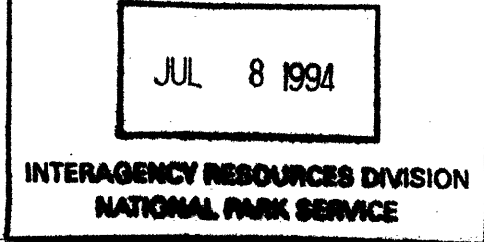


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ashland Commercial Historic District
other names/site number na

2. Location

street & number na not for publication
city, town Ashland vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Boyd code 019 zip code 41105

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>60</u>	<u>20</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>60</u>	<u>21</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: na

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, Executive Director/State 6-21-94
Signature of certifying official Historic Preservation Officer Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Burawicki & Lee 8/5/94
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: business, dept. store

GOVERNMENT: city hall, post office

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCIAL: business, dept. store

GOVERNMENT: city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

commercial style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls brick, stone

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1850-1940

Significant Dates
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 21 acres

UTM References

A	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing	
C	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>

B	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing	
D	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>

Ashland Quad

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen C. Powell
organization H. Powell & Co., Inc. date April 1, 1994
street & number 509 East Maxwell Street telephone (606) 233-9416
city or town Lexington state Kentucky zip code 40502

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAshland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, KentuckySection number 2 Page 1ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LIST OF OWNERS:NR # Site Address/Owner and Address

1. 1401-05 Greenup
Charles and Susan P. Conley
P.O. Box 1547, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1547
2. 113-117 13th Street/ C&O Railroad Freight Depot
City of Ashland
Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
3. 1309 Greenup Avenue
Bank of Ashland
1422 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
4. 1325 Greenup Avenue
Ashland Plaza Hotel c/o
State Property Building Commission
1441 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
5. 1300 Greenup Avenue
C & E Services
1300 Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
6. 1308 Greenup Avenue
James and Janet Shannon
1742 Nervie Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
7. 1310 Greenup Avenue
James and Janet Shannon
1742 Nervie Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
8. 1314 Greenup Avenue
Hugh Everett and Henry C. Russell
118 Clinton Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
9. 1324 Greenup Avenue
Hugh Everett and Henry C. Russell
118 Clinton Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
10. 1334 Greenup Avenue
Hugh Everett and Henry C. Russell
118 Clinton Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101

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Continuation Sheet

Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 2

11. 1301 Winchester Avenue
Dean Gibson
Suite 2500, Two First Union Center, Charlotte, NC 28282
12. 1309-1313 Winchester Avenue
James Bello
1311 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
13. 1317 Winchester Avenue
Jean Wellman
50 Coulter Drive, Kenansville, Fl. 34739
14. 1321 Winchester Avenue
Jean Wellman
50 Coulter Drive, Kenansville, Fl. 34739
15. 1327 Winchester Avenue
Highland Tile Inc.
P.O. Box 1742, Ashland, Ky. 41101
16. 1333-1347 Winchester Avenue
Calvary Episcopal Church
14th and Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky
17. 1401 Winchester Avenue
Fivco Area Development District
P.O. Box 636, Catlettsburg, Ky. 41129
18. 1407 Winchester Avenue
Fivco Area Development District
P.O. Box 636, Catlettsburg, Ky. 41129
19. 1306 Winchester Avenue/Paramount Arts Center
Greater Ashland Foundation
1306 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky 41101
20. 1316 Winchester Avenue
Paramount Arts Center
1316 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky 41101
21. 1322 Winchester Avenue
Celia Stavros
1729 Wilshire Blvd., Ashland, Kentucky 41101

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 3

22. 300 14th Street
Diane W. Strong Treister
1001 Edgewood Drive, Charleston, W.V. 25302
23. 1410 Winchester Avenue
Sharon Lowe
1410 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky 41101
24. 1414 Winchester Avenue
Nick Diniaco
P.O. Box 1819, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1819
25. 1416 Winchester Avenue
Nick Diniaco
P.O. Box 1819, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1819
26. 1422 Winchester Avenue
Bank of Ashland
P.O. Box 1730, Ashland, Ky 41105-1730
27. 1430 Winchester Avenue
Harold L. and Glenda Upton, Jr.
515 Hagan Court, Ashland, Ky 41101
28. 1436 Winchester Avenue
Robert Lynch
1436 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
29. 1444 Winchester Avenue
Vernon and Nevelyn Holbrook
c/o David H. White
1517 Fairfax Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
30. 317 15th Street
John D. and Ann K. Meyers
2713 Cumberland Avenue, Ashland, Ky 41102
31. 323 15th Street and 1437 Carter Avenue
Gene A. and Paulette Wilson
P.O. Box 702, Louisa, Ky. 41230

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Continuation Sheet

Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 4

32. 1506 Winchester Avenue
Central Building Inc.
c/o Charles W. Robinson CPA
P.O. Box 2118, Ashland, Ky. 41105-2118
33. 1510 Winchester Avenue
Bill Gray
1510 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
34. 1516 Winchester Avenue
Nathan Rothchild
7960 E. Camelback Road, Apt. 507, Scottsdale, Az. 85251
35. 1524 Winchester Avenue
Joseph P. Gute etals
1524 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
36. 1530 Winchester Avenue
James J. and Fern Webb
c/o First American Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
37. 1544 Winchester
First American Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
38. 324 15th Street
Boyd County Council on Aging
224 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
39. 332 15th Street
Louise Lambert
334 15th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
40. 336 15th Street
John W. and Nancy M. McCreery
338 15th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
41. 346 15th Street
H & H Realty
209 Bellefonte Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101

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Continuation Sheet

Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 5

42. 335-337 16th Street
First American Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
43. 341 16th Street
First American Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
44. 1535 Carter Avenue
First American Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
45. 224 15th Street
Robert and Sharon Simons
805 Clara Street, Ashland, Ky., 41101
46. 1501 Winchester
Gene A. and Pauletta M. Wilson
P.O. Box 702, Louisa, Ky. 41230-0702
47. 1509 Winchester Avenue
Clayton E. Hagans
1509 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
48. 1511-1513 Winchester Avenue
Ronald L. Pearce
11517 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
49. 1525 Winchester Avenue
Jack H. and Loretta Carpenter
715 15th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
50. 1535 Winchester Avenue
H & H Realty
209 Bellefonte Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
51. 1539 Winchester Avenue
H & H Realty
209 Bellefonte Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
52. 1549 Winchester Avenue
Third National Bank
1000 Carter Avenue, P.O. Box 1270, Ashland, Ky. 41101

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 6

53. 1557 Winchester Avenue
Third National Bank
1000 Carter Avenue, P.O. Box 1270, Ashland, Ky. 41101
54. 207 16th Street
C.C. Price Land Co.
P.O. Box 1359, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1359
55. 1527 Greenup
B & W Enterprises Inc.
P.O. Box 351, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0351
56. 1539 Greenup Avenue
First Class Inc.
1317 Hilton Court, Ashland, Ky. 41101
57. 1600 Greenup Avenue
Morgan Lindsay Investment Co.
P.O. Box 1360, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1360
58. 208 16th Street
William M. and Glima Sue Beverly Trust
for Beverly Family Trust Revocable Living Trust
17501 Buttonwood Street, Fountain Valley, Ca. 92708
59. 212 16th Street
John Paul and Sylvia Walters, etals
222 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
60. 214 16th Street
John Paul and Sylvia Walters
4036 Southview Road, Ashland, Ky. 41101
61. 218-222 16th Street
Walters Rental Co.
222 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
62. 1612 Greenup Avenue
C.R. Thomas Corporation
124 South 2nd Street, Ironton, Oh. 45638
63. 1616 Greenup Avenue
Van Art Enterprises
1601 Bath Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 7

