

HOUSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Corner of West Main and South Oak streets, Dothan; four-story modern brick structure is built on the site of the original courthouse in the newest county in the state (1903) which was named for Governor George Smith Houston who led movement for local government during Reconstruction.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government and Leaders

INDIAN SITES—Many evidences of prehistoric and historic Indian inhabitation are found in Houston County. The sites include:

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER TOWN SITES—Remains of several Indian villages that were branches of Seminole towns in southwestern Georgia and Flint River region.

CHATTAHOOCHEE AND CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER MOUNDS—Burial and domiciliary mounds from which earthenware has been secured are found along these rivers.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE SWAMP MOUND—Burial mound 15 feet high and 60 feet in diameter from which pottery has been secured.

FULLMORE'S UPPER LANDING SITE—Burial mound on Chattahoochee River where earthenware has been found.

OMUSSEE BRANCH TOWN SITE—Six miles northeast of Dothan on Omussee Creek; site of a branch town of the Omussee tribe of the Yamasí Indians also has a large domiciliary mound.

YUFALA SITE—Five miles south of the mouth of Omussee Creek; site of a Lower Creek town that was one of several towns by that name.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic and Prehistoric

INDIAN MONUMENT—On grounds of George S. Houston Library, Dothan; 1970; monument carved was from large oak tree by traveling Indian sculptor as a tribute to Indian heritage.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Art, Sculpture

KILLINGSWORTH HOME—Main Street, Columbia; circa 1870; two-story frame house with third-story cupola was home of Methodist Bishop Clare Purcell. Art-Architecture, Victorian; Society, Religion

McALISTER HOME—Webb; circa 1890; one-story house is frame. Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

MAY HOME—Webb; circa 1890; one-story house is frame. Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

MOODY HOME—Saint Andrews Street, Dothan; circa 1895; two-story house is frame. Art-Architecture, Victorian

MOODY HOSPITAL—North Alice Street, Dothan; 1919; three-story brick building that housed hospital where first penicillin was administered in the state in 1949 is now architect offices. Science, Medicine

MURPHY'S GRIST MILL—Five miles north of Dothan off U.S. 231; 1900; foundation dates back to 1830 on the one-story frame structure that is still in use. Technology, Commerce and Industry

SEALY WELLS—Cottonwood; prehistoric; the hot salt mineral water flows from the wells at 10,800 gallons a hour.

Conservation, Natural Resources

STAGECOACH STATION—River Road, Gordon; 1850; the one-story frame building was a stage reststop built by slaves.

Society, Class Stratigraphy; Technology, Commerce and Transportation

TRANSITIONAL HOME—1519 East Main Street, Dothan; circa 1910; two-story frame house is now a community-operated home for group living therapy. Art-Architecture, Victorian; Science, Medicine

WEBB MERCHANDISE COMPANY—Alabama 52, Webb; circa 1900; two-story commercial building is frame. Technology, Commerce

WEBB UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Alabama 52, Webb; late 1800s; one-story church is frame. Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Society, Religion

WEST-WOOD (A.C. WOOD HOME)—Abbeville Highway, Columbia; circa 1885; two-story frame house has nearby period barns and outbuildings. Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

WHITFIELD HOME—South Foster Street, Dothan; 1895; one-story house is frame. Art-Architecture, Victorian

WOOLWORTH STORE BUILDING—141 North Foster Street, Dothan; 1900; first hospital in Dothan was located in this building. Science, Medicine; Technology, Commerce

JACKSON COUNTY

AUSTIN CABIN—Coon Valley; 1817; one-story structure with porch was built by A. C. Austin, a settler and was the first structure in Coon Valley. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

AUSTIN (WILLIAM) HOME—Big Coon Road, four and a half miles west of Stevenson; early 1800s; two-story handmade brick structure has later two-story Victorian porch and walls 18 inches thick. Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

BATTERY HILL—Bluff overlooking Bridgeport and the Tennessee River; 1861-65; fortified location was used by both Union and Confederate troops during the Civil War. Military Affairs, Defense

BATTERY HILL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—Bridgeport; c. 1890; neighborhood has ten elaborate frame houses built during the boom period begun by a group of Eastern speculators. Included in the district are:

BATTERY HILL HOTEL SITE—1890; three-story frame hotel failed in the Panic of 1893-1894.

EN (JOHN A.) HOME—1893; two-story residence of New York investor Witcher was supposedly designed by architect Stanford White.

