



St. Luke's Episcopal Church

**ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Martin's Station; 1853; one-story board and batten structure designed by Richard Upjohn was moved to present location from Cahawba in the late 1800s.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival; Society, Religion

**SUMMERFIELD METHODIST CHURCH**—Summerfield; 1845; one-story frame church has gabled roof and belfry.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Society, Religion

**SWIFT-MOORE-COTTINGHAM HOME**—Summerfield; c. 1850; two-story frame house has hipped roof and pedimented full-height portico with four square Doric columns.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Society, Religion

**TODD HOME**—Plantersville; 1868; two-story frame house has a basement.

Art-Architecture Plantation Style

**UNDERWOOD-MAYO HOUSE**—Pleasant Hill; 1845; two and a half-story frame house with pedimented portico has basement kitchen and round Doric columns on upper portico.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

**VALLEY CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Near Selma; 1858; two-story brick structure has ground level entry and curved stairs to reach second floor sanctuary.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Society, Religion

**WATER AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT**—Water Avenue between Franklin and Lauderdale streets, on the Alabama River; mid 1800s; the 21 brick and stone one to three-story commercial buildings, many vacant, located in a five block area reflect the different architectural styles of an ante bellum riverfront street. The district includes:

**ADLER FURNITURE COMPANY**—1223 Water Avenue; 1860s; two-story brick Italianate building with quoins has two-story covered iron balcony with elaborate railing.

**APPLIANCE REPAIR SHOP**—1211 Water Avenue; 1860s.

**BONNIE'S BEAUTY SHOP**—1006 Water Avenue; 1870s; upstairs of the two-story brick building is a union hall.

**CALLEN STORE**—1124 Water Avenue; 1860s.

**COTHRAN FEED AND GRAIN COMPANY BUILDING**—1220 Water Avenue; 1870s; two-story Italianate structure is brick.

**EASTEP-HIASTEN REAL ESTATE**—1010 Water Avenue; three-story brick building.

**FOXFIRE ANTIQUES**—1118 Water Avenue; 1860s; two-story brick building.

**MUTUAL FINANCE**—1000 Water Avenue; 1880s; two-story brick building.

**HENDRICKS AND TATE INSURANCE COMPANY**—1007 Water Avenue; c. 1850.

**MACKIN ELECTRIC COMPANY**—1008 Water Avenue; 1873.

**S & P FURNITURE COMPANY**—1221 Water Avenue; 1870s.



**ST. JAMES HOTEL (MEADOWS TIRE RECAPPING COMPANY)**—1218 Water Avenue; 1837; most of the delicate iron on the two-story covered balcony has been destroyed on the three-story brick structure that operated until 1893 and is the state's only surviving example of an early river hotel.

**SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL**—1018 Water Avenue; 1880s.

**SOMMERS LAW OFFICE**—1017 Water Avenue; c. 1850.

**SOUTHERN CLOTHING AND NOTION COMPANY**—1112 Water Avenue; 1859; two-story Italianate building has two-story covered iron balcony.

**YELLOW FOOD STORE**—1203 Water Avenue; 1870s; two-story Italianate building is brick.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th Century Styles; Technology, Commerce

## DeKALB COUNTY



**ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT**—Northeast Fifth Street, Fort Payne; 1891; the large structure of native gray sandstone with pink granite trim was built during the iron and coal boom in North Alabama and being restored as offices.

Art-Architecture, Richardsonian Romanesque; Technology, Industry and Transportation

**BUCKS POCKET STATE PARK**—One mile west of Grove Oak on DeKalb County 19; a 2,000-acre park in rugged terrain, the canyon was once a haven for Indians and was the scene of logging operations and sawmills in the early 1900s.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Technology, Industry; Recreation

