

JACKSON'S MILITARY ROAD—Northwestern section of county near Sulligent; 1816-1820; route frequently used by Andrew Jackson between Nashville and New Orleans which he also improved.

Military Affairs, Leaders; Technology, Transportation

KENNEDY RAILWAY DEPOT—Kennedy; 1882; one-story frame structure is now used as a library and community center by the city.

Education, Libraries; Technology, Transportation

KIMBROUGH HOUSE—Fairview Community; ante bellum; two-story log house has been remodeled.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

LAMAR-PICKENS COUNTY LINE—18th Century-1868; legal boundary drawn when the county was created was originally the Chickasaw-Choctaw claim line with Lamar being Chickasaw territory until 1816.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

LAMAR COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Vernon; 1909; three-story brick structure has been remodeled twice, and is now modern in style.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

MOORE-HILL HOUSE—Five miles southeast of Sulligent; c. 1830; two-story frame structure with many rooms is believed to have been a stagecoach inn on the Jackson Military Road.

Technology, Commerce and Transportation

NESMITH (COLONEL) HOME—Vernon; 1870s; one-story frame house has a one-story front porch.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

OGDEN (WILLIAM W.) HOME—Vernon Street, Sulligent; 1888; two-story frame Victorian house, built by merchant and town founder, was donated to the city in 1975 for use as a library and museum.

Education, Libraries and Museums; Technology, Commerce

PHILLIPS-CANTRELL HOUSE—U.S. 278 near Mississippi line; ante bellum; one and a half-story log cabin is covered with weatherboard.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

PETE SHAW HOUSE—Located on old road between Vernon and Fayette; c. 1870; log cabin was home of respected black community leader, it has a room set aside for travelers.

Black History; Technology, Commerce

RANDOLPH HOUSE—Blooming Grove community; 1860; originally a church, this one-room log structure was moved and reconstructed then added onto and remodeled at a later date.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

REEVES (HENRY) HOUSE—Two miles south of Sulligent on Alabama 17; 1870s; two-story frame house has shed porch.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH—Off Alabama 17, south of Vernon; 1889; one-story frame structure has hand-hewn sills and wide plank floors.

Society, Religion

SULLIGENT RAILWAY DEPOT—Sulligent; 1887; one-story frame structure is now used as a warehouse.

Technology, Transportation

TALYOR HOUSE—Two miles northwest of Vernon; c. 1869; one-story L-shaped house is now covered with weatherboard.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

WOODS (DR.) HOUSE—Shiloh community; 1890; two-story frame structure has a one-story rear wing.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

LAUDERDALE COUNTY

ABRAMSON-PAULK HOUSE—Cloverdale Road, Florence; ante bellum; one and a half-story frame house was built around a log cabin.

Art-Architecture, Rustic

ANDERSON GRIST MILL—Alabama 207, Anderson; 1839; partially restored wooden mill houses operable overshot wheel and grinding machinery.

Technology, Agriculture and Commerce

ASHCRAFT (OLD HAWTHORNE PLACE)—803 Meridian Street, Florence; 1859; two-story brick and frame home with turrets was designed after a house in France and served as headquarters for Union officers during the Civil War.

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Military Affairs, Participation in Wars

ARMISTEAD PLACE—Alabama 20, five miles west of Florence; 1818; one and one-half story frame house originally featured a basement kitchen.

Art-Architecture, Dutch Colonial

AUSTIN PLACE—Old Natchez Trace at Threet's Crossroads; 1854; farm features a blacksmith shop used during the Civil War.

Military Affairs, Participation in Wars; Technology, Agriculture

BAILEY SPRINGS—Off Lauderdale County 47, 9 miles northeast of Florence; mineral springs site was operated as a resort until 1910 and was also the location of a short-lived Bailey Springs University (1893-1900).

Education, Institution; Recreation

CAMPBELL HOUSE (WEAKLEY HOMESTEAD)—547 Oakview Circle, Florence; c. 1820; one and one-half story siding covered brick cottage with several later additions now serves the Churches of Christ students of Florence State University campus.

Society, Religion

CARTER'S MUSEUM—U.S. 72 east of Florence; 1974; museum collection includes antique cars and covered wagon.

