

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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 _____
Commerce _____

Period of Significance c. 1830 -1949

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
St.. Clair County Archives; State Dept. of History and Archives

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property approx. 350

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	16	568970	3744520	4	16	570030	3744260	7	16	568480	3743820
2	16	569420	3744100	5	16	569120	3743880				
3	16	569300	3744670	6	16	568940	3743380				

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, Historic Preservationist & Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer)

organization PSKing Associates date 9-30-02

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

city or town Birmingham state Alabama 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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 1

Name of Property: Ashville Historic District
County and State: St. Clair, Alabama

Addresses

Court House Square

No # (St. Clair County Courthouse)

Court Street Square East

No # (Ashville Auto Parts), 26, No # (Union State Bank)

Court Street Square West

17, 5

Della Hill Road

No #

Greensport Road

9, 10, 32

Highway 23

12215, 12240, 12250, 12482, 412, No # (Cemetery)

Highway 231

31500, 31520, 31580, 33205, No # (Mt. Zion Baptist Church), 35770, 37175, No # (Church of Christ),
No # (Shell Station)

Highway 431

31660, 31666, 31670, 31728, 31730, 31732, 31811, 31830, 31834, 31835, 31836, 31875, 31880,
31902

Mostella Drive

1000

Rose Lane

20

Route 3

No # (House)

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Section 2 Page 2 Name of Property: Ashville Historic District
County and State: St. Clair, Alabama

Addresses (cont)

T. R. Waldrop Drive

No #s (4 houses, Inv. #s 169, 170, 172, 173)

5th Avenue

No # (Cason-Tipton House), 85, 139, 194, 195, 197, 270, 334

6th Avenue

1, 3, 20, 21, 22, 47, 70, No # (Ashville Savings Bank), 84, No # (Robinson Attorneys), No # (The Upping Rock), 120, 130, No # (Colonial Bank Drive – Thru), 195, 196, 200, No # (Alabama Power), 204, 225, 236, 275, 280

7th Avenue

2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, No # (Masonic Lodge), 36, 40, 219, 222, 303, 305, 307, 309, No # (Ashville Methodist Church), 392, 398, 400

8th Avenue

110, 113, 208, 212, 216, 224, 244, 270

9th Avenue

15, 36, 70, 182, 445

10th Avenue

1060, 1062, 1066, 1070, 1072, 1074

18th Avenue

100

3rd Street

15, 25, 35

5th Street

26, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 154, 156, 225, 229, 255, 377, 379, 381, 385, 387, 392, 399, 400, 415, 418, 423, 435, 446, 490,

7th Street

3, 5, no #, 272, 303, 305, 307, 438, 441

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Section 2, 6, 7 Page 3 Name of Property: Ashville Historic District
County and State: St. Clair, Alabama

Addresses (cont)

8th Street
69

9th Street
51, 115, 119, 121

6. Function or Use (cont)

Historic Functions (cont)

Cat: Commerce/Trade

Sub: Business
Professional
Financial Institution
Specialty Store
Department Store

Education

Sub: School

Health Care

Sub: Clinic

Medical Business

7. Description (cont)

Architectural Classifications (con't)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: One part and two part commercial blocks

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Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property: Ashville Historic District
County and State: St. Clair, Alabama

Narrative Description

Ashville is located in northwest St. Clair County about 55 miles north of Birmingham and 30 miles south of Gadsden. The county is irregularly shaped with a surface area of about 648 miles of land and seven square miles of water. The topography is hilly and in some areas, mountainous lying in the "hard rock division" of the lower reaches of the Appalachian range. The county also lies within the State's mineral region where there are substantial deposits of iron ore, building stone including black marble, bauxite, barites, and red and yellow ochres in some areas. In addition, the county is rich in kaolin and fire clays. (Franklin, History of St. Clair County, pp. 71-88)

In spite of its industrial potential, the county has remained about fifty percent agricultural; that is, approximately one half of the population lived on farms at least until 1940. There are fifteen soil series with twenty-nine types; soils usable for farm purposes are generally of silts and loams with sandy and sand clay subsoils. Moreover, the county is excellently drained by the Coosa and Cahaba Rivers, with the exception of the stream bottoms and "flatwoods" areas. The Coosa river drains about nine-tenths of the county and receives its waters from Big Canoe and Little Canoe Creeks, Beaver Creek, Shoul Creek, Trout Creek, and Broken Arrow Creek. While the primary farm crop is corn, not much surplus is produced; the main cash crop, therefore, has been cotton although, until even c. 1940, only approximately twenty-five percent of the county was farm improved. Dairying and livestock and poultry raising have been only of minor importance up to at least the 1940s. (Franklin, pp. 71-88)

Like much of St. Clair County itself, Ashville retains a rural small town atmosphere and, like Springville and Pell City, it became an early and important trading center. It further distinguished itself as the county seat (now shared with Pell City) and professional enclave in the county. The Ashville Historic District contains approximately 350 somewhat hilly acres and includes every contiguous historic resource in the Town of Ashville. Of the total 172 primary resources, 125 are contributing and 47 are non-contributing. Most of the non-contributing resources are less than fifty years old, but a few are older resources that have undergone modernizations that have rendered them non-contributing. Of the 128 contributing primary resources, 126 are buildings, one is a cemetery which is divided, according to current tax assessor's maps, into a "white" cemetery dating from 1827 to present and a "black" section dating from 1918 to present (Inv. # 8), and an "upping" rock, c. 1850s (Inv. # 104). There are five institutional structures including the c. 1844; c. 1938; c. 1950s county courthouse, a 1858 Masonic lodge with Federal influences which was moved to its present site in c. 1999 to avoid demolition, and a very nice 1949 Classical Revival library (Inv. # 125). There are also three churches, a 1879 Presbyterian Church (# 70) built near the eastern edge of the district, a 1930 Baptist Church built in the heart of the commercial area (Inv. # 91), and the African-American Mount Zion Baptist Church

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Section 7 Page 5 Name of Property: Ashville Historic District
County and State: St. Clair, Alabama

c. mid - 1950s (Inv. # 145); one c.1950 gas station (Inv. # 106), and twenty commercial buildings representing all of the historic commercial buildings in the city limits. There is also one Confederate Memorial statue on the site with the county courthouse (Inv. # 107 a). Although Ashville has had some significant industrial concerns, none remain in the District.

