

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name New Market Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Mountain Fork, College St., Davis St., Winchester Rd. to Cochran St.,
portions Cochran St. & Cedar St not for publication N/A

city or town New Market vicinity N/A

state Alabama code AL county Madison code 089 zip code 35761

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

February 12, 2004
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - 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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 3/31/04

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check only one box.)	Category of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>64</u>	<u>11</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>66</u>	<u>11</u> Total

Number of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Financial Institution</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>General Store</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction</u>	<u>Church-related residence</u>
	<u>Waterworks</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Church</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction</u>	<u>Waterworks</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival
- Late Victorian: Queen Anne
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
- Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof asphalt
- walls wood
- brick
- other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance c. 1854-1953 _____

Significant Dates N/A _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder N/A _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- Name of repository _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approximately 450

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	552020	3863060	4	16	552430	3862600
2	16	552330	3863400	5	16	552120	3862160
3	16	552540	3863300	6	16	551840	3862700

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Pamela Sterne King, Consultant & Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer)

organization PSKing Associates date 3-31-03

street & number 3307 Altaloma Way telephone 205-823-1679

city or town Birmingham state AL zip code 35216

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2 Page 1

Name of Property: New Market Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

ADDRESSES

Church Street
120, No #, 134

Clinic Street
No # (Walker Berry House), No # (Barn)

College Street
195, 233, 245

Depot Street
110, 111, 124

Elmcrest Lane
No # (Garage), 113

Hurricane Road
180, 200, 206, 208, 226, 227, 246, No #, No #, 310

Jacks Street
103, 115

Larkin Street
125, 133

New Market Road
1702, 1725, 1733, 1737, 1738, 1741, 1743, 1747, 1749, 1770, 1777, No #

Powers Street
114, 135, 144, 150, 166, 194, No # (Water Tower), No #

Winchester Road
3429, 5276, 5329, 5308, 5342, No #, No #, No #, 5417, 5412, 5445, 5454, 5462, 5463, 5470, No #, 5478, 5488, 5500, 5495,
No # (Dam), 5574, 5588, 5592, 5596, No #, No #

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Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: New Market Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The New Market Historic District includes approximately 450 acres located in northeastern Madison County in north Alabama near the Tennessee state line. The district forms a vertical line with the majority of the resources being located roughly in its center portion from Larkin Street to New Market Street. North of New Market Street the district creates a long spike along Winchester Road and one just east of Winchester along College Street. South of Larkin Street, the district creates another spike running south to the end of the district. The District begins at the southern end of Winchester Road that proceeds north where it converges with Powers Street that proceeds north to New Market Street (formerly Main Street) where the district's small commercial enclave is located. At the convergence of Winchester Road and Powers, Winchester proceeds at an easterly angle where it intersects with Larkin Street. It then continues northward whereupon it converges with Jacks Street continuing northward (Inv. #s 29-36) where it intersects with Hurricane Road and New Market Road before it reaches the northern end of the district where the Mountain Fork Creek dam is located (Inv. # 73). Where Winchester Road intersects with Larkin Street, the district includes two structures on (west) Larkin (Inv. #s 25 and 26); at the eastern portion of Larkin, the street becomes Clinic Street that also contains two resources including the Berry-Walker House, the oldest structure in the District (Inv. # 4).

The District is flat and includes 80 resources, 69 which are contributing including three previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the 1888 New Market Presbyterian Church (Inv. # 37), the c. 1923 New Market United Methodist Church (Inv. # 22), and the c. 1860 Berry-Walker House (Inv. # 4). The 11 remaining non-contributing resources include several that have been significantly remodeled and a number of c.1960s Ranch style houses. Some of the contributing resources have c. 1960s vinyl or aluminum siding, c. 1960s aluminum windows, or rear additions but all of these maintain their integrity. In addition, the District contains a wide range of types including residential; religious including the c. 1888 Presbyterian Church, an outstanding Akron Plan Methodist Church (Inv. # 22, NRHP), the 1948-49 New Market Baptist Church (Inv. # 61), and a Presbyterian manse (Inv. # 40); and commercial all but one being one story commercial blocks including the fabulous Classical Revival New Market Bank Building (Inv. # 31); as well as one Victorian -era doctor's office (Inv. # 28), an excellent c. 1920s gas station (Inv. # 59), the c. 1913 Mountain Fork Creek dam (Inv. # 73), and the New Market water tower (Inv. #42). There are also two barns including one that stands along (Inv. # 5), two garages, one two-story garage/guest house (the Rodgers House, Inv. # 72), two wells, and one smokehouse.

The New Market Historic District contains a variety of residential, religious, and commercial styles including Colonial Revival, Gothic, Craftsman, and Classical Revival high styles, as well as vernacular Victorian era L-plans, hipped cottages, central passage, bungalow (1), minimal traditional, and c. 1920s and c. 1940s-50s commercial buildings. There are also three antebellum houses with excellent Classical influences, two of which are very nearly identical except that one is wood frame (now with vinyl siding on the 1st floor) built c. 1854 (Inv. # 4), and the other is brick (the Laxon House, Inv. # 57). There are also two one-story c. 1860 houses on Church Street (Inv. #s 2 and 3). There are two houses built immediately after the Civil War, the c. 1868 Popejoy-Marshall I-House (Inv. # 23) on Jacks Street, and the one and one half story Davis-Moore House built c. 1867 on Powers Street. There are four one or one and one half weatherboard houses remaining from the 1880s and 1890s, and the New Market Presbyterian Church also remains from the period (Inv. #37, NRHP). Aside from the three antebellum houses, the only additional two or two and one half story houses were built in the 1910s and are all located on Winchester Road including the most highly stylized house in the District, the c. 1916 Rodgers House (Inv. # 72). The antebellum structures are located either in the southern portion of the district or just north of the commercial area on Church Street; there is no concentration of age anywhere else in the District with the exception that all of the commercial buildings were constructed c. 1920s and are located on New Market Street.