64. 226 16th Street
Walters Rental Co.
222 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
65. 230 16th Street
Jack and Shirley Adkins
c/o The Guitar Store
230 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
66. 234 16th Street
Sally Lambert
236 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
67. 236 16th Street
Sally Lambert
236 16th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
68. 240 16th Street
Helen Kitchen
500 15th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
69. 1601 Winchester Avenue
H & H Realty Co.
209 Bellefonte Drive, Ashland, Ky. 41101
70. 1611 Winchester Avenue
Helen Kitchen
500 55th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
71. 1613 Winchester Avenue
Nick Diniaco
P.O. Box 1819, Ashland, Ky. 41101
72. 1645 Winchester Avenue
Gene A. and Paulette Wilson
P.O. Box 702, Louisa, Ky. 41230-0702
73. 1600 Winchester Avenue
First Presbyterian Church
1600 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
74. 1620 Winchester Avenue
First American Bank and Pikeville National Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

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75. 1632 Winchester Avenue
First Baptist Church
1701 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, ky. 41101
76. 1640 Winchester Avenue
First American Bank and Pikeville National Bank
P.O. Box 671, Ashland, Ky. 41105-0671
77. 311 17th Street
Jannan Partners
1612 Bath Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
78. 1700 Winchester Avenue
Perry and Susan Madden
P.O. Box 1526, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1526
79. 1704 Winchester Avenue
C.C. Price Land Co.
P.O. Box 1359, Ashland, Ky. 41105-1359
80. 1708 Winchester Avenue
Henry Clay Land Co.
1416 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky. 41101
81. 1710 Winchester
Henry Clay Land Co.
P.O. Box 1111, Ashland, Ky. 41101
82. 226 17th Street
Ashland Publishing Co.
Div. of Aottaway Newspaper Inc.
224 17th Street, Ashland, Ky. 41101
83. Corner of Greenup Avenue and 17th Street
City of Ashland
Ashland, Ky. 41101
84. 1704 Greenup Avenue
City of Ashland
Ashland, Ky. 41101

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Continuation SheetAshland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 1**SECTION 7; SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The Ashland Commercial Historic District is located in the city of Ashland (population 23,622 in 1990) which is on the south side of the Ohio River in the extreme northeastern section of the state of Kentucky. Along with the cities of Ironton and Portsmouth, Ashland serves as one of the major urban centers in the tri-state area of Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. The Ashland Commercial Historic District consists of 84 properties located in a 21-acre area bound by the CSX (formerly C&O) Railroad tracks and the Ohio River on the north, 18th St. on the east, Carter Ave. on the south, and 13th St. on the west. The district covers all or parts of 13 blocks, including sections of 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Streets as well as Greenup, Winchester, and Carter Avenues. The commercial historic district contains three properties which are listed on the National Register: Crump and Field Building (#1) 1979; Paramount Arts Theater (#19) 1975; and the First Presbyterian Church (#73). Of the 84 properties in the district, 63 are contributing. The 21 non-contributing properties are either less than 50 years of age (8 buildings), have multiple modern alterations which obscure the original form, design, or materials of the original building (12 buildings), or are a vacant lot once occupied by a building (1 site).

The commercial historic district is located in the area originally platted for an iron export center by the Kentucky Iron Coal and Manufacturing Company in 1854. When the new town was laid out in the floodplain by Martin Tobey Hilton (1817-1898), the chief engineer of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, it was 21 blocks long from east to west and 7 blocks deep from the Ohio River to a series of low hills on the south.

The area within the original plat runs from Front Street to Lexington Avenue and from the present 1st Street to 23rd Street. The avenues within the district (Greenup, Winchester, Carter) have 100-foot right-of-ways and run parallel to the river. The numbered cross streets have 80-foot right-of-ways and are perpendicular to the river. An exception to the pattern is 16th Street, which has a 100-foot right-of-way. Originally called Broadway, 16th St. served as the major north-south connector from the commercial area of the city near the river to Hilton Ave. at the edge of the hills which define the southern edge of the city. Broadway, or 16th St., was also designated as the dividing line for the east and west addresses on the avenues.

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

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In the commercial historic district, the blocks are 300 feet square and have 15-foot service alleys which bisect the blocks and run parallel with the avenues. The land between Front Street and the Ohio River was planned for use by river-related businesses, the railroads, and industries. During Ashland's early commercial history, merchants were located along Front Street to be accessible to the employees of the iron factories, planing mills, and grist mills along the river frontage.

By the 1920s, Ashland's major businesses had relocated from Front Street south to Winchester Avenue between 13th and 17th Streets to escape the frequent flooding on Front Street. Today most of Ashland's most significant commercial buildings are found on Winchester Avenue. The intersection of 16th Street (originally Broadway) and Winchester Avenue became the focus of the commercial district and is marked today by the eleven-story Second National Bank Building (#37), completed in 1924 which stands in the southwest quadrant of the intersection. Ashland's Ohio River frontage is occupied by the CSX (formerly C&O) Railroad tracks and is separated from the commercial district by a flood wall which was built in the late 1940's.

The brick commercial buildings included in the district date from 1890 to 1940, but over half or 43 of the buildings date from 1900 to 1925, a period of economic expansion for Ashland. A building-by-building inventory of the buildings within the district follows this section.

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 3

Integrity Considerations

For the Ashland Commercial Historic District, the aspects of integrity which are most significant for relating the historic associations of Ashland's present commercial district as a whole to that of other Kentucky Ohio River communities are: location, setting, materials, feeling, association. The aspects of design and workmanship are less important in conveying the significance because they relate to individual buildings rather than the district as whole.

Location

For location, the significant elements are the placement of the gridiron block configuration in the floodplain and the relationship of the streets which are either parallel or perpendicular to Ohio River. These elements of the original town plat are consistent with the planning of other Ohio River communities in Kentucky between 1780 and 1860.

Setting

The setting of the commercial district in Ashland reflects responses made by the other river communities to seasonal flooding and to changes in regional transportation patterns. In Ashland, as in the other river communities, the original commercial buildings were built on the south side of Front St. facing the river. Ashland's early businesses were related to river transportation and the industries located along the waterfront. By the beginning of the twentieth century, most of the businesses had relocated to Winchester Ave. which is two blocks south of Front St. and at a slightly higher elevation. The businesses moved in response to the repeated flooding along Front St. and a change in emphasis from river to railroad transportation. The early twentieth century commercial buildings line both sides of Winchester Avenue with little or no reference to the river two blocks away.

As a response to the flooding, all of the major Ohio River communities in Kentucky, except for Owensboro and Henderson which were located on bluffs, built flood walls in the late 1940's to protect their commercial districts. In Ashland, as in other river communities, the construction of the flood walls blocked the view of the river and resulted in the destruction of late nineteenth century buildings along Front Street.

