

7-4116

TE HALL—1909; three-story brick structure designed as a center of life for the women students, has a bronze tower and a clock that controls the electric clocks around the campus.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles; Black History; Education, Institutions, Libraries and Museums, Prominent Educators; Science, Technology, Agriculture

TUSKEGEE NATIONAL FOREST—Hills of the Piedmont; 1936; between mountains and the coast, the forest takes on some of the flavor of both types of terrain.

Recreation

VARNER HOUSE—Old Montgomery Highway, Tuskegee; 1853; one-story frame structure now used as a dance center for Tuskegee Institute owned by Creative Dance Foundation, Inc., is called the "Juba House" after the African hand-clapping dance, and was owned by several prominent Alabamians.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

VAUGHNS MILL SITE—On Notasulga Creek near a dam which forms a small lake; 19th Century; originally the location of a grist mill, a saw mill and a cotton gin, with a house on the plateau, all have since fallen to ruin.

Technology, Commerce

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL—Tuskegee 1921-23; the only Veterans Hospital built for black veterans of World War I, it was originally composed of 27 buildings.

Black History; Science, Medicine

VICKERS HOUSE—U.S. 80, Society Hill; 1860; one-story wood frame structure has scrollwork on the front and back gables and the front entrance is round-headed.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival

WALKER PLACE—Milstead; mid 1800s; the two-room dogtrot structure was the home of the overseer of the Walker Plantation and also has two small shacks that were used to house the Walker slaves.

Art-Architecture, Rustic; Black History

WHITAKER HOUSE—700 North Maple, Tuskegee; 1852; two-story frame structure was the home of William F. Perry during his presidential term at East Alabama Female College (1852-1862), who was also the first state superintendent of education (1854-1858).

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Education, Prominent Educators

WILLIAMS CHAPEL—Ten miles northeast of Tuskegee; 1850s; end-gable wood frame structure was constructed by residents of the Little Texas community who felt a need for an enclosed chapel.

Society, Religion

ADISON COUNTY

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY—Huntsville; 1875; chartered by the state legislature in 1873 as the Colored Normal School at Huntsville, this institution opened in 1875, grew to

Alabama A & M College for Negroes in the early 20th Century, and continues to use the following historic structures:

BIBB GRAVES HALL—1929; two and three-story brick Neo-Colonial style.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY—1904; two-story brick Neo-Classical Revival style.

COUNCIL DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING—1911; three-story Neo-Classical Revival style.

MCCORMICK HOSPITAL—1911; two-story brick Neo-Colonial style;

PALMER HALL—1891; three-story Victorian bricked over frame.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles; Black History; Education, Institutions

ALLISON-HEWLETT HOUSE—Winchester Road, eight miles north of Huntsville; c. 1880; two-story frame farmhouse has been altered.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

BAKER LOG HOUSE—Hurricane Road, south of New Market; c. 1850; two-story log house has been covered with clapboard.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

BASS-VOEKEL HOUSE—Northeast of Huntsville; c. 1830; two-story brick home was built by Uriah Bass, one of the earliest land owners in the county.

Art-Architecture, Federal

BELL FACTORY SITE—North of Huntsville on the Flint River; 1832-85; originally incorporated as Patton Doregan Company, this was one of the earliest textile mills in Alabama and its 100 looms were initially operated by skilled slave labor.

Technology, Industry

BENNETT HOUSE—Gurley; 1800s; two-story frame house has a hexagonal turret.

Art-Architecture, Victorian



BIG SPRINGS PARK—Courthouse Square vicinity, Huntsville; 1811-1969; the readily available water supply of this natural artesian spring prompted the settlement of Huntsville and today is a sophisticated landscaped park in the center of the city.

Art-Architecture, Landscape Architecture; Exploration, Settlement

BONE-WILBOURN HOUSE—Hurricane Road, three miles north of Maysville; c. 1825; two-story brick home with exceptional interior and exterior wood detail is an excellent example of early Madison County architecture.

Art-Architecture, Federal

BURRITT MUSEUM AND PARK—Monte Sano Mountain, Huntsville; 1936; located on 167 acres of scenic parkland and gardens the two-story brick mansion was willed to the city in 1956 for use as an art and history museum by physician and philanthropist. Dr. William Burritt, and the area is also being developed as pioneer structures are moved in for exhibit purposes.

Education, Museums; Recreation

CABANISS COTTON SPINNING MILL SITE—U.S. 431, near Fisk; 1817; Charles Cabaniss erected the first known cotton spinning factory in Alabama near here.