The District retains a distinctly rural atmosphere, though suburbanization of the immediate surrounding area threatens encroachment. The District is flat, moderately treed and has no sidewalks. Outside the boundaries on the south and east

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sides there are c. 1970s-90s residential subdivisions, while north of the District's Mountain Fork Creek boundary is open land, some c. 1970s houses and beyond that an historic cemetery, and on the west the district is bounded by open land. The New Market Historic District remains intact, but swiftly moving modern encroachment may threaten it in the future.

Archaeological Component

Although no intensive archaeological survey has been done in the area, the potential for subsurface materials remains.

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Name of Property: New Market Historic District
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INVENTORY

Church Street

1. House. 120 Church St. (c. 1940; c. 1970s).
One story minimal traditional house with c. 1970s aluminum siding, cross gable asphalt roof, central brick chimney, and 6:6 double hung wood windows with shutters throughout. There is a central front entrance porch with a gable and simple wood posts, and a c. 1970s permastone foundation.
2. House. No # Church St. (c. 1920).
One story central passage weatherboard house with a rear wood wing, and a side gable tin roof. There is a central brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows, full front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts, and a brick foundation. According to local records, this house was originally built c. 1860s, but there is no visible evidence of that.
3. House. 134 Church St. (c. 1860s; c. 1920s).
One story weatherboard duplex with a side gable metal roof, and a rear wing. There is one central brick chimney, c.1920s 4:4 double hung wood windows, full front porch with a shed tin roof and simple wood posts, and a brick foundation.

Clinic Street

4. House. Berry-Walker House. Clinic St. (c.1854; c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story house with Classical influences that retains original weatherboard siding on the first floor, and has c. 1960s vinyl on the second, and has a side gable roof on each floor. There are two end brick chimneys, 2:2 double hung wood windows on the first floor and c. 1920d 8:8 windows on the second floor, and a partial wrap around porch with flat columns and a shed roof. There is also a brick foundation. (NRHP) This house is essentially identical to # 47, except that it is brick.
5. Garage/shed. No # Clinic St. (c. 1900).
One story weatherboard garage with a front gable roof, brick foundation, and a side shed. This building is in deteriorating condition.

College Street

6. Arnold - Shubert House. 195 College St. (c.1910; c. 1970s).
One story house with c. 1970s aluminum siding, and a hip roof with a left front gable bay. There is one interior brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full front porch on the hipped portion of the house with wood columns on brick piers, wood rail, and a shed roof. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation, and a one story wood garage with a tin side gable roof.
7. Trice - Dabbs Callaway House. 233 College St. (c.1890 -1900).
One story weatherboard L-plan house with a cross gable roof. There is a central octagonal bay with a gable containing fish scale shingles, one central brick chimney, 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, a recessed screened porch at the left bay, and a brick foundation. This house is located very close to the street and has a concrete wall with a limestone cap separating it from the street.

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8. House. 245 College St. (c.1910; c. 1940s).

One story weatherboard Craftsman style bungalow with c. 1940s brick motif asphalt shingles on the side. There is a side gabled tin roof with wood rafters, two end brick chimneys, 1:1 double hung wood windows on the side and c. 1940s metal casement windows on the front. There is also a full front porch with very unusual massive wood columns which are paired and separated by a wide arch. This house has no setback from the street.

Depot Street

9. House. 110 Depot. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).

One story central passage house refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s. There is one end brick chimney, c. 1960s 1:1 double hung aluminum windows on the front, 3:1 double hung vertical windows on the sides, full front porch with flared wood columns on brick piers and a brick wall, and a brick foundation. There is also a c. 1930s wood garage and a c. 1920s wood shed.

10. House. 111 Depot. (c.1960s-70s).

One story weatherboard minimal traditional wood house with a cross gable roof, aluminum windows, a concrete foundation, and a large one story wood garage on the front of the house. (NC)

11. House. 124 Depot St. (c.1890s; c. 1940s).

One story weatherboard vernacular house with a hip tin roof and a gable on the front extended left bay. There is one interior brick chimney, one c. 1940s fixed wood window on the front, a front porch that angles around the extended bay and has c. 1940s wrought iron posts, and a brick foundation.

Elmcrest Lane

12. Garage. Elmcrest Lane. (c.1920).

One story weatherboard garage with a front gabled metal roof, double central wood doors, and a brick foundation.

13. House 113 Elmcrest Lane. (c.1940; c. 1960s).

One story minimal traditional house c. 1960s aluminum siding, and a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 and horizontal 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, a full front porch with a shed roof that was partially enclosed c. 1960s and wrought iron posts were installed. There is also a concrete foundation.

Hurricane Road

14. House. 226 Hurricane Rd. (c.1960s- 70s).

One story minimal traditional house with vinyl siding, a side gabled asphalt roof, full front porch with a shed roof, aluminum windows, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)

15. House. No # Hurricane Rd. (c. 1880-90; c. 1960s)

One and one half story Victorian era cottage with c. 1960s vinyl siding, and a c. 1960s turret on one side and a gable on the other. There is a wood wrap around porch, 1:1 double hung wood windows, and a c. 1960s stacked stone foundation. (NC)

16. House. 246 Hurricane Road. (c. 1953; c. 1970s).

One story weatherboard minimal traditional wood house with a cross gable roof, c. 1970s double hung aluminum windows, partial front porch with wrought iron posts, and an attached carport.

