

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Downtown Guntersville Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Gunter Ave., Blount Ave., Ringold St., and Scott St.

City or town: Guntersville State: AL County: Marshall

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

[Signature] Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 32 Oct 2012
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

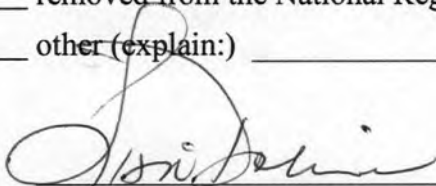
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

12/12/12
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>56</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>56</u>	<u>17</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/post office
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall
RELIGION/religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN//Romanesque

LATE 19th AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE 19th AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, METAL, STUCCO,
CONCRETE, GLASS, SYNTHETICS

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Street Addresses

The district contains the following street numbers:

Blount Ave.	301 – 512
Gunter Ave.	336 – 539
Ringold St.	2220 – 2222
Taylor St.	2205 – 2400
Worth St.	2305 – 2321

Note: Street addresses in the following inventory that are enclosed with brackets ([]) indicate that the address was not available from tax assessment records and was, therefore, interpolated based on the pattern of street numbering on adjacent parcels.

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Guntersville Historic District consists of an irregularly shaped area within the city of Guntersville that contains approximately 40 acres of land. The topography of the district undulates along Gunter Avenue, its principal thoroughfare, and slopes from there to the southeast to Blount Avenue. The district is generally bounded to the west by the rear property lines of the parcels along the west side of Gunter Avenue, to the north by Scott Street, to the east by the rear property lines of parcels along the east side of Blount Avenue north of Taylor Street and the centerline of Blount Avenue south of Taylor Street, and to the south by Ringold Street. The district incorporates the historic central business district of Guntersville, along with several adjacent residences and one warehouse. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks, and residential areas typically retain mature trees and lawns.

Narrative Description

The district includes 76 resources, of which 3 were previously listed in the National Register. 59 (78%) of the resources are contributing and 17 are noncontributing (22%). Contributing resources date from the following periods: pre 1860, 1; 1861-1900, 8; 1901-1920, 12; 1921-1930, 12; 1931-1940, 14; and 1941-1964, 28. The majority of the contributing resources (43, 73%) are commercial buildings. In addition, contributing resources include one apartment building (Resource #9), one current city hall (Resource #17) and one former city municipal building (Resource #76), one former U.S. Post Office (National Register, Resource #54), one church (First United Methodist Church, Resource #60), one former telephone exchange (Resource #14), a warehouse (Resource #71), and nine dwellings.

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Noncontributing resources include five (29%) that were constructed after the district's period of significance and twelve (81%) that were substantially altered after the district's period of significance.

Inventory

- 1 Henry-Jordan House Blount Avenue, 301 1875 ca. Contributing
Two story frame I-house form dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof; 3x1 bay core 1-story gable wing at its southern bay; less than full facade hipped porch with a pedimented gable balcony (ca. 1890); central entrance at the facade with transom and sidelights flanked to either side by double 2/2 windows, similar openings at the 2nd floor, similar single and double windows at the side elevations; plain weatherboard siding; continuous brick foundation; frame garage to rear. Individually listed in the NR (1979). (Photo #27)
- 2 Seibold House Blount Avenue, 309 1901 ca. Contributing
Two story frame dwelling with a cross gable composition shingle roof with a hipped end; 5x1 bay core with a 3x1 bay front with double gables and a rear 1-story wing to the north with a 1-story rear extension; less than full facade shed porch at the facade with brick piers; central entrance at the facade with transom flanked to either side by single 1/1 windows, similar windows at the gable ends, single and double 2/2 windows at the side elevations and the addition; plain weatherboard siding; continuous brick foundation.
- 3 Henry, Albert G., Jr., House (Henry-Graden-Smith House)
 Blount Avenue, 320 1895 ca. Contributing
Two story frame Queen Anne style dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof with cross gables and a side jerkin head gable extension; faces east, irregular shaped plan, 3x3 bay core with a slightly projecting gable bay at the south bay of the facade, a corner polygonal tower to the northeast, a 1x1 bay jerkin head extension at the rear bay of the north elevation with cutaway corners, a cutaway bay at the rear bay of the south elevation, and a rear 1-story gable extension; full facade hipped porch with turned posts, frieze, and balustrade wraps to the north elevation; central entrance at the facade with double leaf doors and transom flanked to the south by a double 4/4 window and to the north by a single 1/1 window at the tower, similar 4/4 window at the north extension, similar 4/4 windows at the outer bays of the 2nd floor level, full height window at a roofed balcony atop the porch at the center bay, and a similar 1/1 window at the tower, similar 4/4 windows at the side elevations; plain weatherboard siding with wood novelty siding within the porch areas; continuous brick foundation. Individually Listed in the National Register (1989) (Photo #26)
- 4 House, Not Named Blount Avenue, 321 1920 ca. Contributing
One story frame rubble stone Craftsman style dwelling with a cross gable composition shingle roof; 3x3 bay core with projecting bays centered at each side elevation; less than full facade recessed porch at the southern bays of the facade extends to the south as a porte cochere; off-center entrance at the facade flanked to either side by single and double Craftsman geometric windows, similar single and double windows at the side elevations; rubble stone exterior walls; continuous rubble stone foundation.

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- 5 House, Not Named Blount Avenue, 326 1915 ca. Contributing
One story frame Craftsman style dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof with exposed rafter ends and a small side gable ridge monitor, 2 interior brick chimneys, modern gable dormer at its front slope (ca. 1990) with historic dormers at the side slopes; faces east, irregular shaped plan, 7-bay wide facade; recessed porches at the 4 southern bays and the 2 northern bays of the facade with wood posts; entrances at the 2nd and 6th bays of the facade (from the S), single, triple, single, double, and single Craftsman geometric windows in the remaining bays, similar windows at the side elevations; wood novelty siding; continuous brick foundation.
- 6 House, Not Named Blount Avenue, 329 1920 ca. Contributing
One story frame pyramidal form dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof with a round arched dormer centered at its front slope; faces west, 3x3 bay core; less than full facade recessed porch at the northern bays of the facade extends to the north as a porte cochere; off-center entrance at the facade flanked to either side by single Craftsman geometric windows, similar single and double windows at the side elevations; applied vinyl siding (ca. 1985); continuous brick foundation.
- 7 House, Not Named Blount Avenue, [337] 1960 ca. Contributing
One and one-half story brick veneer dwelling with a cross gable composition shingle roof; faces west, rectangular 4x2 bay core with a front-facing gable projection at the southern bays of its facade; recessed entrance bay porch; off-center entrance at the facade flanked to the south by a polygonal picture window and to the north by double 6/6 windows, similar single windows at the side elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; continuous brick foundation.
- 8 House, Not Named Blount Avenue, 345 1890 ca. Contributing
Two story frame dwelling with a cross gable composition shingle roof; faces west, rectangular 3x1 bay core with a rear 2-story gable wing to the south; less than full facade hipped porch with tapered wood supports on brick pedestals; central entrance at the facade flanked by double 1/1 replacement windows, similar windows at the 2nd floor, similar single windows at the side elevations; applied vinyl siding; continuous brick foundation.
- 9 Apartment Building, Not Named Blount Avenue, [346] 1950 ca. Contributing
Two story brick veneer Colonial Revival style apartment building with a hipped patterned asbestos shingle roof; faces east, H shaped plan, 1-story attached rear garage extension with a hipped roof; 2 recessed bays at center of facade with an entrance at the north end of the 1st floor level flanked to the south by a small 6/6 window, suspended porch/balcony at 2nd level with wood posts, entrance at N end of the 2nd floor recessed area flanked to the south by a small octagonal window; single 8/8 windows at the 1st floor of the outer bays flanking the recessed bays with single 6/6 windows at the 2nd level; similar windows at the side and rear elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; continuous brick foundation.
(Photo #25; Photo #23, Streetscape)

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- 10 Gilbreath, Col. Montgomery, House
Blount Avenue, 353 1856 ca. Contributing
Two story frame dwelling with a cross gable composition shingle roof; faces west, rectangular 3x1 bay core with a rear 1-story gable wing to the south; entrance bay gable porch with a wood posts; central entrance at the facade with sidelights flanked by double 1/1 windows, double 1/1 window at the 2nd floor above the porch flanked by similar single windows, single and double windows at the side elevations; board & batten siding; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #24)
- 11 Marshall County Courthouse
Blount Avenue, 424 1963 Noncontributing
Much altered 2-story brick veneer courthouse building with a hipped industrial metal roof. (Photo #13; Photo #22, Streetscape)
- 12 Commercial Building, Not Named
Blount Avenue, 436 1935 ca. Contributing
One story masonry commercial building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces east, freestanding, 6x3 bay core with a 3x3 bay wing at the north side of its east elevation; most openings blocked down with modern replacement windows; painted brick veneer exterior walls; foundation not visible. (Photo #22, Streetscape)
- 13 Commercial Building, Not Named
Blount Avenue, 502 1960 ca. Noncontributing
Altered one story masonry commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed by a flat parapet. (Photo #21, Streetscape)
- 14 Commercial Building, Not Named
Blount Avenue, 508 1945 ca. Contributing
One story brick veneer former telephone exchange building with a front-facing gable industrial metal roof; faces east, 1x3 bay core with a large rear gable addition (ca. 1985); entrance by gable portico (ca. 1985); 3 single windows added at the south elevation (ca. 1985); painted brick veneer exterior walls; foundation not visible. (Photo #21, Streetscape)
- 15 Commercial Building, Not Named
Blount Avenue, 512 1973 Noncontributing
Modern one story brick veneer commercial building with a cross gable roof. (Photo #21, Streetscape)
- 16 Commercial Building, Not Named
Gunter Avenue, 336 1940 ca. Contributing
One story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style commercial building with a flat roof; faces east, freestanding, rectangular core with a split level rectangular projection centered at its facade from which projects a glazed pavilion with cutaway corners; pavilion has angled aluminum window walls atop a low brick bulkhead, rear sections are brick veneer with steel industrial windows, garage entrance at the north bay of the core; concrete slab foundation. (Photo #4)
- 17 Guntersville City Hall
Gunter Avenue, 341 1963 ca. Contributing

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One story brick and stone veneer city hall on a raised basement with a gable on hipped composition shingle roof; faces west, T shaped plan with an 7x1 bay core with a 1-story rear off-center T wing; less than full facade recessed portico with full height pillars; entrances at the 3rd and 5th bays of the facade with aluminum framed storefront systems, banded 9-unit aluminum awning windows at the western bay, a blind 2nd bay with stone veneer, recessed 3rd through 5th bays with banded windows in the 4th bay, blind 6th bay, and banded window at the 7th bay, similar windows at the side elevation; brick and stone veneer at the facade with brick veneer at remaining elevations; foundation not visible.