Technology, Industry

CEDARHURST (EWING-BRICKELL-THORNTON)—Huntsville; 1830; two-story plantation house has original recessed entrance doors with brass rim locks and door pull.


Art-Architecture, Federal

CHURCH OF THE VISITATION—222 North Jefferson Street, Huntsville; c. 1870; two-story stone structure has twin turrets.


Art-Architecture, Romanesque; Society, Religion

CLAY HOME—U.S. 72 at the Jackson/Madison county line; c. 1830; two-story frame house was at one time the home of Clement Clay, governor of Alabama 1835-37.

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Political Affairs, Leaders

 CLEMENS HOUSE—Clinton Avenue West, Huntsville; c. 1830; two-story brick dwelling with ornate cornice bracketing was the home of Jeremiah Clemens, state legislator, author, U.S. Senator (1849-51), anti-secessionist and Unionist, and was recently restored for office use by Huntsville Utilities.

Political Affairs, Leaders

 CONSTITUTION HALL STATE PARK—Franklin Street and Gates Avenue, Huntsville; plans call for reconstruction of several buildings in a park setting related to the founding of the state on these original sites. They include:

CLEMENT COMMER CLAY LAW OFFICE SITE—c. 1815; brick structure housed the U. S. Surveyor General's office as well as the early office of late governor Clement Comer Clay (1835-37), and, at one time, the Huntsville Post Office (1819).

CONSTITUTION HALL SITE—1815; two-story frame building once located here was the scene of the Constitutional Convention which organized the State of Alabama in July and August, 1819.

Political Affairs, Leaders and Establishment of Government; Technology, Communication

COUNTESS HOME—Two miles east of U.S. 431 on Countess Road; c. 1822; unique two-story L-shaped brick house was built as three separate apartments accessible only by separate entrances and staircases.

Art-Architecture, Federal

COUNTRY COTTAGE—2612 Winchester Road, Huntsville; c. 1850; small one-story frame house has many unaltered Federal details.

Art-Architecture, Federal


DALLAS MILLS—701 Dallas Street, Huntsville; 1891; this large cotton mill, a five-story brick Italianate industrial building, has been a warehouse since the mill ceased operations in 1952.

Technology, Industry

DICKSON-WALKER HOUSE—202 Lincoln Street, Huntsville; early 1800s; two-story frame house, al-

though much altered, is one of the oldest homes in Huntsville.

Art-Architecture, Federal

 DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING—Alabama A & M campus; 1911; the Robert R. McCormick family donated the funds for this three-story masonry structure built for what was then called Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes; a teacher training school for blacks, originally chartered as Huntsville Normal School in 1873.


Art-Architecture, Neo-Classic Revival; Black History; Education, Institutions

ELLIOT HOUSE—Gurley; 1920s; two-story frame house has West Coast bungalow influence.

Art-Architecture, Bungalowoid

FANNING PLACE—Alabama 65 at Fannings Crossroads, near New Market; c. 1850; two-story frame house has double entrance porch.


Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING—216 West Side Square, Huntsville; 1836; originally one of four structures erected for use by the ill-fated Alabama State Bank System, the two-story masonry structure with Ionic portico designed by George Steele is the oldest building in the state in continuous use as a bank.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Technology, Commerce

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—120 Greene Street, Huntsville; 1867; one-story masonry structure with central bell tower was reconstructed utilizing remains from the first church which was destroyed by Union troops in the Civil War.

Art-Architecture, Italianate; Society, Religion

 FIVE OAKS (LAXON HOUSE)—Three miles southeast of New Market; c. 1850; two-story brick home has double portico with extensive wooden trim.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

FORD'S CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH—Ford's Chapel Road, Hazel Green; 1870; one-story frame structure is on the original site of the congregation's first building erected in 1808.

Society, Religion

GABLED VICTORIAN HOUSE—Hazel Green; c. 1890; one and one-half story frame residence has three front gables with ornamental woodwork in the apex of each.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

GEORGE C. MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER—Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville; 1960; when established as a separate facility on Redstone Arsenal land, this 1800 acre complex, which includes the three-building NASA headquarters as well as laboratories, block houses and test stands, became the center of development for the U.S. space exploration program.