LOYD HOME—1890s; also a residence of Witcher. -Architecture, Victorian; Technology, Commerce

BELLEFONTE—Near Hollywood Crossroads; 1821-2; once thriving river port and county seat is now abandoned but some structures remain. These include:

BELLEFONTE LANDING ROAD—To the Tennessee River; early 1800s; roadbed wide enough for four wagons is still visible.

CALDWELL HOME—About a mile from town site; c. 1845; one and a half-story frame structure was birthplace of philanthropist D. K. Caldwell who donated land for public buildings in Scottsboro.

COURTHOUSE SITE—1828; brick building was burned during the Civil War.

MARTIN (DANIEL) HOME—1845; former stage-coach inn is one and a half-story frame building with date on brick chimney.

SNODGRASS (NATHANIEL) HOME—c. 1830; two-story frame Plantation Style home is the oldest structure still standing in the area.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style; Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government; Technology, Commerce and Transportation

OLIVAR SITE—Nine miles northeast of Stevenson; 1819; there are no remains of this once prosperous town that failed when the railroad was routed through nearby Stevenson. Local History

BOY SCOUT LOG CABIN—Stevenson City Park, Stevenson; c. 1821; one-story log cabin was removed from Bennett's Cove in 1975 and restored for use as Boy Scout Headquarters. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

BOYD-CALDWELL HOUSE—Scott Street, Scottsboro; 1911; two-story frame shingle style house with one-story wing is being restored. Art-Architecture, Victorian

BRIDGEPORT DEPOT—Bridgeport; 1917; two-story stuccoed structure which originally had a tile roof is a good example of the Mission Revival style. Art-Architecture, Mission Style; Technology, Commerce

BRIDGEPORT FERRY—Across Tennessee River; 1952; a ferry had operated at this spot since before 1860. Technology, Transportation

BYNUM HOUSE—South Scott Street, Scottsboro; 1892; two and a half-story frame house. Art-Architecture, Victorian

CAPERTON (JAMES) HOME—109 Church Street, Stevenson; c. 1855; simple two-story brick home displays Victorian elements. Art-Architecture, Victorian

CAPERTON'S FERRY SITE—Alabama 117, east of Stevenson; c. 1863; one of the biggest skirmishes in the county during the Civil War was fought in this area now spanned by Snodgrass Bridge. Military Affairs, Battles; Technology, Transportation

THE CEDARS—Stevenson; 1830; two-story log building has been covered with weatherboard. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

COFFEY (GENERAL JOHN REID) HOUSE—River Hill near Bellefonte; c. 1843; two-story brick house, which has been altered, was built by a Mexican War general who was later Jackson County sheriff. Art-Architecture, Rustic

CROSS LOG HOUSE—U.S. 72 south of Stevenson; c. 1860; one-story log dogtrot house has several out-buildings. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

DeSOTO'S TRAIL—Alabama 117 south of Bridgeport Ferry; 1540; Spanish explorer entered what is now Alabama in this area. Exploration, European Explorations and Colonies

DORAN'S COVE—U.S. 72 near entrance to Russell Cave; early 19th Century; remains of buildings erected by early settler Major James Doran include:

BARN—c. 1815; square-log barn is open.

HOUSE—c. 1812; one-story stone house with 16-inch walls with rifle holes is believed to be the oldest structure in the county.

SPRINGHOUSE—c. 1815; one-story log. Art-Architecture, Rustic; Technology, Agriculture

FARMER'S BUILDING—U.S. 72 and Market Street, Scottsboro; c. 1900; two-story brick commercial building is simple. Technology, Commerce

FORT HARKER SITE—A half mile north of depot on old Stevenson High School site; July, 1862; earthen redoubts were built by Union forces to protect occupied Stevenson, the junction of two vital supply railroads to Chattanooga. Military Affairs, Defense

FORT MITCHELL SITE—A half mile north of the depot in Stevenson; July, 1862; earthen redoubts built by Union troops. Military Affairs, Defense

GAY HOME—Willow Street, Scottsboro; 1903; three-story frame house features Romanesque details. Art-Architecture, Victorian

HALE HOUSE—112 Church Street, Stevenson; c. 1850; two-story brick house has altered porch. Art-Architecture, Georgian

HARBIN LOG CABINS—Wynn Road, Scottsboro; mid 1800s; two log cabins, one of which is one and a half-story with loft, were moved here and adapted as art classrooms and meeting rooms. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin


INDIAN SITES—Several prehistoric and historic Indian sites are found in Jackson County where the Chickasaws and Shawnees lived and the Cherokees settled beginning in 1760. The sites include:

BLACK HORSE'S WALLED CLIFF DWELLING—Pisgah; c. 1836; home built by Indian named Black Horse is located in the cliffs on Pisgah Gorge.