18 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 352 1925 ca. Noncontributing

Altered one story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts an adjacent building to the south and an open yard to the north; modern aluminum-framed storefront system; modern stucco finish at the facade (ca. 1990); foundation not visible. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)

19 Henry, Sam, Store (Hammer's Department Store; Fant's Department Store)

Gunter Avenue, 355 1905 ca. Contributing

One story masonry Folk Victorian style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade and sides by stepped parapets; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the south and a lawn to the north; two storefront systems separated and flanked by brick piers, each storefront system has a splayed recessed entrance with double leaf doors with transom flanked to either side by double fixed aluminum display windows (ca. 1965) on low paneled wood bulkheads, continuous transom across each storefront now covered with corrugated metal (ca. 1965), continuous suspended flat metal awning across the entire facade; upper facade is painted brick veneer with 6 decorative cast iron attic vents and a stepped parapet with a corbelled cap; side and rear elevations are brick set in common bond; elevation; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1, #2, and #6, Streetscape)

20 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 356 1940 ca. Noncontributing

Altered two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern aluminum-framed storefront system at 1st floor with 2 replacement aluminum windows at the 2nd floor (ca. 1990); modern stucco finish at the facade (ca. 1990); foundation not visible. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)

21 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 368 1955 ca. Contributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; two aluminum-framed storefront systems, each with a splayed recessed central entrance with a single door with transom flanked to either side by display windows on low brick veneer bulkheads, continuous canvas awning; exposed brick veneer at the facade with a cast parapet cap; concrete slab foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)

22 Commercial Building, Not Named

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- Gunter Avenue, 372 1925 ca. Contributing
- One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; two unequal length aluminum-framed storefront systems (ca. 1965), south system has a splayed recessed central entrance with a single door with transom and sidelights flanked to either side by display windows on low brick veneer bulkheads and a flat suspended aluminum canopy (ca. 1965) beneath a continuous infilled transom, north storefront has a door to the south flanked to the north by a single display window on a low brick bulkhead with a modern pent awning (ca. 1975); painted veneer at the facade with 3 recessed panels at the upper facade with diamond shaped insets; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)
- 23 Commercial Building, Not Named
- Gunter Avenue, 376 1940 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern aluminum-framed storefront system with a continuous pent awning (ca. 1975); 2nd floor has two oversized segmental arched openings each with a double 1/1 window; exposed brick veneer at the facade with a clay tile parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)
- 24 Commercial Building, Not Named (now Fant's)
- Gunter Avenue, [377] 1915 ca. Contributing
- One story masonry Folk Victorian style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; storefront system with a splayed recessed entrance with double leaf doors with transom flanked to either side by single fixed wood display windows on low paneled wood bulkheads, continuous transom across the storefront now covered with corrugated metal (ca. 1965), continuous suspended flat metal awning across the entire facade; upper facade is painted brick veneer with 2 decorative cast iron attic vents and a flat parapet with a corbelled cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1, #2, and #6, Streetscape)
- 25 Commercial Building, Not Named
- Gunter Avenue, 378 1925 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern aluminum-framed storefront system with a continuous pent awning (ca. 1975); 7 single 4/1 windows at the 2nd floor; exposed brick veneer at the facade with decorative patterned brick work; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and 5, Streetscape)
- 26 Commercial Building, Not Named (now Fant's)
- Gunter Avenue, [379] 1935 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; storefront system with a recessed entrance with double leaf doors with transom flanked to either side by fixed metal display windows on low brick bulkheads, flanked to the south by a single entrance with transom, continuous suspended flat metal awning across the entire facade; 4 replacement

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aluminum 1/1 windows (ca. 1970) within segmental arched openings at the 2nd floor level; upper facade is painted brick veneer with a decorative raised brick panel with 2 decorative cast iron attic vents and a flat parapet cast cap; exposed brick side and real elevations set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1, #2, and #6, Streetscape)

27 Commercial Building, Not Named (now Fant's)

Gunter Avenue, [381] 1925 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the north and is exposed along an alley to the south; storefront system with an off-center entrance with double leaf doors with transom flanked to the north by a single entrance with transom and to the south by an aluminum framed display window on low brick bulkheads, continuous suspended flat metal awning across the entire facade; 4 replacement aluminum 1/1 windows (ca. 1970) within segmental arched openings at the 2nd floor level; upper facade is painted brick veneer with a flat parapet with a corbelled cap; exposed brick side and real elevations set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1, #2, and #6, Streetscape)

28 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, [381] 1935 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the south and is exposed along an alley to the north, 1-story extension along the rear elevation; modern replacement brick veneer storefront system (ca. 1985), 6 replacement aluminum 6/6 windows within rectangular openings at the 2nd floor level, similar windows at the north elevation; upper facade and north elevation are exposed brick veneer; exposed brick elevation set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1 and #6, Streetscape)

29 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 382 1925 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; two modern aluminum-framed storefront systems (ca. 1965) with a continuous pent awning (ca. 1985); 3 pairs of single windows at the 2nd floor, all windows are infilled and have shed awnings (ca. 1985); exposed brick veneer at the facade with decorative patterned brick work; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)

30 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 383 1930 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its side by shaped parapets; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement storefront system (ca. 1985) with continuous shed canopy, 6 single 1/1 windows within rectangular openings at the 2nd floor level; upper facade is exposed brick veneer; exposed brick veneer; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1 and #6, Streetscape)

31 Commercial Building, Not Named

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- Gunter Avenue, 384 1925 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern aluminum-framed storefront system (ca. 1970) with a continuous pent awning (ca. 1985); single windows within segmental arched openings at the 2nd floor, all windows have been infilled (ca. 1985), modern shed canopies extends across the outer 2 windows (ca. 1985); exposed brick veneer at the facade with a corbelled parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)
- 32 Commercial Building, Not Named Gunter Avenue, 385 1925 ca. Noncontributing
- One story masonry Early 20th Century Commercial style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement aluminum storefront system (ca. 1965) with continuous shed canopy (ca. 1985), lower facade is painted brick veneer; applied synthetic siding at the parapet (ca. 1985); continuous brick foundation. (Photos #1 and #6, Streetscape)
- 33 Commercial Building, Not Named Gunter Avenue, 390 1910 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts an adjacent buildings to the north and an open lot to the south; 2 modern aluminum-framed storefront systems (ca. 1975) with a continuous flat awning below a transom concealed behind a metal panel (ca. 1975)); 4 single synthetic replacement windows (c1. 2000) within segmental arched openings at the 2nd floor; painted brick veneer at the facade with a corbelled parapet cap and decorative brick window hoods; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #3 and #5, Streetscape)
- 34 Bank of Guntersville Gunter Avenue, 395 1905 Contributing
- Two story brick Folk Victorian style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the north and is exposed along Taylor Street to the south; cutaway corner to the southwest with a corner entrance within a trabeated stone surround with the word "Bank" incised in its entablature; replacement single, double, and triple windows within historic segmental arched openings at the three southern bays of the facade and at the south elevation, single pedestrian entrance within a round arched opening with a transom at the north bay of the facade, similar windows at the 2nd level, narrow paired doors within a segmental arched opening with an iron balconette above the main entrance; window openings have stone imposts and keystones; painted brick exterior walls with a recessed corbelled panel at the upper level above the main entrance; molded pressed metal cornice with modillions and finials along the facade and south parapets; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #7; Photos #1 and #6, Streetscape)
- 35 First National Bank Gunter Avenue, [402] 1926 Contributing
- Three story Colonial Revival style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces east, abuts an adjacent building to the south and is exposed along Taylor Street to the north; modern tall 1st floor level with a trabeated entrance with Doric columns, replacement aluminum storefront system (ca. 1985), flanked to

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either side by single windows, 6 sets of triple fixed windows at the north elevation, similar triple lower-height windows at the center bays of the facade and north elevation at the 2nd and 3rd levels with single windows at the outer bays of the 2nd and 3rd level of the facade; decorative panel centered at the facade parapet; exposed stone veneer exterior walls and foundation. (Photos #8 and #10, Streetscape)

- 36 Citizens Bank and Trust Gunter Avenue, 404 2000 ca. Noncontributing
Two-story stucco and brick bank addition to resource #35. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape)

- 37 Commercial Building, Not Named
Gunter Avenue, [406] 1915 ca. Contributing
One story masonry Folk Victorian style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement storefront system (ca. 1975) with a continuous suspended flat aluminum canopy; painted brick veneer facade with corbelled brick cornice; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape)

- 38 Commercial Building, Not Named
Gunter Avenue, 408 1910 ca. Contributing
One story masonry Folk Victorian style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement storefront system (ca. 1975) with a continuous suspended flat aluminum canopy; painted brick veneer facade with corbelled brick cornice; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape)