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17. House. 227 Hurricane Rd. (c.1940s; c. 1960s).
One story L-plan brick minimal traditional house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 6:6 and 4:4 double hung wood windows with c. 1960s metal awnings throughout, and a decorative brick soldier course. There is also one entry porch, side stoop porch, brick foundation, and exterior wood fence.
18. House. 208 Hurricane Rd. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One and one half story weatherboard central passage house with a side gabled asphalt roof, c. 1960s 1:1 aluminum windows, a central front dormer with a pair of wood windows and a shed roof. There is also a one-story c. 1960s garage, and a c. 1920s one story wood shed. The front porch has been removed. (NC)
19. Womack-Jacks House. 208 Hurricane Rd. (c.1917, c. 1960s).
One story Victorian era L-plan house with c. 1960s aluminum siding and a cross gabled roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and an attached front porch with square wood columns on a simple wood base and a flat roof, concrete block foundation, and a transom over the front door.
20. Passimore-Arnold House. 200 Hurricane Rd. (c.1917; c. 1960s).
One story Victorian era L-plan house with c. 1960s vinyl siding and a cross gabled asphalt roof. There is a transom over the original wood and glass front door, irregular 6:1 double hung wood windows on the front, and typical 6:1 double hung wood windows elsewhere. There is also a front porch with a flat roof, and a brick foundation.
21. House. 180 Hurricane Rd. (c.1900).
One story weatherboard Central Passage house with a side gabled asphalt roof, one central brick chimney, 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full façade front porch with a shed roof, exposed rafter tails, and simple wood columns.
22. New Market Methodist Church. 310 Hurricane Rd. (1920-1923).
One story brick Akron plan church with Classical Revival influences. There is a hip roof, simple wood cornice, and a two story central octagonal domed bay with half-moon wood vents in the base. There is a central pedimented portico entrance bay on the two bays that face the street with a round wood vent in the pediment, and round Classical style columns with Classical capitals. The porticos are flanked by a rectangular wood stained glass windows that are flanked by a Palladian style stained window. On the remaining two walls are the rectangular stained glass windows. There is also a brick foundation, and a 1968 brick fellowship hall. Listed on the NRHP in 1990.

Jacks Street

23. Popejoy Marshall House. 103 Jacks St. (1868).
Two story weatherboard house with Classical Revival influences. There is a central double veranda with a gable containing decorative wood work around the pitch, wood columns and wood rail on the 2nd floor. There are two end brick chimneys, a central entrance, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a brick foundation.
24. House. 115 Jacks St. (c.1940s).
One story brick minimal traditional house with Federal and Tudor Revival influences. There is a cross gabled roof, central extended gabled front bay with a squared entrance containing a Federal style surround and a stoop with a wrought iron rail. There is also a brick chimney, 8:8 double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation.

Larkin Street

25. Teague-McCollum House. 125 Larkin St. (c.1920; c. 1950s).
One and one half story weatherboard central passage house with a gable on hip roof, and a side dormer. There are 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, and full front porch that has been screened in and has a brick wall c.1950s. There is also a brick foundation, and a c. 1920s one story wood garage with a front gable.

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26. House. 133 Larkin. (c.1930s-40s; c. 1960s).

One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, an entry porch with a gable and c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails, and a brick foundation. There is also a c. 1920s one story wood garage with a front gable.

New Market Road

27. House. 1702 New Market Rd. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).

One story weatherboard central passage house with a side gabled tin roof. There is one central brick chimney, 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a front porch with exposed rafter tails and square wood columns that was partially enclosed c. 1960s, and a brick foundation. There is also a c. 1920s wood barn with a gambrel roof and central entrance, and a c. 1990s aluminum trailer with a flat wood, aluminum windows, and concrete block foundation.

28. Horton-Rodgers House. 1738 New Market Rd. (c.1903; c. 1980s).

One story weatherboard L-plan house with and a Gothic-influenced very steep front gable with fish scale shingles and an entrance flanked by 2:2 double hung wood windows. There is a c. 1980s tin roof, 2:2 double hung wood windows on the sides, c. 1980s 2:2 aluminum windows on the front, a front porch with decorative milled wood "gingerbread" trim, and a brick foundation.

29. Cochran Building/now Corner Market and Gift. 1749 New Market. (c.1913; c. 2001).

Two story, two bay, brick commercial block with a flat roof with tin coping. There is one original 1:1 double hung wood window along the second floor, the rest being lost in a c. 2001 fire that also destroyed much of the interior. The limestone window sills remain intact along the two groups of three second floor windows, as does the two recessed entrances flanked by wood and glass storefronts. There is a continuous row of rectangular wood vent openings above the second floor and two sign panels below each group of second floor windows. There is also a brick foundation.

30. Picket Esslinger Office. 1747 New Market. (c.1940s-early 1950s; c. 1960s).

One story concrete block office building with c. 1960s aluminum siding on the front, and a concrete block foundation. There is a flat roof with a projecting parapet and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront.

31. New Market Bank Building/ now Becky's Beauty Salon. 1743 New Market Rd. (1926; c. 1960s).

One story brick Classical Revival style bank building with one end brick chimney, and a massive full pedimented portico with projecting pilasters at the corners, flat brick columns with simple limestone capitals, and fully one bay deep recessed entrance with double c. 1960s doors. This is an outstanding building, and the construction date is chiseled into a limestone panel in the pediment.

32. Commercial Building. 1741 New Market Rd. (c. late 1920s; c.1960s).

One story one bay plaster over brick commercial block with a flat roof. There is a brick foundation, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront and a c. 1960s fixed metal flat awning.

33. Cochran McCain Building. No # New Market Rd. (c.1926; c. 1960s).

One story, two bay, brick commercial block with a flat roof. The right bay was enclosed and refaced with aluminum c. 1960s, and the left bay is boarded up, but the limestone sill remains exposed. There is also a brick foundation.