The District is laid out around a court house square, a plan that was formally designed as early as 1822, which allowed for temporary buildings to be built near the square, but with the intent that a permanent court house would be erected at a later time. In 1844, that court house was built according to the original plan's location and remains extant in the district. Early commercial buildings were also erected around the square, although only the Fulghum Hotel (now Kell Realty)remains; all of the remaining commercial buildings were built between c. 1910s and c. 1950 including four free standing fieldstone buildings; one, the Fouts Tractor Co. building (Inv. # 66) is the only commercial building built significantly outside the commercial core. Overall the commercial enclave is one street deep around the square, but there is one contributing c. 1950 structure one street immediately south. Residential structures were built one street, or approximately one block, off the square; the district documents three of these including the Byers-Prickett House (Inv. # 4) and the Bothwell House (Inv. # 25). Thirteen structures remain from the antebellum period including four Greek Revival structures, three structures with Federal influences, and two vernacular styles. Three remain from the 1870s including the only remaining example of Gothic Revival architecture in the county, the 1879 Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the 1873 Cason-Tipton I-house. Seven houses remain from the 1880s and 1890s including two very fine Queen Anne houses, and a number of Central Hall and Hall and Parlor styles. By far, the majority of the contributing structures remain from 1900-1929 including Classical Revival styles, central hall styles, and bungalow styles. Among the bungalows are two fine Craftsman style houses including one completely constructed of fieldstone, and seven additional houses built entirely of fieldstone. Four others were built of wood with fieldstone elements.

There are two excellent examples of well articulated homesteads, the 1852 Dean-Inzer house and outbuildings including a barn, double privy and kitchen (Inv. # 12); and the 1835 Bothwell-Campbell house and outbuildings including a board and batten smokehouse (Inv. # 25). There is a total of two smokehouses in the district, one kitchen outbuilding, three privies, one carriage house, five wood barns, four spring/well houses including two fine fieldstone examples (Inv. #s 17 and 38), 19 garages built in the 1920s-1940s, two tenant dwellings, and fifteen wood sheds. There is also one exterior decorative fieldstone wall that remains apparently from an earlier residential resource (Inv. # 46 a).

The Ashville Historic District radiates in four directions from court square, and effects a decidedly more rural atmosphere the further out development occurred from that point. At the southernmost boundary of the district, around Greensport Road, are some of the finest Central Hall examples of architecture,

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along the easternmost point is a fine collection of c. 1920s bungalows, and at the western edge is one of the best examples of Queen Anne architecture in the county. East of the commercial area, along the eastern edge of the district, including 10th, Della Hill Road and Mostell Streets, is the small African-American community that contains good examples of vernacular architecture as well as the important c. mid- 1950s Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

All of the commercial buildings are one or two story, and all of the residential buildings are one, one and one half, or two story. There are only two three story buildings in the district, the 1858 Masonic Lodge and the c. 1940s Sheriff's Office and Jail. All of the commercial buildings are brick or fieldstone, and most have flat roofs. Most have simple detail, but there are two outstanding examples of Classical Revival commercial architecture, both of which were built as banks and both of which include significant limestone details including arches and insets.

Residential structures include front and multiple gables, side gable mostly c. 1930s and c. 1940s Minimal Traditional styles, cross gables, and hip some with cross gables. Many retain chimneys either brick or fieldstone, and foundations are brick, fieldstone, concrete, concrete block, or brick piers. Most bungalows are wood although there are eight completely fieldstone bungalows. Most detailing is wood or fieldstone, and antebellum houses include Doric columns, Greek Revival pilasters, and Federal style arches and porticos. Most residential structures have retained wood windows including 4:4, 1:1, 9:1, 2:2, and 2:1 double hung. There are no apartment buildings in the district and there is one duplex.

The District is intact, although several important structures have been lost recently and one building, the Masonic Lodge (Inv. # 11), was moved in the last few years to avoid demolition. Significant intrusions downtown have included a c. 1980s Shell Station on court square, some c. 1970s renovations on court square, and a large c. 1990s County Building just off the square. The District has retained its small town ambience, and is working to protect itself from the encroachment and consequences of suburban growth that emanates primarily from Birmingham 55 miles south.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface materials remains minimal.

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- =====
1. Judge Leroy Franklin Box House. 35 3rd St. (1890)
Two story Queen Anne style wood house with a multiple front gabled asphalt roof. There is elaborate wood trim in the gables, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout; and a wrap around porch along the first floor with a brick wall, brick square columns on the ends and turned wood posts in the middle. There is also a second floor wrap around porch with an elaborate wood shingle wall with a decorative wood wall above it, and a series of high-pitched parapets all along the wall. There is also an attached stoop porch on the side, one brick chimney, and a concrete block foundation. The Leroy Box House is one of the most highly stylized and prominent houses in the District.
 - A. Garage. (c. 1920s). One story wood garage.
 - B. Shed. (1890). One story wood shed.

 2. House. 25 3rd St. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
One story bungalow faced with c. 1960s brick veneer, and a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout and one exterior brick chimney. (NC)
 - A. Garage. (c.1920s; c. 1960s). One story garage that was refaced with vinyl c. 1960s.

 3. House. 15 3rd St. (c.1910).
One and one half story weatherboard bungalow with Craftsman influences. There is a multiple cross gabled asphalt roof, vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch, one exterior and one interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
 - A. Garage/dwelling. (c.1910). Two story wood garage with a second floor dwelling.

 4. Byers-Prickett House. 21 6th Ave. (1837).
One story wood H – shaped Greek Revival style house with a multiple side oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a front portico with gable, and there is a series of fluted round columns at the front entrance that also has sidelights and a transom. There are 12:12 and 9:1 double hung wood windows throughout; and the front windows have decorative wood dentils. There are also side fluted pilasters, an entrance bay only attached porch, and two exterior brick chimneys.
 - A. Barn/garage. (c.1880s). One story wood barn/garage with a front gable containing a window.
 - B. Barn. (c. 1880s). One story wood barn.

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5. House. 12482 Hwy. 23. (c.1930s).
One story weatherboard single pen house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:1 double hung wood windows throughout and an entrance bay only porch. There is also one central brick chimney and a rubble stone foundation.
 - A. Garage. (c.1930s). One story wood garage.

6. House. 22 6th Ave. (c. late 1840s-early 1850s).
One story wood double pen house with a side gabled asphalt roof and clipped eaves. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows with original screens, and a multiple bay attached porch. There are also two stone exterior chimneys and one poured concrete exterior chimney, and the foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill.
 - A. Dwelling. (c. 1880s). One story wood dwelling.