- 39 Commercial Building, Not Named
Gunter Avenue, 412 1890 ca. Contributing
Two story masonry Folk Victorian style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side, two interior units now under separate ownership; replacement storefront at the southern unit (ca. 1995) flanked to the south by a pedestrian entrance in a round arched opening, similar opening at a hyphen between the 2 units flanked to the north by a fixed window, an entrance and a fixed window, 4 single 1/1 windows grouped at each unit at the 2nd level separated by a similar single window; painted brick veneer facade with corbelled cornice; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape)

- 40 Commercial Building, Not Named
Gunter Avenue, 414 1890 ca. Contributing
Two story masonry Romanesque Revival style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; replacement storefront with continuous fixed awning (ca. 1975); single 1/1 windows within arched openings at the 2nd level; painted brick veneer facade with corbelled cornice and continuous archivolt band above the 2nd floor windows; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape)

- 41 Commercial Building, Not Named

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- | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Gunter Avenue, 416 | 1925 ca. | Contributing | |
| | Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; central entrance at the facade with a modern pedimented surround (ca. 1980) flanked to either side by single 12-light fixed replacement windows (ca. 1980), single 6/6 replacement windows at the 2nd level; painted brick veneer facade; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape) | | | |
| 42 | Commercial Building, Not Named | | | |
| | Gunter Avenue, 429 | 1930 ca. | Contributing | |
| | Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces west, freestanding, 3 interior retail units at the 1st floor; replacement storefront systems at each unit (ca. 1980), 3 sets of 5 grouped 6/6 windows at the 2nd level separated by single 6/6 windows, similar triple windows at the side elevations; exposed brick exterior walls set in common bond, decorative brick band at the parapet above round attic vents, cast parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #19, Streetscape) | | | |
| 43 | Commercial Building, Not Named | | | |
| | Gunter Avenue, 432 | 1935 ca. | Contributing | |
| | One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement storefront system (ca. 1980) with a continuous canvas barrel awning; painted brick veneer facade with decorative patterned brickwork; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape) | | | |
| 44 | Commercial Building, Not Named | | | |
| | Gunter Avenue, [438] | 1900 ca. | Contributing | |
| | Two story brick Folk Victorian style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped parapets at its sides; faces east, abuts adjacent buildings to either side, appears to have been a 4-bay wide core with a 4-bay wide historic addition; 2 modern storefront systems with pent roofs (ca. 1990); replacement fixed glass windows at the 8 bays of the upper level; painted brick veneer exterior walls with a decorative corbelled parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photos #8, #9, and #10, Streetscape) | | | |
| 45 | Commercial Building, Not Named | | | |
| | Gunter Avenue, 444 | 1930 ca. | Noncontributing | |
| | Extensively altered one-story one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof. Altered. (Photos #8 and #9, Streetscape) | | | |
| 46 | Lusk Law Office | Gunter Avenue, 452 | 1895 | Contributing |
| | One story brick Romanesque Revival style one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a stepped parapet at its facade and flat parapets at its sides; faces east, freestanding, 3x4 bay core; central entrance at the facade recessed within a round arched opening flanked to either side by a single fixed replacement window within a round arched opening with blind transom; single 1/1 windows within segmental arched openings at the side elevations; exposed brick veneer at the facade with an elaborate corbelled parapet, | | | |

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exposed brick set in common bond at the side elevations; continuous stone foundation.
(Photo #11; Photos #8 and #9, Streetscape)

47 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 460 1910 ca. Contributing

Two story brick Folk Victorian style two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces east, abuts an adjacent building to the north and is exposed along Worth Street to the south; cutaway corner to the southeast with a corner entrance within a round arched opening with a prominent keystone; 2 historic storefront systems to the north with a canvas awning at the northern system; replacement fixed glass windows at the 7 bays of the upper level each within a flat opening with stone lintels and sills, similar windows at the south elevation with those at the lower level now infilled; exposed brick veneer exterior walls with a thin corbelled band below the parapet and corner and intermediate pilasters that rise slightly above the parapet, stone inset at the parapet above the entrance reads "Bank," continuous brick foundation. (Photo #12; Photos #8 and #9, Streetscape)

48 Seibold Building Gunter Avenue, 501-503 1964 Contributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the south and is exposed along Worth Street to the north; recessed central bay entrance at the facade with an entrance at its north end and a fixed aluminum display window at its south end, flanked to either side by triple sliding aluminum windows, all openings with shed canvas awnings; exposed white glazed brick veneer at the facade with patterned brickwork at the center bay, painted synthetic stone at the side elevation; concrete slab foundation. (Photos #19, 20 and 20, Streetscape)

49 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 505 1964 ca. Noncontributing

Altered one story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; entrance at the south bay of the facade flanked to the north by 2 fixed replacement windows, continuous canvas awning over a modern pent roof (ca. 1995) across the storefront; stone veneer at the facade; concrete slab foundation. (Photo #19, Streetscape)

50 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 507 1940 ca. Contributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a front-gable composition shingle roof concealed by a stepped parapet at its facade; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the north and is exposed along an alley to the south; recessed entrance at the south bay of the facade flanked to the north by 2 double 9/9 replacement windows; exposed rubble stone facade with brick veneer trim, painted concrete block side and rear elevations; concrete slab foundation. (Photo #19, Streetscape)

51 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 509 1955 ca. Contributing

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One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped parapets at its side elevations; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the south and is exposed along an alley to the north; entrance at the south bay of the facade flanked to the north by an aluminum framed storefront window, continuous canvas awning across the storefront; painted stucco facade, painted concrete block side and rear elevations; concrete slab foundation. (Photos #18 and #19, Streetscape)

52 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 513 1955 ca. Contributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; entrance at the north bay of the facade flanked to the south by an oversized glass block window, continuous canvas awning across the storefront; painted stucco facade with decorative band at the base of its parapet; concrete slab foundation. (Photos #18 and #19, Streetscape)

53 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 515 1940 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the north and an open lot to the south, two interior units now under separate ownership; replacement storefront systems at each unit (ca. 1975) replacement synthetic 1/1 windows with barrel canvas awnings at the 2nd floor of the south unit and replacement 1/1/1 awning windows at the northern unit; exposed brick veneer facade with cast insets; concrete slab foundation. (Photos #18 and #19, Streetscape)

54 U.S. Post Office (former) Gunter Avenue, 520 1940 Contributing

The two-story marble clad brick and concrete building has a five-by-two bay front portion with a hipped slate roof with a prominent central cupola. The slightly recessed four-bay deep rear portion has a slate pent roof surrounding a central flat built-up roof. Centered at the rear of the building is a one-story two-by-one bay extension with a flat roof. A loading dock with a flat metal canopy extends to the rear of the extension and a large chimney flanks it to the south. The exterior walls at the east façade and north and south elevations are faced with smooth cut Alabama marble. The west elevation is painted finished brick set in common bond. A thin projecting molded marble cornice surrounds the entire building, as does a slightly projecting plinth that is clad with marble at all but the rear elevation. The principal entrance is located at the center bay of the façade and is flanked to either side by two single wood twelve-over-twelve light double hung sash windows with simple flat sills. The entrance is slightly recessed within a segmental arched opening with prominent voussoirs flush with the surrounding wall. Tuscan order columns and pilasters supporting an entablature frame double leaf metal doors with a blind transom. The north elevation is similar in design to the façade and has twelve-over-twelve light double hung sash windows at the six bays of its lower level with corresponding eight-over-eight windows at the upper level. Individually Listed in the National Register (2010). (Photo #16)

55 Glover Hotel Gunter Avenue, 524 1933 Contributing

L-shaped two story brick veneer hotel building with a hipped composition shingle roof; faces east, freestanding, 7x2 bay core with a rear 2x7 bay wing to the north and a rear 1-story mansard roofed addition (ca. 1975) to the south; entrance bay portico with a flat roof

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supported by paired columns and with a Chippendale railing along its top; off-center entrance at the facade flanked to the north by a tripartite picture window and to the south by 3 6/6 windows in round arched openings, a similar double window is centered at the 2nd level above the entrance and is flanked by similar single windows, similar single and double windows at the side elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; continuous concrete foundation. (Photo #15; Photo #14, Streetscape)

56 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 528, 532 1945 ca. Noncontributing
Extensively altered one-story commercial building. (Photo #14, Streetscape)

57 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 531 1985 ca. Noncontributing
Modern one story brick veneer office building with a flat roof. (Photo #18, Streetscape)

58 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 534 1945 ca. Contributing
One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a front-gable industrial metal roof concealed at its facade by a stepped parapet; faces east, freestanding, rectangular 4x4 bay rear block with a 3x3 bay front projecting wing; central entrance at the facade flanked to either side by fixed aluminum display windows (ca. 1985) on low brick bulkheads, similar windows at the side elevations of the wing with steel industrial windows at the rear block, garage door at the exposed bay of the east elevation of the rear block; exposed brick exterior walls set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #14, Streetscape)

59 Commercial Building, Not Named

Gunter Avenue, 538 1945 ca. Contributing
One story masonry former gasoline service station building with a flat roof concealed by a modern rectangular flat canopy (ca. 1975); faces east, freestanding, rectangular 2x1 bay core to the south with a 2-bay wide addition to the north (ca. 1975); original canopy projects from the core and is supported by a decorative metal support; core has an aluminum framed pedestrian entrance to the south flanked to the north by a storefront system with a central entrance flanked by display windows, addition had two garage openings with the southern opening now glassed in and the northern opening infilled; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; concrete slab foundation. (Photo #14, Streetscape)

60 First United Methodist Church

Gunter Avenue, 539 1917 Contributing
Two story Romanesque Revival style church with a cross gable composition shingle roof; faces west, freestanding, 5x4 bay core with 2-story crenellated tower at its northwest corner, a 3-story crenellated tower at its southwest corner, rear 4x4 bay extension with a 2-story crenellated entrance tower at its southwest corner, and a large modern rear addition (ca. 2000); central entrance within a pointed arched opening at the facade with double leaf doors flanked to either side by similar single entrances, paired single 1/1 windows at the 1st floor levels of the corner towers, large pointed arched window opening at the 2nd level with stained glass, tall pointed arched opening at the 2nd level of the northwest tower with a double 1/1 window with transom all in stained glass, single narrow 1/1 window at the 2nd

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level of the southwest tower with a pointed arched bell screen at the 3rd level, single, double and triple 1/1 windows at the 1st floor of the side elevations, large pointed arched stained glass windows centered at the side elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls and foundation. (Photo #17; Photo #18, Streetscape)

61 Apartment Building, Not Named

Ringold Street, 2220 1925 ca. Noncontributing

Altered one-story brick veneer Craftsman style dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof; faces south; irregular shaped core; less than full facade recessed porch with tapered wood supports on brick pedestals across the western bays of the facade, western end now infilled (ca. 1990); off-center entrance at the facade flanked to the west by a double 6/6 replacement window (ca. 1990) and to the east by a similar double window and 2 single windows, similar windows at the side elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; continuous brick veneer at the foundation.