34. New Market Restaurant. 1737 New Market Rd. (c.1920s; c. 1950s; c. 1970s).

One story, one bay, brick commercial block with a flat roof. There is a central recessed storefront flanked with original multi-paned fixed wood windows with wood sills, and a c. 1970s aluminum door. There is also an attached c. 1950s flat awning with wood posts.

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35. Commercial Building. 1733 New Market Rd. (c. 1920s; c. 1970s).
One story, one bay, brick commercial block with a flat roof and a continuous divided wood transom. There is a central entrance with c. 1970s fixed wood windows on the storefronts, a brick foundation and a sloping poured concrete foundation at the rear.
36. Store. New Market Rd. (c.1940s-early 1950s).
One story free standing brick store with a hip asphalt roof on the main front portion, and flat roof on the rear wing. There is a single entrance with simple wood surround at left edge of the building, and a single square wood window adjacent to it. There is also a brick foundation.
37. New Market Presbyterian. No # New Market Rd. (c.1888; c. late 1960s).
One story Gothic style weatherboard church with a fairly high pitch front gable roof. There is a central wood entrance with a Gothic style pointed arch and double wood doors, and double vertical wood windows on the sides with Gothic style pointed arches. There is a brick foundation; and a c. late 1960s brick education building with a front gabled entrance porch, simple wood columns, double wood doors, and series of concrete steps with wrought iron rail.
38. Lazy Mule. 1770 New Market rd. (c.1960s-70s).
One story free standing wood store with a side gable asphalt roof, off center gabled entrance stoop, and concrete foundation. (NC)
39. Cochran Kirkpatrick House. No # New Market Rd. (c.1902; c. 1970s).
One and one half story weatherboard Victorian era wood house with some Gothic influences with c. 1970s aluminum and permastone siding along 1/4 of the lower front facade. There is a side gable roof with a Gothic influenced high pitched gable dormer window in the center of the house. There are three interior brick chimneys, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a wrap around porch with simple wood posts and a shed roof.
40. New Market Presbyterian Manse. 1777 New Market Rd. (c.1912; c. 1940s).
One and one half story weatherboard hipped roof cottage with a gable on the left bay and a gabled dormer in the center of the house containing a pair of 1:1 double hung wood windows. There is one interior brick chimney, one stucco chimney, 1:1 and some c. 1940s horizontal 2:2 double hung wood windows, and a brick foundation. There is also a partial recessed front porch with a shed roof and one central wood post.

Powers Street

41. Dale-Campbell house. 194 Powers. (c.1913; c. 1970s).
One story L-plan house that was refaced c. 1970s with vinyl and brick veneer on 2/3s of the front ell. There is a cross gabled asphalt roof, 8:8 double hung wood windows except for the c. 1970s 8:8 metal windows on the front ell. There is a recessed partial front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts. (NC)
42. Water Tower. Off Powers St. (moved to this location 1946-47).
Metal water tower on metal stilts. This tower was originally located at the Lowe Mill Village in Huntsville and was moved to this location c. 1946-47.
43. Powers-Pruitt House. 114 Powers. (c.1880; c.1940s; c. 1990s).
One story weatherboard house that was originally constructed c. 1880, but was completely remodeled c. 1940s into a minimal traditional style. There is a cross gabled roof, 2:2 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a central chimney in what was likely the original portion of the house, a massive c. 1940s brick chimney on the c. 1940s right side addition. There is also a gable front porch on the left bay, and a c. 1990s open garage on the right front bay.

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44. House. 135 Powers. (c.1920; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard central passage house with a central brick chimney, and a left wing c. 1960s. There are 1:1 and 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with a shed roof and wood posts, and a concrete block foundation.
45. Stoman-Ricketts House. 144 Powers. (c.1910).
One story weatherboard central passage house one brick chimney on the right end and a partial brick chimney on left end. There are 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, central bay front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts, and a brick foundation.
46. Jacks-Ricketts House. 150 Powers. (c.1900, c. 1940s)
One story central passage house with a c. 1940s brick veneer façade. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, two end brick chimneys, 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, and full front porch with a shed roof and wood columns on brick piers. There is also a brick foundation, and a c. 1920s one story wood shed with a sloped front gable roof.
47. Davis-Moore House. 166 Powers St. (c.1867).
Two story weatherboard house with Classical influences. There is a side gabled asphalt roof and a two story wood gabled portico with wood columns. There is a central entrance with a transom, and a 2nd floor central balcony both of which are flanked by 6:6 double hung wood windows that also remain throughout. There is a brick foundation, and a c. 1940s metal garage.
48. Knight Underwood House. Powers St. (c.1915).
One and one half story weatherboard house with an unusual side gable roof on the rear bay and a full hip roof on the front bay. There is a gabled dormer in the center of the hipped bay with a pair of double hung wood windows, two interior poured concrete chimneys, and 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is an full front porch with round wood columns, and a concrete block foundation. This is a very interesting house.

Winchester Road

49. House. 5276 Winchester Road. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard central passage house with a side gable asphalt roof. There is one exterior brick chimney, pairs of 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full front porch with flared posts faced with wood shingles and a decorative brick porch wall. There is a brick foundation, and a c. 1890-1900 smokehouse.
50. Harvey Jones House. Winchester Road. (c. early 1950s).
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable roof, 2: 2 double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation. This is, according to local residents, the early home of Harvey Jones who became a prominent preservation architect in Huntsville.
51. Davis - Worlund House. Winchester Road. (c.1902).
One story L- plan Queen Anne-influenced weatherboard house with a decorative gable with gingerbread trim and fish scale shingles. There is also an octagonal front bay, one interior brick chimney, 1:1 wood windows throughout, and a partial recessed porch with twin turned milled posts.
52. House. Winchester Road. (c.1900).
One story central passage weatherboard house with a side gabled roof. This house is set way back from the road and is very obscured by brush.