Exploration, Space; Technology, Engineering

GRAHAM HOUSE—Gurley; c. 1905; two-story frame house with double front porch has a three-sided bay on one side elevation.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

HOME OF MAJOR JOHN HUTCHENS—Carroll Road Harvest; 1817; Andrew Jackson buried his wife's nephew, who was also his business partner and Creek War veteran, here.
Military Affairs, Leaders

HALL HOTEL—Gurley; c. 1870; large, two-story frame house with gingerbread trim was built by Frank Hall and operated as a hotel.
Art-Architecture, Victorian; Technology, Commerce

HALL-BOGENSHOTT HOUSE—U.S. 72, Gurley; 1917; one-story dwelling was built of hand cut local stone.
Art-Architecture, Cottage

HARRISON BROTHERS STORE—Court Square, Huntsville; 1895; two-story brick commercial structure has been in continuous operation since 1800s.
Technology, Commerce

HICKORY GROVE CHURCH—Madison County 87, south of New Market; c. 1890; quaint one-story frame building has uniquely angled end walls.
Society, Religion


HOBBS ISLAND MOUND—Tennessee River near Whitesburg; prehistoric and 18th Century; built approximately 2,000 years ago, the Mississippian culture temple mound is 120 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, and was later the scene of several battles between the Cherokees and Chickasaws over possession of territories (1650-1763).
Original Americans, Historic and Prehistoric

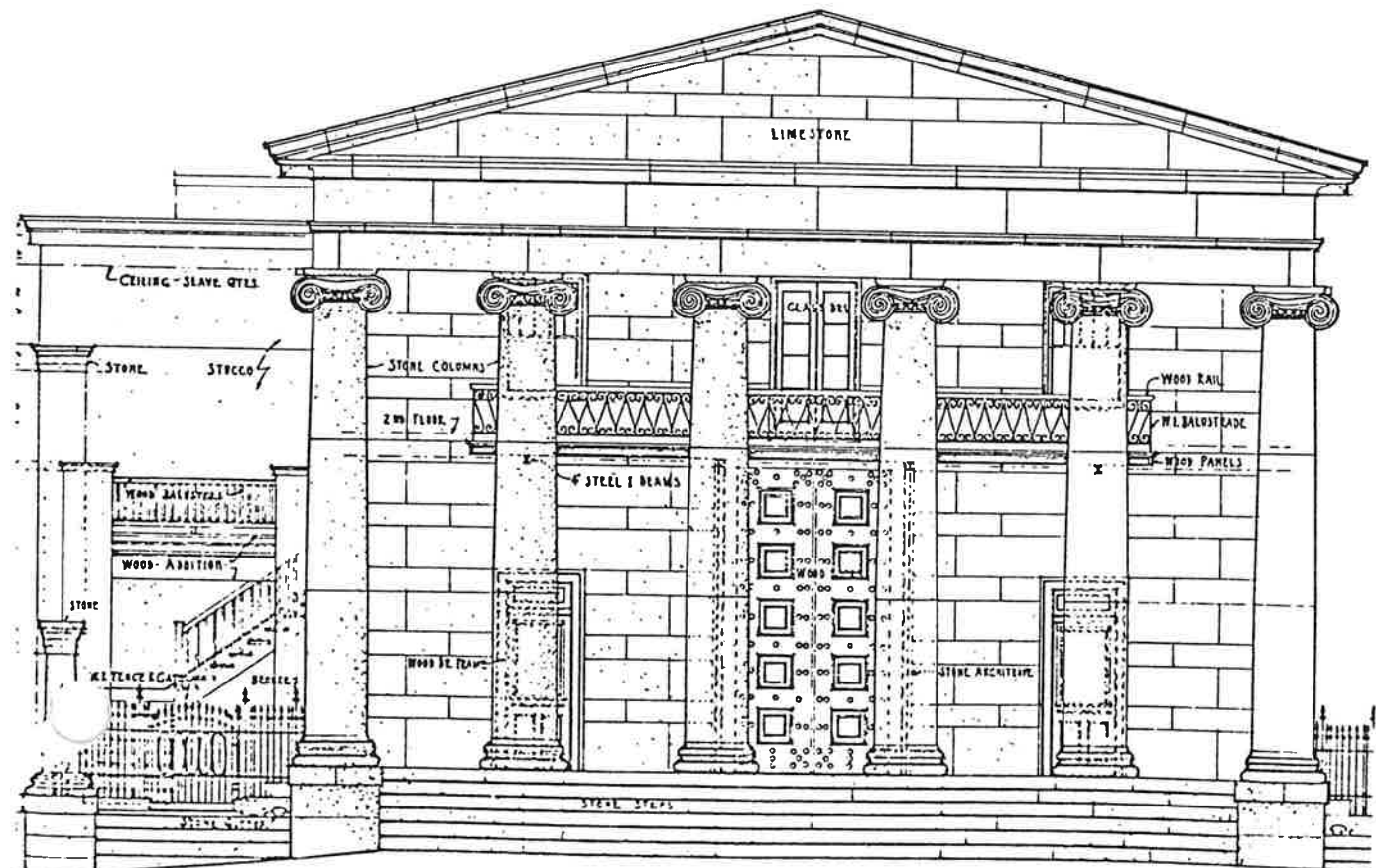
HOTEL RUSSELL ERSKINE—Huntsville; 1928; twelve-story brick commercial structure has ornate cast-iron cornice trim.
Technology, Commerce

