serious damage before anyone is aware of it. Therefore, shingle roofs should always have a strip of copper flashing installed along all the drip and gable eaves in the following manner:



The flashing will prevent water from entering the cornice when the shingle edges erode, or when the shingle edges are cut too close to the cornice edge upon installation, as frequently happens.

3. Handicapped Access

From the west front sidewalk to the Sanctuary door sill there is a  $\pm 32$  inch rise. Since handicapped ramps must slope no steeper than 1 inch in 12 inches, a ramp (and 5 foot top-landing) of 37 feet long would be required. This huge ramp (with required rails) would completely disfigure the front of this historic church. A better solution, providing greater access, is as follows: Install a 1:12, 16-foot long ramp at the north side entry, where the rise is only 16 inches and a top landing already exists. This provides access to the main floor Social Hall, and access to the Sanctuary can then be provided to the Sanctuary floor (which is 3 risers or about 2 feet above the Social Hall floor) by installing a chair-lift by the north side of the Sanctuary east door, and revising the steps at the east door so that the top step (platform) is level with the Sanctuary floor. By this method, the handicapped have access also to the Social Hall as well as the Sanctuary, and the 1824 entrance is not disfigured.

4. Landscaping

The three exterior walls of the 1824 Sanctuary are completely lined with closely-spaced tall shrubs, some as tall as 20 feet. Historically, "foundation plantings" such as these were not used in the 19th century, and only came into fashion in the 20th century. Landscape historians call such heavy foundation plantings "bungalow-bushes" for that is



where they were first used. If you look at 1800-1860 drawings and photographs of houses and public buildings, you do not see such plantings because (1) they were not fashionable, (2) they weaken the architectural, formal effect of the buildings, (3) and the bushes harbored bugs and snakes (no insect screens until the late 1800's). It is recommended that these inappropriate and overgrown plantings be removed to strengthen the architectural effect of this beautiful building.

Softening of the landscape can be achieved by the use of shade trees and low-growth ground-cover plants near the building, and shrubs can be placed along walks and in formal 1820's patterns away from the building. A landscape architect who has knowledge of 19th century planting is now in the Quad-Cities area.

The church-yard is devoid of shade-trees. The appearance would be greatly improved if a minimum of 4 to 6 shade trees such as red-maples were planted in the north and south yards. They need not be taller than 10 or 12 feet when transplanted for they will grow. Such "bushes" as dogwoods are not recommended, for they will not get over 12 or 15 feet in height, and what is needed are shade trees, whose bottom limbs are trimmed each winter to form a canopy of leaves high above the ground as they grow and mature.

5. Parking

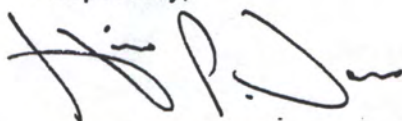
The widening of the street to gain a few more parking spaces right in the historic front entry greatly harms the appearance of the church. Except for the two handicapped spaces, surely these 6 or 8 spaces can be found elsewhere on a Sunday in the many adjacent business parking lots and streets. It would greatly enhance the Church to regain these few spaces for greenery.

6. Basement

Earth has been excavated under the Social Hall to form a small basement for heating equipment. Vertical banks of earth about 6 or 7 feet high, sometimes with footing-piers near their edge, are a result. This is risky, for the vertical earth banks can sluff-off, possibly causing the collapse of a pier. Such sluffing can now be seen in some places in the basement. This should be corrected so that no footings are within 6 or 7 feet of the top of a vertical earth bank. One method would be to add properly placed and supported building-jacks (such as the ones present) at appropriate locations.

The above items are not a comprehensive survey, but are the items observed in the time spent at the building. Please let us know if you have questions. We hope that these preliminary observations will be of help in preserving this important structure, certainly one of the oldest and finest in Alabama.