62 Commercial Building, Not Named

Ringold Street, 2222 1950 ca. Contributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts an adjacent building to the east and exposed to a yard at the west; 2 separate storefront systems, western system has an aluminum framed storefront system and a modern continuous pent canopy (ca. 1975), eastern system is similar but has a continuous suspended flat canopy; exposed brick veneer facade with clay tile parapet coping; concrete slab foundation.

63 Commercial Building, Not Named

Taylor Street, 2205 1920 ca. Noncontributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern aluminum-framed storefront system; modern stucco finish at the facade (ca. 2000); continuous brick foundation.

64 Commercial Building, Not Named

Taylor Street, 2312 1920 ca. Noncontributing

One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern storefront system; modern stucco finish at the facade (ca. 2000); continuous brick foundation.

65 Commercial Building, Not Named

Taylor Street, 2316 1935 ca. Contributing

Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts an adjacent building to the west and a narrow alley to the east; modern storefront system at the facade (ca. 1985) with a continuous canvas awning, off-center double 1/1 window at the 2nd level flanked to the east by a similar single window; exposed brick veneer facade and east elevation; continuous brick foundation.

66 Commercial Building, Not Named

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- Taylor Street, [2320] 1930 ca. Contributing
- Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts an adjacent building to the east and a narrow alley to the west; central pedestrian entrance at the 1st floor of the facade flanked to the west by a single 9/6 replacement window and to the east by a similar window and an entrance, similar windows at the 2nd floor; exposed brick veneer facade and side elevations, exposed concrete block rear wall; continuous brick foundation.
- 67 Commercial Building, Not Named
Taylor Street, 2324 1950 ca. Contributing
- One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade; faces south, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; 3-bay wide core with a 2-bay wide addition (ca. 1960) to the east; central entrance at the core flanked to either side by a single fixed window (ca. 1975), similar window at the west bay of the addition flanked to the east by an entrance; exposed brick veneer facade; foundation not visible; contributing concrete block garage to rear.
- 68 Commercial Building, Not Named
Taylor Street, 2326 1920 ca. Noncontributing
- One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a modern side gable industrial metal roof addition (ca. 2000); faces south, abuts an adjacent building to the west and an open yard to the east; entrance at the west bay of the facade flanked to the east by a double 4/4 replacement window; modern aluminum-framed storefront system; painted brick veneer at the facade with applied vinyl siding at the east elevation (ca. 2000); continuous brick foundation. Does not individually meet National Register eligibility requirements due to extensive alteration.
- 69 Commercial Building, Not Named
Taylor Street, 2326 1975 ca. Noncontributing
- Modern one story frame commercial building with a front-facing gable composition shingle roof, faces south.
- 70 Commercial Building, Not Named
Taylor Street, 2326 Rear 1925 ca. Noncontributing
- One story brick veneer former garage with a replacement industrial metal mansard roof and modern applied plywood siding at its facade, faces east. Altered.
- 71 Gilbreath Brothers & Hawk Cotton Warehouse
Taylor Street, 2400 Block 1900 ca. Contributing
- Large rectangular brick warehouse with a flat roof concealed along Taylor Street by a stepped parapet; 5x5 bay core with a 2-bay deep extension to the north and a 6-bay wide addition to the west; off-center cargo door at the south elevation flanked to the west by 2 infilled single windows and to the east by a similar window and a pedestrian entrance, 7 segmental arched cargo entrances along the east elevation access a wide concrete loading platform, steel industrial windows at the addition; exposed brick walls set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #28)
- 72 Commercial Building, Not Named

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|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Worth Street, 2305 | 1930 ca. | Contributing |
| Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet; faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; modern replacement entrance with transom and sidelights at the east bay of the facade flanked to the west by 2 replacement 8/20 windows, 3 similar 16-light fixed replacement windows at the 2nd level; painted brick facade set in common bond with a corbelled parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #20, Streetscape) | | | |
| 73 | Commercial Building, Not Named | Worth Street, 2309 | 1935 ca. Contributing |
| Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet; faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; storefront system with a central entrance flanked by double display windows with a continuous transom, pent canopy across the storefront with a molded cornice, 3 similar 1/1 aluminum replacement windows at the 2nd level (ca. 2000); exposed brick facade set in common bond with a corbelled parapet cap; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #20, Streetscape) | | | |
| 74 | Commercial Building, Not Named | Worth Street, [2313] | 1940 ca. Contributing |
| Two story masonry two-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet; faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; storefront system replaced with 2 fixed light windows (ca. 2000), pent canopy across the storefront with a molded cornice, triple 6/1 replacement windows at the 2nd level (ca. 2000); painted brick veneer facade; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #20, Streetscape) | | | |
| 75 | Commercial Building, Not Named | Worth Street, [2317] | 1925 ca. Contributing |
| One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet; faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to either side; storefront system replaced with 2 replacement 12/12 light windows and an entrance all with pediments (ca. 2000), painted brick veneer facade with a recessed panel at its parapet; continuous brick foundation. (Photo #20, Streetscape) | | | |
| 76 | City Hall (Old) & Fire Station | Worth Street, [2321] | 1936 Contributing |
| One story masonry one-part commercial block form building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces north, abuts an adjacent building to the west and a parking lot to the east; lintels at the storefront suggest that the building originally housed 2 interior units, west unit has a modern entrance to the west flanked by a single aluminum display window on a low brick bulkhead (ca. 1985), 2 similar windows at the east unit, east elevation with a central entrance flanked to either side by two aluminum windows (ca. 1985); painted brick veneer facade with a corbelled parapet; continuous brick foundation. | | | |

Archaeology

An archaeological assessment of the study area was not completed as part of this project. However, given the nature of the area's history, there is potential that subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the area.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☒ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

ca. 1856-1964

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A.

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Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance for the district extends from circa 1856, when its earliest contributing resources were constructed, to 1964. Although the ending date for the period of significance is slightly less than fifty years ago, it corresponds to the construction date of the last commercial buildings erected downtown for many years. Guntersville's central business district, unlike in some other towns, prospered and grew after World War II up through the mid-1960s. Twenty-eight of the buildings in this district were built between 1941 and 1964, including not only a number of commercial buildings but also a telephone exchange (#14, c. 1945), the district's only apartment building (#9, c. 1950) and the current city hall (#17, c. 1963).

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Guntersville Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its role as the traditional commercial core of the City of Guntersville. It is also locally significant under Criterion C for its collection of architectural styles that are representative of the district's period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Commerce:

The Downtown Guntersville Historic District illustrates the town's commercial development from the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. Throughout this period, the businesses along Gunter Avenue drew customers not only from Guntersville itself, but also from the surrounding agricultural lands, making it a social, commercial, and economic hub of Marshall County. Founded in the 1820s, Guntersville became the county seat in 1848. With a steamboat port on the Tennessee River, the town was a market and shipping port for crops produced by local farmers. The Civil War disrupted commerce and agriculture in the area, and in 1865, Union troops burned Guntersville, leaving only a few buildings standing. Although all of the antebellum commercial buildings in the town were destroyed during the war, one merchant's house remains within the district: the Henry-Jordan House, built circa 1856.

Soon after the war ended, a downtown business district began to emerge along Gunter Avenue in the vicinity of the new county courthouse, which was constructed in 1870. In the early 20th century, Guntersville reclaimed its position as a thriving commercial center for northeast Alabama, largely because of its location along transportation routes and its success at attracting industry. Steamboats continued to operate from the Guntersville landing on the Tennessee River, and in 1892, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad completed a rail line to Guntersville. The construction of several manufacturing establishments in and around Guntersville between 1890 and 1930 led to an increase in the town's population and the establishment of new businesses. As a result, many of the commercial buildings in the district date to this period. The growth of Guntersville mirrored broader changes in the economy and

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society of the American South, as more people moved to towns and cities in search of opportunities in industry and commerce.

In the late 1930s, the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of many federal agencies that provided economic relief during the Great Depression, constructed Guntersville Dam on the Tennessee River. The opening of the dam in 1939 created Guntersville Lake, which transformed the town into a peninsula. Guntersville's new lakefront location opened up new opportunities for tourism and recreation after World War II, fueling another period of growth in downtown Guntersville that is reflected in the large number of commercial buildings in the historic district that were constructed between circa 1935 and 1964.

