

HAMILTON HOUSE—U.S. 73, Hamilton; 1875; two-frame structure was built by planter, state legislator and merchant Capt. Albert J. Hamilton (1838-1890) as the center of Toll Gate Farm, forty acres of which he donated to the county prompting the relocation and renaming of the county seat.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government and Leaders

INDIAN BURIAL MOUND—Buttahatchee River, south of Hamilton; prehistoric; small burial mound is approximately 30 feet in diameter and 10-15 feet in height.
Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

JACKSON MILITARY ROAD—Approximate route of Alabama 17 and U.S. 43; 1815; General Andrew Jackson returned to this area to supervise further improvements on this road which he and his men built on their return from New Orleans to Nashville after the successful campaign against the British.
Military Affairs, Leaders; Technology, Transportation

LAMBERT HOUSE—Winfield; c. 1905; one-story frame cottage with later porch is filled with an exceptional antique collection.
Art-Architecture, Victorian

MARION COUNTY BANKING COMPANY—Guin; 1905; now housed in modern brick building, the county's first banking company began operations in a one-story masonry structure which is now an insurance building.
Technology, Commerce

MARION COUNTY BANKING COMPANY—Hamilton; 1908; this branch of the Guin bank has also been moved from its turn-of-the-century structure to a modern brick facility.
Technology, Commerce

MARION COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Alabama 17 and U.S. 43, Hamilton; 1960; modern structure utilizing native quarried stone and brick from the previous courthouse built on this site in 1900 is the fifth for this county (named for Colonel Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox), and the fourth in Hamilton.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

PEARCE'S MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT—Marion County 253, one and one-half miles south of U.S. 278; c. 1845-1910; rural complex of eleven structures and sites, now including only the two-story frame house, store and several outbuildings, was once the hub of a vigorous trading, milling and freighting complex.
Technology, Agriculture and Commerce
Art-Architecture, Greek Revival

SEXTON-NEAL HOUSE—Western Marion County; 1843; one and one-half story log house is L-shaped.
Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

TULL-MELTON HOUSE—U.S. 43, eight miles south of Hamilton; 1843; a temporary courthouse from 1820-83, this two-story frame building is the only surviving structure in Pikeville, Marion County seat from 1818-1834, and was the home of Probate Judge


John D. Terrell, who held that office for 45 successive years.
Political Affairs, Leaders and Establishment and Administration of Government

TOLL GATE—Hamilton; c. 1830-1884; the present county seat was first known as Toll Gate due to the several toll road gates operating in the area when the first roads were opened, but was renamed in 1884 to honor Capt. A. J. Hamilton for donating land for the courthouse square.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government; Technology, Transportation

MARSHALL COUNTY

AHNEY-CHASTAIN HOME—306 East McCord Avenue, Albertville; c. 1890; large, two-story frame dwelling was remodeled in 1946.
Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

ALBERTVILLE COURTHOUSE—Albertville; 1935; two-story W.P.A. brick structure was built as a "branch office" so that residents of Sand Mountain area would not have to travel to Guntersville to conduct county business.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

 **ALBERTVILLE TRAIN DEPOT**—East Main Street, Albertville; 1892; the only surviving business structure of the 1890s is a one-story board and batten building presently being used for local civic functions.
Technology, Transportation

BROWNS VILLAGE—Near Red Hill, on west bank of Brown's Creek; 1790; Richard Brown, chief of the Cherokee town, commanded a company of friendly Cherokees under General Andrew Jackson in the Creek War of 1813.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CATHEDRAL CAVERNS—Off U.S. 72, U.S. 431 and Alabama 79; over 100 million years old; the world's largest cave entrance and the largest stalagmite are believed to be here.
Recreation

CHEROKEE BLUFF—On Beard's Bluff near Guntersville; late 18th Century; an old Cherokee fort which was the scene of a battle between Cherokees and Creeks.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Military Affairs, Battles

CHEROKEE INDIAN SCHOOL SITE—Alabama 79 south of Guntersville; 1820; established by a group of Presbyterians through the Foreign Mission Board, this was the location of the first school in the county for Indians.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic; Education, Institutions