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Materials

The buildings as individuals and parts of blocks communicate information about the era in which they were built by the materials used, the spacing and size of windows, and scale. In most commercial historic districts, the first floors of the contributing buildings are modern, a reflection of renovations which to take advantage of modern merchandizing techniques. To compensate for the changes which have occurred at street level, it is important that the upper floors of the commercial buildings display the original materials and scale to communicate information about the era in which the building was built. Buildings which have undergone multiple modern renovations to the extent that they appear to be totally modern, by means of metal or plastic slipcovers for examples are considered non-contributing, even though the structural part of the building may meet National Register age criteria.

Feeling

The orientation of size and relationships of the commercial buildings along Winchester Avenue, Ashland's main street, impart the feeling of an early twentieth century regional trading center with more in common with Louisville than with the inland county seats.

Association

Ashland's commercial buildings and their arrangement in the commercial historic district communicate information about the economic forces which shaped the Ashland's development. Ashland's plan reflects the early significance of the river as a means of transportation. The orientation and type of the buildings on Winchester Avenue communicates Ashland's rapid growth in the 1920's and pre-eminence as a regional trading center.

The four or five story and one eleven story office buildings built in the 1920's, not only indicate the rapid growth in population due to the establishment of Armco, but also the significance of Ashland as the major market in the Big Sandy valley and eastern Kentucky.

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
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Section number 7 Page 5

SECTION 7; DISTRICT INVENTORY

1. **1401-1405 Greenup Avenue: Crump & Field Building**

Evaluation: Contributing

The Crump and Field Building is a three-story, eight-bay, red brick structure completed in 1892. Rusticated stone is used in belt courses to separate stories and in quoins at the corners of the building. The elaborate cornice includes dentils, scrolled brackets, molded soffit and fascia. Above the cornice is a central pediment ornamented by urns which includes the original owners' names. Cast iron pilasters divide the first story into two commercial spaces. A central entrance provides access to the upper stories. The cast iron facade was manufactured by L. Schreiber and Sons Ironworks.

The Crump and Field Building was listed on the National Register in 1979.

2. **113-117 15th Street: C&O Railroad Freight Depot**

Evaluation: Contributing

The original section of the C&O Railroad Freight Depot is a two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed, brick building which was built between 1901 and 1907. Brick pilasters separate the facades into two-bays on the east and west and three bays on the north and south.

The one-story, brick addition on the western end of the building is shown on the 1927 Sanborn Map. The one-story addition on the east dates from the 1960's.

3. **1309 Greenup Avenue: Parsons Warehouse**

Evaluation: Contributing

The Parson's Warehouse is a three-story, brown brick industrial building dating from the early twentieth century. The six bays of the main facade are separated by brick pilasters and the parapet is capped with sandstone. Windows within the bays are grouped in threes and have sandstone sills. The upper windows are boarded up. In 1927, the building was used as a warehouse for a wholesale grocery.

4. **1325 Greenup Avenue**

Evaluation: Contributing

The warehouse is a three-story, four-bay, brick industrial building, built between 1900 and 1907. The windows in the middle

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bays are in groupings of five while windows in the side bays are in groups of four. There are castellated sandstone parapets on the end bays. In 1927, the building was used as a dry goods warehouse.

5. 1300 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The warehouse is a three-story, six-bay, brick industrial building completed circa 1925. It has small casement windows with brick sills. The parapet is capped with red ceramic tiles. In 1927, the building was used as a hardware warehouse.

6. 1308 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The store building is a one-story, wire-cut brick structure dating to the early twentieth century. The stepped parapet is capped with stone and the original nameplate has been removed. In 1907 the building housed a grocery store and in 1912, the Salvation Army.

7. 1310 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The store building is a two-story, four-bay, wire-cut brick structure built between 1912 and 1927. It has 3/1 windows. There is a porch in central bay of the second floor.

8. 1314 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, buff brick building has five brick pilasters that divide the facade into bays. The second story includes two casement windows. The first story windows have been closed. The building was built after 1927.

9. 1324 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a two-story, brick building completed circa 1912 as a carriage repository. The second story includes two groupings of three windows which have stone lintels and sills. The first story entrance has been altered to include a garage door.

In 1927, the building was used as an auto sales room.

10. 1334 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

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Ashland Commercial Historic District
Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

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The one-story, six-bay, buff brick building has a parapet capped with concrete sections. In 1927, the building was used for auto storage and repairing.

11. 1301 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The four-story, seven-bay, buff-colored brick building dates to the 1920's. The windows on the first floor have been filled with brick. The building was used for storage in 1927.

12. 1309-1313 Winchester Avenue: Nierman's Meat Market

Evaluation: Contributing

Nierman's Meat Market is a three-story, five-bay, brick building which was in place by 1880. It has a metal cornice which has brackets and is pierced by eyebrow attic windows. The upper story windows have pedimented metal hood moldings. On the eastern half of the building, the eyebrow attic windows have been boarded up. On the western half of the building, a cast iron facade is visible. The first floor of east half of the building has been modernized.

13. 1317 Winchester Avenue: Schopman Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The Schopman Building is a three-story, three-bay, brick building completed circa 1890. The first floor has modern alterations. The building has housed a grocery, queensware store, and a notions store.

14. 1321 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a two-story, three-bay, brick structure built circa 1901. The paired windows have concrete sills. The first floor has modern alterations. The building was used as a barber shop from 1901 to 1907 and a fruit store in 1912.

15. 1327 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The three-story, six-bay, rusticated brick structure dates to 1895. The windows have stone lintels and sills. There is a central arched pair of windows which have hood molds. Large stone dentils are incorporated in the entablature. The first floor facade has modern alteration, but the original stone pilasters are still visible. The building has been used as a grocery and bakery.

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16. 1333-1347 Winchester Avenue: Calvary Episcopal Church

Evaluation: Contributing

The Calvary Episcopal Church is a brick and stone Gothic structure built circa 1895. The arched entry is ornamented with alternating bands of light and dark stone. The windows contain stained glass. The three-story, pyramidally-roofed tower is accented with stonework and battlements.

On the west side is a modern brick addition which is in scale with the original structure.

The first Episcopal services were held in Ashland in 1885. The original church building stood on this site and burned in 1897.

17. 1401 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)

The building is a modern seven-story, three-bay brick structure built after 1943.

18. 1407 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The building completed in 1925, is a three-bay, six-story structure with palladian windows in the upper story. The first floor has been blocked off with brick.

19. 1306 Winchester Avenue: Paramount Arts Theater

Evaluation: Contributing

The Paramount Arts Theater was completed circa 1931, in the Art Deco style. It is brick building complex composed of a three-story theater and two commercial spaces. The main brick facade is ornamented with stone.

The Paramount Arts Theater was listed on the National Register in 1975.

20. 1316 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

It is a two-story, three-bay brick building built circa 1895. In 1901, it was used for a millinery, in 1907 as a restaurant, and in 1927 as a drug store.

21. 1322 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is an early twentieth century, three-bay brick structure with a pressed metal cornice. The cornice is ornamented with brackets, swags, and garlands. The window sills and lintels

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are stone. From 1907 to 1912 it housed a millinery and in 1927 the building was occupied by a cleaning and pressing business.