Architecture

The contributing buildings in the Downtown Guntersville Historic District reflect the town's historical development from circa 1856 through the mid-20th century. The majority of the district's contributing resources are modest one and two story commercial buildings. Stylistically, most of the resources in the district are loosely based on the prevailing styles popular at the time of their construction: Victorian storefronts that retain decorative corbelled brickwork and other decorative features, early 20th century one-part commercial block buildings that are similar in scale and materials but simpler in their architectural detailing, and scattered Post-War Modern style buildings that continued the trend toward streamlined designs with minimal ornamentation. The district also includes several contributing residential buildings, a church, and a warehouse,

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

Early History to 1861

Circa 1785, John Gunter, a native of Scotland who was adopted by the Cherokee Indians, settled in the area south of Henry Island on the Tennessee River and married a Cherokee woman named Ghe-to-he-li, or Catherine. In the early 1820s, the Gunters and their children developed a small community known as Gunter's Landing. By 1830, Gunter's Landing encompassed a ferry across the Tennessee River, a steamboat landing, a store, a cotton gin, and a warehouse, many of which were owned by the Gunters or their extended family.¹

As more and more Americans moved into northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama seeking inexpensive land and economic opportunity, they pressured the U.S. government to acquire the land from the Cherokee. In 1835, Cherokee Indians signed the Treaty of New Echota, in which they agreed to move west of the Mississippi River; John Gunter, Jr. was part of the Cherokee delegation that was present at the signing of the treaty in Washington, D.C. In 1836, the United States began forcibly removing the Cherokee from northeast Alabama, northwest Georgia, and southeast Tennessee. As Cherokees, all of John and Catherine Gunter's children were required to leave the town that they and their parents had founded.²

¹ Larry J. Smith, ed., *Guntersville Remembered* (Albertville, Ala.: Creative Printers, Inc., 1989; revised edition, 2001), pp. 17-20, 21-22, 27-28, 59.

² Ibid, pp. 20, 22-25.

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Gunter's Landing became part of Marshall County when the county formed on January 9, 1836. Renamed Guntersville in 1847, the town became the county seat in 1848. Situated along Tennessee River steamboat routes, the town developed into a significant river port and agricultural market in northeast Alabama.³ Steamboats transported local agricultural products from Guntersville to Decatur, Alabama, and from there, to deepwater ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Among the merchants who prospered in antebellum Guntersville was Montgomery Gilbreath. Son of one of the early settlers of Guntersville, Gilbreath married Tempa Kilfoile of Warrenton sometime before 1846. By 1850, the couple had moved to Guntersville, where Montgomery Gilbreath established a store. He served as Marshall County probate judge in the 1850s. Circa 1856, the Gilbreaths constructed the house at 323 Blount Avenue, the only building remaining to illustrate the antebellum commerce in Guntersville.⁴

In the late 1850s, disagreements over the issue of slavery escalated, and politicians in Alabama and other southern states began to talk of seceding from the United States in order to protect the institution of slavery. Most white residents of Guntersville supported compromise on the issue rather than secession. Slaves made up only 16% of the county's population in 1860, and thus, Marshall County whites had comparatively little invested in slavery. Nevertheless, after the state of Alabama voted to secede from the United States in January of 1861, Marshall County voters instructed their representatives to sign the secession ordinance.⁵

Civil War and Rebuilding, 1861-1880

During the Civil War, the Tennessee River was strategically important to both the Union and Confederate armies because it was a potential path for Union troops to advance into Confederate territory. As a result, Guntersville and the surrounding area saw frequent troop movements and naval operations throughout the war. Union troops shelled Guntersville twice, first in 1862 and again in 1864. In early January 1865, during a surprise attack on a Confederate encampment in a nearby town, Confederate General Lyons killed a Union cavalry soldier who had recently received the Medal of Honor. In retaliation, Union troops burned Guntersville.⁶

Only the Guntersville Hotel, the courthouse, the jail, a school, the Masonic Hall, and two residences (including Montgomery Gilbreath's house) survived the January 1865 fire. Since local farmers planted few crops in 1865, and soldiers were returning home from the war, food was scarce that fall and the following spring.⁷ In April 1866, Louis Weiss Wyeth, a Marshall County judge and Guntersville resident, wrote to the Governor of Alabama that there were "over three thousand persons now destitute – on the verge of starvation – in this county; and I have been credibly informed that three persons have already died near this place [Guntersville] from starvation." He predicted that without assistance, "many – very many more" would die. To alleviate the crisis, Wyeth traveled to Memphis and other cities to solicit food donations.⁸

³ Ibid, pp. 28, 31, 59.

⁴ Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Volume III* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 653; City of Guntersville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), *A Historic Tour of Guntersville, Alabama* (Guntersville, Ala., c. 2010), p. 41.

⁵ Smith, p.32; Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center (2004), accessed March 28, 2012, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/collections/>.

⁶ Smith, pp. 33, 42-43.

⁷ Ibid, pp. 34, 45.

⁸ Louis Wyeth to Governor Robert M. Patton, April 2, 1866, Administrative Files of Governor Robert M. Patton, Alabama Department of Archives and History Digital Archives, accessed March, 15, 2012 (quotation); Smith, p. 45.

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In the late 1860s and 1870s, residents of Guntersville began rebuilding the town. In 1869, the Methodists erected a church on the same site of the current Methodist Church (539 Gunter Avenue, Site #60). The following year, a new county courthouse was constructed on a public square that was laid out on the east side of Gunter Avenue between Taylor Avenue and Court Street. (The location of the antebellum courthouse is unknown.) When the town was incorporated in 1871, the public square became the geographic center of Guntersville.⁹ Some merchants saw opportunity in the ruins of Guntersville and began establishing businesses in the vicinity of the public square. One such merchant was Patrick Henry, son of Hugh Henry, Guntersville's first merchant. After serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, Henry returned to Marshall County and set up a store in Guntersville by 1870. He married his third wife, Mrs. Laura Todd, in 1871, and built the two-story frame house at 301 Blount Street a few years later.¹⁰

Commercial and Industrial Expansion, 1880-1930

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, downtown Guntersville experienced a period of remarkable growth. In 1895, a local newspaper claimed that the town had twenty commercial establishments that conducted \$250,000 in annual business, and were "ample to do all the business which the territory requires."¹¹ By 1930, seventy-three businesses were located in downtown Guntersville. Located primarily along Gunter Avenue near the county courthouse, the commercial district included law offices, restaurants, hotels, livery stables, pharmacies, as well as a variety of stores. In addition, between 1889 and 1917, local residents founded three banks in downtown Guntersville. Fraternal organizations established meeting halls on Gunter Avenue, and in the early 20th century, Guntersville had several movie theaters, including one at the corner of Gunter Avenue and Worth Avenue (529 Gunter Avenue, Site #42).¹² Most of the town's business owners, as well as most of its residents, were white.

Between 1880 and 1930, the town's population increased from 325 to 2,826. As the population grew, residential areas developed on the outer edges of the commercial district.¹³ Some of the town's most prosperous merchants built dwellings along Blount Avenue, just east of downtown. For example, Albert G. Henry, one of the wealthiest merchants in late 19th-century Guntersville, erected a Queen Anne-style dwelling at 320 Blount Avenue (Resource #3) circa 1895.¹⁴ Grocer

⁹ Smith, pp. 45-46, 52; *Acts of the Session of 1871-72, of the General Assembly of Alabama* (Montgomery, Ala.: W. W. Screws, State Printer, 1872), p. 217.

¹⁰ Owen, p. 797; City of Guntersville HPC, p. 43; 1870 *United States Federal Census*, Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, p. 4.

¹¹ Smith, p. 53.

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama* (1930, 1939), Sheets 3 and 4; Smith, pp. 47-49, 71-72, 75, 77-78, 80, 81; City of Guntersville HPC, pp. 16-24.

¹³ In 1930, the town had a higher percentage of African-American residents (14%) than the surrounding county, where African Americans made up only 3% of the population in 1930. The 1900 Population Census for Guntersville indicates that most of the African Americans in the town worked for wages, but identifies Anderson Chandler as a livery stable keeper, and Eddie Harris as a grocer. U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880), Volume I* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 96; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Population, Volume I - Number of Inhabitants* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1942), p. 79; 1900 *United States Federal Census*, Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, Enumeration District 81, pages 1A-7A.

¹⁴ Owen, p. 795; City of Guntersville HPC, p. 45.

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and furniture store owner Green Siebold and his wife Sallie lived in the Queen Anne-style house at 309 Blount Avenue (Resource #2), which they built circa 1901.¹⁵

The growth of downtown Guntersville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries reflected a broader regional trend, as many southerners left farms and settled in towns and cities. In Alabama, the post-war agricultural economy relied heavily on cotton production, just as it had before the Civil War. As cotton prices declined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, landowners struggled to make a profit in farming. Meanwhile, tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers faced growing debt and diminishing hopes of ever owning their own land. At the same time, the number of stores increased rapidly, supplying southerners with groceries and manufactured goods that arrived by rail from the northern and Midwestern states. As the agricultural economy struggled and commercial activity increased, more and more southerners looked to towns and cities for employment and economic opportunity.¹⁶

In Guntersville, as in towns throughout the south, commercial growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries depended on access to transportation lines. By the 1880s, steamboat commerce through Guntersville had surpassed pre-Civil War levels, but railroads were quickly becoming the dominant form of long-distance travel and transportation in the South. Construction of a railroad between Guntersville and Gadsden was underway when the Civil War began, but the tracks were partially dismantled during the war. After the war ended, local residents worked for the next twenty-five years to resurrect the project. Finally, in 1893, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad completed a rail line that connected Guntersville to Gadsden, Alabama and to Nashville, Tennessee via a steamboat ferry over the Tennessee River.¹⁷

Merchants relied on the steamboats and trains to supply their stores with manufactured goods, foodstuffs, and other merchandise from throughout the country. Their customers included local farmers, who brought cotton, corn, oats, rye, sorghum, and vegetables to the town to be sold and shipped to distant markets via river or rail.¹⁸ Merchants ginned and stored the cotton in buildings located just east of downtown and next to the railroad tracks, where it could be easily loaded onto rail cars. One cotton warehouse (Resource #71, Photo #28) remains in the vicinity of downtown Guntersville. Built circa 1900, it was the Marshall County cotton warehouse by 1930.¹⁹

In order to encourage growth, Guntersville politicians and businessmen worked to improve the town's appearance and infrastructure. In 1883, the local government passed an ordinance requiring businesses to maintain sidewalks in front of their establishments. Two years later, the town installed gas street lights, replacing them with electric lights by 1930. In 1905, a fire destroyed several downtown businesses, prompting the construction of a water works and the installation of fire hydrants. Guntersville also adopted modern utilities, including telephone service in 1889 and electricity in 1907.²⁰

¹⁵ City of Guntersville HPC, p. 42; Smith, pp. 47-48, 73-74; 1900 United States Federal Census, Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, Enumeration District: 81, page 5A.