CLAYSVILLE—North of the Tennessee River from Guntersville; 1819; one of the few towns settled before the county was formed, Claysville was selected in 1836 as the location of the first county seat.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

CORNSILK'S VILLAGE—Warrenton; early 1800s; a small Cherokee town named for its chief, Cornsilk. Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CREEK PATH CEMETERY—Island in Guntersville Lake; late 18th and early 19th Century; Indian burial grounds are located on this site. Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CREEK PATH TOWN (KUSA-NANNAHI)—U.S. 79 and Brown Creek; 1785; the largest and most important of all the Indian villages of the area had a population of about one third of the entire Cherokee population in the state.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

CULBERT HOUSE—Murphy Hill; mid 19th Century; one-story single pen house has a frame log addition. Art-Architecture, Rustic

D.A.R. SCHOOL—Macon County 63, north of Grant; 1924; one-story structure of native cobblestones was one of eleven schools established by the Daughters of the American Revolution in rural areas nationwide. Education, Institutions

DeSOTO'S TRAIL—Alabama 79 to Guntersville, then due south; 1540; route followed by DeSoto on his trip through the state.

Exploration and Settlement

FORT DEPOSIT—South bank of the Tennessee River at Thompson's Creek, eight miles northeast of Guntersville; 1813; fort was erected by Andrew Jackson as a depository for military supplies and equipment during the Creek War.

Military Affairs, Defense

FOSTER-AYERS HOUSE—Mt. Carmel; c. 1874; two-story frame dwelling was built by General Ira Roe Foster, a prominent Georgia lawyer and legislator.

Art-Architecture, Plantation Style; Political Affairs, Leaders

GUNTERSVILLE ARMORY—Guntersville; 1936; one-story stone structure was built as a W.P.A. project.

Military Affairs, Defense

GUNTERSVILLE BLUFF—Marshall County Park; 1862-1865; Indian burial mounds and graves of Federal soldiers are found on this bluff overlooking Guntersville which was used by Federal forces to shell the city on two occasions during the Civil War.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric; Military Affairs. Participation in Wars

GUNTERSVILLE CAVERNS—Alabama 79, ten miles southeast of Guntersville; prehistoric; unusual sand formations characterize this cave which has evidences of being inhabited more than 8,000 years ago.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

GUNTERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT—Guntersville; mid 19th Century; the district of 14 structures is mainly commercial, with the oldest section of the business district covered by the Guntersville Lake, created in 1939 by the TVA.

BANK OF GUNTERSVILLE—Gunter Avenue; 1894; two-story brick structure with limestone trim and stamped metal cornices served as a bank until 1914.