Education, Museum; Technology, Transportation

COFFEE (GENERAL JOHN) HOME SITE AND GRAVE—Cloverdale Road north of Florence; 1819; Hickory Hill, the plantation home of John Coffee, Andrew Jackson's cavalry commander in the War of 1812 and the Creek War, was once located in this area.

Military Affairs, Leaders

COURT'S RESERVE—Gunwaleford Road about five miles west of Florence; 1816; this reservation of land was granted to the Chickasaw Indians after they conveyed all of their land north of the Tennessee River to the United States.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CUNNINGHAM-PHILLIPS HOUSE—U.S. 72, six miles west of Rogersville; 1858; restored two-story frame house with veranda was one of two original Cunningham homes in the area.
Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

DUNN (JOHN) HOME—U.S. 72 five miles west of Florence; 1820s; two-story house is frame.
Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—224 East Mobile Street, Florence; 1898; steepled brick structure was built on to original 1824 walls.
Society, Religion

FLORENCE WAGON FACTORY SITE—Richards and Riverside streets, Florence; 1872-1930s; all that remains of this factory which was once the largest wagon company in the South and the second largest in the nation are a few foundations and the railroad sidings.
Technology, Industry

FORKS OF CYPRESS—Five miles west of Florence on Jackson Road; 1822; destroyed by fire in 1972, the encircling columns are all that remain of this once beautiful mansion built by James Jackson, a business associate of Andrew Jackson.
Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

FORKS OF CYPRESS COACHMAN'S HOUSE—Five miles west of Florence on Jackson Road; 1819; one and one-half story log cabin with open dogtrot is now a museum.
Education, Museum

GRAVELLY SPRINGS—Fifteen miles west of Florence on Waterloo Road; early 1800s; Union General James H. Wilson initiated his March 1865 raid into south Alabama from this small town which served as his headquarters during the Civil War.
Military Affairs, Leaders and Participation in Wars

HANDY HOUSE—Florence; c. 1845; one-story log cabin with newly constructed museum was the birthplace of W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues."
Arts, Music; Black History

HOUSTON PLACE SITE AND CEMETERY—Gravelly Springs; 1816; the foundation and garden house are all that remains of the boyhood home of Alabama Governor George S. Houston (1874-78).
Political Affairs, Leaders

INDIAN SITES—Several indications of prehistoric cultures have been discovered in Lauderdale County. They include:

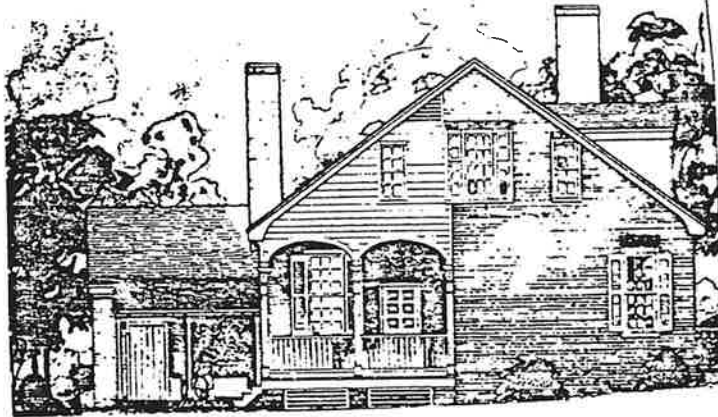
FLINT MINES SITE—Lindsay Road near Rogersville; prehistoric; Indians mined the almost solid flint found here for tools and weapons.

GOOSE SHOALS—Prehistoric; flint has been found at this site during excavation.

SHOALS CREEK—Prehistoric; Clovis Cumberland, Quad, and Dalton projectile points have been excavated from this site.