¹⁶ Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992; 15th Anniversary Edition, 2007), pp. 14-15, 62-65, 81-83, 178-191, 198, 201-204.

¹⁷ Smith, pp. 43, 65-69.

¹⁸ Ibid, pp. 51, 54.

¹⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama* (1930), Sheet 1.

²⁰ Smith, pp. 48-49, 71-72, 74, 78; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama* (1930), Sheet 1.

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The presence of the railroad, municipal improvements, and efforts of a local physician led to the establishment of several factories in and around Guntersville. In 1888, Dr. John Allen Wyeth founded Wyeth City, an industrial village located just south of Guntersville. A nationally noted surgeon and Guntersville resident, Wyeth embraced the idea that industry was key to economic prosperity. By the early 1890s, Wyeth City had four factories. In 1909, Guntersville annexed Wyeth City, which became known as South Guntersville or Southtown.²¹ Between 1910 and 1927, the number of manufacturing facilities in Guntersville continued to grow with the establishment of an ice plant, a cottonseed oil company, a saw mill, and a planing mill.²² In 1928, the American Manufacturing Company, a textile company based in Brooklyn, New York, built Saratoga Victory Mills in South Guntersville. The 16,000-spindle textile mill employed hundreds of people, contributing to a nearly 100% increase in the population of Guntersville between 1920 and 1930.²³ The rapid population growth provided more customers for downtown businesses, leading to the construction of many new commercial buildings in the 1920s and early 1930s.

Automobiles became increasingly common in the early 20th century, leading to changes in the landscape of downtown Guntersville. In 1928, following several years of lobbying by local residents, the State of Alabama completed a bridge over the Tennessee River, allowing Gunter Avenue to continue across the river and securing its place as a primary thoroughfare and commercial corridor in the town. With the proliferation of automobiles came more paved roads, the demise of livery stables, and the construction of gas stations and auto dealerships in downtown Guntersville. By 1938, a stoplight was installed to regulate traffic at the intersection of Taylor Street and Gunter Avenue.²⁴

The Great Depression and the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1930-1941

During the nationwide Great Depression of the 1930s, Guntersville suffered high unemployment and increased poverty. Local factories reduced workers' hours and cut pay as sales declined. In the early 1930s, workers at the Standard Basket Company and Saratoga Victory Mills went on strike to protest reductions in hours and pay.²⁵ Despite the difficult economic times, several businesses opened in downtown Guntersville, including the Hotel Glover (Resource #55) and a new department store.²⁶

Between 1935 and 1941, Guntersville received economic assistance from the federal government through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Public Works Administration (PWA), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, these programs provided relief to the unemployed and bolstered the ailing economy

²¹ Smith, pp. 56-58, 75.

²² Ibid, pp. 76, 77, 80, 81.

²³ Smith, p. 81; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama* (1930), Sheet 8; Travis Bowman, *Victory Mills, Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York* (National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008), Section 8, pp. 2-3; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920: Volume I—Population* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1921), p. 178; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*, p. 79.

²⁴ Smith, pp. 76, 78-83, 85; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama* (1930, 1939), Sheet 1.

²⁵ Smith, p. 82; "Vote on Alabama Strike," *New York Times*, 15 July 1934, p. 20 (ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2008), accessed March 13, 2012).

²⁶ Smith, pp. 83-84.

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by spending federal money to improve infrastructure and government facilities. Guntersville benefited from these programs largely as a result of the efforts of U.S. Representative Joe Starnes, a local resident who took office in 1935 and secured funds for several projects in the town. For example, the WPA funded the construction of a new armory (1937) in South Guntersville and a hospital (1941). Between 1940 and 1941, the PWA built a new post office at 520 Gunter Avenue (Resource #54). The post office, which is listed individually on the National Register, includes a mural entitled "Indians Receiving Gifts from the Spanish."

However, the New Deal project that had the greatest impact on the town was the construction of Guntersville Dam, part of an extensive system of dams built on the Tennessee River by the TVA. Located about seven miles northwest of the town, the Guntersville Dam was one of two TVA dams built in Alabama during the Great Depression.²⁷ The primary goals of the TVA were to create a river channel in order to improve navigation along the Tennessee River, and to control the frequent flooding that interrupted shipping, damaged property, and eroded the soil. More broadly, the agency aimed to bring economic relief to the Tennessee Valley, which was one of the poorest regions in the United States. In addition to employing many local residents, the river control measures helped spur agricultural and industrial development. The TVA also provided inexpensive electricity, improving the quality of life in the area. However, these benefits came at a cost, as the TVA displaced thousands of people whose homes lay within future lake sites.²⁸

The TVA began construction of Guntersville Dam in 1935, and set up administrative offices in the First National Bank building (Resource #35) in Guntersville to oversee the project. Most of the 1,400 workers lived in a camp near the dam site, but others rented rooms in Guntersville. Many other people found federal jobs connected with preparing for the flooding of an approximately eighty square-mile area upriver from the dam, including conducting archeological digs, raising the bridge over the Tennessee River to accommodate higher water levels, and removing trees and structures from the future lake. The Civilian Conservation Corps, another agency established by President Roosevelt to provide employment, planted trees along the edge of the future lake.²⁹

The construction of Guntersville Dam dramatically transformed the landscape around Guntersville. Prior to 1939, the town was surrounded by hills and farmland, with the Tennessee River passing just to the north. When the dam went into operation on January 16, 1939, water flooded the land on three sides of the town, leaving it on a peninsula that stretched out into Guntersville Lake. On August 26, 1939, approximately 60,000 people converged on Guntersville for a hydroplane boat race organized to celebrate the official opening of the lake.³⁰ The popularity of this event quieted local residents' worries that the town would suffer economically as a result of the loss of the tens of thousands of acres of farmland that lay beneath Guntersville Lake.

²⁷ A third TVA dam – Wilson Dam – was constructed in the 1920s and acquired by the TVA in 1933.

²⁸ William Warren Rogers, et al, *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State* (Tuscaloosa, Ala.: The University of Alabama Press, 1994), p. 486; Patricia Bernard Ezzell, "The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)," *Encyclopedia of Alabama* (August 8, 2009; updated March 22, 2011), accessed July 3, 2012, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-2380>.

²⁹ By water, the dam site was eleven miles downriver from Guntersville. Smith, pp. 2, 119-121; Angela C. Otts, "Guntersville Dam and Lake," *Encyclopedia of Alabama* (July 15, 2010; updated February 21, 2011), accessed February 29, 2012, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-2621>.

³⁰ Smith, p. 121.

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A Town by the Lake, 1941-1965

The United States' entry into World War II in December 1941 delayed the full development of Guntersville as a recreational area. Many men and women from the town served in the Armed Forces during the war, and those who remained at home faced shortages and rationing of gasoline, tires, coffee, sugar, and consumer goods. Business owners supported the cause in a variety of ways. The Palace Theatre on Gunter Avenue "allowed free admission to anyone who contributed a piece of scrap aluminum," while the president of the First National Bank served as chairman of the local American Red Cross War Fund Drive. Walter and Russell Coplin advertised war bonds in their hardware store. Despite the wartime shortages, several downtown businesses opened or expanded between 1941 and 1945. For example, in 1943, W.E. Roden opened a furniture store and A.B. Hammer expanded the clothing store that he opened the previous year.³¹

Although shortages of gasoline and tires curtailed tourism during the war, Lake Guntersville quickly developed into a popular vacation destination after the war ended in 1945. As the American economy prospered in the decades after the war, residents of nearby cities such as Birmingham and Gadsden built vacation homes along the lake and visited the new lakefront resorts.³² The state and local governments established public parks along the lake that also attracted tourists to the area. In 1947, the State of Alabama acquired lakefront property near Guntersville and created Little Mountain State Park, which was later expanded and renamed Lake Guntersville State Park.³³ By 1949, the City of Guntersville owned 237 acres of recreational land, including a boat dock, playgrounds, sports fields, and a swimming beach. Annual events also attracted visitors. Sacred Harp singings on the courthouse square, which began before the Great Depression, continued through the 1940s, and drew thousands of people to Guntersville each May.³⁴

In the two decades following the end of World War II, the population of Guntersville grew by about 50%, and the town attracted new industries in addition to those related to recreation and tourism. The lake and improved navigation along the Tennessee River brought three oil refineries and a shipping terminal for automobiles to Guntersville.³⁵ The prosperity of these decades was reflected in the expansion of downtown Guntersville, which remained the town's principal commercial district.

Architecture

The contributing buildings in the Downtown Guntersville Historic District reflect the town's historical development from circa 1856 through the mid-20th century. Stylistically, buildings within the district are representative of major architectural styles and common folk forms typically constructed during the district's period of significance.

³¹ Smith, pp. 87-89.

³² Smith, pp. 121-122; "Cruising on Lake Guntersville [postcard]," circa 1958, Alabama Department of Archives and History Postcard Collection, <http://adahcat.archives.alabama.gov:81/vwebv/holdingsInfo?bibld=8775> (accessed March 20, 2012).

