

GARCH SCHOOL—Atmore; 1916; one-room frame schoolhouse for descendants of Indians remaining in the area after lands were ceded was used as a meeting hall during their fight for money owed them for their ancestors' land and plans call for its conversion to an Indian Cultural Center.

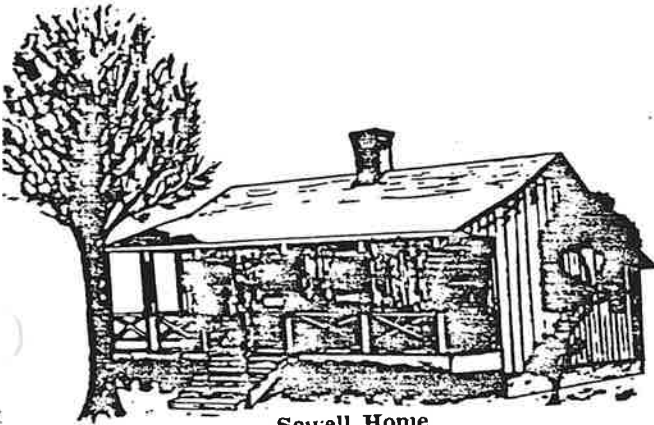
Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Education, Institutions; Society, Ethnic Contributions

POLLARD DEPOT SITE—Pollard; 1861-65; military depot, the scene of engagement between General J. H. Cantton's Confederate forces and federal raiders in January, 1865, was destroyed on March 25, 1865, by General Steele's federal cavalry, along with warehouse and town.

Military Affairs, Battles and Defense

ZENFROE HOUSE—Flomaton Lion's Community Center Park, Flomaton; 1867; one-story log house was moved to present location by the Flomaton Research Club for use as a meeting place.

Art-Architecture, Rustic



Sowell Home

SOWELL HOME—Jefferson Davis State Junior College Campus, Brewton, 1882; one-story frame built by John Sowell who came to Brewton to work on the railroad is one of the oldest houses in Brewton.

Local History

SWEET SHOP RESTAURANT—Atmore; c. 1900; two-story brick commercial structure has a one-story wing.

Art-Architecture, Romanesque

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Brewton; c. 1897; remodeled one-story brick building with two bell towers was built by the Blacksher brothers, early Universalists in south Alabama.

Society, Religion

WHY NOT—Near Brewton; c. 1903; one-story frame farm house built as and operated as a farm by the T. R. Miller Company, was used to help the food shortage during World War II, and is still in use as a hunting retreat.

Technology, Agriculture; Recreation

ETOWAH COUNTY

ALABAMA CITY (NICHOLS MEMORIAL) LIBRARY—1 Cabot Avenue, Gadsden; 1902; one-story brick structure of eclectic design was one of the earliest free public libraries in the state and is now used as a meeting place for genealogical societies.

Education, Library

ALTOONA BANK—Altoona; 1909; one-story commercial building is brick.

Technology, Commerce

COATES MANSION—Coates Bend on Etowah County 30; 1842; two-story log structure covered with weatherboarding was put together with pegs and is now used for farm storage.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

CROFT'S FERRY—Coosa River near Owens; 1920; this ferry operates between Centre and Hokes Bluff and there has been a ferry at this site since 1830.

Technology, Transportation

DUCK SPRINGS COVERED BRIDGE RUINS—Near Gadsden; 1879; only the iron supports remain of the bridge that burned in 1972.

Technology, Transportation

ETOWAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE—800 Forrest Avenue; 1950; four-story marble structure contains jail in top two floors.

Art-Architecture, Modern; Political Affairs, Administration of Government

FEDERAL BUILDING AND COURTHOUSE—600 Broad Street, Gadsden; 1910; three-story marble and wood structure of eclectic design served as the post office until 1963 when it became the Federal building.

Political Affairs, Administration of Government; Technology, Communication

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—601 4th Street, Northwest, Attalla; 1905; two-story brick church has bell tower.

Art-Architecture, Victorian Gothic; Society, Religion

FORMAN HOUSE (SEVEN CEDARS)—Attalla; circa 1872; two-story stucco over frame house has fireplaces made of railroad ties and stone.

Local History

FORREST CEMETERY—Gadsden; 1872; the city cemetery contains a chapel which was built in 1930 and is considered an architectural gem.

Art-Architecture, Old English Gothic

GILLILAND COVERED BRIDGE (OLD REESE CITY BRIDGE)—At Nocalula Falls; 1899; 40-foot bridge with shingles was relocated at the recreational complex and was the first covered bridge in Alabama to be restored.

Recreation; Technology, Transportation

HARMONY BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY—U.S. 11 in Attalla; 1830s; church building is recent, though congregation was organized in 1831, and graves in the cemetery date back to the 1830s.