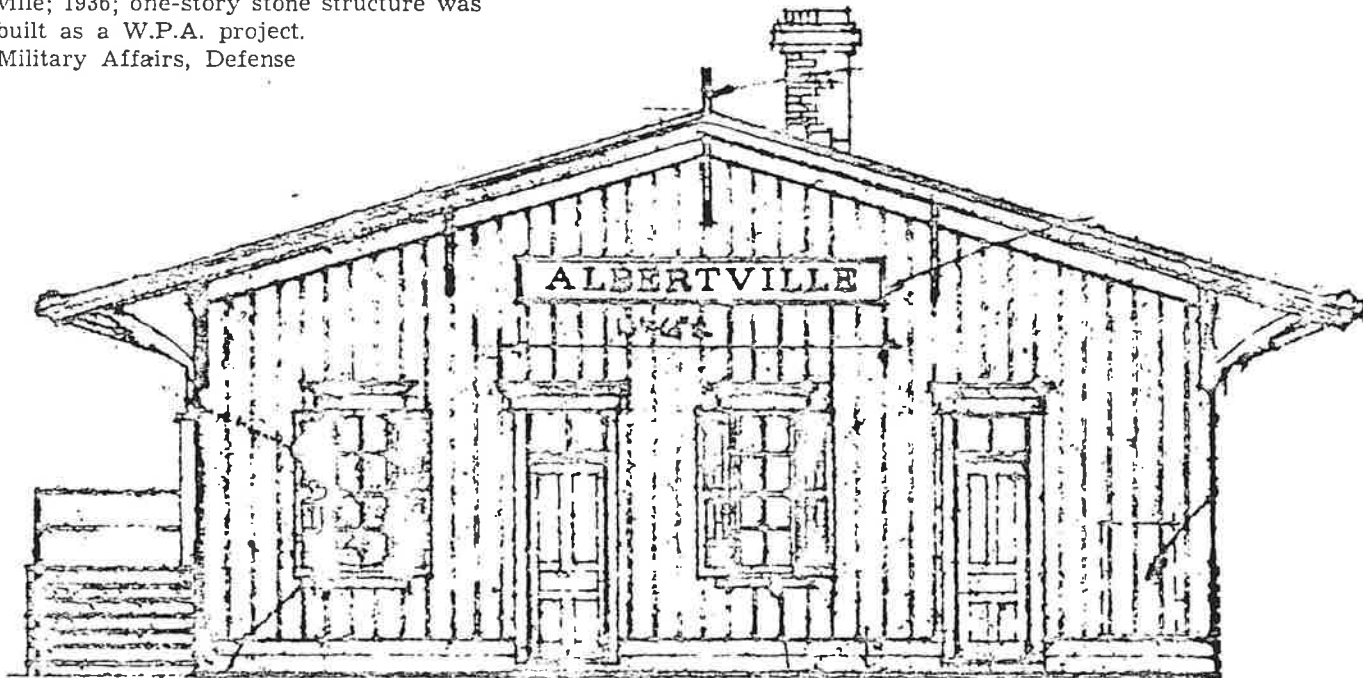
CHANDLER HOME—728 Blount Avenue; 1886; two-story frame dwelling has an added Greek Revival porch.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Gunter Avenue; 1910; two-story Neo-Classical building is brick.

GILBREATH HOME—353 Blount Avenue; 1855-1856; two and a half story frame house was one of two houses which survived the burning of Guntersville in 1864.

GUNTER'S VILLAGE—At the site of present Guntersville; 1784; the first white person to settle in the area was John Gunter, a Scotsman, who was adopted into the Cherokee tribe located there.

GUNTERSVILLE DEPOT—Railroad Avenue; 1892; one-story frame structure has been reduced to a fourth of its original size.



Albertville Depot

WENRY-GRADEN-SMITH HOUSE—308 Blount Avenue; c. 1890; two-story frame structure built by a prominent local merchant has many quaint features typical of the Victorian period.

JORDAN HOME—Blount Avenue and Scott Street; 1875; two-story structure is frame.

LUSK-HUCKABY HOUSE—10 Gunter Avenue; 1899; two-story frame house was built by a leading physician in Guntersville.

LUSK LAW OFFICE—452 Gunter Avenue; 1895; one-story brick structure with a walk-in steel vault has been continuously used as a law office since construction.

OLD MARSHALL COUNTY JAIL—673 Blount Avenue; 1890; now a private residence, the two-story brick and stone structure was used as a county jail until 1910.

NICHOLS HOME—323 Hill Avenue; ante bellum; one of two structures which survived the burning of Guntersville in 1864.

MARSHALL COUNTY COURTHOUSE—Broad Street; 1963; modern red brick building, the third on this site since the county seat was moved to Guntersville in 1848, actually encompasses the first structure built in 1848 which was remodeled in 1895, added on to in 1940 and remodeled completely in 1963.

SPANISH HOME—280 Gunter Avenue; 1927; two-story stuccoed building with a tile roof was the first use of structural steel in the county.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric; Art-Architecture, Varied 19th and 20th Century Styles; Military Affairs, Battles; Society, Religion and Correctional Institutions; Technology, Commerce, Communication and Transportation

GUNTERSVILLE STATE PARK—Six miles northeast of Guntersville; 1947; excellent fishing facilities and interesting Indian mounds make this 5559 acre park a state attraction.

Recreation

HYATT GRIST MILL AND STORE — Ruth; 1921; frame buildings contain much of the original equipment.