³³ "History of Lake Guntersville State Park," Alabama State Parks, <http://www.alapark.com/SSPPS/history.cfm> (accessed March 30, 2012).

³⁴ Smith, pp. 91, 169.

³⁵ Ibid, pp. 85, 86, 87. The first oil refinery opened near Guntersville in 1938, and two more followed in 1940 and 1941.

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Commercial buildings in the district are typically simple in design and detailing. Most of the district's commercial buildings are constructed of brick and are one or two stories in height. The city's tallest building, at three stories, the First National Bank (1926, Resource #35,) was constructed in a somewhat streamlined interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The Lusk Law Office (Resource #46) is a representative example of the Romanesque Revival style, while the building at 414 Gunter Avenue is a more simplified variant of the style.

A number of buildings in the district are representative of the latter period of the Folk Victorian style typified by elaborate corbelled cornices. Examples include: the Sam Henry Store (now Fant's, Resources #19, 24, and 27), 390 Gunter Avenue (Resource #33), the Bank of Guntersville (Resource #34), and 408 Gunter Avenue (Resource #38).

Many of the district's buildings are examples of the Early Twentieth Century Commercial style. These buildings are somewhat more restrained in their architectural detail from those of the Folk Victorian era and typically have shaped or stepped parapets and often patterned brickwork at their upper facades. Representative examples include: 372 Gunter Avenue (Resource #22), 382 Gunter Avenue (Resource #31),

Several simple commercial buildings that are consistent with the Post War Modern style are located in the district and include 2222 Ringold Street (Resource #62) and 336 Gunter Avenue (Resource #16).

Other buildings include: the Post War Modern style current Guntersville City Hall (circa 1963, Resource #17 Photo #18); the Colonial Revival style U.S. Post Office (Resource #54) designed by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect, and Neal Melick, Supervising Engineer, for the Secretary of the Treasury; the Glover Hotel (resource #55) in a more streamlined interpretation of Colonial Revival style; and the Romanesque Revival style First United Methodist Church (Resource #60).

There is a small grouping of residential structures contiguous to downtown at the northeast corner of the district. These include one I-House form dwelling (Henry-Jordan House, Resource #1), one Queen Anne style house (Henry, Albert G., Jr., House, Resource #3), two Craftsman style houses (Resource #4 and 10) and several houses that are only loosely based on traditional architectural styles.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ____ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- ____ Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- ____ University

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 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27.8 ac.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 564999	Northing: 3802246
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 565335	Northing: 3802228
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 564996	Northing: 3801623
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 564716	Northing: 3801775

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Guntersville Historic District are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, the county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the central portions of the city of Guntersville that retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic time and place of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David B. Schneider & Evelyn Causey (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)
organization: Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC/Evelyn D. Causey, Ph.D.
street & number: 411 E. 6th Street
city or town: Anniston state: AL zip code: 36207
e-mail: db Schneider@bellsouth.net
telephone: 256-310-6320
date: May 31, 2012

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Guntersville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Guntersville

County: Marshall State: AL

Photographer: David B. Schneider

Date Photographed: March 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0001)
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side, camera facing south

Photo #2 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0002)
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side, camera facing east

Photo #3 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0003)
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing southwest

Photo #4 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0004)
Resource #16, streetscape, east side, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0005)
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing north

Photo #6 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0006)
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #7 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0007)
Bank of Guntersville (Resource #34), camera facing northeast

Photo #8 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0008)
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing southwest

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- Photo #9 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0009)
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing southwest
- Photo #10 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0010)
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing north
- Photo #11 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0011)
Lusk Law Office (Resource #46), camera facing west
- Photo #12 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0012)
Resource #47, camera facing north
- Photo #13 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0013)
Marshall County Courthouse, camera facing southeast
- Photo #14 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0014)
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing northwest
- Photo #15 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0015)
Glover Hotel (Resource #55), camera facing west
- Photo #16 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0016)
U.S. Post Office (Resource #54), camera facing northwest
- Photo #17 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0017)
First United Methodist Church (Resource #17), camera facing south
- Photo #18 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0018)
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side, camera facing south
- Photo #19 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0019)
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side, camera facing east
- Photo #20 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0020)
2300 Block Worth Street, streetscape, south side, camera facing west
- Photo #21 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0021)
500 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing north
- Photo #22 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0022)
400 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing north
- Photo #23 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0023)
200 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side, camera facing southwest
- Photo #24 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0024)
Gilbreath, Col. Montgomery, House (Resource #10), camera facing east
- Photo #25 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0025)
Resource #9, camera facing west

Downtown Guntersville Historic District

Name of Property

Marshall, AL

County and State

Photo #26 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0026)

Henry, Albert G., Jr., House (Resource #3), camera facing northwest

Photo #27 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0027)

Henry-Jordan House (Resource #1), camera facing southeast

Photo #28 (AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0028)

Gilbreath Brothers & Hawk Cotton Warehouse (Resource #71), camera facing north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Guntersville Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Marshall

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/12/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001022

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT PERIOD WAIVED: N REDUCED: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/12/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*local level commercial district
area of significance: Commerce - architecture
POS c/856-1964. Good developmental history.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A+C

REVIEWER Lisa Delaney DISCIPLINE 12/12/12

Phone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side,
camera facing south
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0001.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #2
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side,
camera facing east
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0002.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #3
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing southwest
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0003.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



**Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207**

**Photo #4
Resource #16, streetscape, east side, camera
facing northwest**

*Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0004.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper*



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #5
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing north

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0005.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #6
300 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side,
camera facing northeast

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0006.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #7
Bank of Guntersville (Resource #34), camera
facing northeast

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0007.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #8
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing southwest
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0008.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #9
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing southwest
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0009.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #10
400 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing north
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0010.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #11
Lusk Law Office (Resource #46), camera facing west
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0011.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #12

Resource #47, camera facing north

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0012.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #13
Marshall County Courthouse, camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0013.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #14
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing northwest
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0014.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #15
Glover Hotel (Resource #55), camera facing west
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0015.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #16
U.S. Post Office (Resource #54), camera facing
northwest

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0016.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #17
First United Methodist Church (Resource #17),
camera facing south
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0017.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #18
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side,
camera facing south

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0018.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #19
500 Block Gunter Avenue, streetscape, east side,
camera facing east

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0019.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #20
2300 Block Worth Street, streetscape, south side,
camera facing west
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0020.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #21
500 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing north
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0021.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #22
400 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing north
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0022.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #23
200 Block Blount Avenue, streetscape, west side,
camera facing southwest
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0023.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #24
Gilbreath, Col. Montgomery, House (Resource
#10), camera facing east
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0024.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #25

Resource #9, camera facing west

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0025.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #26
Henry, Albert G., Jr., House (Resource #3),
camera facing northwest

Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0026.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



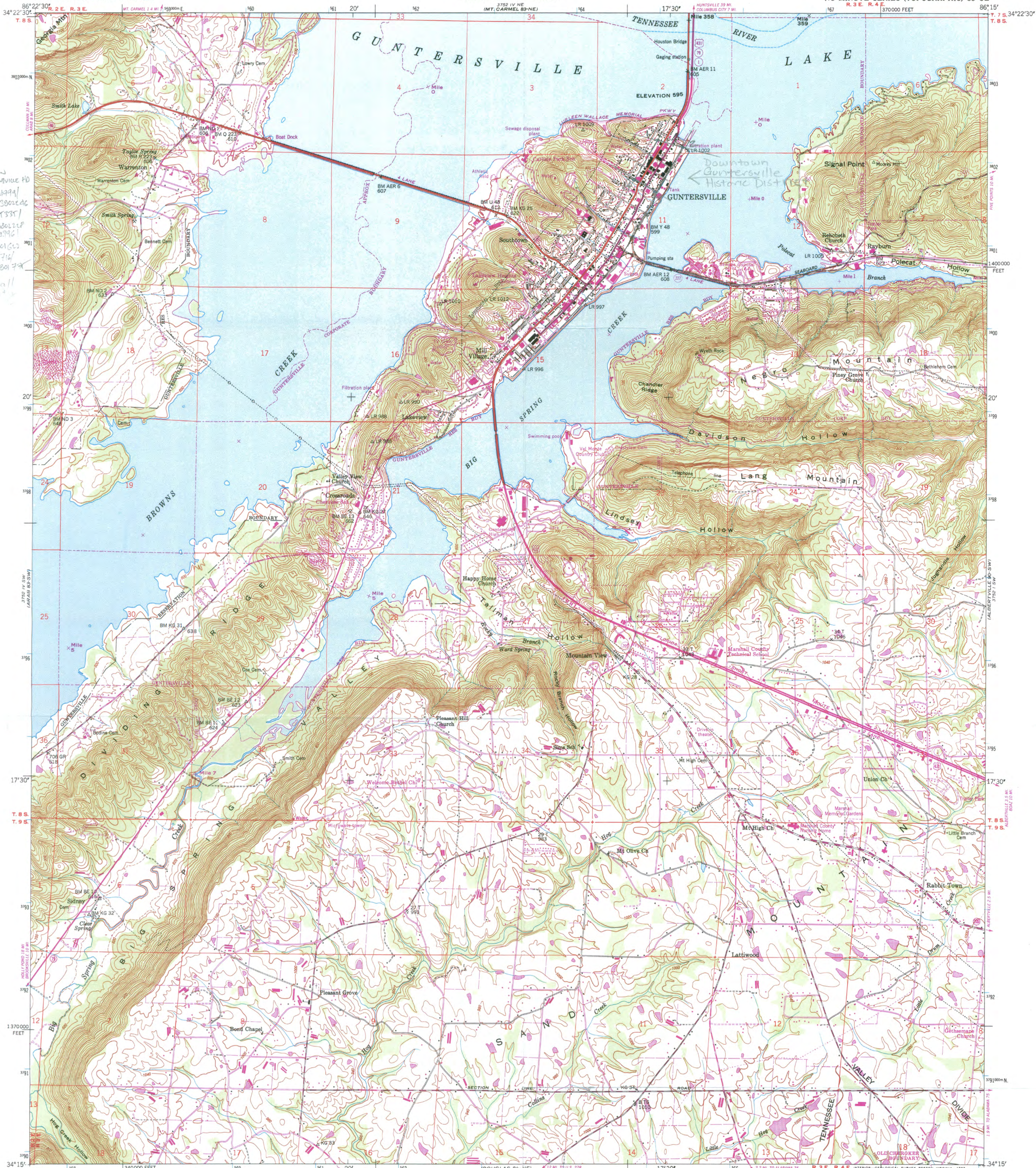
Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #27
Henry-Jordan House (Resource #1), camera facing southeast
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0027.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