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53. House. Winchester Road. (c.1910-20).
Two story L-plan weatherboard house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are two interior brick chimneys, a central dormer window, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a stoop porch, and a brick foundation.
54. New Market Iron Works. 5329 Winchester Road. (c.1940s-early 1950s; c. 1970s).
One story free standing concrete block building, with some c. 1970s aluminum siding, and a flat roof. There are 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout and an open stoop porch.
55. House. 5308 Winchester Road. (c.1860).
Two story house weatherboard Colonial Revival style house with a rear wing and a side gabled asphalt roof. There are two interior brick chimneys, one end chimney, 9:9 double hung wood windows with shutters throughout, sidelights at the front entrance, and an entry porch with a one story gabled portico.
56. Central Stone and Eatery. No # Winchester Road. (c.1960s-70s).
One story brick and concrete block store with a hip roof, 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
57. Laxon House. 5342 Winchester Road. (c.1860; c. 1970s).
Two story brick house with Classical influences. There is a hip asphalt roof, and a c. 1970s second story rear addition. There is a two story wood Classical - influenced central entrance bay veranda with simple wood columns, central entrance with sidelights and transom, two end brick and stucco chimneys. There are also 6:6 double hung wood windows with wood lintels and sills, with some c. 1970s 6:6 metal windows with original wood lintels and sills, and a brick foundation. There is a c. 1970s tractor shed and a c. 1920s-30s wood shed in the rear. (NRHP).
58. Napa Auto and Farm Parts. Winchester Road. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story free standing concrete block store with a front gabled metal roof and central door and c. 1960s aluminum storefront. There is a poured concrete foundation.
59. Store/Gas Station. Winchester Road. (c.1940s).
One story concrete block store/gas station with a side gabled roof. There are fixed wood windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
60. House. 5417 Winchester Road (c.1915; c. 1960s).
Two and one half story house with c. 1960s vinyl siding, and a hip roof with a central hipped dormer window with exposed wood rafter tails. There is one interior brick chimney and one rear end brick chimney, 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout with simple wood surrounds, full front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts, and a brick foundation. There is also a one story wood rear shed with a tin hip roof.
61. New Market Baptist Church. 5412 Winchester Road. (1948; c. 1970s)
Two story brick church Classical Revival influences with c. 1970s vinyl siding in the front gable and eaves. There is a central decorative steeple, 8:12 double hung wood windows throughout with frosted glass and limestone sills, and a full front gabled portico with Classical Revival style round wood columns.
62. House. 3429 Winchester Road. (c.1940s).
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled roof with a rear wing on the right and an open porch wing on the left with wood columns. There are 8:8 double hung wood windows and 4:4 double hung wood windows in the front window, front stoop with a gable, and a concrete block foundation.

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63. House. 5445 Winchester Road. (c.1960s).
One story wood and brick Ranch house with a side gable roof, central brick chimney, 2:2 vertical double hung metal windows throughout, and a brick foundation. (NC)
 64. Walls Carter House. 5454 Winchester Road. (c.1885; c. 1980s).
One and one half story house with c. 1980s weatherboard and a side gabled roof. There is a gabled dormer window with a vertical 3:1 double hung wood window, one end chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and a brick foundation.
 65. Orman McCrary House. 5463 Winchester Road. (c.1911).
One and one half story weatherboard bungalow with c. 1970s aluminum on the sides. There is a cross gable roof with three front gables and one side gable. There are two interior stucco chimneys, one interior brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a front two-bay wrap around porch with a shed roof and wood posts . There is also a brick foundation.
 66. House. 5462 Winchester Road. (c.1950s-60s).
One story brick Ranch style house with vinyl siding in the central front bay, side gable roof, 2:2 double hung horizontal wood windows, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
 67. Coleman Jones House. 5470 Winchester /Road. (c.1910).
One and one half story weatherboard Craftsman style bungalow with a side gable roof with wood knee braces. There is a decorative dormer with exposed rafter tails, gable and three double hung wood windows, one interior brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows. There is also a slightly arched full front porch with brick end columns, and brick porch wall with central brick piers at the entrance. There is also a brick foundation.
 68. Lilly Esslinger House. Winchester Road. (c.1890; c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story L-plan house with a cross gabled asphalt roof, c. 1960s aluminum siding with a large left side addition c. 1930s. There are two interior brick chimneys, 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, and a full front porch with round wood columns on the original c. 1890 portion. There is also a concrete block foundation.
 69. House. 5478 Winchester Road. (c. 1920; c. 1940s).
One story weatherboard central passage house with a side gable roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, and a full front porch that was partially enclosed c. 1940s and has wrought iron posts. There is also a poured concrete foundation, and a wood garage (c.1930s).
 70. House. 5488 Winchester Road. (c.1990s).
One story house with vinyl siding and a cross gabled roof. There are 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
 71. Gas Station./ now vacant. 5500 Winchester Road. (c. 1920s).
One story brick gas station with a hipped c. 2001 metal hip roof. There is a front extended entrance bay with a gable with clipped eaves with a central entrance with a transom flanked by double hung metal windows throughout with concrete sills. There is also a poured concrete foundation.