HUGHES-BURTON DRUGSTORE—Main Street, Madison; 1871; commercial structure still in operation has original equipment and furnishings.
Science, Medicine; Technology, Commerce

HUMPHREY-DARWIN HOUSE—Madison County 51, twelve miles northeast of Huntsville; c. 1830; two-story log house now covered with clapboard has been altered over the years.
Art-Architecture, Federal

INDIAN CREEK CANAL SITE—Big Springs, Huntsville to Triana; 1820-1831; believed to be the first canal in the state, Indian Creek Canal was designed to facilitate transportation of cotton from the Tennessee River to Huntsville.
Technology, Commerce and Transportation

 **INTERIM TEST STAND**—West Test Area, Redstone Arsenal; 1953; iron framework, 75 feet high and 33 feet by 22 feet at the base was the test site for those vehicles which launched America's first satellite, Explorer I (1958), and first Astronaut, Alan Shepard, into space.
Exploration and Settlement, Space Exploration; Science, Physical; Technology, Engineering



First National Bank Building

JEFF'S VILLAGE—Indian Springs, twelve miles southwest of Huntsville; late 18th Century; this Cherokee settlement was named after the local tribal leader. Aboriginal Americans, Historic

JUDE PLACE—2132 Winchester Road, Huntsville; c. 1825; one-story log house on stone foundation is now clapboard and the dogtrot has been enclosed. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

KELLY HOME—Jeff Road, Jeff; 1828; two-story brick home with columned portico was remodeled in 1928. Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

KELLY-FORD HOME—Ryland Pike, northeast of Huntsville; c. 1838; originally a two-story brick Federal home with exceptional fanlighted entrance and interior detailing, this structure was partially destroyed by a tornado in 1974 and now has a frame second floor. Art-Architecture, Federal

KILDARE (CASTILE MANOR)—2005 Kildare Street, N.W., Huntsville; c. 1886; three-story stone mansion with turrets, gables, mansard and porte cochere was the winter home of Virginia McCormick, granddaughter of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper. Art-Architecture, Richardsonian Romanesque

LAUGHINGHOUSE PLACE—Gurley; 1890s; two-story frame house with double turrets and Gothic trim was built of wood reportedly from New York City. Art-Architecture, Victorian

LAWLER HOUSE—Gate Street, Gurley; 1874; small one and one-half story dwelling is frame. Art-Architecture, Victorian

MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Courthouse Square, Huntsville; 1966-67; eleven-story modern steel, stone and glass structure is the fifth courthouse on this site since 1811, which was three years after the county was organized on this, the first land ceded by the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes. Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

MADISON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Alternate U.S. 72 Madison, five miles west of Huntsville; 1873; one-story frame building with 1947 brick veneer still retains its charming gingerbread bell tower. Art-Architecture, Victorian; Society, Religion

MAPLE HILL CEMETERY—203 California Street, Huntsville; 1818; one of the state's oldest cemeteries, Maple Hill is the burial place of many city and state leaders including five Alabama governors, Thomas Bibb, Clement Comer Clay, Reuben Chapman, Robert Miller Patton and David Peter Lewis. Political Affairs, Leaders; Society

MASONIC BUILDING—Bottoms Roads, one and one-half miles south of Meridianville; c. 1830; two-story frame building is simple in design. Society, Fraternal Organizations


MASSENGILL HOUSE—Gurley; c. 1895; one-story house is frame. Art-Architecture, Rustic

MASTIN LAKE CHURCH OF CHRIST—Memorial Parkway and Mastin Lake Road, Huntsville; c. 1910; two-story frame structure, originally built as a private dwelling, is now altered for church use. Art-Architecture, Federal