7. House. 412 Hwy 23. (c.1910-20).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a multiple front gabled asphalt roof, and exposed wood rafter tails. There is a double entrance, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch with flared columns, and a rubble stone foundation.
 - A. Garage. (c.1910-20).
One story wood garage with a tin roof.
 - B. Shed. (c. 1910-20).
One story wood shed with a tin roof.

8. Ashville Cemetery. Hwy 23. (1827 - 2003).
The town cemetery is divided into two sections (according to current tax assessor maps and local residents), the "white" section and the "black" section. The "white" section is entered off Highway 23 and is much larger than the "black" section that is adjacent to it on its south end. The "white" section has approximately 500-600 graves approximately 60% of which are historic, some of which are clusters of family graves surrounded by decorative iron fences; there is also an impressive terraced area with a series of rubble stone walls. Upon entering this area, the dirt drive becomes a circular drive, and at the south end of this drive, the "black" section begins which dates from 1918 and has approximately 75 graves some 50% of which are historic. There is no terracing or fencing in this section.

This was originally the site of the Ashville Academy.

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9. House. No # 7th Ave. (c.1900; c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard, freestanding structure with a tin spraddle roof and a side gable. There are two front entrances with a single shed roof /awning, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout and one interior brick chimney. The foundation is rubble stone piers.
- This building has had an automotive, apparently gasoline-related, use as indicated by c. 1940s gas-related equipment installed inside the building.
10. House. No # 7th Ave. (c.1850s).
One story wood house, partially board and batten, with a front gabled tin roof. There are 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only attached porch, and a stone pier foundation.
- According to residents, this may have been a slave house belonging to the Inzer family (Inv. # 5).
11. Masonic Lodge. No # 7th Ave. (1858; c. 1990s).
Two story free-standing wood lodge with Federal influences and a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 12:12 and 16:16 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a multiple bay attached porch and a poured concrete foundation.
- This building originally housed the town's Methodist congregation on the first floor and the Masons on the second until 1892, and is, according to records, one of the only examples of ante-bellum architecture with Federal influences in St. Clair County. This building was moved to this site current site in the 1990s to prevent demolition. (NC)
12. Dean-Inzer House. 229 5th St. (c.1852).
One story with basement painted hand-pressed brick Greek Revival style house with 12:12 and 9:9 (on sides) double hung wood windows throughout. There is a massive front portico with two wood Doric pillars flanked by two square ones, and there are wood pilasters that flank the entrance bay that also has original double wood doors and a transom and sidelights with etched glass. There are six exterior brick chimneys, one interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. There is reportedly a slave cemetery on the property. (NRHP)
- A. Carriage garage. (c.1852). One story wood garage.
 - B. Privy. (c. 1852). One story double bay wood privy.
 - C. Barn. (c. 1880s). One story wood barn with a front gable.
 - D. Kitchen. (c. 1852). One story wood kitchen, two bays, two chimneys, and 9:6 double hung wood windows.

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13. Robinson-Montgomery House/ now Roses and Lace Country Inn. 20 Rose Lane (c. 1880s). Two story weatherboard Queen Anne house with an asphalt roof, and a decorative double front gable and with stained glass and wood dentils. There are also wood "fan" details, highly decorative milled wood spindle work throughout, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a wrap around porch with square columns and an octagonal bay, and a brick foundation.
A. Garage/dwelling (c. 1920s). Two story wood garage with 2nd story dwelling and 1:1 double hung windows throughout.
14. House. 225 5th St. (c. 1920s). One story rubble stone Craftsman bungalow with exposed rafter tails and a gabled asphalt roof. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a wrap around porch with rubble stone columns and porch piers, and limestone caps. There is also an arched entrance with double wood and glass doors, transom with etched glass, two exterior rubble stone chimneys and a rubble stone foundation.
15. House/ Ashville Academy. 87 5th St. (c. 1830; remodeled 1879). One story wood Central Hall house that was, according to local records, built in 1830 and remodeled in c. 1879 to its present outward appearance. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, decorative wood verge board at the roofline that was probably added in 1879, 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout with vertical dentils along the lentils. There is one central brick chimney, wood turned posts, a transom with sidelights at the front entrance, and a brick foundation.

This was the site of the assassination of Sgt. E. Frank Harrison, and later, in 1879, the Ashville Academy was moved here.
16. House. 85 5th St. (c.1970s). One story brick Ranch-style house with side gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
17. House. 83 5th St. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1970s). One story with basement rubble stone bungalow with some c. 1970s aluminum siding. There is a front gabled asphalt roof where weatherboard has been covered with aluminum siding c.1970s, and there are exposed wood rafter tails, a full façade porch with rubble stone columns, and a rubble stone foundation.
A. Shed. (c. 1930s). One story open weatherboard shed.
B. Well/ Spring House. (c. 1920s-30s). Well/spring.
C. Dwelling. (c. 1960s). One story aluminum trailer. (NC)

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18. House. 81 5th St. (c.1900; c. 1970s).
One and one half story weatherboard, and painted rubble stone, Center Hall house with a side gabled asphalt roof, and decorative wood knee braces. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two exterior brick chimneys, and a front porch that was enclosed c.1970s.
A. Garage. (c.1920s). One story wood garage.
19. House. 79 5th St. (c.1960s).
One story brick Ranch-style house with asphalt gable on the hip roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
20. Lonnergan House. 156 5th St. (1890; c. 1990s).
One and one half story weatherboard Hall and Parlor house with a hip with side gabled asphalt roof, and a roof dormer. There are vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, c. 1990s fixed metal windows on the front, and one interior brick chimney. There is also an entrance bay only porch with a hip roof, round fluted columns with simple capitals, and sidelights; and there is wood bas relief over the front entrance and front windows.
21. House. 154 5th St. (c.1910; c. 1970s).
One and one half story weatherboard Center Hall house with a pyramidal asphalt roof with a side gable, and a roof dormer. There are c. 1970s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, an entrance bay only porch with a wood rail and rubble stone porch piers, a concrete block foundation, and a small side addition c. 1970s.
22. House. 36 9th Ave. (c.1970s).
One story with basement brick Minimal Traditional house with a side oriented gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, multiple bay attached porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
23. House. 15 9th Ave. (c.1940s-50s).
One story weatherboard and brick Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a brick foundation.
24. House. 70 9th Ave. (c.1930s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a partially open entrance bay only porch with brick piers and square wood columns, one interior brick chimney and a brick foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1930s). One story wood garage.