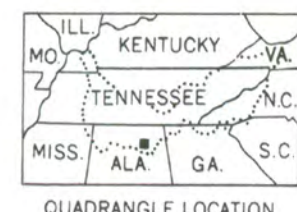
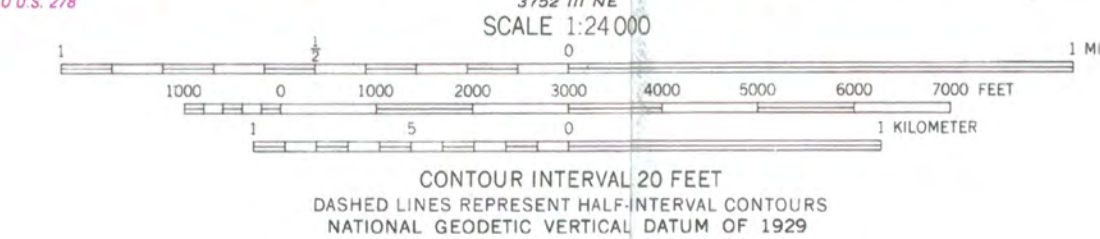
Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, AL
David B. Schneider
March 2012
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #28
Gilbreath Brothers & Hawk Cotton Warehouse
(Resource #71), camera facing north
Image: AL_MarshallCo_DowntownGuntersvilleHD_0028.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey
Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA
Topography by USGS and TVA by photogrammetric
methods using aerial photographs taken 1946
Map field checked by TVA, 1948
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Alabama
coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator
grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 8 meters south and 2 meters
west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine purple dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
where generally visible on aerial photographs

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the
Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs taken 1981
and other sources. This information not field checked.
Map edited 1983



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather. Light-duty road, all weather.
hard surface. Improved surface.
Secondary highway, all weather. Unimproved road, fair or dry
hard surface. weather.
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.
34086-C3-TF-024
1948
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 3752 IV SE - SERIES V844

8/29/84

Guntersville, Marshall County, AL

DOWNTOWN GUNTERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

June 2012



SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC
411 East 6th Street, Anniston AL 36207 • Phone: (256) 310-6320
Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: dbschneider@bellsouth.net



Fant's Inc.

355 Gunter Ave., Guntersville, AL 35976
Phone: 1-256-582-3845 / Fax: 1-256-582-1977

Ms. Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator
State of Alabama Historical Comm
466 S Perry St
Montgomery, Al 36130-0900

Received
AUG 10 2012

August 4, 2012

Subject: Objection to placing the following properties in downtown Guntersville, AL (Marshall County) located at 346 Blount Av., 355 Gunter Av., 377 Gunter Av., 379 Gunter Av., 381 Gunter Av., and 2400 Block of Taylor St., Guntersville, AL into National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Enzweiler,

Your letter dated July 24, 2012, identifies properties not owed by the Fant Family Trust, but property solely owned by Alfred E Fant Sr and his spouse Hetty Jean Farrow Fant. That error aside, the business Fant's Department Store and associated warehouse properties owned by the said individuals and the Fant Family trust object to being listed in the historical register for all listed properties. As instructed in your letter we hereby provide a notarized objection. We seek to maintain a modern and resort oriented business and warehouse facility for said business, while we may choose to maintain certain character in keeping with our surroundings, we see no reason for our holdings to be listed in the registry.

Sincerely,

Alfred E Fant Sr
by power of Attorney

Alfred E Fant Sr.
Hetty Jean Fant F.O.A.

Hetty Jean Farrow Fant Hetty Jean Farrow Fant

Fant Family Trust Members:

Alfred E Fant Jr. Alfred E. Fant Jr.

Donna Fant Donna Fant

Alfred E Fant, III (minor child by guardian)
Alfred E. Fant, III

Anna Fant (minor child by guardian)
Anna Fant

Paula Fant Wallace Paula Fant Wallace

Courtney Wallace (minor child by guardian)
Courtney Wallace

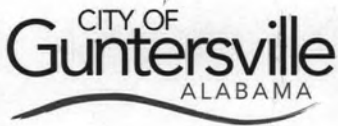
Mary Frances Farrow Conquest Mary Frances Farrow Conquest

NOTARY: John S. Hodges
8/8/12

My Commission expires:

3/24/14

SEAL:



August 6, 2012

Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator
Alabama Historical Commission
P.O. Box 300900
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

Dear Ms. Enzweiler,

Please find enclosed a copy of the publisher's affidavit for our National Register files for the Guntersville Historic District Notice: Guntersville considered for National Register of Historic Places.

We are excited to have our downtown placed on the National Register and thank you for all your help!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Milla M. Sachs".

Milla M. Sachs
Secretary
City of Guntersville
Historic Preservation Commission

Affidavit of Publication of Legal Notice

GUNTERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT NOTICE: Guntersville considered for National
Register of Historic Places
State of Alabama
Marshall County

Before me, a notary public in and for the county and state above listed, personally appeared Patricia Sutton, who, by me duly sworn, deposes and says that: "My name is Patricia Sutton and I am the Representative of The Advertiser-Glean. The Newspaper is printed in the English language, has a general circulation and its principal editorial office in the county above listed and has been mailed under a publication class mailing privilege of the United States Postal Service from the post office where it is published at least 51 weeks a year.

The Newspaper published the attached legal notice in the issues of: July 25, 2012

The sum charged for these publications was \$161.25 **The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication does not exceed the lowest is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customers for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper(s) in which the public notice appeared.**

There are no agreements between the Newspaper and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notices whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney.

P. L. L. L.

AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of July 2012

Jaunys Buckner

Notary Public

My Commission expires 3/13/16



Public Notice

GUNTERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT NOTICE

The Downtown Guntersville Historic District, in Guntersville, Alabama, will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the next meeting of the Alabama Historical Commission Review Board, on September 27, 2012. The proposed Historic District is roughly bounded on the north by Scott St., on the east by Blount Ave., on the south by Ringold St., and on the west by Gunter Ave. Street numbers within the Downtown Guntersville Historic District are as follows: 301 — 512 Blount Ave.; 336 — 539 Gunter Ave.; 2220 — 2222 Ringold St.; 2205 — 2400 Taylor St.; and 2305 — 2321 Worth St. A copy of the nomination and of the map detailing the precise boundaries proposed is on file at Guntersville City Hall, 341 Gunter Ave.

Information on whether your property is located in the proposed district can be obtained by calling (at 334/230-2644) or writing Susan Enzweiler at the Alabama Historical Commission, 468 S. Perry Street, Montgomery, AL, 36130-0900.

The National Register DOES:

Identify historically significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts; encourage the preservation of properties by documenting their significance and lending support to local preservation activities; point out important historic properties so that federal, state, and local agencies can include these historic resources in their planning projects; make owners of historic properties eligible to apply for federal grants-in-aid preservation activities; encourage the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties which meet preservation standards through tax incentives; discourage the demolition of income-producing properties.

The National Register DOES NOT:

Restrict the rights of private property owners in the use, development, or sale of private historic property; lead automatically to historic district zoning; force federal, state, local, or private projects to be stopped; guarantee that grant funds will be available for all significant historic properties; provide tax benefits to owners of residential historic properties, unless those properties are rental properties.

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation, results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be given an opportunity to comment on all federally related projects affecting listed properties. For further information see 36 CFR 800 (Code of Federal Regulations).

2. Eligibility for federal tax provisions. The Federal Internal Revenue Code encourages the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation and also provides for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. For further information see 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision by the state or federal government to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information see 30 CFR 20 et seq.

Eligibility for federal grants-in-aid, whenever funds are appropriated by Congress. For further information, contact-

the Alabama Historical Commission.

Owners of private property nominated to the National Register may concur with or object to the nomination, in accordance with 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner who objects to listing should submit a notarized statement (certifying ownership and objection to listing) to the Alabama Historical Commission, Frank W. White, Attention: Susan Enzweiler, 468 South Perry St., Montgomery, AL 36130-0900, by September 26, 2012. Each owner or partial owner has one vote, regardless of how many whole or partial properties in the district are owned by that party. If a majority of private property owners object to the nomination, it will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is determined eligible but not formally listed, the Advisory Council must still be given an

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sion b
State I

THE
Gunt



10726 Captain Hook Circle
Thonotosassa, FL 33592
September 13, 2012

Ms. Susan Enzweiler
State of Alabama
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

Re: Property 380-382 Gunter Avenue, Guntersville, AL, owned by
Nita P. Rinker

Dear Ms. Enzweiler,

Above subject property has been owned by my family since 1928.
I inherited it from my Father in 1985.

I CONCUR in listing subject property in accordance with the
National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60 .

If additional information is required, please notify me.
Thank you for this opportunity. I am sorry for not responding
more promptly.

Sincerely,

NITA P. RINKER
Subject Property Owner



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

October 22, 2012

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear ~~Ms. Shull~~ *Carol*

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Downtown Guntersville Historic District
Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures