

SMITH-STOCKAGE HOUSE—Four miles south of Cussetta; c. 1830; two-story log house said to have been built by a wealthy Creek Indian served as a stockade for prisoners who worked on nearby plantations during Reconstruction.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

STANDING ROCK BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY, LTD.—Standing Rock; 1895; this residence which served as offices for the Standing Rock Butter and Cheese Factory, a local farmers' cooperative, is being restored by the owners.

Technology, Commerce

STANDING ROCK METHODIST CHURCH—Standing Rock; c. 1887; original church was built in 1833 and present building is the third one on the same site.

Society, Religion

STEVENS HOUSE—Ridgegrove; early 1800's; one-story log dogtrot cabin has two handstacked chimneys.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

STROUD DEPOT—Stroud; c. 1886; abandoned Victorian depot is frame structure with a hipped roof.

Technology, Transportation

TAYLOR HOUSE—Emory Chapel community; 1832; first Circuit Court of Chambers County met in this frame house in 1832 and chose LaFayette as the county seat.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

TEMPLE BETHEL—North 18th Street, Lanett; 1909; one-story frame building was built by a Jewish congregation which was organized in 1859.

Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival; Society, Religion

TRAMMELL HOUSE—Langdale; c. 1860; one and a half-story frame structure.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

TRAMMELL-STANLEY-WASHBURN HOUSE—Jefferson Street, LaFayette; c. 1865; two-story frame residence is Steamboat Gothic style.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

VARNER (ALEXANDER) HOUSE—Cusseta-Opelika Road; c. 1837; two-story frame house with balcony and circular portico was saved during Civil War when owner and Union officer found they were old Harvard classmates.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

VERNON PLANTATION—Cusseta Road, Cusseta; c. 1850; log outbuildings, barn and smoke house are still intact.

Technology, Agriculture

WALTON HOUSE—Three miles from LaFayette; c. 1845; one-story structure is made of logs.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

WARD-DAY HOUSE—Five Points; mid 1800's; one-story frame and log house has many original furnishings.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

WASHBURN HOME—334 Alabama Street, LaFayette; mid 1800s; two-story frame house in Steamboat Gothic

style has intricate woodwork on veranda and upper gallery.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY (RIVERDALE MILL)—1866; four-story brick textile mill was built on the site of a grist mill on the Chattahoochee River and is still in operation.

Technology, Industry

WHEAT (MOSES) HOUSE—Mount Jefferson; 1830-1835; two-story frame pioneer house has two rooms upstairs, two down, and stenciling on the hall and parlor walls.

Local History

WOODY HOUSE—Five miles west of LaFayette on Alabama 50; mid 1800s; one and a half-story log structure covered with weatherboarding has a courting room.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

YOUNG-TRAMMELL-POER HOUSE—Near Fredonia; 1840-1850; one and a half-story frame house has an unusually high pitched roof.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

CHEROKEE COUNTY

BARRY SPRINGS—Northeast Cherokee County near Georgia line; 1830s; site of large chestnut log stockade built by the Federal government to incarcerate Indians prior to their removal to the Indian Territory.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

BLACKSMITH SHOP—Cedar Bluff; 1832; restored blacksmith shop and log cabin is possibly the oldest pioneer structure in the county still in use.

Technology, Commerce

BRASWELL MILL—Pleasant Gap; late 1860s; two-story frame building housed flour and grist mill prior to 1924 and was the center of flourishing community at one time.

Technology, Commerce

BROOMTOWN VALLEY—On Alabama 35 at Blanche; named after Cherokee Chief Broom, a national council of Cherokee chiefs was held at the site in 1808 and it was later scene of a Civil War battle between the U.S. Army 2nd Division and Confederate troops.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Military Affairs, Battles

CEDAR HILL METHODIST CHURCH—Leesburg; 1830; travelers camped at site for religious services and Mose Hampton, a slave who laid out Centre, prayed that a church would be built at the spot so the campers were moved to build the mother church of Methodism in Cherokee County.

Black History; Society, Religion

CENTRE METHODIST CHURCH—Main Street, Centre; 1888; the congregation, established in 1847, first met in a small shoe shop and later they built the frame church with two-story steeple.

Society, Religion

CENTRE METHODIST CHURCH PARSONAGE—Main Street, Centre; 1909; two-story frame structure is minister's home.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

COBIA'S MILL—Alabama 68 two miles north of Cedar Bluff; mid 1800s; two-story frame structure was base for grist, flour and saw mill.