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72. Rodgers House. 5494 Winchester Road. (c.1916; c. 1980s).
Two and one half story weatherboard Colonial Revival style house with a double hipped roof, and a central hipped dormer with a 1:1 double hung wood window. There are two decorative interior brick chimneys, c. 1980s 1:1 double hung metal windows throughout with original wood surrounds, a very decorative partial wrap around porch on the Winchester Road façade with pairs of round wood columns on brick piers and flat roof with a wood balustrade, and a simple entrance bay porch on the New Market Road façade. There is also a brick foundation, and a c. 1916 two story wood garage with a guest house on the second floor.
73. Mountain Fork Creek Dam. Off Winchester Road over Mountain Fork Creek. (c. 1913).
One level, with one rise, concrete dam approximately 2' in height and 100' long.
74. House. 5596 Winchester Road. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story bungalow with a front gable and c. 1960s aluminum siding, There is one interior brick chimney, one end concrete block chimney, 3:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, full front porch with a shed roof and wrought iron posts, and a concrete block foundation.
75. House. 5592 Winchester Road. (c. 1910s; c. 1970s; c. 2000).
One story hipped cottage with c. 1970s aluminum siding and an extended front bay with a gable and a c. 2000 metal roof. There are 2:2 double hung horizontal wood windows throughout, a partial recessed front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts, and a concrete block foundation.
76. Neely Vandiver House. 5598 Winchester Road. (c.1917).
One story weatherboard house with a hip roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and there is a brick foundation.
77. House. 5574 Winchester Road. (c.1960s).
One story brick Ranch house with a hip roof, aluminum windows, brick foundation, and an open attached front carport. (NC)
78. House. Winchester Road. (c. 1910).
One story weatherboard house with a hip roof and two interior brick chimneys and one poured concrete chimney. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with a shed roof and simple wood posts, and a brick and concrete block foundation. There is also a c. 1930s well, and a c. 1930s wood barn with a front gabled tin roof.
79. House. Winchester Road. (c.1910; c. 1940s).
One story originally duplex house faced with c. 1940s brick motif asphalt shingles. There is a side gable roof, and a 2/3s length front porch with shed roof, simple wood posts on brick piers, and a brick porch wall. There is also one central poured concrete chimney, 2:2 double hung horizontal wood windows throughout, and a brick foundation.
80. Smith – Cochran House. Winchester Road. (c. 1882; c. 1990s)
Two story stucco L- plan Victorian – era house with a cross gable roof, central stucco chimney, and front octagonal bay in the extended ell. There are c. 1990s 6:6 double hung aluminum windows, recessed entrance porch with turned wood posts and a shed roof, and a brick chimney.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion C, Architecture

The New Market Historic District is significant for its excellent examples of high style residential, commercial, and religious architecture from c. 1854 to c. 1948 including four antebellum and Civil War era houses with Classical influences (Inv. #s 4, 57, 23, 47); two Gothic buildings including the c. 1888 New Market Presbyterian Church earlier listed on the NRHP (Inv. # 37) and one house (Inv. # 28); two Colonial Revival houses (Inv. #s 55 and 72); one Queen Anne house (Inv. # 51); two Classical Revival buildings including the 1926 New Market Bank Building (Inv. # 31), and the 1948 New Market Baptist Church (Inv. #61); two Craftsman bungalows (Inv. #s 8 and 67); and one outstanding Akron plan church with Classical Revival influences, the c. 1923 New Market Methodist Church (Inv. # 22). There are also good examples of vernacular commercial architecture (Inv. #29, 31-35), and residential styles including Victorian era L-plan houses, hipped cottages, central passage styles, minimal traditional styles, and one simple bungalow. The New Market Historic District also contains a diversity of architectural types including residential, commercial including one fine c. 1920s gas station (Inv. # 71) and a c. 1940s gas station (Inv. # 59), and religious architecture (Inv. #s 22, 37, and 61), as well as two resources associated with the town's infrastructure, the Mountain Fork Creek dam (Inv. # 73), and the town's water tower (Inv. #42).

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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

New Market, originally known simply as "market," developed as a trade center for farmers in Madison County, Alabama and as a traveler's route from southern Tennessee to Huntsville. "The sole object," one observer said, was to invite farmers into the area who were "flush with cotton profits," looking for merchandise and, "owing to the distance from Huntsville," would stop, trade, and shop" (Dupre, pp. 40-41). At New Market, farmers were able to buy supplies and other needed commodities, and also enjoyed socializing over a drink or two. By the mid-1820s, a stage line facilitated growth and stability between Huntsville and Tennessee, and by 1827, a mail route enabled New Market to maintain a post office and postmaster, and to incorporate (Valley Leaves; the Town's New Market newspaper, 6-3-85, cites the date of incorporation at 1837).

Around 1836, the Decatur and Tusculumbia railroad was built, linking the north central and northwestern parts of the state. By June 1859, moreover, the Winchester and Alabama Railroad was built linking New Market to Winchester, Tennessee. Within the next year, a telegraph line had also linked the community to Huntsville and to Stevenson in Jackson County, Alabama (Record, p. 131). The area prospered so much so that, in 1852, the New Market Female Seminary was established offering courses to young ladies all over the area in music, French, Latin, drawing, French embroidery, crochet, and in the "use of piano." Fees were charged and boarding was available at a rate of \$35.00 per 5-week session that included an obligation to wash, and perform other household chores (Record, p. 196).

At the same time, a number of farmers and business people came to New Market to live and do business, bringing the population, by the 1850s, to approximately 500-600 (Morris and Rice). Among the residents was Samuel Berry who had come to the area in 1853 and, by 1854, had built an impressive two story brick house with Classical influences that remains the oldest structure in the New Market Historic District (Inv. # 4). By the eve of the Civil War, in 1860, moreover, Gwen Laxson and his wife Ellen, had built another house, noted by architectural historian Robert Gamble for its excellent qualities, and essentially identical to the Berry Home except that it was brick (Inv. # 57); and, in the same year, a two story wood Colonial Revival House was built on Winchester Road (Inv. # 55).