WAUMANONA MOUND (FLORENCE INDIAN MOUND AND MUSEUM)—Court Street and Tennessee River, Florence; prehistoric; 42-foot high domiciliary mound, one of the largest in the State, has an adjoining museum that is operated by the city.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric



Karsner-Kennedy House

KARSNER-KENNEDY HOUSE—303 North Pine Street, Florence; c. 1825; one and one-half story brick home, an excellent example of Federal style, was restored by the Florence Housing Authority for use as offices.
Art-Architecture, Federal

KENNEDY-DOUGLAS HOUSE—217 East Tuscaloosa Street, Florence; 1918; two-story brick house, donated to the city with a collection of furniture and books, now serves as an Arts Center and museum.
Art-Architecture, Georgian Revival; Education, Museum

LAMAR FURNITURE STORE—Court Street, Florence; 1888; originally the Florence Hotel, this three-story brick commercial building has been greatly altered.
Technology, Commerce

T. B. LARIMORE HOUSE—Mars Hill Bible School Campus, Florence; 1870; now the Mars Hill Bible School, this two-story frame Victorian structure with upper and lower porches was built as a combination home and Christian school.
Education, Institutions; Society, Religion

LAUDERDALE COUNTY COURTHOUSE—200 South Court Street, Florence; 1963-65; modern five-story reinforced concrete building with brick and aluminum finish is built near the site of the second one and is the third courthouse in the county named for Col. James Lauderdale, a cavalryman under Gen. John Coffee who was killed in the Battle of New Orleans.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

LEXINGTON BANK BUILDING—Lexington; 1925; one-story brick commercial structure has served as a bank, hardware store, and now serves a medical clinic.

Technology, Commerce

LIBERTY BAPTIST CHURCH—Old Natchez Trace at Threet's Crossroad; 1852; one-story frame church has a handcarved pulpit.

Society, Religion

MAPLETON (McFARLAND HOME)—420 South Pine Street, Florence; 1820; two-story frame mansion has exceptional altered portico.

Art-Architecture, Georgian

MARS HILL RAILWAY DEPOT—Mars Hill; 1910; depot is passenger shelter only.

Technology, Transportation

MATTHEWS HOUSE—430 North Wood Avenue, Florence; c. 1880; one-story frame Victorian cottage is an unusual combination of Greek Revival and Victorian details.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

McVAY CEMETERY—Mars Hill Road; early 1800's; contains grave of the ninth Governor of Alabama, Hugh McVay who died in 1851 and was the oldest man to ever serve as governor.


Political Affairs, Leaders; Society, Religion

MILNER DRUG STORE—104 North Court Street, Florence; 1853; until recently, this two-story brick structure was the oldest continuous business establishment in Florence.

Science, Medicine; Technology, Commerce

MITCHELL-REDD PLACE—747 Wood Avenue, Florence; 1830's; one-story white frame cottage with front wings connected by a porch, was once the home of prominent Florence attorney, Judge J. J. Mitchell.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

 NATCHEZ TRACE—Alabama 20, 15 miles northwest of Florence; 1700's and 1800's; this trail, portions of which have been incorporated into present day road systems, was one of the first overland routes uniting the eastern states to the Southwest and extended from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss.

Exploration and Settlement, Territorial Expansion; Technology, Communication and Transportation

O'NEAL BRIDGE—U.S. 43 at Florence; 1939; one of ten most traveled bridges in the state, this structure was named in honor of the father and son governors, Edward and Emmet O'Neal.


Technology, Engineering and Transportation

PETERS PLANTATION—Gunwaleford Road, five miles west of Florence; 1818; this two-story frame plantation house was the scene of a Civil War skirmish.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style; Military Affairs, Battles

PICKETT PLACE—438 North Seminary Street, Florence; 1833; two-story stuccoed brick structure is an enlarged Greek Revival cottage used as medical offices.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Science, Medicine

 POPE'S TAVERN (LAMBETH HOUSE)—203 Hermitage Drive, Florence; early 1800's; one and one-half story brick building has been a stage stop and tavern, a Confederate hospital and is now a museum containing the Sara K. Vaughn, pioneer collection.

Military Affairs, Participation in Wars; Science, Medicine; Technology, Commerce

RAIL TRESTLE—Florence; 1860; wooden trestle for hauling supplies across a ravine to the wagon works is no longer used.

Technology, Transportation

REYNOLDS HOUSE—Tombigbee and Cypress streets, Florence; 1888; two-story house is frame.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

RICE HOME—401 North Locust Street, Florence; 1870; one-story house is frame.


Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

ROSENBAUM HOME—117 Riverview, Florence, 1940; one-story frame and cypress dwelling is the only Frank Lloyd Wright house in Alabama and is an example of his Usonian design of moderately priced homes.


Art-Architecture, Wrightian

ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CHURCH—Florence; 1916; two-story brick structure is Gothic in style.

Society, Religion


 SAMPLE HOUSE—219 Hermitage Drive, Florence; 1829; this log structure was enlarged and weather-boarded in 1844, then served as a Confederate doctor's quarters when Lambeth House, next door, became a hospital, but Sample house was partially burned in a fire in June 1976.

Science, Medicine


 SANNONER HISTORIC DISTRICT—Florence; 1825-1925; this district, named for Ferdinand Sannoner, the Italian surveyor who laid out the city of Florence, contains the finest collection of early and mid 19th Century architecture in the city. Outstanding structures included in the district are:

BURTWELL-YOUNG HOUSE—423 North Pine Street; 19th Century; two and one-half story brick and wood with some ante bellum materials.

CONNER PLACE (CABIN ANTIQUES)—458 North Court Street; 1854; one and one-half story frame with central portico.

 COURTVIEW (ROGERS HALL)—North end of Court Street; 1855; impressive three-story brick Greek Revival mansion was once the residence of Governor Emmet O'Neal (1911-1915) and is now part of University of North Alabama.

HOUSTON HOME—431 North Pine Street; 1917; a one-story frame house with Neo-Classical Revival influences.

 HICKORY PLACE—461 North Pine; 1832; one and one-half story brick Federal style house has a classical portico with Palladian window and two outbuildings, a smokehouse and servant's house, are located on this property.

IR PLACE—459 North Court Street; 1843; two-brick has altered two-story full-length portico.

MARTIN HOME—442 North Court Street; 1890; one-story cottage is Victorian.

METHODIST CHURCH DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT's HOME—436 North Court Street; c. 1890; two-story frame Victorian structure.

MILLIKEN HOME—419 North Court Street; c. 1890; one-story frame Victorian cottage.

O'NEAL (ALFRED) HOME—427 North Court Street; late 19th Century; one and one-half story clapboard and limestone veneer with altered dormers.

GOVERNOR E. A. O'NEAL HOME—468 North Court Street; 1857; one and one-half story frame house with later alterations was home of Governor O'Neal (1882-1886).

ROGERS HOME—413 North Court Street; c. 1890; two-story frame house has full-width portico.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH—120 West Tuscaloosa; 1895; one-story brick and limestone building is Gothic Revival.

WAKEFIELD—450 North Court Street; 1825; one and one-half story brick Federal style home built by James Sample has excellent woodwork throughout.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th Century Styles; Education, Institutions; Political Affairs, Leaders