McCOWAN HOUSE—Hazel Green; c. 1830; one and one-half story frame house has a later one-story wing. Art-Architecture, Federal

McCRARY HOUSE—Riverton Road near Meridianville; c. 1820; one and one-half story brick structure has been completely altered from its original two-story Federal form. Art-Architecture, Ranch Style

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON FREIGHT DEPOT—Huntsville; 1856; one-story brick structure has been in continuous use since it was built. Technology, Transportation

 **MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY DEPOT (SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT)**—Huntsville; 1860; two-story red brick structure is the oldest standing railroad station in Alabama, the last survivor of the South's most significant ante bellum rail system which was responsible for the growth and expansion in North Alabama, and a prime Union target in the Civil War, serving as a Federal prison after capture in 1862. Military Affairs, Participation in Wars; Technology, Transportation


MONTE SANO HOTEL SITE—Monte Sano Mountain, Huntsville; now bordered by a housing development, this area was once the site of the spacious three-story frame Queen Anne style hostelry that operated until 1909 and was finally dismantled in 1944. Technology, Commerce

MONTE SANO STATE PARK—U.S. 72, four miles east of Huntsville; 1935; located on 1,800-foot Monte Sano Mountain, the 2,140 acre park, a W.P.A. project, offers rustic stone cabins, picnic facilities, and 15 miles of hiking trails. Recreation

MOONTOWN ROAD LOG HOUSE—Moontown Road, Maysville; c. 1820s; one-story log structure is now covered with asbestos siding. Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

MOORE (GABRIEL) HOME—Alabama 53, five miles northwest of Huntsville; c. 1820; two-story frame house with shed porch and asbestos siding was once the home of Gabriel Moore, Alabama's fifth governor (1829-31). Political Affairs, Leaders

NEW HOPE SCHOOL—New Hope, Huntsville; 1920. two-story brick structure is the oldest public school building remaining in Huntsville. Education, Institutions

 **OAKLAWN (ROBINSON-DILWORTH HOUSE)**—2707 Meridian Street, North, Huntsville; c. 1845; two-story brick mansion with two one-story wings was built by planter and county politician John Robinson. Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

OLD FIELDS—U.S. 431, Whitesburg; 1769-1824; this town was the scene of an unsuccessful battle with the Cherokees over the possession of their territories and later became a river port known as Whitesburg.

Original Americans, Historic; Technology, Commerce

OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT—Adjacent to the Wickenham Historic District, bounded on the south by Clinton Avenue, and the north by Walker Avenue, to the east by Dement Street, and to the west by Lincoln Street, in Huntsville; 1820-1930; comprised of approximately 250 homes, the district reflects the architectural styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Noteworthy structures include:

DILL-RICE HOUSE—118 Calhoun Street; c. 1855; two-story brick dwelling is an interesting example of Greek Revival detailing applied to a Federal form.

DREGER HOUSE—610 Holmes Avenue; c. 1910; one and one-half story stucco structure has wood, horizontal brick trim and ribbon windows of the Prairie style.

DRYER HOUSE—111 Calhoun Street, Huntsville; c. 1840; two-story frame house with two-story wing has a later, Italianate porch.

HUMPHREY-RODGERS HOME—510 Clinton Avenue West; c. 1850; two-story brick home with two-story porch and Italianate bracketed cornices was built by state legislator and Judge David C. Humphrey, who was also leader of the peace movement during the final days of the Civil War.

RAND HOUSE—514 Holmes Avenue; c. 1905; two-story frame house has the large, rambling proportions of the early 20th Century home.

SHEPARD-FERGUSON HOME—505 Holmes Avenue; c. 1820; very simple one-story brick Federal style dwelling has a later gingerbread porch.

SUGGS HOUSE—506 Holmes Avenue; c. 1900; two-story frame house has a one-story porch across the front and around one side.

TEMPLE B'NAI SHOLAM—103 Lincoln Street; c. 1890; Jewish synagogue of brick features gables, turrets and towers as well as exceptional interior woodwork and stained glass.

TWIN GABLES—511 Holmes Avenue; c. 1900; two-story frame house has two-steeply pitched gables atop four-sided bays above the front porch.

Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles; Education, Institutions; Political Affairs, Leaders; Society, Religion

OTTEY HOUSE (GREEN LAWN)—U.S. 431, one mile north of Meridianville; c. 1850; virtually unchanged Federal Revival two-story frame mansion with Doric portico built by Madison Ottey, whose family were leaders in Madison County's early growth.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

OTTEY'S LIBRARY—205 East Side Square, Huntsville; 1920s; originally a store, this two-story brick and terra-cotta structure with arched trusses supporting

the second floor, is now maintained by the county as a law library.

Education, Library; Technology, Commerce

PHELPS-JONES HOUSE—Pulaski Pike, Huntsville; c. 1820; well-proportioned two-story brick house is reminiscent of 18th Century New England structures despite its later porch.

Art-Architecture, Federal

PLANTER'S AND MERCHANT'S BANK OF HUNTSVILLE SITE—West Side Square, Huntsville; 1817; Alabama's first bank, chartered in 1816 by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, was located here in a small brick structure.

Technology, Commerce

QUIETDALE—401 Quietdale Drive, Huntsville; c. 1854; two-story frame residence with flattened hip roof was built by County Sheriff William Robinson's widow according to plans made before his death.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Political Affairs, Leaders

REDSTONE ARSENAL—Alabama 20 and U.S. 231, Huntsville; 1949; first used during World War II, this 39,000 acre complex of over 2,000 buildings became the center of U.S. missile and rocket research with the arrival of Dr. Werner Von Braun and the German scientists, and is now the headquarters of the entire Army Missile Command.

Military Affairs, Defense; Technology, Engineering

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—Huntsville; 1860-67; two-story structure reflects Gothic Revival influences.

Society, Religion

SAINT BARTLEY PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH—3020 Belafonte Avenue, N.W., Huntsville; 1964; congregation was organized in 1829, making it one of the oldest independent Black congregations in Alabama.

Black History; Society, Religion

SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN BUILDING—Huntsville; c. 1840; two-story brick commercial structure has metal roof cornice which was added to keep up with styles of the late 1800s.

Technology, Commerce

SISCO HOUSE—Bell Factory Road, one-half mile west of Maysville; c. 1830; two-story brick house features unusual hand carved pine wainscoting but shutters and porch are of a much later period.

Art-Architecture, Federal

SMITH (HENRY) HOUSE—Gurley; c. 1890; two-story frame multi-gabled and bayed house has exceptionally fine gingerbread trim and siding.

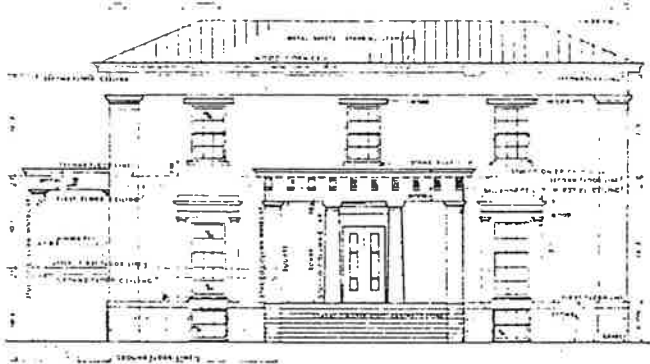
Art-Architecture, Victorian

SPACE AND ROCKET CENTER—Alabama 20, Huntsville; 1970; owned and operated by the State of Alabama in cooperation with the Marshall Space Flight Center on 30 acres deeded from Redstone Arsenal, this modern museum complex contains the world's largest collection of missiles and space equipment, including the only Saturn V moon rocket on display in the world.


Education, Museum; Exploration, Space

STEAMBOAT GOTHIC HOUSE (VON VALKENBURGH HOUSE)—Lowe Avenue and South Green Street, Huntsville; 1890; two-story frame house with a two-story "bridge" above the front porch was moved from one city lot to its present location in 1974 by the Madison County Federation of Woman's Clubs for use as a clubhouse.

Art-Architecture, Victorian



Steele-Fowler House — HABS

 STEELE-FOWLER HOUSE—808 Maysville Road, Huntsville; 1840; three-story brick and stucco dwelling with central one-story portico was designed by well-known Alabama ante bellum architect, George Steele, as his own residence, but now serves as a church education building.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

STEELE-GAINES HOUSE—519 Randolph, Huntsville; c. 1825; two-story brick house with one-story wing added in 1903 was an earlier family home built by Huntsville's most well-known 19th Century architect, George Steele, and is now being carefully restored by present owners.