22. 300 14th Street

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)
The building is a one-story, modern structure.

23. 1400 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)
The building is a modern one-story, wood-sided structure.

24. 1414 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)
The building is a modern one-story, masonry and concrete structure.

25. 1416 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)
The modern one-story brick structure has Colonial Williamsburg Revival detailing.

26. 1426 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)
The three-story brick building has been renovated and has Colonial Williamsburg Revival detailing.

27. 1430 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing
The two-story, three-bay, tan, wire-cut brick building dates from the early twentieth century. Brick soldier coursing accents the changes in level. On the second floor, doubled windows with lintels are separated by a doorway and metal balcony. The first floor has modern windows and doorway.

28. 1432 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing
The building is an early twentieth century two-story, two-bay, brick structure. The top of the facade is ornamented with a brick entablature. On the upper story, the original stone lintels and sills remain, but the windows' size have been altered. The first and second stories are separated by a wide entablature ornamented by dentils. The first floor windows have modern plate glass. On the 1912 Sanborn Map, the building housed the telegraph office.

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29. 1444 Winchester Avenue: Nolte Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The Nolte Building is a three-story, eight-bay, brick structure dating to the late nineteenth century. On the 15th Street facade, the building is 14 bays on the upper floors. It has an elaborate scrolled and bracketed metal cornice with dentils. The original rusticated stone sills and lintels remain. Beneath the metal entablature which separates the first and second stories, two first floor store fronts on Winchester Avenue have been altered with modern terrazzo panels and plate glass windows. Some of the windows and doorways on the 15th Street facade have been blocked.

The 1912 Sanborn map shows a dry goods and clothing store on the lower floors and the Elks Lodge on the third floor.

30. 317 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The one-story, narrow, three-bay stone building dates to the early twentieth century.

31. 323 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a two-story, two-bay, yellow brick structure with dark brick used for accents and corbelling in the parapet. In the upper story, there are three-part windows with stone sills and lintels. The first floor has been altered with modern wood siding.

32. 1506 Winchester Avenue: Second National Bank/ Kitchen Bldg.

Evaluation: Contributing

The Second National Bank building was completed circa 1915. It is a four-story, three-bay, buff-colored brick and stone structure. On the Winchester Avenue facade there is a three-story entry framed by massive round Ionic columns and stone entablature. Over the fourth story is a metal cornice with heavy brackets. Modern first floor facade alterations hide an ornate Renaissance stone doorway.

The 15th Street facade has seven bays separated by brick pilasters. Windows within the bays are grouped in threes. There is an entablature between the third and fourth floors which is ornamented with lion faces, dentils, acanthus leaves, and egg and dart molding.

The Second National Bank acquired the Ashland National Bank in 1932 and moved into the building at 1544 Winchester (#37). The

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upper floors of the Second National Bank building have been continuously occupied as offices. The ownership of the was transferred to a new corporation in 1932 and the building's name changed to the Kitchen Building. Charles Kitchen, James H. Kitchen and John W. Kitchen were presidents of the bank during the period from 1909 to 1932.

33. 1510 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The early twentieth century building has been altered with a modern facade. Originally it housed a 5 and 10 cent store.

34. 1516 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The building is a two-story, brick structure, but the second story is slipcovered with wood paneling. The first floor has modern brick ornamented with Williamsburg elements. No original architectural elements are exposed.

35. 1524 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The two-story, tan brick building has been covered with modern metal siding and a modern metal canopy. In 1927, the lot was occupied by the Meade Hotel.

36. 1530 Winchester Avenue: Camayo Arcade

Evaluation: Contributing

The Camayo Arcade was completed circa 1926 under the management of John C.C. Mayo and Alexander Cameron. The arcade extends from Winchester to Carter with entrances on both of the avenues. It is accessible from 15th and 16th Streets through a mid-block alley. The section closest to Winchester Avenue is four stories while the Carter Avenue section is two stories.

On the interior of the Winchester Avenue section, the arcade has retail spaces on the first floor and offices on the mezzanine and upper two floors. The interior store fronts are ornamented with rosetta marble. In the basement of the arcade were a bowling alley and billiards room.

The four-story facade on the Winchester Avenue has stone on the first two floors and brick with stone accents on the upper floors. On the first and second floors are three bay, two-story arched openings with the entry through the central bay. A second set of arches ornaments the third and fourth floors.

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Section number 7 Page 12**37. 1544 Winchester Avenue: Ashland National Bank/Second National Bank**

Evaluation: Contributing

The Ashland National Bank building was finished circa 1924. Designed by the architectural firm of Schencke and Williams from Dayton, Ohio, it is an eleven-story, eight-bay, stone structure with ornamentation chosen from the Classical Revival and Beaux Arts styles. The first floor contains a lobby with large decorative windows and columns.

On the exterior, seven stories above the first story cornice is an entablature with a base, frieze of pilasters and columns. Originally there was a projecting copper cornice, but it has been removed and replaced with a modern metal band. The first floor entries on both 16th Street and Winchester Avenue are framed by massive, rounded Corinthian columns.

The Bank of Ashland was chartered as a state bank in 1856 and reorganized as Ashland National Bank in 1872. In June 1920, the Ashland National Bank merged with the Merchants Bank and Trust Company in response to the need for a large central bank in Ashland to provide capital for the growing businesses and industries in the Big Sandy valley. The capital stock and surplus of the bank increased to \$1,000,000, earning the institution the title of "Ashland's Million Dollar Bank". With its increased capital and affiliated banks, Ashland National Bank was the largest financial institution in the state outside of Louisville. The nineteenth century, two-story Bank of Ashland building was razed so that the site could be used for a modern fireproof facility to provide enlarged banking quarters to accommodate the expanded business of the merged banks.

In 1932, the Ashland National Bank failed and Second National Bank took control of the assets and liabilities. Second National Bank moved its headquarters into the eleven-story building on the corner of 16th and Winchester. In 1986, the bank's name was changed from Second National Bank to First American Bank.

38. 324 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a two-story, four-bay, red brick structure built between 1912 and 1927. Stone is used in the belt course which separates the first and second stories and for the capitals and bases of the brick pilasters. The clerestory windows on the first floor facade have been covered with aluminum. There are two seven-part windows on the outside bays of the upper story. The

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two central bays have 12/1 windows.

39. 316-336 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a two-story, three-bay, dark brown brick structure completed between 1912 and 1927. The first floor houses offices, while the second floor has apartments. The central bay of the second floor has a three-window grouping, canopy, and balcony. The entablature separating the first and second floors has dentils. Clerestory windows remain above the display windows and entrance.

40. 318-336 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, two-bay, yellow brick building has commercial uses on the first floor and apartments on the second. On one side of the upper floor is a polygonal bay window. The decorative brick work above the second story windows includes a soldiers course, row lock inserts, and brick dentils. The stepped parapet is capped with stone. The first story store front has been altered with the addition of modern metal siding and plate glass windows.

41. 346 15th Street (Salvation Army Citadel)

Evaluation: Contributing

The Citadel Building is a two-story, rough brown brick structure from the 1920's which is eclectically ornamented with tudor and mission style elements. The 15th Street facade of the Citadel Building is three-stories and three bays. Windows are segmentally arched and surrounded by stone.