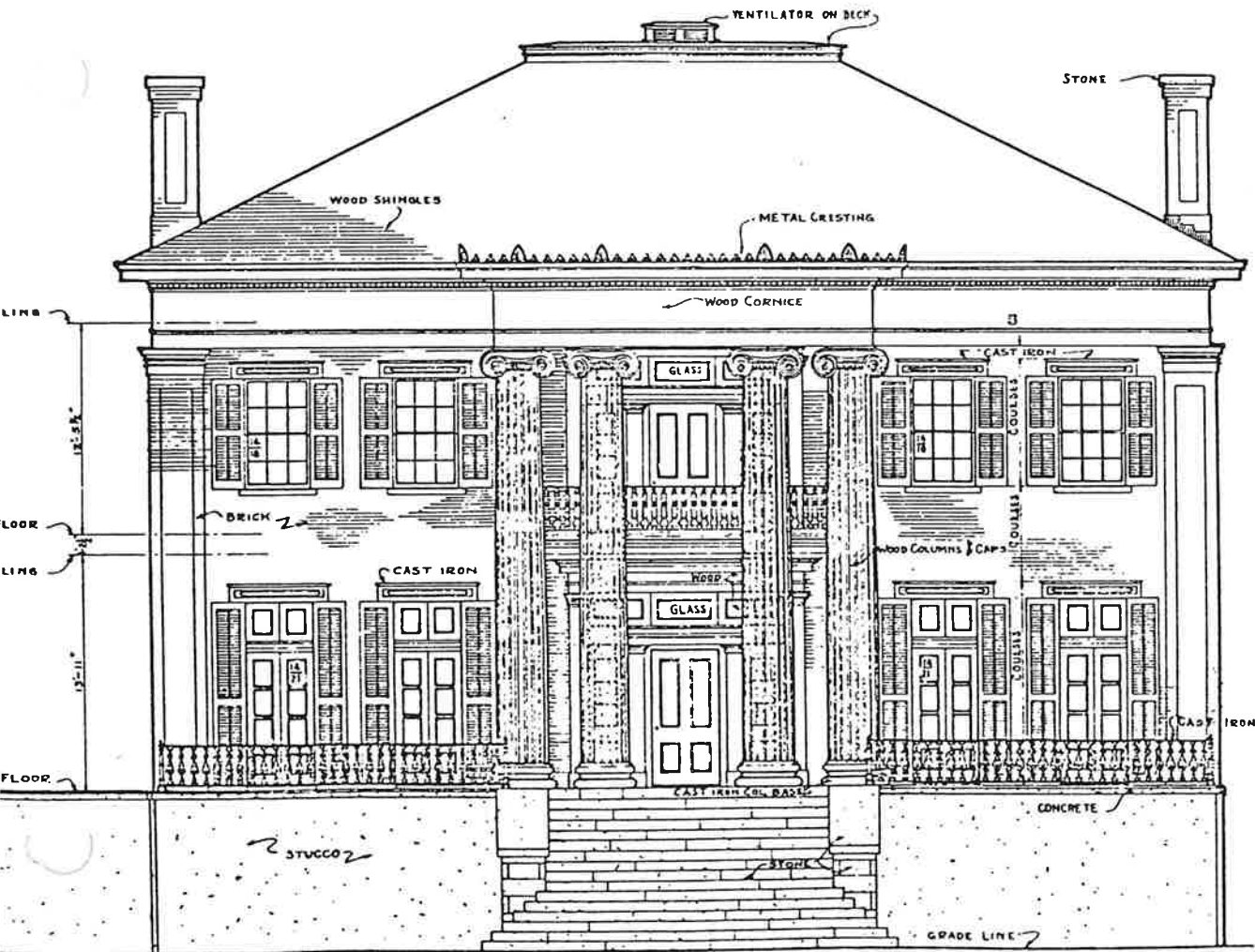
SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE—U.S. 72, two miles east of Florence; 1925 and 1959; the 1959 addition to this bridge made it the last overhead truss bridge built in the state.

Technology, Transportation and Engineering

SMITHSONIA HISTORIC DISTRICT—Gunwaleford Road, 12 miles west of Florence; mid 19th Century; this town on the Tennessee River was the center of Columbus Smith's trading empire with warehouses, gins and river ferry. Structures still remaining include:

CANAAN METHODIST CHURCH—c. 1840; tall, one-story frame structure with tower was the scene of a skirmish and troop billeting during the Civil War.

KOGER PLACE—ante bellum; two-story brick plantation house was the home of the owners of Koger Island in the Tennessee River.



Courtyard — HABS

SMITH HOUSE—1883: solid stone mansion was the third residence built by Columbus Smith.

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

SOUTHERN RAILROAD BRIDGE—Between Florence and Sheffield; 1869; iron trestle bridge was built for buggy and train traffic, but now used only by trains.
Technology, Engineering and Transportation



SWEETWATER PLANTATION (PATTON HOME)—Sweetwater and Florence boulevard, Florence; 1835; this two-story brick residence, a good example of late Georgian architecture, was the home of Robert Miller Patton, pre-Reconstruction governor of Alabama.
Art-Architecture, Georgian; Political Affairs, Leaders

TABERNACLE INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH—Poplar and Tombigbee Streets, Florence; 1890; one-story brick building of Gothic design was originally established as the Poplar Street Church of Christ.
Society, Religion