Technology, Commerce

ISABELL (ELIZABETH JANE) SCHOOL—Asbury; 1923; the school was named for the Isabells, who donated seven acres of land and a considerable sum of money toward construction of the institution.

Education, Institutions

JACKSON'S TRAIL SITE—From Guntersville to Boaz; 1813; in certain areas the road bed from the first wagon road in the county built by Andrew Jackson to transport supplies during the Creek Indian War is

Aboriginal Affairs, Leaders; Technology, Transportation

KELLEY HOME—Two miles west of the junction of Alabama 205 and Pleasant Hill Road. Sims community; 1859; log cabin is one-room.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

KIRBY HOME—Marshall County 67, Kirbytown; 1865-1875; one-story brick home is believed to be the first brick building in the county.

Local History

KYSER-BUTLER OIL MILL—Mathis Mill Road at Claybrooke, Albertville; 1885; the first industry to locate in Albertville was this one-story fieldstone structure, where oil was extracted from cotton seed.

Technology, Industry

LIBERTY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—Liberty Hill community, on Sand Mountain between Guntersville and Albertville; late 19th Century; one-story frame building was moved from Liberty Hill and restored as a home in 1963.

Education, Institutions

LODGE HOUSE—Alabama 69, Town Creek, Guntersville; prehistoric; room of rock blocks believed to have been used by primitive man eight to ten thousand years ago.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

MARSHALL—North of Boaz; c. 1838; the town was the location of the first jail and the third of four county seats of Marshall County.

Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

MAY'S OLD HOME PLACE—Five Points, at Kirbytown; c. 1880s; two-story structure is frame.

Art-Architecture, Victorian

MELTON'S VILLAGE—Town Creek, at Old Village Fort; 1813; an Upper Creek town was established here with the permission of the Cherokees, who controlled this section of the state.

Aboriginal Americans, Prehistoric

MILLER HOUSE (MARSHALL POST OFFICE)—Beulah Road, Beulah; c. 1875; home of the first postmaster in the community, the one and a half story frame house has a post office in the rear.

Art-Architecture, Victorian; Technology, Communication

NIXON LOG CABIN—Nixon Chapel community; 1890s; built by Dr. Nixon, founder of Nixon's Chapel, the one-room log cabin was the first school in the town.

Art-Architecture, Log Cabin; Education, Institutions

PARCHES COVE — South of Guntersville Dam; c. 1800; the Cherokee Indian town, ruled by Chief Parches Corn, abounds in artifacts, burial grounds, and trees marked with Indian signs.

Aboriginal Americans, Historic

RED HILL SCHOOL HOUSE—Red Hill; c. 1920; one-room structure is still in good condition.

Education, Institutions

RED MILL—Between Albertville and Martlin on Shoal Creek; 1940; the mill was rebuilt in 1940.

Technology, Commerce

SANDRIDGE CHURCH—Near Kirbytown; late 19th Century; two-story frame structure with attached bell tower was used as a black church and Masonic lodge.

Art-Architecture, Gothic Revival; Black History; Society, Religion

SEVENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Albertville; c. 1894; classes were transferred here when the McCord School was burned in 1916, and today it is the site of Albertville High School.
Education, Institutions

SNEAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE—Boaz; 1935; the third oldest junior college in Alabama, is also the only institution of higher education ever in the county.
Education, Institutions

SNELLGROVE HOUSE—515 Mann Avenue, Boaz; 1900; two-story structure is frame.
Art-Architecture, Plantation Style

SPENCER-PATTERSON LOG CABIN—North of Five Points; c. 1845; two-room log house has an open dogtrot.
Art-Architecture, Log Cabin

STREET HOME—Warrenton; late 1800s; home of Thomas A. Street, a leading figure in the Republican Party in Alabama, a noted historian, district attorney, Mason, and civic leader, was burned by Federal troops in 1860 and rebuilt.
Political Affairs, Leaders

STONE HUT—Short Creek Gorge near Alder Springs; late 1800s; small stone hut put together without mortar is believed to have been a bath house for coal miners.
Art-Architecture, Rustic