On the Carter Street side, there are both two and three story sections on the 12-bay facade. The elaborate entrance is framed with stone pilasters which are reminiscent of towers.

42. 341 16th Street

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Vacant lot.

43. 335-337 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, six-bay, brick building ornamented by brick corbelling in the cornice was completed between 1907 and 1912. Windows have stone sills and lintels. The first floor has modern alterations.

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44. 335 16th Street

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)
The two-story, brick building has been slipcovered with a modern material.

45. 224 15th Street

Evaluation: Contributing
The building is a two-bay, three-story, brick structure completed circa 1907. The upper two stories contain three-part windows with stone sills and lintels. The cornice has square brackets and dentils. The first and second floors are separated by an entablature which has brackets and dentils. The first floor is three bays and has arched doorways flanking the central display window.

46. 1501 Winchester Avenue: Savage Building

Evaluation: Contributing
The Savage Building is a two-story, red brick building built circa 1907 and ornamented with Mission style elements. The parapet has curved sections and is ornamented with decorative brickwork and tiles. A shed-roofed section supported by brackets shades the second story. A stone course delineates the stories.
The 15th Street facade has five first floor storefronts, most of which have modern alterations.

47. 1509 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-Contributing (Multiple modern alterations)
Most of the original elements of the late nineteenth century two-story, brick structure have been covered with modern features. The only exposed original elements are the pressed metal cornice with modillions, flora medallions, and bracketed cornice. The building has been a meat shop, doctors offices, and a confectioners shop.

48. 1511-1513 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)
No original elements are visible on the main facade of the two-story, brick building which dates to the late nineteenth century.

49. 1525 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing
The two-story, two-bay, early twentieth century brick building has brick corbelling. Rusticated stone lintels and sills

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frame the replacement windows. The first story facade has been altered with wood paneling and modern display windows.

50. 1535 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The three-story, eight-bay, buff brick facade was applied as a veneer over the original early twentieth century red brick facade. The building has retained its original stone lintels, sills, and brick pilasters which have stone capitals. The window openings on the upper floors have been covered with masonite paneling. The first floor has been altered to present a continuous facade with the east side of the building.

51. 1539 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The building completed circa 1910 is a two-story, seven-bay, orange brick, structure with a stone belt course. The elaborate pressed metal cornice is ornamented with dentils, brackets, and modillions. The windows have stone lintels and sills. The first floor facade has modern alterations.

52. 1549 Winchester Avenue: The Grand Theater

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

All of the original facade elements of the two-story, brick movie theater built in the early twentieth century have been covered by modern alterations.

53. 1551 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)

The modern building replaced the bank and store buildings which stood here in the 1920's.

54. 207 16th Street: Gaylord Building/ Price Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The five-story, five-bay, yellow brick building was completed in the early twentieth century. The modern windows are smaller than the original ones. The first two stories are covered with a modern metal slipcover through which the original brick pilasters are visible.

55. 1527 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The western unit of the two buildings occupied by Ben Williamson & Company is a five-bay, two-story building completed

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in 1917. The first and second stories are divided by a stone belt. Above the second story is a stepped parapet which is capped with stone. The first floor display windows have been altered with modern glass and metal siding.

56. 1539 Greenup Avenue: Ben Williamson & Company.

Evaluation: Contributing

The Ben Williamson building is a five-story, buff brick structure. The upper stories have casement windows with 16 panes. There are 14 bays on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th stories and 7 bays of display windows on the first floor. Above the first floor modern display windows are transoms made of glass blocks.

The wholesale and retail hardware company moved from Catlettsburg to Ashland in 1913, when Williamson purchased the J.W. Henderson Hardware Company situated on Front and 16th Street. The company erected the present building in 1924 to house the main office and warehouse.

57. 1600 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, four-bay, brick building was completed circa 1920. The bays are separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals and a belt of limestone separates the first and second stories. Above the windows are brick soldier courses. The original windows on the first floor facade have been replaced, but the corner entrance is original.

58. 208 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, three-bay, yellow brick structure was built in the 1930's. There is a decorative stepped brick parapet. The central bay is a single window and is flanked by groups of four windows in the outside bays. The first floor facade has been altered with a modern metal slipcover.

59. 212 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The three-story, brick building was completed circa 1920. The windows in the second story have been replaced. A modern metal covering has been placed over the original exterior of the first story. Over the exterior of the third story are modern exposed aggregate concrete panels.

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Evaluation: Contributing

The narrow, two-story, orange brick building finished circa 1920 has stone sills and brick lintels. A modern metal canopy covers the second story windows. Three modern windows have replaced the original ones in the second story. The first floor has been extensively altered by the application of a modern slipcover.

61. 218-222 16th Street: Hanshaw Hotel/ Citizens National Bank

Evaluation: Contributing

The three-story, ten-bay, rusticated stone/brick Italianate building was completed circa 1895. Stone sills act as a course to divide the stories. The modern replacement windows are smaller than original ones. The attic windows have metal covers. There is a decorative cornice which is embellished with dentils, brackets, and pressed metal trim. The first floor is covered with a modern metal slipcover. Modern windows and entrance have been added.

From 1900 through 1930, the building was known as the Hanshaw Hotel. Later, the upper floors were used as a rooming house. After its organization in 1907, the Citizens National Bank occupied one side of the building.

62. 1612 Greenup Avenue: Kress Five and Ten Cent Store

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, brown brick structure was completed in 1905. The five window bays are separated by brick pilasters and crowned by broken lintels and keystones. The heavy cornice includes dentils and brackets set below a plain brick parapet capped with stone. The first story has modern alterations including a large metal marque and mirrored glass display windows.

63. 1616 Greenup Avenue: Moriarty Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The three-story, brick building was completed circa 1910 by John Witlig, who was a German shoemaker. The window bays are separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases. Two of the window bays have been filled with masonite panels. Above the third story is a cornice which includes a molded soffit and fascia, dentils, nameplate, and date. The first story display windows have been altered and the transom covered with aluminum siding. In 1912 the building housed a furniture store.

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64. 226 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The building is a circa 1930, two-story, two-bay, wire cut brick structure with a triangular parapet. The two windows on the second floor are boarded up. The first floor has modern alterations.

65. 230 16th Street: J.C. Miller Hardware Store

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, four-bay, stone and masonry building was completed circa 1890. Above the rough cut ashlar stone facade is a pressed metal cornice with a floral and scalloped design. The cast iron storefront has pilasters which display an elaborate honeysuckle leaf design. The first floor store front has been altered with a modern slipcover. On the second story, smaller modern windows have replaced the original ones. Wood and stone have been used to fill the difference between the size of the original windows and the modern replacements. The building housed a hardware store and furniture store in the 1920's.

66. 234 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, three-bay, brick building was completed circa 1900. The windows have stone lintels, sills and borders. Stucco covers the original exterior of the second floor. Modern windows with wood infill have replaced the original ones. The entablature has brick soldiers and stone dentils. The modern first floor facade is framed by rusticated stone on the corners. Businesses located here have sold furniture and carpets.

67. 236 16th Street

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The two-story, brick building was completed circa 1900. A modern metal slipcover covers both floors of the original facade.