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25. Bothwell-Campbell House. 182 5th St. (1835; c. 1900).
Two story wood Classical Revival – style house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is a two story front portico with a gable and four massive Doric fluted columns, transoms and sidelights on the first and second floors and a second story balcony. There are 4:4, 9:9, and 2:2 double hung wood windows with shutters throughout, two exterior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. There is also a wood gazebo. This house was begun c. 1835 and renovated c. 1900 to its current 2-story style.
- A. Garage. (c. 1920s). One story wood garage.
 - B. Smokehouse. (c. 1835). One story wood smokehouse.
 - C. Agricultural outbuilding/Shed. (c. 1835). One room with addition board and batten structure with a loose stone pier foundation.
26. Redden-Hodges House. 36 7th Ave. (1910).
One and one half story weatherboard Victorian-era Center Hall house with a pyramidal asphalt roof, and a roof dormer. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with twin turned wood posts, and sidelights and transom at the front entrance. There is also a brick pier foundation.
27. Ashville Lodge. 40 7th Ave. (c.1970s-80s).
One story corrugated metal building with a metal roof and concrete foundation. (NC)
28. Ashville Fire Dept. 222 7th Ave. (c.1980s).
One story metal fire department building with a side gabled metal roof with a low pitch. There are fixed metal windows throughout, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
29. Water and Sewer Dept./Police Dept. and Jail. 219 7th Ave. (c.1950).
One story free-standing brick building with a flat roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, and there is a brick foundation.
30. House. 11 7th Ave. (c.1920).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 5:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a full façade porch with brick piers and flared columns. There is also one end brick chimney and a concrete block foundation.
31. House. 9 7th Ave. (c.1940).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a multiple side gabled asphalt roof, and exposed wood rafter tails. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch with square wood columns, one interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation.

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32. Scott House. 7th Ave. (c. 1920s; c. 1970s).
One story bungalow that was partially refaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s, but retains some original rubble stone. It has a cross gabled asphalt roof, a full façade porch with rubble stone piers, one end brick chimney, and a rubble stone and poured concrete foundation.
A. Garage. (c. 1920s). One story wood garage.
33. House. 3rd St. (c.1920s; 1970s).
One story weatherboard house with a second story added c.1970s. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1970s 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout, a full façade porch. (NC)
34. House. 5th St. (c.1920s).
One story rubble stone bungalow with a sloped front gabled asphalt roof, and a rubble stone window dormer. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout; and a full façade porch which is partially open and has two arched openings, a brick floor, and exposed wood rafters tails.
A. Garage. (c.1920s). One story wood garage.
35. House. 7th St. (c.1940).
One story brick bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, and decorative wood brackets. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout and an open multiple bay porch. There is also one end brick chimney and a brick foundation.
36. House. 272nd St. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a gable on hip asphalt roof. There are 6:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a multiple bay porch with round wood columns. There is also one end brick chimney and a brick foundation.
A. Shed. (c. 1920s). One story wood shed.
37. House. 305th St. (c.1940s-50s).
One story weatherboard Center Hall house with a side hall. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch with a shed roof, and a brick foundation.
38. House. 307th St. (c.1830s).
One story square board and batten single pen house with a side gabled tin roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch with turned wood posts, one end brick chimney and there is a loose stone foundation.
A. Well/spring house. (c. 1830s). Rubble stone well/spring house.

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39. House. 441 7th St. (c.1880s-90s).
One story weatherboard Victorian-era L- cottage with a cross gabled asphalt roof and exposed wood rafter tails. There are 6:1 and 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a recessed wrap around porch, and a transom over the front entrance. There is also one exterior brick chimney and a rubble stone foundation.
40. House. 303 7th St. (c.1940s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay porch, original wood front door, and a concrete block foundation.
41. House. 438 7th St. (c.1940).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a clipped gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch, and a concrete block foundation.
42. Ashville Methodist Church. 7th Ave. (1969).
One story brick church with front gabled asphalt roof and a front steeple. There are fixed metal windows with stained glass throughout, a full façade attached porch, and a brick foundation.
(NC)
43. Neely House. 113 8th Ave. (1890).
One story weatherboard Center Hall house with an asphalt spraddle roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout; and a full façade porch with rubble stone porch piers, square wood porch columns, and a hipped roof. There is also a brick foundation.
44. Starnes-Sam High House. 110 8th Ave. (c.1879; c. 1920s).
One story weatherboard and brick house that was remodeled c. 1920s using strong Craftsman style influences. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, and decorative wood brackets and knee braces. There are 9:9 double hung wood windows throughout; and a three -sided wrap around porch with decorative wood columns, brick porch piers and rafter tails. There is also one exterior brick chimney and a brick foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1920s). One story brick garage.

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45. David A. McCain House. 69 8th St. (c.1830).
One story wood early 19th Century vernacular house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are vertical 2:2 and 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay recessed porch, two central stone chimneys, and a brick foundation.
46. House. 216 8th Ave. (c.1960s).
One story pre-fabricated house with aluminum windows. (NC)
A. Wall. (c. 1860s). There is a c. 1860s field stone retaining wall remaining on the site from an earlier structure.
47. House. 212 8th Ave. (c.1930s-40s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch with a gable, one central brick chimney and a concrete block foundation.
48. House. 208 8th Ave. (c. 1910s-20s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, and wood knee braces. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a partially enclosed full façade porch with square columns. There is also a brick foundation.
49. House. 224 8th Ave. (c.1980s).
One brick Ranch-style house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
50. House. 244 8th Ave. (c. 1880s - 1890s).
One and one half story weatherboard and stone Center Hall house with an asphalt roof with a hip and a decorative front gable. There are 1:1 and 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a wrap around porch, one exterior brick chimney, and a rubble stone foundation.
A. Garage. (c. 1900s). One story weatherboard garage.
51. House. 270 8th Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard and rubble stone bungalow with a front oriented multiple gabled asphalt roof. There are 2:2 fixed metal windows, c. 1960s, throughout and there is a multiple bay attached porch with rubble stone piers. There is also one interior brick chimney and a rubble stone foundation.
A. Storage Shed. (c. 1960s). (NC)