THIMBLETON—221 West Tuscaloosa Street, Florence; 1830; two-story frame home has exceptional iron roof cresting.
Art-Architecture, Victorian

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE—North Seminary Street, Florence; 1911-1913; three-story limestone Neo-Classical building has an unusual red tile roof.
Art-Architecture, Neo-Classical Revival

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA—Florence; 1830; this institution, the oldest state-supported teachers' college south of the Ohio River, opened in 1830 as LaGrange College, moved to its present site in 1855 to become Florence Wesleyan until 1872 when it was deeded to the State of Alabama.
Education, Institutions



WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT—Florence; 1890-1930; reflecting the economic growth of Florence at this time, the neighborhood district of substantial middle-class homes was one of the city's more fashionable districts. These include:

ASHCRAFT HOUSE—404 North Walnut; c. 1920; two-story brick has stuccoed second floor and bracketed eaves.

CAMPER-O'NEAL HOUSE—330 Hermitage Drive; c. 1890; two-story frame Victorian house has shingled gable ends.

DOWDY-HOLLEY PLACE—602 North Walnut; c. 1930; one and one-half story brick has gabled dormers.

HENLEY COTTAGE—506 North Walnut; c. 1900; one and one-half story Victorian cottage is frame.

HITCHCOCK-KOONCE HOUSE—401 North Walnut Street; c. 1922; two-story brick house has Georgian Revival influences.

HOWELL-JONES HOUSE—411 North Walnut; c. 1904; two and one-half story frame house with octagonal turret has Queen Anne influences.

INGRAM-NANCE HOUSE—429 Walnut; c. 1902; two-story frame house has gabled front bay and Tuscan columns on portico.

JACKSON HOUSE—419 Walnut Street; c. 1918; two-story brick house with Georgian Revival influences has quoins, porte cochere and classically detailed portico.

KARNEY COTTAGE—512 North Walnut; c. 1902; one and one-half story frame Victorian cottage has vergeboards and a bay window.

KOONCE (J. A.) RESIDENCE—414 North Walnut; c. 1920; one and one-half story frame house with Colonial Revival influence.

KOONCE-CALLAWAY HOUSE—434 North Walnut; c. 1924; one and one-half story brick and shingle house has shed dormer.

KOONCE-COLLUM HOUSE—433 North Walnut; c. 1924; two-story frame house has beveled glass entrance.

LUCAS-NANCE HOUSE—507 North Walnut; c. 1890; two-story frame house with stamped tin shingles has Georgian Revival influences.

LYNN-PERRY HOUSE—442 North Walnut; c. 1930; one and one-half story frame Victorian cottage has altered porch columns.

McGEE HOUSE—424 North Walnut; c. 1890; two-story frame Victorian house has vergeboards and bracketed cornice.

McKELVY-POOL HOUSE—316 Hermitage Drive; c. 1920; one and one-half story frame has recessed portico.

NANCE HOUSE—425 North Walnut; c. 1905; two-story frame house is severely plain.

NEWSOM-JACKSON HOUSE—515 North Walnut; c. 1922; one and one-half story frame has gabled roof and open eaves.

NORQUIST-INGRAM HOUSE—510 North Walnut; c. 1919; one and one-half story stucco-over-wood is California cottage with wide eaves.

PRICE HOMESTEAD—520 North Walnut; c. 1889; two-story frame house has tin roof and scalloped shingles.

PROSSER-JOHNSTON PLACE—430 North Walnut; c. 1926; brick home has Georgian Revival influences and fluted Tuscan columns on portico.

REDD-MORRIS HOUSE—405 North Walnut; c. 1923; two-story brick with stucco and wide eaves.

SCARBOROUGH-WALLACE HOUSE—514 North Walnut; c. 1920; one and one-half story stucco-over-wood California cottage.

SHEPARD-KERR HOUSE—438 North Walnut; early 20th Century; one and one-half story frame house has pyramidal roof and stamped tin shingles.

SHEPPARD HOUSE—447 North Walnut; c. 1907; two-story frame late Victorian house has complex roofline and massing.

SHIRAZ MURRAY COTTAGE—439 North Walnut; c. 1900; one-story gabled front house has L-shaped porch with heavy paneled box columns.