Art-Architecture, Federal

STEGER-NANCE HOUSE—Maysville; c. 1850; two-story brick dwelling was the home of Civil War physician Dr. Frank Steger.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Science, Medicine

STRONG-RUTLEDGE HOUSE—103 Cedarama Drive, Huntsville; c. 1836; originally a two-story frame house located very near the site of significant finds of Indian artifacts, this brick veneered and renovated house is a good example of adaptive use preservation. Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

SUBLETT LOG HOUSE—Moontown Road, east of Huntsville; c. 1850; two-story log house was covered with clapboard and now has a Victorian porch.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

TENANT HOUSE—U.S. 431 and Bobo Section Road, north of Meridianville; c. 1820; plain two-story frame structure has two-story porch.

Art-Architecture, Federal

TERRY HUTCHENS BUILDING—Huntsville; 1926; seven-story commercial building with terra-cotta trim housed the Tennessee Valley Bank and the State National Bank.


Technology, Commerce

TIMES BUILDING—Corner of Greene and Holmes, Huntsville; 1928; twelve-story brick commercial structure was originally built for the Huntsville Times.

Technology, Commerce and Communications

TRIANA—South of Huntsville Airport; 1819; once a busy cotton port on the Indian Creek Canal and Tennessee River, the town thrived until railroads supplanted rivers for transportation.

Technology, Commerce and Transportation

 TWICKENHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT—Huntsville; 1814 to present; described as a "living museum of architecture," this predominantly residential twelve block district located near the center of Huntsville includes 300 structures representing every major architectural style and influence in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Due to the enormous size and complexity of the district, only those structures in the Historic American Buildings Survey or previously in the National Register are listed individually:



BIBB HOME—300 Williams Avenue; c. 1830; two-story brick Greek Revival structure was once the home of Alabama's second governor Thomas Bibb (1820-21).



CABANISS-ROBERTS HOME—603 Randolph Avenue; c. 1832; two-story brick Greek Revival home is one of several in this district designed and built by Huntsville architect George Steele.



CLAY HOME—513 Eustis Avenue; c. 1830; two-story brick Federal home was once the residence for heads of Huntsville Female Seminary and later, J. Withers Clay, a lawyer, newspaperman and son of Governor Clement Comer Clay.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY—212 Eustis Street, Huntsville; 1859; two-story brick church with attached bell tower with soaring spire is the most elaborate and least altered of the three Gothic Revival churches architect Frank Wills of New York designed for Alabama congregations.



FACKLER-POWELL HOME—518 Adams Street; c. 1835; two-story brick Federal home with period outbuildings was enlarged by cotton merchant John Fackler before the Civil War.



FEARN-GARTH HOME—517 Franklin Street; c. 1820; two-story brick Federal structure modified to Greek Revival style by George Steele c. 1847. was built by Dr. Thomas Fearn, nationally famous for his quinine research.



MASTIN-LOWRY-MASON HOUSE—310 Williams Avenue; c. 1823; two-story brick essentially Federal style home built for Captain Francis Mastin who came to Alabama during the Creek Wars, was converted in the 1850s to Italianate style with cupola and iron grille work.



McDOWELL-LEVERT-CHASE HOME—517 Adams Street; c. 1848; two-story brick Victorian home with period outbuildings was occupied by General Ormsby Mitchel during the Civil War.

PATTON-SPRAGINS HOME—407 Echols Avenue; c. 1814; the oldest documented home in Huntsville; this two-story brick Federal house was built by Leroy Pope, original land developer of Huntsville, and was later altered with the addition of a Greek Revival portico designed by George Steele for the Patton family.

THOMAS W. WHITE HOME—312 White Street; c. 1836; two-story brick Greek Revival style house was designed and built by George Steele.

WEEDEN HOME—300 Gates Avenue; c. 1818; two-story brick Federal style house was the home of regionally famous woman artist and poet Howard Weeden.

Arts, Literature and Painting; Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles; Political Affairs, Leaders; Society, Religion

UNION CHAPEL—University of Alabama at Huntsville; c. 1840; one-story frame church was moved from Hazel Green to its present site in 1974 and restored for use as an art museum.

Education, Museums; Society, Religion

VON BRAUN (WERNER) HOME—Big Cove Road, Huntsville; c. 1960; brick and redwood split level dwelling was the home of German scientist Werner Von Braun director of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center until 1966.

Exploration, Space; Science, Physics; Technology, Engineering

WALKER (JOHN W.) HOME SITE—Two miles north of Meridianville, at U.S. 231 and 431; c. 1851; Walker (1783-1823) was president of Alabama's First Constitutional Convention in 1819 and first U.S. senator (1819-22).