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52. Lee-Teague House. 121 9th St. (1875; c. 1940s).
One story weatherboard Center Hall house with a cross gabled and spraddle asphalt roof with a high pitched front gable. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a wrap around porch with square decorative brick piers and columns, a rubble stone and poured concrete foundation. There are also rock front steps and an original side wood door. Part of the side of the house has been enclosed c. 1940s.
53. House. 119 9th St. (c.1910-20).
One story weatherboard and rubble stone bungalow with an asphalt roof. There is a decorative gable and wood knee braces. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch, one exterior brick chimney and a rubble stone foundation.
54. House. 115 9th St. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard house with c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout. There is a multiple bay attached porch that appears to be partially enclosed c. 1960s, one c. 1960s exterior brick chimney, and a concrete block foundation.
A. Shed. (c. 1920s). One story wood shed (c.1920s).
55. House. 445 9th Ave. (c.1920s-30s).
One story weatherboard house with a multiple gabled asphalt roof. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, one exterior brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1920s). One story weatherboard garage.
B. Shed (c. early 1950s). One story weatherboard shed.
56. Garage. No # 7th Ave. (c.1900-10).
One story rubble stone garage with a front oriented gabled tin roof and wood knee braces, and a rubble stone foundation. The original wood doors remain intact and there are rectangular vents on each wall.
57. House. 400 7th Ave. (c.1940s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a front oriented multiple gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, multiple bay recessed porch, and poured concrete foundation.
A. Sheds. (c. 1940s). Two one story wood sheds.

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58. House. 398 7th Ave. (c. late 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard and concrete block Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 2:2 double hung metal windows throughout, c. 1960s, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a concrete block foundation.
A. Smokehouse. (c. mid -late 1800s). One story wood structure.
59. House. 392 7th Ave. (c.1990s).
One story metal manufactured house with a side gabled asphalt roof, 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
60. House. 69 8th St. (c.1920s).
One story rubble stone and weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are vertical 4:1 wood windows throughout with stone sills, and a full façade porch with partially flared porch columns with stone piers. There is also one exterior rubble stone chimney and a rubble foundation.
61. House. 307 7th Ave. (c.1950s).
One story brick Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, one interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
62. Beal Teague/now Fred Teague, Atty. 236 6th Ave. (1910).
One and one half story weatherboard Center Hall house with a hip asphalt roof with cross gables and a dormer window. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a wrap around attached porch with turned posts, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. The original wood door remains, as does a decorative screen front door, sidelights and transom.
63. Fouts Tractor Co. 204 6th Ave. (c.1980s).
One story brick and aluminum free-standing commercial building with a flat roof. (NC)
64. The Video Store. No # 6th Ave. (c.1970s).
One story building with vinyl siding and a side oriented gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and a concrete block foundation. The form of this structure suggests a much earlier structure, but if so, it has been completely and totally remodeled. (NC)

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65. Commercial Building. 37175 Highway 231 (c. 1980s).
One story free standing commercial building with vinyl siding and a front oriented gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
66. Fouts Truck and Tractor Co. 225 6th Ave. (c.1910s-20s).
One story free standing rubble stone commercial building with a flat roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and a garage shed with an front opening. There is also a rubble stone foundation.
67. House. 280 6th Ave. (c.1910s-20s).
One story rubble stone bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, and a porte cochere. There are fixed metal windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with rubble stone piers and wall, one exterior rubble stone chimney and a rubble stone foundation.
68. House. 275 6th Ave. (c.1960s).
One story brick Ranch-style house with a side gabled asphalt roof, and fixed metal windows throughout. (NC)
69. House. No # Highway 431. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a multiple front gabled asphalt roof and wood rafter tails. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch with a decorative brick wall, one exterior brick chimney and a brick foundation.
70. Cumberland Presbyterian Church/now Church of Christ. No # Highway 231. (1879; c. 1970s).
One story weatherboard church, partially refaced with vinyl c. 1970s, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows with pointed arches throughout, an entrance bay only attached porch, and a rubble stone foundation.
A. Garage. (c. 1930s). One story two bay wooden garage.
B. Privy. (c. 1879). One story rubble stone privy.
71. Inzer-Awtrey House/ now Dennis Ruskin Law Office. 47 6th Ave./Gadsden Hwy. (1906).
One and one half story Victorian-era weatherboard L-cottage with a hip asphalt roof with cross gables including a decorative gable. There is a front octagonal bay, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a two-sided porch with round wood columns and a milled wood rail, four interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation.
A. Storage House. (c. 1906). One story wood structure.

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72. House. 51 9th St. (c.1900-10; c. 1970s).
One and one half story weatherboard and rubble stone Center Hall house with a spraddle metal roof, and a gable over the porch that has been sided with vinyl c. 1970s. There are sidelights. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with round columns, rubble stone piers and wall, and there are sidelights at the front entrance. There is also a rubble stone foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1900-10). One story wood garage.
73. House. No # 5th Ave. (c.1960s).
One story aluminum trailer house with a flat roof and aluminum windows. (NC)
74. Cason – Tipton House. No # 5th Ave. (1873).
Two story wood West Indian-style I-house with wood shingles and a side oriented asphalt roof with a central front gable clad in wood shingles. There is a double veranda with turned wood columns and decorative braces, and there is a decorative wood rail along the second floor. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, three exterior stone and brick chimneys, and a concrete block foundation. There are exterior stairs on west side that begin on the porch of the first floor and zigzag up to the second floor, and the original double front doors are flanked by a transom and sidelights.
75. House. 375 5th St. (c.1920s-30s).
One story weatherboard bungalow duplex with a multiple front oriented gabled tin roof. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch, and a concrete block foundation.
76. House. 379 5th St. (c. early 1950s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a concrete block foundation.
77. House. 377 5th St. (c.1920; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard modified shotgun house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:4 double hung c. 1960s metal windows throughout, a full façade porch with square columns and a shed roof with rafters, and two exterior stone chimneys. This is a very well articulated shotgun house.
78. House. 381 5th St. (c.1960s-70s).
One story weatherboard house with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows throughout and a multiple bay recessed porch. There is also a concrete block foundation. (NC)

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- 79. House. 387 5th St. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front oriented multiple gabled asphalt roof. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay inset porch with square wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.

 - 80. House. 392 5th St. (c.1910; 1960s).
One story weatherboard and rubble stone early 20th Century vernacular house with a multiple cross gabled roof with decorative shingles in front gable. There are also exposed rafter tails, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch, and a rubble stone foundation.

 - 81. House/ now Echo – Gary’s Small Engine Repair. 399 5th St. (c. late 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard and concrete block Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout and a multiple bay porch that was enclosed, c. 1960s, and has wood braces. There is also a concrete block foundation.

 - 82. House. No # 5th St. (c.1960s).
One story metal trailer with a flat roof and aluminum windows. (NC)

 - 83. House. 5th St. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 4:4 fixed metal windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with a very decorative rail and there is a side inset porch with a decorative rail, and a concrete block foundation.