Technology, Industry

C INDIAN VILLAGE—At Cedar Bluff; 1500s; c. 1500s; artifacts of DeSoto indicate that the Spanish explorer camped at this unexcavated Indian village site.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CORNWALL FURNACE—Eight miles east of Cedar Bluff; 1862; site of well-preserved remains of 50-foot stone furnace that supplied pig iron to the Confederacy and closed after founder Samuel Noble moved operations in 1875 and founded Anniston.

Technology, Industry

DANIEL-TUCKER HOME—Little River; 1830-1836; The one and a half-story house with full-length porch is the oldest home in the county and served as headquarters for Confederate Gen. John B. Hood in 1864.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin; Military Affairs, Leaders

EDGINS GRAVE—Moshat Church Cemetery; 1890; grave of G. Jeff Edgins, who was a member of the battery that fired the shot at Fort Sumter which began the Civil War.

Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

FORREST BATTLE SITE—Alabama 9 at Lawrence; May 3, 1863; site where Confederate force of 500 under the command of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest forced surrender of Union army of 1,500.

Military Affairs, Battles

FORT ARMSTRONG SITE—Two miles south of Cedar Bluff on what is now Williamson Island; 1813; site of military depot built by commander of East Tennessee militia to support operations of Gen. Andrew Jackson in War of 1812 was also early trading post.

Military Affairs, Defense

GAYLESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL SITE—Gaylesville; 1871; Old Stone Academy, the first high school in northeast Alabama, was located at the site.

Education, Institution

HENDRIX-HALE HOME—Round Mountain; 1884; one-story frame structure on brick foundation was home of general store and gin operator.

Technology, Commerce

HOOD PLACE—Pollard's Bend; ante bellum; two-story structure is made of hand-hewn lumber and pegged.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

JOHNSON-PRICE LOG CABIN—Jordan's Crossroads; c. 1850; one-story structure is made of square logs with notched ends.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

JORDAN HOUSE—Centre, 1846; front portion of two-story structure with added porch and balcony is made of logs and house is one of the oldest homes in Centre.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

LITTLE RIVER CANYON—Fourteen miles northwest of Gaylesville; this scenic tourist attraction is the deepest gorge east of the Rocky Mountains and was early original habitation.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric; Conservation; Recreation

LONG SHADOWS HOUSE—Cedar Bluff; c. 1875; four-story frame house with first slate roof in county was built by John Watt, operator of first county steam cotton gin.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

McELRATH MILL (OLD ICE PLANT)—On Terrapin Creek at Centre; 1842; the former corn and flour mill and cotton gin became one of four ice plants in world to use water power.

Technology, Industry

OLD METHODIST CAMPGROUND—Between Cedar Bluff and Gaylesville; 1870s-1890s; once important northeast Alabama gathering place for social, religious and Confederate reunions.

Recreation

PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY—Thirteen miles northeast of Leesburg; 1841; still in use, the cemetery began with the graves of two slaves.

Black History

PRATT PARK—Old U.S. 411 at Centre; park contains grave of John J. Pratt, newspaper editor and inventor of the first typewriter, called the pterotype.

Technology, Invention

ROCK CITY—Along brow of Lookout Mountain; Mammoth Boulder Lookout Park, locally called Rock City, has columns of eroded limestone and sandstone.

Recreation

ROCK RUN MINE AND FURNACE—Rock Run; 1874; early iron ore mining and smelting community flourished until 1920s and today area is a ghost town as are sites of Langdon, Stonewall and Bauxite mines.

Technology, Industry

ROUND MOUNTAIN BAPTIST CHURCH—Round Mountain; 1895; two-story frame church also served as Masonic lodge.

Society, Fraternal Organizations and Religion

ROUND MOUNTAIN FURNACE SITE—Off U.S. 411 at Leesburg; 1849; there are no remains of this early furnace that supplied Confederate ordnance and operated with interruptions until 1906.

Technology, Industry

SNOW HILL PLANTATION—Near Cedar Bluff; 1849; Many early agricultural tests were conducted at plantation which has two-story frame house.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Technology, Agriculture

SPLIT ROCK—Little River Canyon; large crevasse in wall of canyon was used by Indians and early settlers as shelter and later as picnic site.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric and Historic; Recreation

TECUMSEH FURNACE SITE—Spring Gardens area; 1873; there are no remains of furnace operated by Willard Warner, a major general on Sherman's staff during the Civil War and later U.S. Senator from Alabama, 1873-1890.