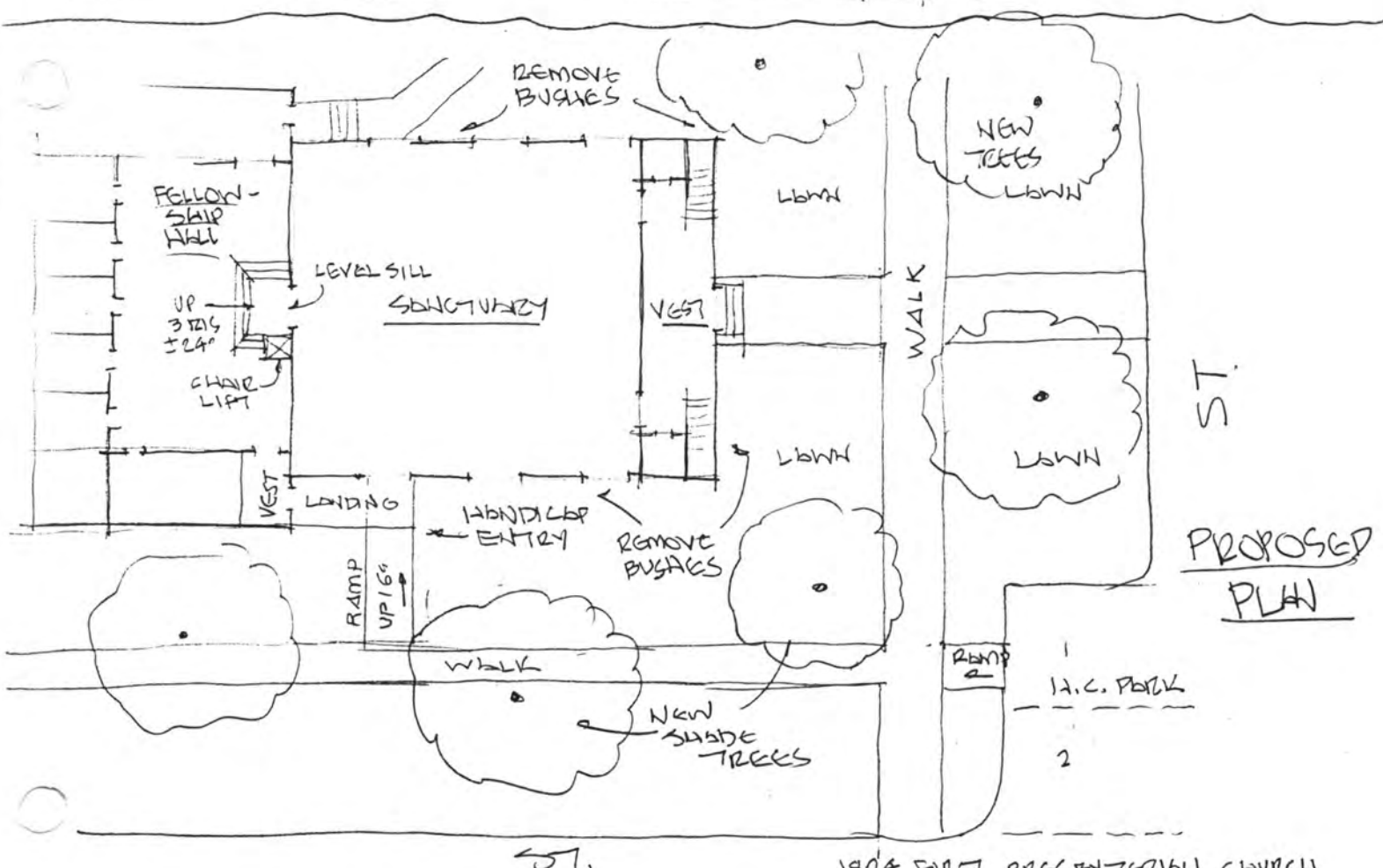
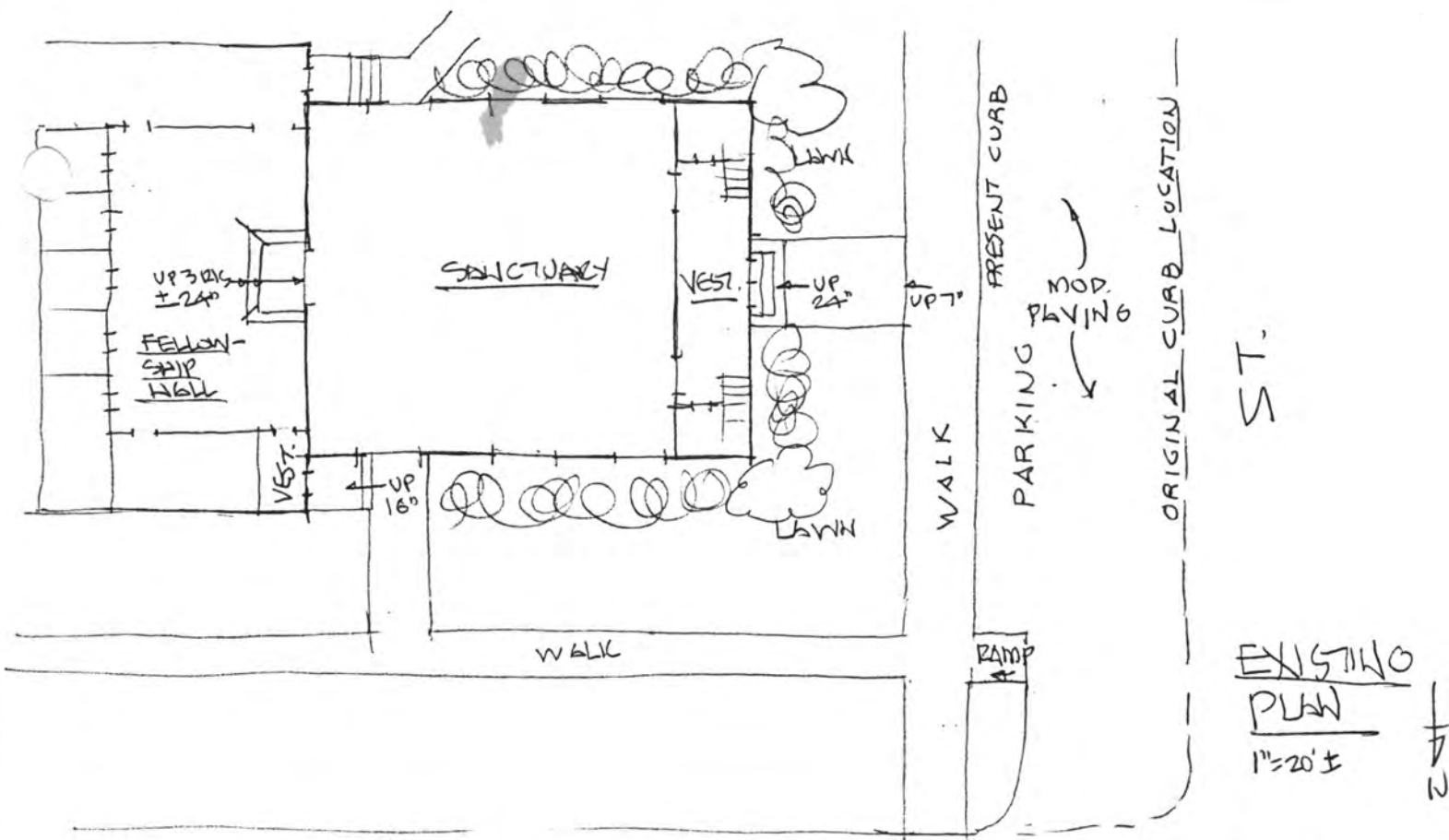
Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA  
HPJ/tm