 - 84. House. 418 5th St. (c. late 1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof and exposed wood knee braces. There are 9:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay inset porch with a decorative brick porch wall and wood flared piers, one exterior brick chimney and a brick foundation.

 - 85. House. 423 5th St. (c.1960s).
One story plywood Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 9:6 fixed metal windows throughout and a multiple bay attached porch. There is also a concrete block foundation. (NC)

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86. Rackestrau – Jones House. 435 5th St. (1893; 1970s).
One story wood and rubble stone Victorian – era L- cottage with bungalow influences. There is also a c. 1970s second story addition that includes a cross gabled asphalt roof with wood shingle in front gable. There are 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade recessed porch that is partially open, two-light transom above the front door, one exterior rubble stone chimney, and a rubble stone foundation. This is a very nice transitional house from Victorian to Bungalow.
87. House. No # 5th St. (c.1960s).
Aluminum trailer with a low pitched front gabled roof and aluminum windows. (NC)
88. House. 446 5th St. (c. late 1940s-early 1950s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional with a hip asphalt roof that is low pitched. There are fixed metal windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a concrete foundation. There are also a c. 1910s rock exterior wall from an earlier development.
89. House. 400 5th St. (c.1920s).
One story rubble stone bungalow with a front oriented gabled asphalt roof. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with a rubble stone wall, one exterior brick chimney, and a rubble stone foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1920s; c. 1940s). One story garage faced with c. 1940s asbestos shingles.
90. House. 490 5th St. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1940s; c. 1980s).
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1940s with asphalt shingles. There is also a front oriented multiple gabled c. 1980s metal roof. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and a concrete block foundation. The asphalt siding is peeling off to expose the wood siding.
91. First Baptist Church of Ashville. 85 5th Ave. (1930; 2000; c. 2002).
Two story with basement Classical Revival style wood and church that was partially bricked c. 2000. There are 6:6 and 12:12 (on sides) double hung wood windows throughout with sills, a full front gabled portico with massive concrete columns and simple cap and base, and a rubble stone foundation. There are also central double wood doors. A c. 2002 brick addition was constructed to the west of the original structure with a similar front portico and columns; it is attached to the original building by a brick section probably a hallway that is approximately 3/4s of the way back from the front of the building.

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92. House. 4th St. /5th Ave. (c.1900-10).
One and one half story weatherboard Victorian-era Center Hall house with a side oriented gabled asphalt roof that is very nearly an I-House form. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch that is screened and has brick piers, two exterior brick chimneys, front door sidelights, and a brick foundation.
93. Barn. No # 4th St. (c.1900).
One story wood barn with a front oriented gabled metal roof and a central entrance.
94. House. No # 5th Ave. (c.1910).
One story weatherboard early 20th Century vernacular house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and a multiple bay attached porch with an awning style roof, exposed rafters, and simple square columns. There is also one central brick chimney and a concrete block foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1910). One story weatherboard garage.
95. Shell Station. No #-Highway 231. (c.1980s).
One story aluminum-clad gas station with aluminum windows throughout. (NC)
96. Alemeth – Byers House/ now Kell Realty. 17 Court St. Square West. (c.1825; 1910 addition).
Two story with wing wood Federal-style house and an asphalt roof with a gable on the hip. There is also a portico a gable, 9:9 and 12:12 double hung wood windows throughout with very decorative window surrounds, a multiple bay attached porch with Ionic caps on square wood columns, two exterior stone chimneys, and a brick foundation. There are also multiple light transoms and sidelights.
97. Luther Gartrell Attys. 5 Court St. Square West. (c. late 1950s;1970s).
One story honey orange brick house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed wood windows throughout, c. 1970s, and an entrance bay only stoop porch. (NC)
98. Ashville Savings Bank. No # 6th Ave. (1906).
One story brick free-standing Classical Revival style building with a flat roof with a decorative projecting parapet and projecting end piers. There are very decorative end brick partial pilasters with decorative stone caps, and there is a massive arched quarried stone door and window transom surround above a fixed arched wood storefront and side wood and glass door. There is also a brick foundation.

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99. Commercial Building/ now Starz Video Store. 70 6th Ave. (c.1920; c. 1960s).
One story free standing rubble stone commercial building with c. 1960s fixed metal storefront windows throughout. There is also an entrance bay only stoop porch, one exterior rubble stone and brick chimney, and there are central stepped stairs in the front.
 100. Colonial Bank. 255 5th St. (c.1970s).
One story wood and brick bank with a front multiple gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout. (NC)
 101. Commercial Building (Brasewell Realty). 84 6th Ave. (c. 1920s).
One story brick free standing commercial building with a projecting wood parapet, wood storefront, and a brick foundation.
 102. Robinson Attorneys / Ash Land Title. 6th Ave/Court St. Square West. (c.1980s-90s).
One story free-standing brick building with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout. (NC)
 103. Cowboy's Restaurant. 261 5th St. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1960s).
One story rubble stone free-standing commercial building. There are fixed wood windows throughout with original wood lintels and sills, and there are two front entrances c. 1960s. There is also a rubble stone foundation.
 104. Upping Rock/ "The Rock". No # 6th Ave. (1850).
Large rock which, according to local residents and records, was a place where slaves were bought and sold, and later, a place where ladies raised themselves into carriages.
 105. Ashville Drugs. 120 6th Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story two-part brick commercial block with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There is a 5-bay corner angled façade with decorative dovetail brick separating the bays, c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout with brick sills, and one interior brick chimney. There are also two entrances and one metal exterior fire escape.
 106. Richard's Service Station. No # 5th St. (c. early 1950s).
One story with garage free-standing concrete block building with fixed metal windows throughout.