**CASEY GRIST MILL**—Near Colbran; 1930s; two-story rock structure is no longer operating.

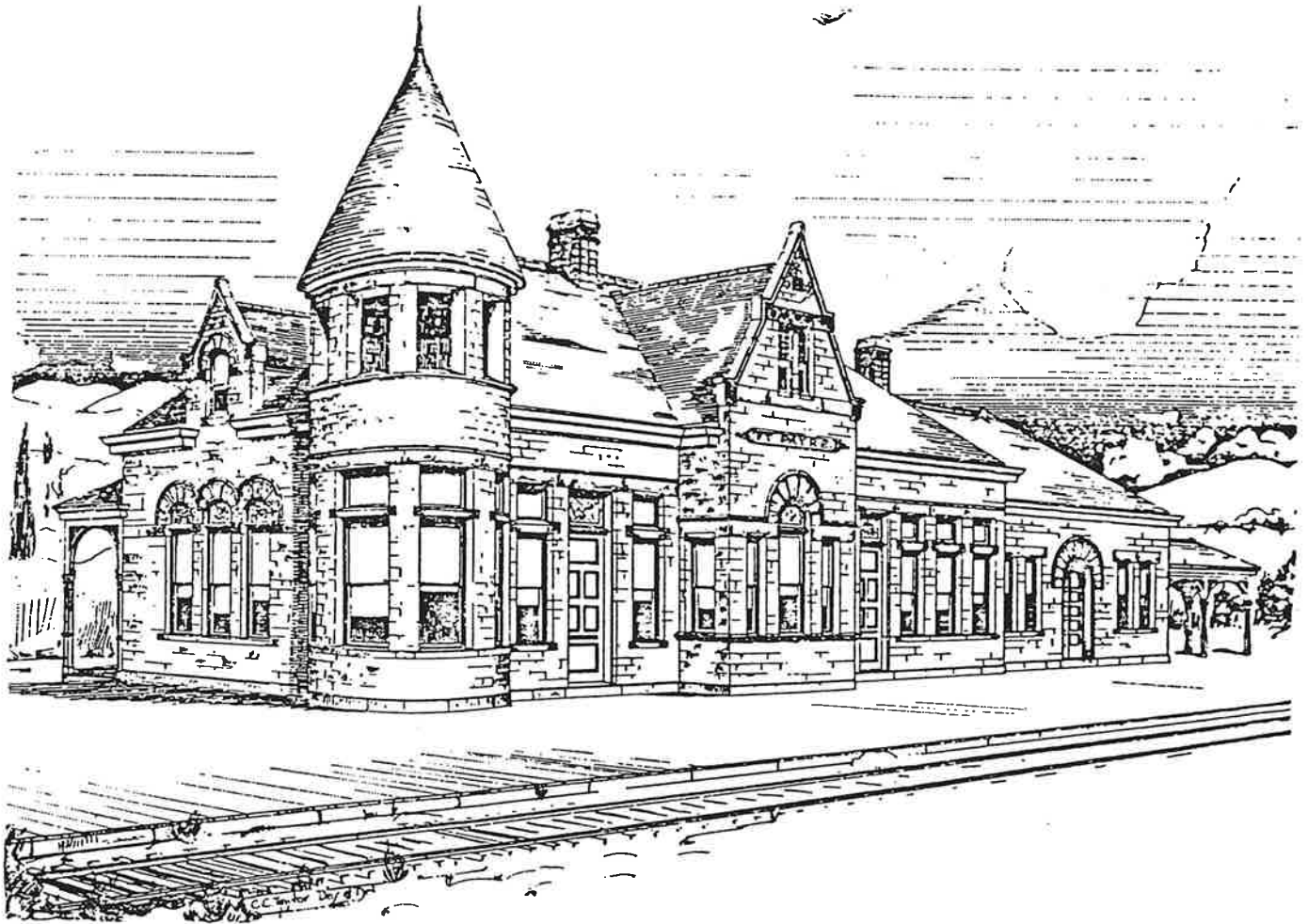
Technology, Agriculture and Commerce

**CHEROKEE**—Fort Payne; 1790; a two-story frame mansion built around the Daniel Ross log cabin is a county landmark, and where Sequoyah taught the Cherokee alphabet.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Education, Prominent Educators

**DeSOTO FALLS**—DeSoto State Park near Valley Head; scenic waterfall that drops 110 feet into Little River in DeSoto State Park where DeSoto explored area in 1540.