THOMPSON FALLS—Arab; 1840; this is the home of Stephen Tuttle Thompson, founder of Arab.
Local History

WARRENTON—North of Red Hill; 1841; location of the third of four county seats, this town held that honor only until 1848 when Guntersville was selected.
Political Affairs, Establishment and Administration of Government

WASSAS—Brown Valley near Blount and Marshall County line; early 1800s; a mixed Creek and Cherokee village was located at the crossing of two Indian trails.
Aboriginal Americans, Historic

WHATLEY GIN—Arab; c. 1910; two-story frame building houses a remodeled cotton gin.
Technology, Industry

MOBILE COUNTY

ARMBRECHT HOME—171 South Georgia Avenue, Mobile; early 1900s; one-story, frame house has gable roof.
Art-Architecture, Raised Cottage

AULD HOME—1407 Government Street, Mobile; 1848; one-story frame structure is carefully detailed version of raised cottage design.
Art-Architecture, Creole Cottage

BARNES HOUSE—263 North Conception Street, Mobile; 1835; two-story structure is frame.
Art-Architecture, Creole Cottage

BARNEY AND PATRICK ADVERTISING, INC.—306 St. Francis, Mobile; c. 1835; two-story brick and stuccoed structure has gable roof.
Art-Architecture, Federal

BARTON ACADEMY—504 Government Street, Mobile; 1837; three-story stucco over brick structure with dome is the state's oldest public school.

Art-Architecture, Greek Revival; Education, Institutions

BATES HOUSE—471 Schusse Lane, Mobile; 1837; two-story brick and frame structure, originally a three room cottage, has retained all of its early Carpenter door locks.

Art-Architecture, Raised Cottage

BATTLE HOUSE HOTEL—North Royal Street, Mobile; 1908; seven-story, brick edifice's interior has been renovated several times but the domed lobby with plaster molding, marble columns and art glass panels is basically unaltered.

Art-Architecture, Georgian Revival

BEALE-GAILLARD HOUSE—111 Myrtlewood Lane, Mobile; 1836-37; the existing structure was built around a one-room trapper's house from 1826 but none of this early character is apparent today from the exterior, a one-story frame structure with additions made in 1841.

Art-Architecture, Mobile Vernacular

BELLINGRATH HOME AND GARDENS—Theodore, near Mobile; gardens were begun in 1927 and opened to the public in 1932; approximately 65 acres of the 800-acre estate have been developed by landscaping, and the home was built in the early 1900s, a two-story, gumbo brick with wrought iron railing.

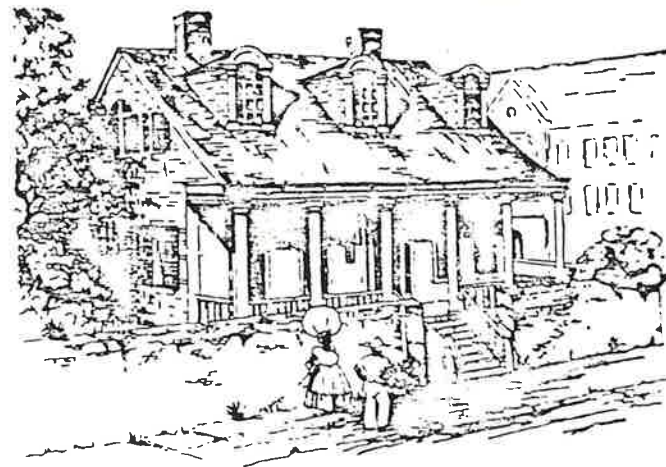
Art, Landscape Architecture; Recreation

BERNSTEIN-BUSH HOUSE—555 Government Street, Mobile, 1854; two-story brick structure with double portico and cast iron railing, home has been restored and houses the Museum of the City of Mobile.

Art-Architecture, Italianate

BIENVILLE SQUARE—Located in the heart of downtown Mobile; 1824; bounded by Dauphin, St. Joseph, Conception and St. Francis streets, it was dedicated as a park by an act of Congress in 1824 to the memory of Mobile's founder, Bienville, Governor of French colony.

Art, Landscape Architecture



Bishop Portier House