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107. St. Clair County Court House. Court House Square. (1844; c. 1938; c. 1950s).
Two story painted brick Greek Revival court house with a cross gabled asphalt roof, and two story front gabled portico surrounded by dentils. There is also a c. 1950 clock in the front gable. There are 9:9 double hung wood windows throughout with stone sills, an entrance bay only porch with three bays with steps on all sides, and a decorative balcony rail with brackets. The front entrance has sidelights and a cornice with dentils, and there is a brick foundation.
A. Confederate Statue. (1923). Marble statue, cast by the McNeel Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia, of a soldier holding a rifle. It was presented by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the town on April 26, 1923.
108. ABC Beverages. 20 6th Ave. (c.1920s).
One story one-part brick commercial block with a flat roof. There are fixed aluminum windows throughout, a decorative brick sign panel on the front façade, and a brick foundation.
109. Commercial Building/A Little Bit of Heaven. 130 6th Ave. (c. 1929).
One story one-part brick commercial block with a flat roof. There is a central entrance with an original wood transom, and a side entrance. There is decorative brickwork above the side entrance, a brick signage panel on the front façade, and a brick foundation.
110. Colonial Bank Drive-through. No # 6th Ave. (c.1980s).
One story brick building with a flat roof. (NC)
111. Commercial Building. No # 6th Ave. (c.1920s-30s).
Two story two-part rubble stone commercial block with a flat roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout the first floor, but only two on the second story. There also is an original wood storefront with double wood doors and a 3-light transom, and a rubble stone foundation.
112. Commercial Building / Elder's Hardware House. 35770 Highway 231. (c.1920s).
One story rubble stone one-part commercial block with a flat roof. There are two bays one with a c. 1960s brick and metal façade and one that is original wood with a multiple paned vertical transom.
113. Sheriff's Office / St. Clair County Jail. 2 7th Ave. (c.1920s; 1980s-90s).
Two story, three bay, free-standing brick and synthetic stucco building with Federal influences and a gable on hip asphalt roof. This building was originally one story, but a brick and stucco second floor was added c. 1980s – 90s. There are fixed wood windows throughout the central front bay and along the sides. There is also a stone surround with Federal style pilasters and a cornice at the entrance, and there is decorative brick at each end of the entrance bay. There is an entrance bay only stoop porch and a poured concrete foundation.

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114. C.D. Wilson and Sons Inc. 196 6th Ave. (c.1920s; 1980s).
One story rubble stone and plywood free-standing building with a flat stepped roof with a hip in the front (c.1980s). The front c. 1980s plywood façade completely overwhelms this building. (NC)
115. Commercial Building / County Bulletin Print Shop. 200 6th Ave. (c. late 1950s)
Two story concrete block building with a flat roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout the first floor with no windows on the second floor. There is a belt course between the first and second floors, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
116. Alabama Power. No # 6th Ave. (c.1950s-60s).
One story brick free-standing building with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There are fixed metal windows throughout, and a brick foundation. (NC)
117. Ashville City Hall / Library. 195 6th Ave. (c.1949; c. 1970s).
One story free-standing brick building, with a wood rear wing, and a hip asphalt roof. There are metal casement windows throughout and a shed awning with wood brackets over the front entrance. The front façade is partially (approximately ¼) clad with a synthetic stone c. 1970s.
118. Commercial Building / J. & J. Bonding Co. 1 6th Ave. (c.1920s; 1960s).
One story one-part brick commercial block with a flat roof and a c. 1960s front gable. There are c. 1960s fixed wood windows throughout .
119. Commercial Building. 3 6th Ave. (c1920s; 1960s).
One story one-part brick commercial block with a c. 1960s front gable. There are fixed metal windows throughout. This was combined with #118, c. 1960s, by constructing a common front gable.
120. Ashville Auto Parts. 6th/Court St. Sq. East. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story brick two-part commercial block with a flat roof and a projecting stepped parapet. There are mostly c. 1960s double hung metal windows throughout but with one fixed c. 1960s metal window. There are also brick pilasters along the front and side facades, and a brick foundation.
121. Farmers and Merchants Bank / Sante Fe South. 26 Court St. Square East. (c.1920s).
One story brick one-part commercial block with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There is a full attached porch with four massive round stone columns and brick base, and an upper ledge with a flat arch. There is decorative brickwork at the roofline, stone sills, and there are honey colored brick lintels and an arch over the entrance.

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122. AAA Enterprises. No # Court St. Square East (c.1920s; c. 1960s).
One story honey brick building with a parapet flat roof and decorative brick at the roofline. There is a c.1960s aluminum and glass storefront and a brick foundation.
123. Commercial Building. No # Court St. Square East (c.1920).
One story brick one-part commercial block with two bays and a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping. One bay retains its original wood transom. There are pilasters at the ends and between the bays and a brick foundation.
124. Union State Bank. No # Court St. Square East. (c. late 1920s).
One story free-standing brick Classical Revival building with a flat roof and a projecting parapet with a stone cap. There is also a front portico with a gable with dentils, and a series of round concrete columns along the front and square half-columns at the building face. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a wood frieze along three sides, and stone panels with bas relief on the front facade. There is a decorative transom, with door surround and cornice, at the front entrance, and there are two 1:1:1 fixed wood windows that flank the front entrance. There is also a brick foundation.
125. St. Clair Library. 139 5th Ave. (c.1949).
One story free-standing brick and stucco building with Classical Revival influences and front gabled asphalt roof. There is a front portico with round columns with a cap and base, fixed wood multi-paned windows throughout. There are round columns with concrete cap and base.
- This is a very nice contemporary example of Classical Revival institutional architecture.
126. Pump House/shed. 12240 Hwy 23. (c.1910s-20s; 1960s).
One story weatherboard and rubble stone building with a one story rear addition c. 1960s. There is a front gabled roof, original double wood front doors, recessed window openings on the side, and a rock foundation.
127. House. 12250 Hwy 23. (c.1930s-40s).
One story concrete block Minimal Traditional house with gable on hip asphalt roof and exposed wood rafter tails. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, an entrance bay only stoop porch, and a concrete foundation.
128. House. 12215 Hwy 23. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade porch with square wood columns and rail, and a stone pier foundation with infill.

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129. House. No # Hwy 231. (c.1960s).
One story metal trailer house with a flat roof and aluminum windows. (NC)
130. Hancock Tires. No # Highway 231. (c.1970s).
One story concrete block building with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung metal windows throughout, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
131. House. No # Highway 431. (c.1930s; 1970s).
One story brick bungalow that has been substantially refaced with vinyl. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1970s fixed and double hung metal windows throughout, and there is a full façade attached porch that was partially enclosed c. 1970s. There is one central brick chimney and a brick foundation. (NC)
 A. Garage. (c.1970s). One story garage with vinyl siding. (NC)
132. House. 9 Greensport Rd. (c.1960s-70s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are double hung metal windows throughout, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
133. House. 31500 Hwy. 231. (c.1900-10).
One and one half story weatherboard Center Hall house with an asbestos roof with a hip with side gables. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and there is a full façade attached porch with large square brick columns and stone caps; quarried stone underneath the front entrance; brick piers and caps. There are also sidelights and transom, and original screen door, and a brick foundation. Concrete steps lead from the road to front of the house.
134. House. 31520 Hwy. 231. (c. late 1940s).
One story weatherboard house that is Minimal Traditional with early Ranch-style influences. There is a hip asphalt roof, 6:6 fixed and double hung wood windows throughout, a stoop porch on the front and side, and a concrete block foundation.
135. House. 10 Greensport Rd. (c.1910; c. 1990s).
One and one half story weatherboard and stone Center Hall house with a side oriented gabled metal roof c. 1990s. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a full façade attached porch with flared columns and rock piers, and there are sidelights and a transom at the front entrance. This house sits way back from the road.