68. 240 16th Street

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, four-bay, brick building dates to the first decade of the twentieth century. Above the second story is a corbelled brick entablature. The original stone lintels and sills for the modern replacement windows. The first story facade has been altered with a modern entrance and display windows.

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Ashland-Boyd County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 19**69. 1601 Winchester Avenue: Merchants Bank and Trust Co.**

Evaluation: Contributing

The Merchants National Bank was incorporated in 1890 the building completed circa 1901. The building was purchased by the Ashland National Bank in 1920 when it merged its assets with that of the Merchants Bank and Trust Company. It is a two-story, orange brick and rusticated stone commercial building. The first story features rusticated stonework with Romanesque details. The second story has fluted metal pilasters with Corinthian capitals and doubled windows beneath pedimented pressed metal hood moldings. The pressed metal cornice is ornamented by garlands. In the late 1920's this building housed a drug store.

The first story of the 16th Street facade is two bays including an arched entry framed by rounded stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Part of the first floor facade is stuccoed. The first story of the Winchester Avenue facade is rusticated stone and has arched doorways which have been blocked.

70. 1611 Winchester Avenue: Johnson Grocery Co.

Evaluation: Contributing

The turn-of-the-century commercial brick building has a corbelled brick cornice and rusticated stone pilasters. On the second floor, it has two bays, each with a doubled window. This building was used for a wallpaper and paints store in the 1920's.

71. 1613 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story, three-bay, brick building built between 1901 and 1907 uses stone in the sills, lintels and quoins. There is brick corbelling in the cornice. The first story has been altered with the addition of modern features.

72. 1645 Winchester Avenue: US Post Office/Federal Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The two-story stone building was completed circa 1916. On the facade are pilasters which divide it into five bays. The three central bays are arched. The one-story stone addition placed on the west side was dedicated in 1933 by Eleanor Roosevelt.

73. 1600 Winchester Avenue: First Presbyterian Church

Evaluation: Contributing

Originally called the Bethesda Church, the First Presbyterian Church was completed circa 1857. It is a Victorian

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Gothic stone and brick church building with a stone foundation. The church has asymmetrical massing with paired gable ends facing both Winchester Avenue and 16th Street. A square tower with a pyramidal roof is located on the northeast corner of the structure. The two major gable ends are dominated by large gothic windows. The structure is also graced by richly detailed Romanesque arched doorways which are ornamented by alternating stone colors. There is a gable-roofed, modern brick addition dating from the 1970's on the south side of the sanctuary.

The First Presbyterian Church was listed individually on the National Register in 1973.

74. 1620 Winchester Avenue: Parsons Department Store

Evaluation: Contributing

Parsons Department Store is a three-story, tan brick building divided into ten bays by narrow pilasters. There are decorative stretchers inset beneath the third, fourth and fifth story windows. Larger pilasters divide the facade into three sections with six bays in the center flanked on each side by two bays. The first and second floor facades have modern terrazzo panels over the brick. The entablature is decorated with a stone parapet inscribed with garlands.

Parsons Department Store opened for business in February 1926. The Capital Theater (#75) was purchased and remodeled into the men's department store.

75. 1632 Winchester Avenue: Parsons Mens Store

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The facade of Parson's Men's Store is modern with running bond brick ornamented by a large metal canopy and metal sign.

The building was originally used as the Capitol Theater and was built between 1912 and 1927.

76. 1640 Winchester Avenue: Parsons Department Store

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The eastern building housing Parsons Department Store was completed circa 1919 and occupied by Ogden Hardware Co. through the 1920's. It is a five-story, light brown brick building. Brick pilasters divide the facades into three bays on Winchester Avenue and nine bays on 17th Street. All of the upper stories on both facades have been slipcovered. The cornice has been covered with masonite. Visible original elements include stone window sills and stone decoration on the pilasters.

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77. 311 17th Street: First Church of Christ Scientist

Evaluation: Contributing

The building was first occupied by the First Christian Church when it was completed circa 1890. In 1913, the building was sold to the First Church of Christ Scientist. The building is a late Gothic Revival brick church with a steeply pitched gable roof and lancet-shaped windows.

78. 1700 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Multiple modern alterations)

The building is a six-story, brick building. Concrete panels cover the original exterior facade. It was built for Field Furniture in 1921.

79. 1704 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)

It is one-story, modern building with a mansard roof.

80. 1708 Winchester Avenue

Evaluation: Non-contributing (Modern building)

It is a one-story, modern, buff brick building. A residence occupied this site in the 1920's.

81. 1710 Winchester Avenue: Henry Clay Hotel

Evaluation: Contributing

The Henry Clay Hotel was completed in 1929. It is a seven story building with smooth ashlar limestone on first two stories and brick on the upper five stories. The first floor is ornamented with pilasters. A flattened balustrade articulates the change from the first to the second floors. Above the seventh story is a stone cornice ornamented with Renaissance brackets and medallions. The windows are 8/1.

82. 226 17th Street: Ashland Daily Independent

Evaluation: Contributing

The building housing the Ashland Daily Independent was completed circa 1912. It is a two-story, brick building with a flat roof. The three window bays are separated by brick pilasters which have capitals ornamented with solid circles in the centers. The large, metal frame, multi-paned windows are accented by elegant stone trim which includes scroll work and keystones. There are segmented arches above the center window. The entrance is dominated by a large cast iron canopy with floral decorations on modillions. The three-story brick garage building

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from 1925 on the north side has been incorporated into the newspaper facility. The first floor of the garage building has modern alterations and the windows are blocked on the second and third stories.

83. Corner of Greenup Avenue and 17th Street: City Building

Evaluation: Contributing

The City Building from 1925 is a five-story, brick structure with stone accents and details from Renaissance Revival style. It has five bays on the 17th Street facade. A massive terra cotta cornice separates the fourth and fifth stories. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Wysong and Bengtson.

The first story has an ashlar stone facade. The embellished building entrance has ornate scrolled brackets. Above the first floor are large, three-story pilasters which support an entablature. There are pediments above the second floor windows. The City Building occupies the site of the previous public building completed in 1886.

84. 1704 Greenup Avenue

Evaluation: Contributing

The fire station is a two-story, five-bay structure with a one-story concrete addition on east side. The original section of the fire station was completed in 1908.

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Ashland-Boyd County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 1**SECTION 8; SIGNIFICANCE**

The Ashland Commercial Historic District is significant under criterion A for its association with a series of events which created its present form. The district contributes to our understanding of the historic forces within the context "The Development of the Commercial Districts of Kentucky Ohio River Communities, 1850 to 1940." The commercial districts of Kentucky Ohio River communities are also recognized as distinctive entities under criterion C with the listing of the commercial districts on the National Register in the following communities: Louisville, Owensboro, Covington, Henderson, and Maysville. The Ashland Commercial Historic District retains a high degree of integrity relative to the aspects of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

The Development of the Commercial Districts of Kentucky Ohio River Communities, 1850 to 1940

Ashland was the last of the major Ohio River communities of Kentucky to be incorporated: Louisville (1780); Henderson (1797), Maysville (1787), Augusta (1797), Owensboro (1811), Covington (1815), Paducah (1831), and Ashland (1854). Despite the 80 years which separate the earliest plans from the most recent ones, the plans and orientations of the communities share many similarities. All of the river communities have a gridiron plan in which the avenues or the primary streets run parallel to river and secondary streets, which are usually narrower and numbered, are perpendicular to the river. In most of the plans, one of the streets perpendicular to the river, usually centrally located, is wider than the others and served historically as the main access to a ferry or wharf. In Ashland, 16th Street, originally known as Broadway, historically was the dominant north-south street and was lined with commercial enterprises.