Exploration and Settlement, European Exploration and Colonies; Recreation



**Fort Payne's Great Southern Depot**

**COLLINSVILLE DEPOT**—Canyon Land Park, Collinsville; 1897; frame building of long leaf heart pine was built by Southern Railway and has been moved and restored.

Technology, Transportation

**COLLINSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—South Valley Street, Collinsville; 1908; simple frame building with Gothic lines and art glass windows has bell tower with stepped roof.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival; Society, Religion

**COUNCIL BLUFF HALL**—New Home community near Henagar; 1903; one-story rustic frame building was used as a school until consolidation in 1935.

Education, Institution

**CROSSVILLE DISTILLERY SITE**—Crossville; 1890s; known for its apple and peach brandy, nothing of the old distillery remains.

Technology, Industry

**DeKALB COUNTY COURTHOUSE**—Between Grand Avenue and Alabama Avenue, Fort Payne; 1951; present structure is five-story masonry building.

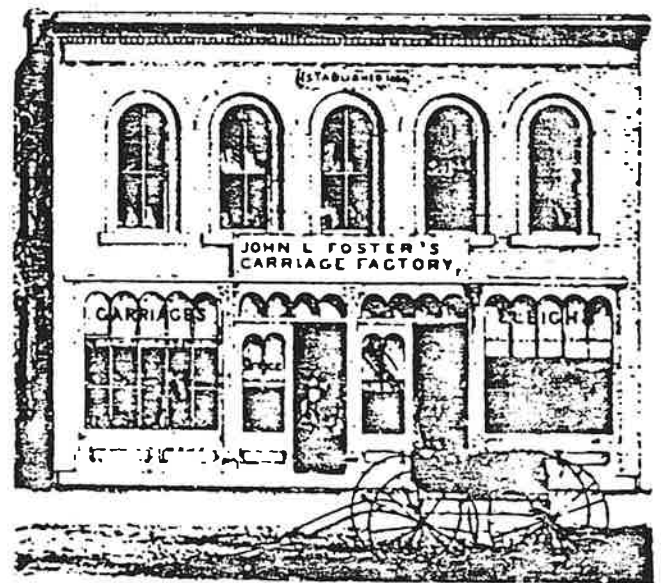
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

**ELROD HOME**—West of Geraldine at Town Creek; 1884; built by Dr. J. G. Elrod who practiced medicine in five surrounding counties.

Science, Medicine

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—300 Grand Avenue North, Fort Payne; late 19th Century; charming two-story frame Victorian Gothic building has a bell tower with bellcast pyramidal roof and art glass windows.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival; Society, Religion



**Commercial District Building**

## FORT PAYNE COMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT--

This rural town was transformed to a boom town in 1859 by New England speculators intent on developing the coal and iron resources in the area, and they were responsible for the construction of several commercial, cultural and residential buildings including:

**FORT PAYNE OPERA HOUSE BLOCK**—Gault Avenue; 1889; five two-story brick buildings with connecting walls were used for commercial purposes at street level and residences on the second floor and include the Opera House which is the oldest theater of its kind still in use in Alabama, but it has been altered substantially.

**FRENCH FLATS**—405 Alabama Avenue North; 1889; two-story frame boarding house for upperclass gentlemen became the social center of Fort Payne, and has now been renovated as a dentist's office and apartments.

Arts. Music; Technology, Commerce and Industry

**FORT PAYNE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT**—The following homes were also built by the New England investment companies and are all two-story or three-story frame dwellings, Victorian in style but with distinctive vertical character found in New England homes:

**DAVENPORT HOME**—700 Forest Avenue; 1889; it was built by A.C. Spaulding, president of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company.

**DAVIS HOUSE**—404 Forest Avenue; 1889; was built by C.O. Godfrey, the first mayor of Fort Payne.

**FERRY HOUSE**—Fifth Street North; 1889.

**LEATH HOUSE**—Second Street and Alabama Avenue; 1890; a more modest home of the same period.

**LOWERY (A.A.) HOME**—200 Alabama Avenue; 1889.

**SAWYER HOUSE**—404 Alabama Avenue; 1889; was the residence of Charles M.T. Sawyer, who served as mayor for 26 years.

**GLOVER HOME**—702 Forest Avenue; 1889-90; was built by A.C. Spaulding, next to his brother's home.

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Technology, Industry; Political Affairs, Leaders

**HALL (IRBY) HOUSE**—Collinsville; 1926; one-story brick dwelling has several modern features such as vaulted beamed ceilings and early intercom system made from pipes.

Art-Architecture, Modern; Technology, Communication

**KIDD HOME**—Collinsville; c. 1889; two-story frame has elaborate rambling porch, balcony and turret.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

**LOWERY HOME**—Valley Head; ante bellum; was built by Rudolph Davenport, a Confederate captain.

Military Affairs, Leaders

**MANITOU CAVE**—Fort Payne; prehistoric and historic; 1860s-1889; inhabited from 6,500 to 4,000 B.C. and in historic times by Cherokees, the cave was also a source of saltpeter for the Confederate Army, then was developed as a ballroom during the 1889 boom.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric and Historic; Military Affairs, Defense; Recreation

**McWHORTER HOME**—Collinsville; c. 1905; two-story frame with porch on two sides, the second story is covered with wooden shingles and has a recessed balcony.

Art-Architecture, Shingle Style

**MENTONE SPRINGS HOTEL**—Mentone; 1884; the 57-room structure built by Dr. Frank Caldwell was a popular resort at the turn of the century and is now a private hunting lodge.

Recreation; Technology, Commerce

**NEWMAN HOUSE**—Collinsville; 1885; two-story frame house with porch on two sides has a multi-sided projecting bay.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

**NOWLIN HOUSE**—Collinsville; c. 1890; two and a half-story frame dwelling has ornate porch which includes pagoda roofed section and an attached three-story tower.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

**THE OAKS**—250 Forest Avenue, Fort Payne; 1884; two-story frame house was built by State Senator and Judge W. W. Haralson.

Political Affairs, Leaders

**OLD LEBANON COMMUNITY HOUSE**—Lebanon; 19th Century; one and a half-story frame building was formerly used as a school, church, community center and lodge hall.

Education, Institutions; Society, Religion

**OLD LEBANON HOME**—Lebanon; 1889; two-story frame house has stone well in rear which is still in use.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

**PORTERVILLE DEPOT**—Porterville; c. 1869; one-story, one-room structure of cut stone is the oldest depot remaining on the Alabama Great Southern line.

Technology, Transportation

**RYAN HOME**—Grove Oak; c. 1871; one and a half-story frame home was built by the grandfather of aviation engineer Charles Ryan, builder and designer of the "Spirit of St. Louis."

Technology, Transportation

**SEQUOYAH CAVERN**—U.S. 11 and Interstate 59; cave was used as a haven by Cherokee Indians who refused to leave their homeland, and is now operated as a park.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Recreation

**SHANNON**—Lebanon; 1842; this elegant two-story brick mansion was originally the first DeKalb County Courthouse.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

**VALLEY HEAD DEPOT**—Valley Head; c. 1890; one-story frame passenger depot is no longer used.

Technology, Transportation

**VANCE LARMORE HOME**—Old Valley Road, Whitehall; 1840; two-story building has nearby slave quarters still intact.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival


**WARD HOUSE**—Collinsville; 1918; one and a half-story frame house has deep porches on two sides supported by square posts with Corinthian capitals, and also has recessed balcony on the roof.

Art-Architecture, Bungalow

WILLS TOWN—Wills Valley, six miles south of Fort Payne on Alabama 68; 1770; important Cherokee town was founded in 1770 and named after Red Head Will. Aboriginal Americans, Historic


WINDWARD INN—Mentone; early 1900s; rustic structure was used as an inn until the 1970s when it was closed.