cc: HJ  
file





JONES AND HERRIN, ARCHITECTS, A. I. A.  
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

1824 FIRST PRESENTATION CHURCH  
TUSCUMBIA, AL.  
SKETCH PLANS - 6 MAR. 1994  
HARVEY P. JONES, FAIA  
1" = 20' APPROX. (SKETCH)









F. LAWRENCE OAKS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF ALABAMA  
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



TELEPHONE NUMBER  
242-3184

January 25, 1994

Warren T. Johnson  
P.O. Box 1145  
Tuscumbia, AL 35674

Re: First Presbyterian Church moisture infiltration problem

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I was pleased to have had the opportunity to observe the moisture problems that are occurring on the interior walls of your church auditorium. Because your church building is of such extreme historical and architectural importance, well informed decisions concerning the maintenance of it are highly important.

Moisture problems are seldom easily decipherable. Your particular problem is no exception. There are a number of possibilities of cause for the problem. Some of these possibilities have been suggested by architect Harvie Jones who has been consulted by your church in recent years:

RIISING DAMP - moisture from wet soil enters the masonry wall at or below grade and rises by capillary action to a level and then travels through the wall face as it vaporizes. Solution possibilities include:

- regrading the earth at the building perimeter to insure that moisture flows away from the building,
- reworking the plantings to insure that maximum evaporation of water is encouraged,
- adding a through-wall damp course that will prevent the rising of the dampness and redirect the water outside,
- chemical treatment of the soil to prevent rising damp,
- as well as other possibilities.

HORIZONTAL INFILTRATION - moisture that enters the face of the building horizontally either resulting from splash from the concrete apron or from water running down the face of the wall and being diverted inward because of the bulges that occur in the wall. Solution possibilities include:

- making the surface of the concrete apron less conducive to splashing of water up onto the masonry wall through the use of mulch on top of the concrete, or removal of the concrete and regrading, or burial of the concrete through regrading,
- chemical treatment of the exterior face of the wall with a vapor permeable sealant,
- as well as other possibilities.

The best solution depends upon which problem is occurring. The actual source of the moisture and appropriate solution should be able to be determined by a

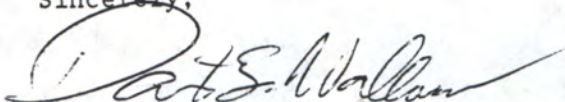


preservation architect or by a masonry preservation consultant. Harvie Jones is a preservation architect who is experienced in such matters and should be able to help you or refer you to a person who could. The National Park Service's Preservation Assistance Division has provided the name of consultant Frances Gale of CGA Preservation Consultants Inc., Kansas City, KS, (816)523-0921 who is very experienced in problems similar to the one being experienced at First Presbyterian. A masonry preservation consultant who is very well respected and who lives in Anniston, Alabama is Camille Bowman, 2201 Ayers Dr., Anniston, AL 36201. In fact, Ms. Bowman is scheduled to be working in your area of the state this summer and could possibly arrange to do some site work on your church to determine the problem and solution.

Providing quality information to the specialist will be essential to receiving the quickest and best results. The church has already obtained soils samples which seemingly indicate high moisture content which may indicate rising damp. However, the test results are in need of interpretation to determine the soil's role in the moisture problem. Obtaining data on what sealant product was applied to the church in the past and what year this occurred will also be necessary to obtain quick and accurate results.

I cannot, with the information provided, give the church a definitive solution to the problem. There simply are too many variables. My recommendation is to gather the best possible information from church records or other sources about what has been done in the past, consult a specialist, determine the cause of the problem, and effect a reasonable solution..

Sincerely,



David L. Wallace  
Planning and Architectural Services

cc: Harvie Jones  
Linda Barber Wright



WELCOME IN THE NAME OF  
JESUS CHRIST! We are delighted that  
you are worshipping with us and invite  
you to do so regularly.

\*\*\*

First Presbyterian Church was organized  
in 1824. The sanctuary was built in 1827  
and has been used continuously since  
then. It is listed on the National Register  
of Historic Places.

As a local congregation of the Presbyterian  
Church in America, we believe the Bible is  
God's inspired, inerrant, and authoritative  
word. We consider the *Westminster  
Confession of Faith and Catechisms* the  
best statement of the Bible's teaching.

We invite all who trust in Jesus Christ to  
become members of First Presbyterian  
Church. You may join the church by  
profession or reaffirmation of saving faith  
in Jesus Christ or by transfer of member-  
ship from any evangelical church. If you  
desire to join the church, need spiritual  
counsel or pastoral services, or just want  
to know more about us, please speak to  
our pastor or one of our elders.