CHIAHA TOWN SITE—River Island near Stevenson; prehistoric; town visited by DeSoto in June, 1540.

CROW TOWN SITE—On Crow Creek a half mile from the Tennessee River; 1782; one of the "Five Lower Towns on the Tennessee" and one of the most important Cherokee towns in the Tennessee Valley.

LONG ISLAND TOWN SITE—In Tennessee River near Bridgeport; 1783; another of "Five Lower Towns," this island served as a river crossing during the Creek War.

 **RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Eight miles west of Bridgeport on U.S. 72; prehistoric; a seasonal haven for Indians from 7,000 B.C. to 1650 A.D., it has been excavated by the Smithsonian Institute and the National Geographic Society and is now operated by the National Parks Service.

SAUTA VILLAGE SITE—Five miles from Scottsboro on North Sauta Creek; 1784; small Cherokee village where Sequoyah introduced his alphabet which was accepted by chiefs gathered there.

TA-CO-BET (GOD'S MOUNTAIN)—Alabama 40 east of Scottsboro; 1700s; an annual three-day celebration is held here by Indians to honor ancestors who once inhabited the area.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic and Prehistoric; Recreation

JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Scottsboro; 1912; the two-story brick H-shaped structure with two additions was built on the site of the original 1870 courthouse and was the scene of the first "Scottsboro Boys" trial.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

JACOWAY HOME—Stevenson; c. 1850; one-story frame cottage retains its Greek Revival elements despite alterations.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

KELLER HOUSE—100 Church Street, Stevenson; c. 1900; three-story frame house has elements of the Prairie style of architecture.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

KILPATRICK ROW RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—Bridgeport; c. 1890; built for the speculative boom, these six large two-story duplexes are variations on a basic design.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

KING HOUSE—Stevenson; c. 1875; two-story brick house has Italianate influences.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

LARKINSVILLE HOTEL—Larkinsville; 1860; three-story frame structure was built near the town railroad depot.

Technology, Commerce

LOG CABIN—Jackson County 11, near Saltpeter Cave; c. 1815; one-story log structure is built from unusually large logs.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

LOG CABIN—Route 1, near Hollywood; c. 1830; structure is made from cedar logs.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

LOG CABIN—Jackson County 33; c. 1815; log structure has been covered with siding.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

LONGACRE-COFFEY HOUSE—Near Rash, approximately five miles west of Stevenson; 1843; two-story brick home has a later, ornate Victorian porch.

Art-Architecture, Eclectic

MAPLES HOUSE—Scottsboro; c. 1860; two-story frame house has been restored.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

MCCUTCHEN HOME—303 West Willow Street, Scottsboro; 1892; two-story frame has unusual boxed columns.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

MOODY HOUSE—Carnes, east of Jackson County 82; antebellum; altered two-story brick house with pilasters separating bays has had several different style porches.

Art-Architecture, Italianate

MORGAN HOME—302 South Street, Scottsboro; c. 1840; two-story frame house has a central pedimented portico and a distinctive interior winding staircase.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

NEW HOPE CHURCH—Big Coon Road, New Hope community; c. 1900; one-story frame church is a well designed example of the then popular Neo-Classical Revival.

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

PARTRIDGE HILL—Stevenson; c. 1865; two-story frame house resembles the New England "salt-box" style.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

PAYNE DRUGSTORE BUILDING—Laurel and Broad streets, Scottsboro; c. 1870; two-story brick building has elaborate corbel patterns on the second story.

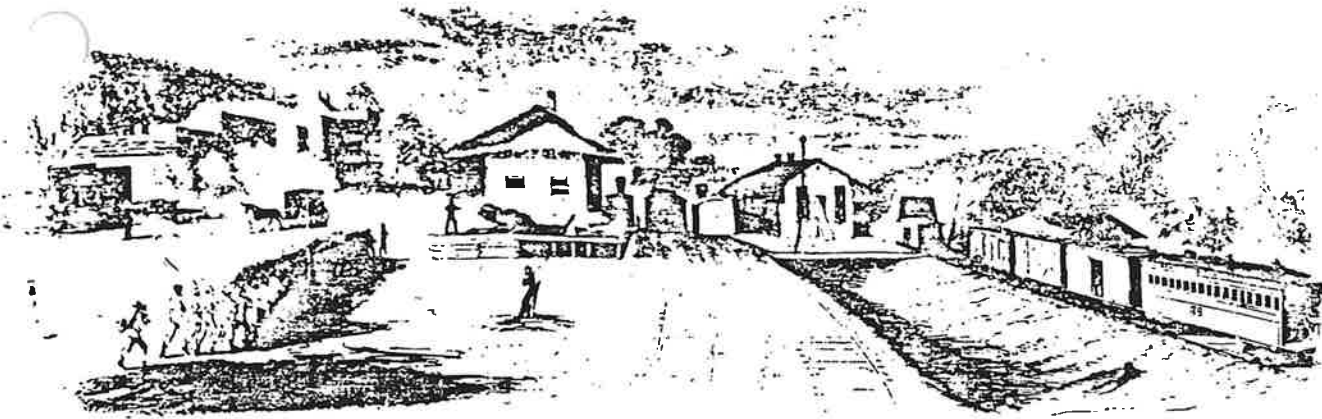
Art-Architecture, Commercial; Technology, Commerce