In some of the river communities, the depth of the plan or number of blocks inland from the river is limited by the surrounding terrain. In both Maysville and Ashland, hills or bluffs interrupt the gridiron pattern on the south. Within the city limits of Louisville and Owensboro, there is no inland topographic limitation and the gridiron pattern continued to be used through the twentieth century as new sections were added. In the river communities which were located in the floodplain, most of the commercial buildings initially were built facing the river on the

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first street running parallel to it, often called Front Street. River-related industries typically were located between Front Street and the river. In Ashland, by the beginning of the twentieth century, most of the businesses had relocated from Front Street to Winchester Avenue which is two blocks to the south and at a slightly higher elevation than Front Street. The businesses' move was a response to the repeated flooding along Front St. and the change from the river to the railroads as the primary means of transportation for both raw materials and finished goods. In Henderson and Owensboro, initially known as Red Banks and Yellow Banks respectively, the communities were built atop bluffs which provided protection from flooding.

Though separated by more than fifty years, the development of both Ashland (1854) and Henderson (1797) were initiated by private companies. Henderson was developed by the Transylvania Land Company, which was also associated with the development of Boonesboro on the Kentucky River, on acreage granted from the Virginia legislature in 1778. For Ashland, the Kentucky Iron and Coal Company purchased the land for the town site, platted the lots and streets, and sold the lots. The purpose of the town was to process and ship the company's products made from the thousands of acres of coal, timber, ore which the company had purchased in the county.

As all of the Ohio River communities have developed their functions as agricultural, industrial, and mercantile centers, some have had a stronger historical association with agricultural products while others have become known as mercantile and industrial centers. For Maysville, Owensboro, and Henderson, the primary economic activities were based on the region's agriculture. Maysville and Henderson served as locations of major warehouses for the collection and storage of tobacco prior to shipment to markets in New Orleans. Owensboro was the processing center for agricultural products from the Green River region. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Owensboro had numerous stemmeries for the processing of tobacco, as well as distilleries and planing mills. Louisville's propitious location at a falls which interrupted river traffic's descent of the river led to a mercantile emphasis. Until the construction of the locks, river boats had to unload to portage around the falls. This situation led to construction of warehouses and the development of business opportunities for wholesaling, commission merchants, and freight forwarders. Ashland's development as a regional industrial

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economic, and transportation center is more similar to that of Louisville than the communities which were primarily agricultural shipping points.

Except for the surge in development experienced by the early communities with the appearance of the first steamboat which facilitated upstream navigation on the Ohio River in 1811, the waxing and waning of the river communities' economies and physical size over the period seem to be more related to regional, national, and international events rather than to the river itself. Louisville, Covington, and Paducah experienced a period of growth in the 1850's with the influx of Irish and Germans immigrants whose presence in these communities enhanced industries related to brewing, distilling, and meat processing. In the 1920's, the Ashland properties of Ashland Iron and Mining Co. and the Norton Iron Works and furnaces across the river in Ironton, Ohio were bought by the American Rolling Company (ARMCO) which produced steel sheets through a continuous rolling method. When Ashland was chosen as the site for ARMCO's new steel processing plant, an additional work force of 3600 people was needed to run the mill. The growth of the railroad and the steel industry in Ashland during the 1920's created almost 100% population growth from 14,729 people in 1920 to 29,074 people in 1930.

The eclipse of river transportation by the national expansion of the railroad system in the late nineteenth century slowed the growth of some of the river communities like Augusta and Maysville. These communities were served by rail, but did not become rail transportation centers as did Louisville and Ashland. Louisville became the headquarters of the Louisville & Nashville (L&N) Railroad when it was chartered in 1850. By 1859, connections between the cities of Louisville and Nashville were completed to give Louisville access to southern markets for the sale of its boilers, agricultural implements, furniture, and pipe. Ashland's location on the Ohio River was influential in the iron manufacturing company's choice of the site, but rail lines had to be developed to transport the raw materials, iron ore and coal, from the interior of Boyd County to the furnaces on the river. In 1857, the Lexington and Big Sandy River Railroad (L&BS) connected Ashland to Princess, a coal and iron community in the county. The line was extended to Coalton in 1858 and to Rush in 1872. Another railroad serving Ashland was the Chatteroi, incorporated in 1873, which had lines penetrating into Lawrence county. In 1873, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (C&O) was extended from Richmond,

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Virginia to the Ohio River at Huntington, West Virginia. From Huntington, the C&O followed the Ohio River west through Ashland to Covington and to Cincinnati. The purpose of the expansion was the collection of coal from the spur lines which branched out to large rural coal producing areas, primarily in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. When the first of the C&O trains reached Ashland in 1881, the tracks were located between Front Street and the Ohio River. The presence of the railroad freight depot (#1) at the intersection of Front and 15th Streets initiated the construction of numerous warehouses (#1, #3, #4, #5) in the vicinity which were utilized by wholesale grocers and hardware companies.

By 1924, the C&O Railroad had acquired most of the rights and property of the other two railroads. Ashland became known as the "Crossroads of the C&O" because of the high volume of both passengers and freight which passed through the city. In the Ashland vicinity, the railroad branched in three directions with one line going to Louisville, another to Chicago, and a third through Ohio, Michigan and to New York via Canada. Louisville, Paducah, and Ashland housed repair facilities to overhaul the steam engines of their respective railroads, L&N, Illinois Central, and C&O. Approximately 4000 people were directly employed by the C&O Railroad in Ashland during the 1920's.

By virtue of its being a transportation crossroads, Ashland needed hotels to provide temporary accommodations for travellers, businessman, and newcomers drawn to Ashland by the employment and business opportunities. The first hotel, the Ashland Hotel or Aldine Hotel, was completed under the direction of the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company between 1854 and 1857 on the site presently occupied by the C&O Railroad Freight Depot (#1). Other nineteenth century hotels included the Willis House (1855), Broadway Hotel/ Everman House (1855) and the Ventura Hotel (1894). By 1918, there were eight hotels including the Arlington, Bragg, Commercial, Grand, Hotel Ashland, Hotel Florence, Travellers Inn, and Ventura. By 1924, the number of overnight facilities had increased to 14 hotels with the addition of the Gem, Glen, Homestead, Lincoln, Meade, Park City, and Preston. In 1930, there were 17 hotels including the Henry Clay (#81) a seven-story, brick and stone complex completed in 1929.

Ashland became a banking center due to the capital generated by the iron and coal industries in the Big Sandy valley. In the commercial historic district, four buildings built by banks chart

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the development of Ashland's financial position in the region: Merchants National Bank, 1901 (#69); Citizens Bank and Trust, 1907 (#61); Second National Bank, 1915 (#32); and Ashland National Bank, 1924 (#37). The Bank of Ashland was incorporated in 1855 to process the wages paid to people employed in the iron industries and to handle business transactions requiring the transfer of cash and credits. It became the Ashland National Bank in 1872 and merged with Merchants National Bank (incorporated in 1890) in 1920. When the Ashland National Bank merged with Merchants National Bank, the capital stock and surplus of the bank increased to \$1,000,00, making Ashland National the state's largest financial institution outside of Louisville. In 1924, Ashland National Bank completed the construction of an eleven-story bank and office building, the tallest in the region at the time. In 1932, Second National Bank (organized in 1888) took over the assets of the Ashland National Bank and its building (#37).