SWINEA HOUSE—410 North Walnut; c. 1922; two-story brick house has Georgian Revival influences.

TROUSDALE-WARREN PLACE—501 North Walnut; c. 1925; two-story brick house has Tuscan columns.

YOUNG HOUSE—446 North Walnut; c. 1901; one and one-half story late Victorian cottage is built from rusticated cement block and has classical detail and trim.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles

EAVER (ADAM) HOUSE—Athens-Florence Highway, five miles west of Rogersville; 1838; one-story log cabin has an open dogtrot.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

WESLEY CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH—Near Central Heights, about ten miles west of Florence; 1865; one-story frame structure has been enlarged and remodeled several times.

Society, Religion

WESLEYAN HALL—University of North Alabama campus, Florence; 1855; three-story brick structure is one of few surviving Gothic Revival public buildings in the Tennessee Valley.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival; Education, Institutions

WATERLOO HISTORIC DISTRICT—Lauderdale County 14 and 1; 1847; a severe Tennessee River flood caused the relocation of this town on a new, higher location. Included in the district are:

CHERRY HOUSE—1847; two-story frame residence was one of the first homes to be rebuilt.

HAYGOOD HOUSE—Waterloo; 1888; two-story frame hotel is built of cypress lumber.

MCCORKLE'S DRUGSTORE—1832; one-story brick building, moved and rebuilt after the flood, is the oldest drugstore in Lauderdale County.

SULLIVAN HOME AND DOCTOR'S OFFICE—1847-49; one-room medical office was built immediately after the flood and the two-story home of the doctor was completed by 1849.

WATERLOO METHODIST CHURCH—1892; frame structure is one of several that has served this congregation, one of the oldest in the state.

WATERLOO SITE—Pickwick Lake; 1819; original location of the town prior to 1844 flood has now been covered by TVA's Pickwick Lake and only a small island is visible.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th Century Styles; Science, Fine Arts; Society, Religion; Technology, Commerce

WOOD-ROBINSON HOUSE—North Wood Avenue, Florence; ante bellum; two-story frame house has elaborate Victorian scrollwork over Federal style lines.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

WOODLAWN (HOOD HOME, FORMERLY WOODLAND)—Two and one-half miles west of Florence on Alabama 20; 1830-32; well-preserved two-story brick structure was used by both Confederate and Union Army generals.

Art-Architecture, Georgian

WILSON DAM—On the Tennessee River at Florence; 1917-26; built during World War I by the War Department to provide power for munitions factories, this massive concrete dam became the first hydroelectric facility of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Technology, Engineering

WILSON PLACE—Mitchell Town Road near Center Star community; 1836; one and one-half story structure is log.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

LAWRENCE COUNTY

BEE BRANCH SCENIC AREA—Bee Branch of the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River; the box canyon has one of the last remnants of virgin core hardwood forest known in the South and the largest yellow poplar in Alabama.

Conservation, Natural Resources; Recreation

COURTLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT—Courtland 1818-1920; this community of outstanding residences and commercial structures was established in 1818 when the United States Land Office and the Federal court building were built there, but many homes were destroyed during the Civil War.

The district includes:

CAMPBELL HOUSE—Joe Wheeler Highway; mid 19th Century; one-story frame.

CLINTON HOUSE—1890; two-story frame residence has a Greek Revival style porch.

COURTLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1858-60; early brick Victorian structure has a tall spire.

COURTLAND RAILROAD DEPOT—c. 1912; one-story frame.

SIMPSON HOME—c. 1820; two-story frame structure was used as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War.

Art-Architecture, Varied Styles; Military Affairs, Participation in Wars; Technology, Commerce, Transportation

HEPSIDAM—Alabama 33, south of Moulton; mid 18th Century; a group of mountain and rustic structures which includes the Old Sandlin Home, a log smokehouse, a moonshine still, a pioneer house, and collection of early implements are used to illustrate pioneer life.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin; Education, Museum

INDIAN MOUND—Speake; prehistoric; mound covers ten acres.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

JACKSON HOUSE—Moulton; 1916; two-story frame residence was converted into a restaurant and antique shop.

Technology, Commerce