\*\*\*

#### VISITORS:

PLEASE fill out a visitor's card and place  
it in the offering plate when it is passed.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

Church Telephone 383-2412 Youth Telephone 381-6216 Manse Telephone 381-0406  
Covenant Christian School Telephone 383-4436

### PASTOR

The Reverend R. W. Markert, 401 East Fifth Street

### YOUTH DIRECTOR

Craig Barnard  
104 N. Broad Street

### EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY

Covenant Christian School  
Kenneth C. Ingraham, Administrator  
Harold V. Hughston, Jr., Board Chairman

### FOREIGN MISSIONS

Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Curles, Eastern Europe  
Rev. and Mrs. Dan Faber, Mexico  
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Gahagen, Peru  
Rev. and Mrs. Gerrado Gutierrez, International  
Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hartzler, International  
Mr. and Mrs. Danny Lynch, Uganda  
Rev. and Mrs. Mark MacKenzie, Peru

Rev. and Mrs. Verne Marshall, Chile  
Rev. and Mrs. Tom May, France  
Rev. and Mrs. Gary Nantt, South Korea  
Rev. and Mrs. George Omerly, Peru  
Rev. and Mrs. Steve Rarig, Australia  
Mr. and Mrs. John Weed, Ivory Coast  
Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Young, Australia

### THE MINISTRY IN MUSIC

Mrs. Frank Stone, Director of Music Ministry

Brian B. Beck, Organist

### THE SESSION

John B. Hampton  
Nelson F. Hudson  
Ronald N. Hudson, Clerk

Horace O. Kimbrough  
G. Alfred McCroskey

M. B. Myers  
W. Russell Trapp

EMERITUS — William T. Johnson, J. F. Berry Baugh, Jr.

### THE DIACONATE

Steven W. Alred  
Joseph W. Finch, Jr.  
Lee R. Hudson, Treasurer  
Harold V. Hughston, Jr.  
James D. Hughston

Warren T. Johnson  
Amos L. Malone  
Robert A. Marino  
William C. Morton  
James A. Patton, Chairman

D. Gordon Ruggles, Secretary  
Dr. Wyatt C. Simpson, Jr.  
Frank B. Stone, Jr.  
J. Winston Williams,  
Vice Chairman

### THE TRUSTEES

John B. Hampton

Nelson F. Hudson

Horace O. Kimbrough

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A.M. TO 10:30 A.M.

Robert Marino, Superintendent

Richard G. Finch, Treasurer

### WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

Mrs. Janie Craigge, President

Mrs. Betty Yates, Vice-President  
Mrs. Mary Jean Faulkner, Secretary

Mrs. Carey Buffington, Treasurer  
Mrs. Jo Ann Rich, Historian

### THE CHURCH PROGRAM

Sunday Service:

*Sunday School .....	9:45 A.M.
*Morning Worship .....	11:00 A.M.
Youth Fellowship Groups (June-August) .....	5:45 P.M.
Young People's Choirs (September-May) .....	

Children's (K-2nd Grade) .....	4:45 P.M.
Youth (3rd-6th Grade) .....	5:05 P.M.

*Evening Worship .....	6:00 P.M. (7:00 P.M., daylight savings time)
Communion .....	1st Sunday in January, April, July and October

*Mid-Week Prayer Service (June-August) .....	7:00 P.M., Wednesday
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*Midweek Program (September-May): Supper .....	6:00 P.M.
Prayer .....	6:30 P.M.
School for Christian Living .....	7:00 P.M.

Session Meeting .....	each third Wednesday evening
Diaconate Meeting .....	each first Wednesday evening
Women in the Church .....	monthly meetings announced in bulletin

Covenant Christian School and Extended Care

\*A nursery for infants and pre-school age maintained by the Church



## First Presbyterian Church

Organized 1824

A Presbyterian Church in America Congregation  
Fourth and Broad Streets Tuscumbia, Alabama  
Richard Woodson Markert  
Pastor



MORNING WORSHIP  
11:00 A.M.

The Organ Prelude

*The first notes of the prelude summon each of us to prepare to worship God.*

The Greetings and Announcements

The Choral Call to Worship

\*The Hymn: "My God, How Wonderful Thou Art" ..... No. 4

\*The Invocation

The Presentation of Tithes and Offerings

The Offertory Anthem

\*The Doxology

\*The Prayer of Dedication

The Interlude

*Children 4 years old through first grade dismissed for Children's Church*

The Scripture: Genesis 22:1-14 (O.T., p. 19)

The Sermon: **The Lord Has Provided** ..... Mr. Markert

\*The Hymn: "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" ..... No. 58  
(Stanzas 1 and 2)

The Lord's Supper

The Words of Institution

The Prayer of Dedication

The Distribution of the Bread and Cup (*Please hold the elements to partake together*)

The Prayer of Thanksgiving

\*The Hymn: "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" ..... No. 58  
(Stanzas 3 and 4)

\*The Benediction

\*The Postlude

*Please leave the sanctuary in silence.*

EVENING WORSHIP  
7:00 P.M.