The twentieth century buildings completed by the banks not only housed the financial operations, but created office space to lease to the increasing numbers of lawyers, coal and oil corporations, real estate agents who established themselves in Ashland and provided services to the rapidly increasing population of the community. The Ashland National Bank Building (#37) completed in 1924 was eleven stories, and both the Second National Bank Building, 1915, (#32) and the Camayo Arcade (#36) which opened in 1926, were four stories.

Another aspect of Ashland's preeminence in the region was the relocation of established businesses from other communities in the region to Ashland during the first decades of the twentieth century. Catlettsburg, organized in 1849, grew from the timber trade. During the mid-nineteenth century, it was larger than Ashland and was chosen as the county seat when Boyd County was formed in 1860. When the timber industry peaked and declined by the end of the nineteenth century, Catlettsburg was eclipsed by Ashland. Ben Williamson and Company was organized in Catlettsburg in 1886 to do business in Carter, Greenup, and Boyd Counties. Representatives of the company visited customers for orders for rope, iron, nails, wagons, explosives, cutlery, ox and horse shoes, cast iron kitchen ware delivered via flat boat or to wharf where roads intersected river. After the railroads penetrated the Big Sandy valley, Ben Williamson added construction materials and mine supplies to its inventory. In 1913, the company decided to move to Ashland to take advantage of the transportation network and access

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to industrial development. Two buildings were constructed to house the operations in Ashland in 1924 (#55 and #56).

Ashland's role as an entertainment center is also illustrated by buildings in the historic commercial district. By 1918, Ashland had four movie theaters: Columbia, Edisonia, Grand (#52), and the Modern. By 1924, there were six theaters with the addition of the Capital and Lyric. The Paramount was completed in 1932 (#19).

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SECTION 9; BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ashland-Boyd County, Kentucky

Section 10: Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 21

UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	356800	4260380
B	17	357300	4260020
C	17	357100	4259740
D	17	356600	4260080

Ashland Quad

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached district map which is based on Ashland City Planning Maps and has a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet.

Boundary Justification

The district was drawn to exclude the flood wall and parking lots on the north, modern commercial buildings and parking lots on the east and west, and modern commercial buildings on the south.

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SITE #: 2
PHOTO #: 1
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: C&O RAILROAD STATION
ADDRESS: 113-117 15TH STREET
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: SOUTH AND EAST SIDES, LOOKING NORTH

SITE #: 1
PHOTO #: 2
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: CRUMP & FIELD BUILDING
ADDRESS: 1401-1405 GREENUP AVENUE
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: NORTH SIDE OF GREENUP, LOOKING EAST

SITE #: 3 & 4
PHOTO #: 3
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: PARSONS WAREHOUSE & OTHER WAREHOUSE
ADDRESS: 1309 & 1325 GREENUP
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: NORTH SIDE OF GREENUP, LOOKING WEST

SITE #: 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, & 11
PHOTO #: 4
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COMMERCIAL
BUILDING, SCHOPMAN BUILDING, NIERMAN'S MEAT MARKET
ADDRESS: 1333-1347, 1327, 1321, 1309, 1301 WINCHESTER AVENUE
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: NORTH SIDE OF WINCHESTER, LOOKING WEST

SITE #: 54
PHOTO #: 5
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: GAYLORD BUILDING
ADDRESS: 207 16TH STREET
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

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VIEW OR ELEVATION: WEST SIDE OF 16TH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

SITE #: 57-69

PHOTO #: 6

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

ADDRESS: 1600, 1612, 1616 GREENUP; 208, 212, 214, 218, 226, 230,
234, 236, 240 16TH STREET

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: SOUTH SIDE OF GREENUP & EAST SIDE OF 16TH
STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

SITE #: 83

PHOTO #: 7

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: ASHLAND CITY HALL

ADDRESS: 1700 GREENUP

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: SOUTH SIDE OF GREENUP, EAST SIDE OF 17TH
STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

SITE #: 72, 74, 37

PHOTO #: 8

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: POST OFFICE BUILDING, PARSONS DEPARTMENT
STORE, ASHLAND NATIONAL BANK

ADDRESS: 1645 WINCHESTER; 1544, 1620 WINCHESTER

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM THE INTERSECTION OF WINCHESTER & 17TH
STREET, LOOKING WEST

SITE #: 81

PHOTO #: 9

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: HENRY CLAY HOTEL

ADDRESS: 1710 GREENUP

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM THE INTERSECTION OF 18TH & WINCHESTER,
LOOKING WEST

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SITE #: 73-76
PHOTO #: 10
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PARSONS
DEPARTMENT STORE
ADDRESS: 1600-1640 WINCHESTER
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM INTERSECTION OF WINCHESTER & 16TH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE OF WINCHESTER, LOOKING EAST

SITE #: 73, 37
PHOTO #: 11
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ASHLAND
NATIONAL BANK
ADDRESS: 1544, 1600 WINCHESTER
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: SOUTH SIDE OF WINCHESTER AT INTERSECTION WITH
16TH STREET

SITE #: 32-36
PHOTO #: 12
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: CAMAYO ARCADE, OTHER COMMERCIAL
BUILDINGS, SECOND NATIONAL BANK
ADDRESS: 1506-1530 WINCHESTER
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM THE INTERSECTION OF 17TH & WINCHESTER,
LOOKING SOUTH AND WEST AT INTERSECTION OF WINCHESTER AVENUE

SITE #: 27-29
PHOTO #: 13
GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
ADDRESS: 1422-1444 WINCHESTER
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM INTERSECTION OF 15TH & WINCHESTER,
LOOKING SOUTHWEST

SITE #: 19-21

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PHOTO #: 14

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS & PARAMOUNT ARTS
THEATER

ADDRESS: 1306-1322 WINCHESTER

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: SOUTH SIDE OF WINCHESTER, LOOKING WEST

SITE #: 32, 38-41

PHOTO #: 15

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SECOND NATIONAL BANK & COMMERCIAL
BUILDINGS

ADDRESS: 1506 WINCHESTER, 324-346 15TH STREET

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM INTERSECTION OF CARTER and 15TH STREET,
EAST SIDE OF 15TH STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST

SITE #: 36, 41

PHOTO #: 16

GROUP NOMINATION: ASHLAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: CAMAYO ARCADE, SALVATION ARMY CITADEL
ADDRESS: 1527 CARTER, 346 15TH STREET

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM INTERSECTION OF 15TH AND CARTER, NORTH
SIDE OF CARTER, LOOKING WEST

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000838 Date Listed: 8/5/94

Ashland Commercial Historic District
Property Name

Boyd County KY State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Annunella Dece
Signature of the Keeper

8/5/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The period of significance is amended to read: c1857-1940.

This information was confirmed with Marty Perry of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)