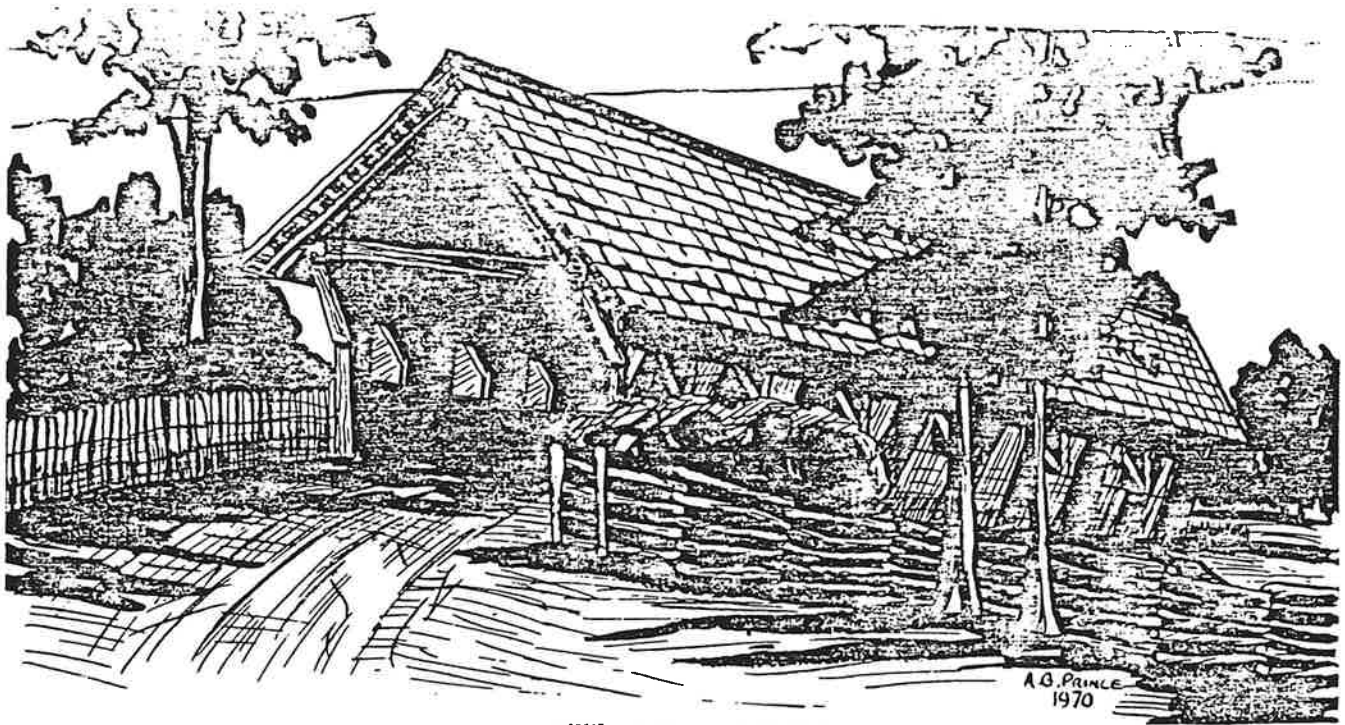
Society, Religion

HENRY-ROGERS HOME—317 Henry Street, Gadsden; circa 1870; frame house has Moorish arch on front porch and angels painted on the ceilings.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

HOOD HOME (WOMEN'S CLUB)—862 Chestnut Street, Gadsden; circa 1890; two-story brick structure has been used as a civic club headquarters since 1954.

Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival



Gilliland Covered Bridge

HUGHES HOMEPLACE—309 Tuscaloosa Avenue, Gadsden; 1830; two-story log structure covered with weatherboarding, built by John Riley, half Indian, was the first building in Gadsden and served as the first schoolhouse, later post office and council meeting place. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin; Education, Institution; Technology, Communication

INDIAN SITES—Several historic Indian village sites exist in Etowah County which was heavily populated by the Cherokees and other tribes. The sites include:

ATALL—Attalla; Cherokee village until the removal of 1832, it was the home of Captain John Brown, a well-known Indian whose daughters founded a mission school.

BULL TOWN—A branch of Turkeytown, a seat of government for the Cherokee Nation.

ESTANAULA—Another branch village of Turkeytown.

SULLYSQUASH—Turkeytown branch village.

TURKEYTOWN—Important Cherokee town where British superintendent was stationed prior to and during the Revolutionary War and where several treaties were signed.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

JACKSON CAMP—Ballplay community on Etowah County 71; early 1800s: General Andrew Jackson established his first camp here after coming down the Tennessee River to join the Creek Indian War of 1813-1814.

Military Affairs, Leaders

KYLE-ELLIOT HOME—Forrest Avenue, Gadsden; pre-Civil War; grounds of the home often visited by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest contain gazebo and fountains.

Art, Landscape Architecture; Military Affairs, Leaders

McCLENDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM—Duck Springs Road, Attalla; 20th Century; local museum contains artifacts, historical documents and antiques. Education, Museum

NOCCALULA FALLS PARK—North of Gadsden on Alabama 227; 20th Century; city park is named after legendary Indian maiden who jumped to her death at the falls when refused permission to marry contains several pioneer structures such as log houses, grist mill, covered bridge and meeting house, and a botanical garden.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin; Education, Museum; Recreation

O'REAR HOME—Hughes Avenue, Attalla; circa 1870; frame structure is one of the oldest homes in Attalla.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

PRINTUP HOTEL—133 North 4th Street, Gadsden; 1929; the original four-story brick and stone hotel, built in 1887, burned and was reconstructed as a three-story building.

Art-Architecture, Romanesque; Technology, Commerce

RHEA LAKE—Attalla on Alabama 77; early 1830s; once the campsite of General Andrew Jackson, the recreation area contains swimming and picnicking facilities and an outdoor theater.

Military Affairs, Leaders; Recreation

ROCK CITY—Five miles south of Gadsden on Alabama 1; prehistoric; area has natural rock formation and evidences of aboriginal dwellings.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

SANSOM (EMMA) MEMORIAL STATUETTE—Broad Street, Gadsden; statue of girl who led General Nathan Bedford Forrest's forces to a crossing on Black Creek to capture Union raiders after bridge was burned.

Art, Sculpture; Military Affairs, Defense