Political Affairs, Leaders

WHITHERS-CHAPMAN HOUSE—2409 Gabory Lane, Huntsville; c. 1835-40; one and one-half story frame cottage with Greek Revival detail was for many years the home of Charles Woodson, editor and publisher of the **Huntsville Democrat** (1823-c. 1860).

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Technology, Communication

WHITMAN-COBB HOUSE—New Market; c. 1910; two-story frame house has interesting modified Palladian type windows on the front facade.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

MARENGO COUNTY

ACE HARDWARE COMPANY—Strawberry Street, Demopolis; c. 1870; two-story structure is brick. Technology, Commerce

ALDRIDGE HOME—Near Jefferson; mid 19th Century; two-story frame house with gable roof, front and back porches and gable end chimneys has an adjoining shed of rough hewn logs.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

ALLEN BUILDING—Washington Street, Demopolis; 1910; two-story building is brick. Technology, Commerce

ALLEN (GEORGE) HOME—Old Spring Hill; 1857; two-story house is frame.

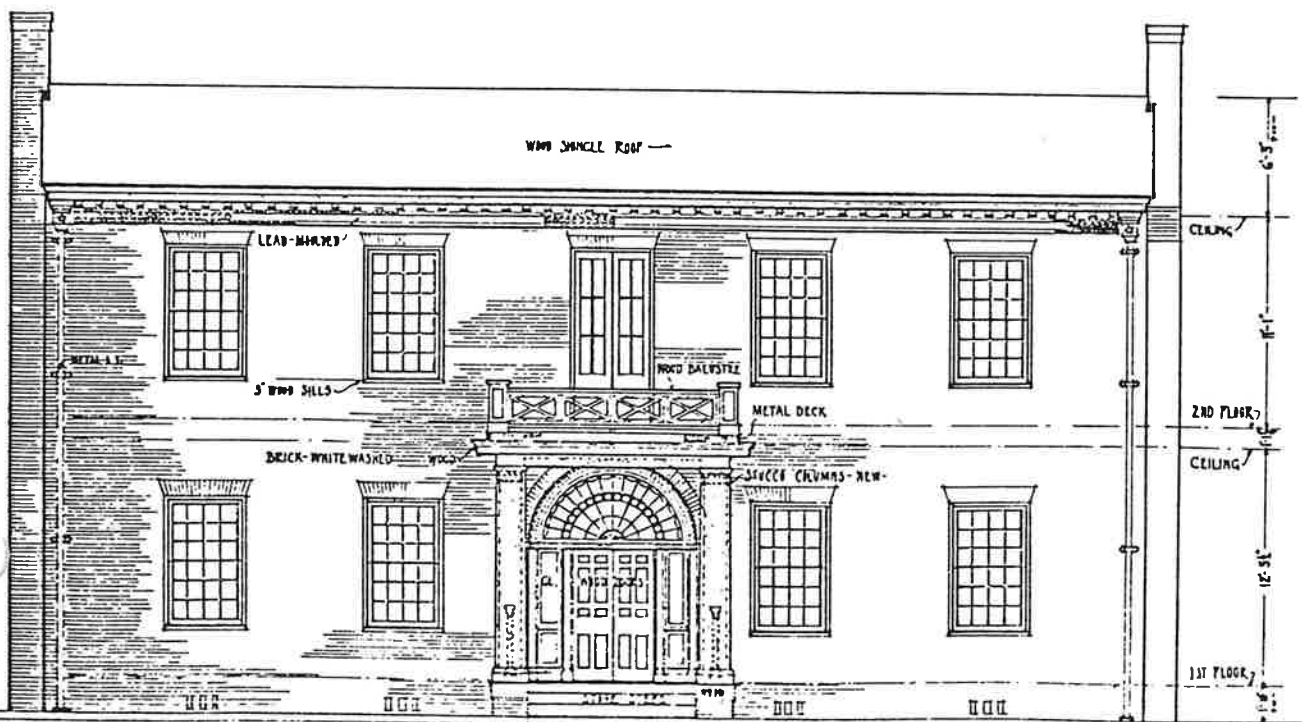
Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

ALLEN HOUSE—502 Main Street, Demopolis; early 1900s; one-story structure is frame.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

ALLEN (LEIGHTON) HOUSE—Old Spring Hill; c. 1857; two-story house is frame.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival



Weeden Home — H.A.B.S.