PISGAH GORGE AND ROREX CREEK GORGE—West of Pisgah; gorges contain natural wilderness scarcely touched by man and eastern rim has a trail reportedly used by Indians.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric; Conservation, Natural Resources

PROCTOR (JOHN) HOME—208 Houston Street, Scottsboro; c. 1890; handsome two-story brick dwelling with rear addition and basement kitchen and dining room was the home of State Representative and Senator John Franklin Proctor, 1907-1939.

Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival; Political Affairs, Leaders



Union Troops at Stevenson Depot in 1862 — Harper's Weekly

PROCTOR LOG CABIN—Pikeville; c. 1830; one and a half-story log house has dogtrot.
Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

RUDDER HOUSE—Water Street, Stevenson; ante bellum; one-story frame house with enclosed dogtrot was used as a hospital during the Civil War.
Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

RUDDER-SIMPSON HOUSE—Water Avenue, Stevenson; 1902; one and a half-story frame house with three sided cupola served as funeral home from 1953-75.
Architecture, Victorian

RYAN-GANT HOME—Hodge; 1890; one and a half-story dwelling is frame.
Art-Architecture, Victorian

SALTPETER CAVE—Sauta, six miles from U.S. 72 on Jackson County 11; 1812 and 1860s; located on the site of an old Indian town and mined extensively during the Civil War the saltpeter was sent to Selma for the manufacture of gunpowder.
Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

SANDERS RUSSELL RACE TRACK AND STABLES—Stevenson; early 1900s; training track for Sanders Russell, only harness racer named to the Alabama Sportmen's Hall of Fame.
Recreation.

SCOTTSBORO CITY JAIL—Peachtree and Broad streets, Scottsboro; 1930; two-story brick structure was once nucleus of city government.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

SCOTT GRAVEYARD—Alabama 35, Scottsboro; 19th Century; Robert Scott, the founder of Scottsboro, is buried here with members of his family
Society

SCOTTSBORO FREIGHT DEPOT—Scottsboro; ante bellum; one-story brick structure was the scene of a skirmish during the Civil War and still shows cannon scars.
Technology, Transportation

SCOTTSBORO PASSENGER DEPOT—Old Larkipsville Road; 1890; one-story frame building with elaborate shingles was moved to a farm and restored as

a guest house.
Technology, Transportation

SKYLINE FARMS—Near Scottsboro; 1930s; a "New Deal" housing project which divided land into 200 seventy acre plots was the only one of its kind in the county.

Art-Architecture, Varied 20th Century styles; Technology, Agriculture

SPARKMAN (F. L.) HOME—Rockey Springs on Jackson County 75; c. 1830; two-story frame residence which once served as a stage stop was originally a log structure.
Technology, Transportation

SPIVEY HOME—517 South Scott Street, Scottsboro; c. 1920; large estate type house has the squatty proportions of the Bungalow style.
Art-Architecture, Bungalow

STAGECOACH INN—Jackson County 11, c. 1860; one-story frame house built by Allen Robertson is a well designed Greek Revival cottage.
Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Technology, Commerce

STEVENSON DEPOT AND HOTEL—Stevenson; 1872; the one-story brick depot which is now closed has a later tower room and adjacent is the former passenger hotel, a two-story brick building which has been converted into small business use.
Technology, Commerce and Transportation

TATE'S LAW OFFICE—Railroad Avenue, Scottsboro; c. 1855; one-story brick structure with later additions once housed the offices of Probate Judge David Tate and county records until the courthouse was built and is now a residence.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

JEFFERSON COUNTY

AGE-HERALD BUILDING—2109 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham; 1910; concrete, brick and stone structure housed newspapers *Iron Age* and the *Herald* after their merger.
Art-Architecture, Georgian and Renaissance; Technology, Communication