The Prelude

\*The Hymn: "His Name is Wonderful" ..... No. 65

\*The Invocation

Hymn Sing

The Announcements

The Offering

The Scripture: Ecclesiastes 5:8,9 (O.T., p. 615)

The Sermon: **Oppression, Injustice and Us** ..... Mr. Markert

\*The Benediction

\*Please Stand

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

**PASTOR'S CLASS** for new members, anyone interested in becoming members, old members wishing to review, or those just curious about Presbyterianism and First Presbyterian Church, meets each Sunday morning at 10 a.m. in the conference room (upstairs in Christian Education Building).

**SUNDAY EVENING WORSHIP** time changes today to 7:00 p.m. The young people's choirs and youth fellowship will be moved up one hour.

**THANK-YOU NOTE:** I would like to thank the congregation for the many prayers said in my behalf during my illness.

Evidence of answered prayer, I am better everyday and look forward to returning to worship with you soon.

Humbly,  
Elna Cox

**FOR YOUR INFORMATION:** Rev. and Mrs. George Mitchell's new address is as follows: 4100 Heritage Oak Circle  
Birmingham, AL 35242  
(205) 991-7238

**THE CCS BOARD** will meet tomorrow night at 7:00 p.m. in the conference room.

**THE WIC BIRTHDAY** luncheon benevolence will go for John and Ruthie Weed's support money.

**MISS MARY CAITLIN FINCH**, covenant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gib Finch, was baptized on Sunday, February 24th, during the morning worship service.

**MASTER TAYLOR DRAKE ANDERSON**, covenant son of Mr. and Mrs. Troy Anderson, was baptized on Sunday, March 31st, during the morning worship service.

**JUNIOR HIGH THROUGH ADULT SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES** will meet next Sunday, April 14th, at 10 a.m. in Fellowship Hall for a special presentation on Islam by John Weed, our missionary to the Islamic people, most recently in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Africa.

**THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE** will meet next Sunday, April 14th, at 5:30 p.m. in the green carpet room.

**PRAYER CHAIN MINISTRY:** If you have a prayer request phone **Suzanne Tune at 767-4114** or **Mary Beth Marino at 381-7079** between 9-11 a.m. or 6-8 p.m. In an emergency call any time.



If you haven't driven out to see the new school building in the last few weeks, you'll be amazed at recent progress on it. The handsome green roof is visible from Sixth Street, but a closer look will reveal steel wall supports and window and door frames. Sod has been laid at the foundation to protect the brick from mud stains. You are encouraged to cruise by to view the progress, and as you do, to thank the Lord for what he is doing there.

"WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED?"

Acts 16:30

A. GOD

1. Is holy, pure, perfect, and just (Isaiah 6:1-5; Matthew 5:48; Daniel 4:37)
2. Created us to have fellowship with Him (Genesis 1:27)
3. Is merciful, gracious, patient, and loving (Psalm 103:8-11)

B. SIN

1. Is common to all (Romans 3:23)
2. Separates from God (Isaiah 59:2)
3. Ends in death (Genesis 2:17; Romans 6:23; James 1:15)

C. JESUS CHRIST

1. Is eternal God who became man (John 1:1,2,14; Philippians 2:6-8)
2. Simultaneously demonstrated God's justice and love by dying in the place of sinners (Romans 3:25, 26: 5:8; Isaiah 53:5)

D. SALVATION

1. Is God's gift, neither earned nor deserved (Romans 6:23; Ephesians 2:8,9)
2. Is freely offered to all in Jesus Christ (John 3:16)

E. YOU

1. Must realize you are lost, hopeless, and helpless apart from Christ (Ephesians 2:11,12)
2. Must confess your sin and turn from it to Christ (I John 1:8-10; Mark 1:15)

"BELIEVE IN THE LORD JESUS AND YOU WILL BE SAVED, AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD."  
Acts 16:31