But, by 1861, and more specifically for New Market, by 1862, prosperity and growth were severely disrupted by the logistical demands of war as well as intense fighting. Not only did New Market raise a volunteer regiment commanded by Jasper Rice to help the South's cause, but Union General Robert L. McCook tried to occupy the town achieving instead to drive residents into unprecedented and determined opposition (Huntsville Times, 1-9-94). According to chronicler James Record, moreover, by 1862, Huntsville, New Hope, Whitesburg, and New Market had "borne the brunt" of the fighting in North Alabama with most farms being damaged or destroyed (Record, pp. 132-133). Almost immediately following the war's end, however, New Market started to rebuild with new families coming into the area looking for opportunities to farm and trade, and for settled families to start again. One such family was the Popejoys who, in c. 1867, built a third two story house with Classical influences on Jacks Street (Inv. # 23), and one year later, the Davis family built the fourth extant house with Classical influences this one on Powers Street (Inv. # 47). Several years later, in 1874, the first New Market dam was built on the Mountain Fork Creek to create water power for the town's mills, but it was replaced with the current dam c. 1913 (Inv. # 73).

According to federal census records of the 1870 and 1880, New Market was home to a wide variety of farmers many of whom also owned small businesses including grist mills, tan yards, saw mills, and blacksmith shops. Moreover, there was at least one physician in town, as well as numerous wagon makers, wheelwrights, carpenters, shoemakers, teachers, store clerks, ministers, and some African American laborers and domestic servants. Businesses seemed to flourish, new families settled in with cultural and institutional services following. In 1888, the New Market Presbyterian Church rebuilt its church building, the third in its short history. In 1849, the congregation had met jointly with the Methodists, as well as the Sons of Temperance and the 1840-chartered New Market Masonic Lodge. By 1852, it had built its first church near the New Market Cemetery that remains extant about 1/2 mile from the district's boundaries. This church was burned during the Civil War, and in 1884, a second church was erected. This one too was destroyed, this time by a tornado one year later, and in 1888 the present simple but impressive Gothic style sanctuary was built (Inv. # 37; "Homemaker's Club of New Market," p. 75).

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At the same time, a number of families also built homes in New Market mostly Victorian era L-plan wood houses or vernacular houses. Included are c. 1890 Trice-Dabbs house (Inv. # 7) located on College Street, at the northeastern edge of the district near the significantly remodeled c. 1920s New Market School, and just as the district becomes predominantly farming land; the c. 1890 L-plan Lilly-Esslinger House (Inv. # 68); the c. 1880 Powers-Pruitt House which was, however, completely remodeled c. 1940 into a minimal traditional style (Inv. # 43); and the one and one-half story c. 1885 Walls-Carter House (Inv. # 64).

By 1900, the state census counted a population of 1,497 in New Market (Record, p. 95). During the next two decades, there was a building boom there when, perhaps most importantly, merchants clustered their businesses into a downtown, ending their earlier pattern of scattering loosely along Winchester Road and near the river (Interview with Bill Peters, March 2003). Several new stores were built in what became known as the Old Town commercial district, which was completed by 1905 but burned down in 1925 (Morris and Rice).

New houses were also built during 1900-1910 including several central passages from the early 1900s including the Jacks-Rickets House, Inv. # 46. The only two houses in New Market with Gothic influences were also constructed during this period, the c. 1903 Horton-Rodgers House which was occupied by Dr. Levi Esslinger who had emigrated from England in 1903 and operated his medical practice in the building until 1908 (Inv. # 28), and the Cochran-Kirkpatrick House (Inv. # 39); and the district's only house remaining with Queen Anne influences (Inv. # 51) was also erected. In addition, aside from the two story houses built during the Civil War era, the only two, or two and one half story houses (Inv. # 60), were all built during the 1910s including perhaps the most stylized house in town, the c. 1916 Colonial Revival Rodgers House built by the town's main doctor, as well as the impressive Smith-Cochran House (Inv. # 80) both of which are located on Winchester Road. In addition, the town's only Craftsman style bungalows were built during the late 1910s including one on College Street which was constructed with very unusual and decorative massive molded concrete pillars (Inv. # 8) and a very nice one and one half story bungalow with wood knee braces (Inv. # 67).

Between 1900 and 1910, New Market increased its business area and essential services. In 1905, the New Market Banking Company was organized with W. E. Rodgers, President, W. F. Yarbrough, Vice President, and T. C. Wesson, Cashier. Less than ten years later, in 1912, the New Market Telephone Exchange was organized with L. P. Esslinger, Dr. J. E. Walker, M. M. Cochran, and J. H. Walls in charge; that same year, the no longer extant New Market county poor houses was built six miles from town which consisted of six double log cabins, a mess hall, and keepers' quarters which could accommodate 23 inmates (Record, pp. 146-147). In 1913, John Cochran built a two-story brick building for his mercantile business on the corner of New Market Road and Winchester Road (Inv. # 29), and in 1914, New Market's train depot was built on New Market Road, but was later torn down (Interview with Bill Peters, March 2003).

Except for the Cochran Mercantile Building, all of the six remaining downtown commercial buildings were built after the 1925 fire including one of the district's most impressive structures, the 1926 Classical Revival New Market Bank Building (Inv. # 31) built on land sold by John Cochran. The same year, Cochran built a one-story brick building known as the Cochran-McCain Building (Inv. # 33). The building has served as home for a grocery store, garage, fertilizer and seed store, storage facility, thrift store, dress shop, hardware store, craft store, and medical supply and respiratory rental facility. (Homemaker's Club). Except for the Cochran Mercantile Building that is two story, all of the downtown commercial buildings are one story buildings. Just across the street from the commercial area, the town's c. 1920s gas station was built (Inv. # 71). Alabama Power announced in 1928, moreover, that New Market was getting electric lights (Record, p. 200).