Political Affairs, Leaders; Technology, Industry

TURKEY TOWN SITE—Junior High School at Centre; Indian council site from 1717 was named for noted Chief Turkey and was scene of 1816 treaty of Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws with Andrew Jackson and Davy Crockett in attendance.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Military Affairs, Leaders

UNION MARCH SITE—Gaylesville; October 30, 1864; some 19,000 Union troops were ordered by Gen W. T. Sherman to begin their "march to the sea through Georgia" from this point.
Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

WEBB CHESTNUT HOUSE—Gaylesville; 1849; one of the showplaces of the county, this two-story hand-hewn log and frame house with three cantilevered balconies was an early doctor's office and clinic.
Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Science, Medicine

YELLOW CREEK MILL—Near Sand Rock; 1880; this water-powered grist mill operated until 1970.
Technology, Commerce

CHILTON COUNTY

ABNEY HOMESTEAD—Five miles north of Maplesville off Alabama 139; 1820s; two-story frame house with shed-like porch roof was moved to present site, the center of a plantation, following the Civil War.
Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

BATTLE OF EBENEZER CHURCH—Stanton; April 1, 1865; one of the most fierce cavalry engagements of the Civil War occurred here when Confederate forces under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest attempted to block Gen. James H. Wilson's raid across Alabama to capture the Confederate Arsenal at Selma.
Military Affairs, Battles

CATES HOME—Stanton; c. 1890; two-story L-shaped frame house was built in Eastlake style as a sawmill company house.
Art-Architecture, Victorian

CHESTNUT CREEK RESORT SITE—Near Mountain Creek; late 1800s; there are no remains of the resort hotel.
Recreation

CHESTNUT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH—1844; frame structure is the oldest church building in Chilton County.
Society, Religion

CLANTON RAILWAY DEPOT—721 Second Avenue North, Clanton; 1906; one-story depot which had additions in 1913 and 1917 now handles only freight.
Technology, Transportation

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CEMETERY—Mountain Creek; 1902; the Alabama Historical Commission owns the cemeteries—two of the few in the United States where only Confederate veterans are buried remain while there are no remains of the old soldiers' home and hospital complex that closed in the 1930s.
Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

CURRY HOME—Mahan Creek Farm near Montevallo; 1865; the livingroom of this one-story frame farm home is a former schoolhouse.
Education, Institution

DYER-HUFF HOUSE—Stanton; 1883; one-story frame house in Eastlake style was built by a former Confederate officer and Georgia legislator.
Art-Architecture, Victorian; Military Affairs, Leaders

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH—Stanton; 1918; one-story frame structure is building used by the congregation that began in 1819 and original structure was the scene of Civil War battle.
Society, Religion

MATTHEWS-REYNOLDS HOME—Tenth Street and Second Avenue North, Clanton; 1909; two-story concrete block and brick mansion was designed and built by a local doctor and banker, but now deteriorating.
Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival.

MINERAL SPRINGS RESORT—Mineral Springs; late 1800s; the four-story resort hotel founded by a herb doctor had mineral baths in each room, but is no longer in use.
Recreation

MIMS FERRY—On Lake Mitchell a mile from Lay Dam; 1957; one of the few ferries operating in Alabama, the ferry went into operation when the lake was created by the dam, though a ferry over a stream was operated at the site in the 1800s.
Technology, Transportation

McGEE-PERRY HOUSE—Stanton; 1854; one-story frame house, now in ruins, was used as a Union hospital following the Battle of Ebenezer Church and the federal government requested that the cedar trees near the graves of Union soldiers be allowed to grow perpetually in their memory near the house.
Military, Participation in Wars

OLD INDIAN FORT RUINS—Near Blue Creek; date unknown; this unusual fortification is built of shaped stone and once the 100-foot long walls stood eight feet high and while origin is unknown it may have been built by Woodland Period Indians, 500 A.D.
Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

PARNELL HOME—Maplesville; 1908; one-story frame residence has elaborate cupola decorated with pebble design.
Art-Architecture, Victorian

PLIER'S MILL SITE—Near Clanton; 1918; old mill no longer remains but several workers' cottages are in the area.
Technology, Industry

POKANA ALAHASSI—West bank of the Coosa River; early 1700s; village of Creek Indians was also called Old Peachtree Town.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic

REPITO GOLD MINE SITE—Near Varner; 1835; Repito fields were the last gold fields discovered in Alabama and while a good quantity of free nuggets were found up until the 1860s, the source was never discovered.
Technology, Mining

STRASBURGH PASSENGER SHELTER—Strasburgh community; 1903; passenger shelter left from the days when a train station was not required for train stops.
Technology, Transportation