Technology, Commerce

 WINSTON PLACE—Valley Head; 1835; this two-story brick mansion, built around a log cabin erected by an early settler, was the home of William Overton Winston, who brought the Alabama Great Southern Railroad into the area, and who voted against succession in 1861.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Political Affairs, Issues; Technology, Transportation

## ELMORE COUNTY

 ALABAMA STATE PENITENTIARY—One mile north of Wetumpka on U.S. 231; 1840; the first penal institution in Alabama originally included three two-story brick structures with porticoes but only two remain.

Society, Correctional Institutions

ALLAN-PERKINS HOME (CORN DANCE FARM)—Coosada; 1819; one-story frame house has gingerbread trim of a later period.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

BARTRAM TRAIL—Elmore County; 1775; historic path followed by William Bartram, famous naturalist and botanist who entered Alabama near Fort Mitchell in Russell County and traveled west through Elmore County.


Exploration; Science, Botany

BEAULIEU (FRANCIS) HOME—Blue Ridge Estates, near Wetumpka; 1816-20; elegant one-story frame house with ornamental iron trim was moved from Autauga-ville in 1965.

Art-Architecture, Creole Cottage

BERRY (M. F.) HOME—Deatsville; c. 1850; one-story frame building is one of the oldest in the community.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

 BIBB CEMETERY—Coosada; 1820; the grave of Alabama's first governor, William Wyatt Bibb, is located here.

Political Affairs, Leaders

BIBB GRAVES BRIDGE—Wetumpka; c. 1931; designed by Edward Houk, this is the only bridge south of the Mason-Dixon Line which is suspended by reinforced concrete arches.

Technology, Engineering and Transportation

BREWSTER-VAN MATRE HOME—Deatsville; 1870; one-story house is frame.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

BUYCK (PETER) HOME—West Bridge Street, Wetumpka; c. 1870; one-story frame raised cottage has six columns.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

CALABOOSE—East bank of Coosa River, Wetumpka; c. 1820; small brick building measuring 12 x 15 feet with three barred windows and plank door was the first jail in the city.

Society, Correctional Institutions

COLLIER (JOHN) HOME—On Alabama 143 between Millbrook and Robinson Springs; c. 1910; two-story frame structure is now covered with siding.

Art-Architecture, Georgian Revival

CROMMELIN HOME—Harrogate Springs; 1905; one-story frame home was constructed of long leaf heart pine and was designed and built by John G. Crommelin, father of five native naval officers, two of whom served in World War II.

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Military Affairs, Leaders

DEATSVILLE METHODIST CHURCH—Deatsville; c. 1855; frame church has unusual symmetry.

Society, Religion.

DeBARDELEBEN HOME—Between Elmore and Coosada; 1830; two-story frame house is located near the area's first cotton gin.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

DENNIS HOME—One mile south of Weoka junction; 1875; rural frame house has hipped roof and square post columns on porch.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

ELLERSLIE (BOLLING HALL HOME)—Near Millbrook; 1818; frame structure with porches is one of the earliest homes in Central Alabama.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

ELMORE COUNTY COURTHOUSE—On Court Square and Plaza, Wetumpka; c. 1931; two-story masonry building with mahogany staircase was designed with removable roof to facilitate the addition of another floor.


Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival; Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

ELMORE (JOHN ARCHER) HOME—Near Elmore; c. 1832; two-story frame structure was the home of soldier and statesman General John Archer Elmore for whom the county is named.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style; Military Affairs,

EVANS HOUSE—611 Mansion Street Wetumpka; 1870; two-story frame house was built by Dr. Meriwether Moore, the state prison warden.


Society, Correctional Institution

 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—West Bridge Street, Wetumpka; 1856-7; one-story board and batten Gothic Revival church has fine Greek Revival interior trim.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival

FISHER HOME—Grier Road near Weoka intersection; c. 1850; one-story frame house has exterior field-stone chimney.

Art-Architecture, Rustic

 FITZPATRICK- (GOVERNOR BENJAMIN) HOUSE SITE—One mile south of Edgewood Academy; c. 1830, two-story frame home was burned in 1975.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

FITZPATRICK-BOOTH HOME (HICKORY KNOLL)—Near Elmore; 1891; one and a half-story residence in frame.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style