New homes were also built during the 1920s, though, unlike in most American towns and cities, there is only one very modest bungalow from that period (Inv. # 74), while the remaining houses are one or one and one half relatively simple central passage styles. Aside from the 1926 bank building, the centerpiece of New Market's 1920s architecture is undoubtedly the c. 1923 New Market Methodist Church. Costing approximately \$5,000 (Record, p., 148), the structure used the Akron Plan popular during the Progressive Era, and was beautifully proportioned with a massive round dome in the center, with Palladian style windows flanking the Classical inspired porticos.

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The 1930s were pivotal for New Market's growth and development, as they were throughout the United States. Some changes in the town were disastrous, and others were positive. Without question the stock market crash injured New Market's economy and in 1932, the New Market Banking Company collapsed and was forced to close (Record, p. 207). Five years later, the main road from New Market to Huntsville – which had been the primary reason for New Market's existence -- was black-topped, With \$175,000 acquired through the County Commission and implemented with Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor, some 35 miles of Madison County roads were paved, making it much easier for New Market residents, and travelers, to get to Huntsville, where there were many more goods to buy at cheaper prices. For all intents and purposes, the new road ended New Market's life as a interim trading center (Alabama, p. 11).

At the same time, new commercial crops were introduced into the area. One was tobacco that was cautiously – and not so successfully – advocated by a farmer named C. S. Lowe who was familiar with some 150 types of tobacco and believed they could be growth in Madison County. One publication, however, recommended caution in introducing this new crop to an area where cotton had long reigned: "Disaster might follow," it said, "if there were to be a precipitous dash to abandon a sure crop like cotton. . ." (Alabama, October 4, 1937, 10). A second crop introduced during this period was watercress for which there was a market in the North. This venture proved successful, and one farm in the area was estimated to have produced 400,000 bunches of watercress in 1937 (Ibid.) According to Madison County historian Eloise Stephens, New Market watercress crops were some of the best in the world by the 1940s (Stephens, p. 104); and by 2003, in fact, a New Market website calls the town "The Watercress Capital of the World" (www.usacitiesonline.com/aicountynewmarket.htm).

During the 1940s and 50s, new highways and thoroughfares opened the area up to further growth and development. In 1940, A. L. Moore built the New Market water system and piped in water from nearby springs; and in 1946-47, the town bought a water tower from Lowe textile mill in Huntsville, and moved its water tank to town (Inv. \$ 42). Many new houses were also constructed mostly minimal traditional styles built primarily along south Winchester Road most notably the c. 1953 Harvey Jones House (Inv. # 50), and a few new stores were built in the same vicinity (Inv. # 54 and 58). And in 1948, the Classical Revival New Market Baptist Church was built on the "grove" toward the southern end of town where the rural area merges into the community (Inv. # 61).

Today New Market's population is just under 1,100, and there is a keen preservation awareness amongst many citizens due to the intense growth in Madison County and the dramatic suburbanization of rural areas all over the State of Alabama. Now, where rural lands used to surround – and isolate – New Market, there is c. 1970s-1990s sprawl as well as residential subdivisions springing up all around the community. Within the district, its historic rural community environment remains intact, but in need of protective preservation strategies.

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Section 10

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the New Market Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "New Market Historic District," 2003 drawn to a scale of 1"=300'.

Boundary Justification

Boundary lines were drawn to include all contiguous resources historically associated with the New Market community in north Madison County, Alabama. They were drawn in such a way as to include as many contributing resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible. Due to intense development around New Market, and the presence of suburban "sprawl," some resources over 50 years old have become separated from the historical resources by this new development and were, therefore, not included in the district.

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1. House
5276 Winchester Road
New Market, Alabama
New Market Historic District
View of exterior façade facing west
Pamela King; 2003
 2. Davis-Worland House
View facing east
 3. Laxon House
5342 Winchester Road
View of front façade facing east
 4. Winchester Road Streetscape/Harvey Jones House
View facing northwest
 5. First Baptist Church
View of front/side facades facing northeast
 6. Water Tower
View facing south
 7. 166 Powers Street
view of front façade facing west
 8. Knight-Underwood House
View of front façade facing east
 9. 5417 Winchester Road
View of front façade facing southwest
 10. 103 Jacks Street
View of front façade facing northeast
 11. 115 Jacks Street
View of front façade facing west
 12. Berry-Walker House
View of front facade facing southeast
 13. Gas Station
5500 Winchester Road
View of front façade facing east
 14. Rodgers House
View of front façade facing west
 15. New Market Road Streetscape (commercial area)
View facing northeast
 16. New Market Road Streetscape (commercial area)
View facing north
 17. New Market Bank
View of front façade facing northeast
 18. New Market Presbyterian Church
View of front/side facades facing north
 19. 245 College Street
View of front façade facing southeast
 20. 1777 New Market Road
View of front façade facing north
 21. Cochran-Kirkpatrick House
View of front façade facing south

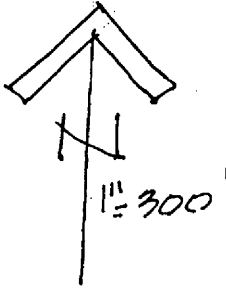
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 19 Name of Property: New Market Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

- 22. Smith-Cochran House
View of front façade facing west
- 23. 1738 New Market Road
View of front facade facing southwest
- 24. New Market Methodist Church
View of front, side facades facing southeast
- 25. Mountain Fork Creek Dam
View facing northeast

NEW MARKET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA
2003



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