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136. House. 32 Greensport Rd. (c.1900; c. 1960s,).
One and one half story weatherboard Center Hall house with a hip asphalt roof and a dormer window with a hip. There are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout, and a full façade attached porch with square columns and rock. There is also one interior brick chimney and a rock foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1900). There are two weatherboard garages with front gables.
B. Barn. (c. 1900). One story weatherboard barn.
C. Well/Spring House. (c. 1900). One story rock structure.
137. St. Clair County Administration Center. 31580-33205 Highway 231. (c. late 1990s).
Two and one half story building with fixed metal windows throughout and a stone foundation.
(NC)
138. House. 195 5th Ave. (c.1960s).
One story brick veneer bungalow with aluminum windows, gable roof, and concrete foundation.
(NC)
139. House. 197 5th Ave. (c.1920s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung vertical windows throughout, a full façade attached porch, one interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
140. Alltel. 194 5th Ave. (c. early – mid -1950s).
One story brick free-standing industrial-style building with a flat roof and no windows. This is essentially a brick “box.”
141. Rays Tire. No # 5th Ave. (c. 1960s).
One story metal free-standing commercial building. (NC)
142. Ronnie’s Mufflers. 334 5thAve. (c. late 1940s).
One story free-standing commercial concrete building with fixed wood windows throughout.
143. Bush Hog. No # 5th Ave. (c. 1960s).
One story metal free-standing commercial building. (NC)
144. House. 270 5th Ave. (c. late 1940s – 50s).
One story brick house with a side oriented gabled asphalt roof. There are double hung metal windows throughout and there is a multiple bay attached porch.

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- 145. Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Highway 231. (c. mid -1950).
One story, with rear wing, concrete block church with a double front gable from which emerges a narrow tall steeple. There is a central double entrance with aluminum and glass doors, series of concrete steps leading to it, and aluminum windows throughout.

- 146. House. 1060 10th Ave. (c.1920).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front oriented gabled roof. There is a multiple bay attached porch, one central chimney, and a brick pier foundation.
A. Garage. (c.1920). One story wood garage.

- 147. House. 1062 10th Ave. (c.1920).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a multiple gabled roof. There are double hung wood windows throughout, a multiple bay attached porch, and one central chimney. There is also a brick pier foundation.

- 148. House. 1066 Della Hill Road. (c.1980s).
One story weatherboard vernacular house has a side oriented gabled asphalt roof. (NC)

- 149. House. 100 18th Ave. (c.1960s).
One story Ranch-style house with an asphalt gabled roof and aluminum windows. (NC)

- 150. House. 1070 10th Ave. (c.1900).
One story weatherboard double pen house with a side oriented gabled roof. There are 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout and a multiple bay attached porch. There is also a concrete foundation.

- 151. House. 1072 10th Ave. (c. 1900).
One story weatherboard house with central entrance and side gabled tin roof. There is one exterior brick chimney and wood windows. There is also a full attached porch.

- 152. House. 1074 10th Avenue. (c. 1980s).
Two story wood house with two dormer windows, gabled roof, and brick foundation. (NC)

- 153. House. 1000 Mostella Drive. (c. 1900s; c. 1980s).
One story house with c. 1980s aluminum siding and aluminum windows. (NC)

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154. House. 31660 Highway 431. (c. 1960s).
One story brick Ranch-style house with an entrance bay porch with a gable. There is a side gabled asphalt roof and a brick foundation. (NC)
- a. Shed. (c. 1960s). One story wood shed. (NC)
 - b. Storage House. (c. 1940s). One story wood structure with a concrete block foundation in very dilapidated condition. (NC)
 - c. Shed. (c. 1960s). One story wood shed. (NC)
155. Adkin House. 31666 Highway 431. (c. 1920s).
One story with basement rubble stone bungalow with a gable on hip asphalt roof and exposed wood rafter tails. There is a very decorative double arched wood vent in the front rubble stone gable. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows, wood multiple paned operable windows along the basement, and there is a partial bay recessed porch with an arched front wall. There is also one exterior rubble stone chimney, one brick chimney, a rubble stone foundation, and a c. 1960s wood rear addition.
- This is a very well articulated stone bungalow.
156. House. 31730 Highway 431. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1990s).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a c. 1990s metal side gabled roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows, one exterior decorative brick chimney, a full porch with exposed wood rafter tails, and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
157. House. 31732 Highway 431. (c. 1930s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof with exposed wood rafter tails, and a wood vent in the front gable. There is a full front porch with pairs of square wood columns and a concrete cap along the porch wall. There are also vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows, wood corner boards, one brick chimney, and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
158. House. 31728 Highway 431. (c. 1940s).
One story weatherboard L-shaped bungalow with a side wing, a gable at the front end bay, and a side gable with exposed wood rafter tails. The roof is asphalt, and there is one exterior brick chimney, 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout except for a c. 1960s fixed single pane wood window on the front bay and an original glass and wood front door. There is a recessed front porch, knee braces, and wood corner boards. There is also a concrete block foundation.
- a. Outhouse. (c. 1910s). One story wood building.
 - b. Smokehouse. (c. 1910s). One story wood structure.
 - c. Cheek Wall remnant. (possibly c. 1910s). Rock cheek walls near the street apparently remaining from an earlier structure.

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159. House. No # Route 3. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s).
One story Minimal Traditional house that was refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding. There are two large c. 1960s wings one the right side of the house, and there is a front porch with a gable and wood fluted columns c. 1960s, two brick interior chimneys and one interior brick chimney, 3:1 double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
160. House. 31670 Highway 431. (c. 1910s-20s; c. 1960s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a c. 1960s wood wing. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, exposed wood rafter tails, vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full front porch with a rock porch wall and pairs of square wood columns set on a single wood base. There is also a rock front foundation with concrete block foundation on the sides, and there are front concrete steps and cheek walls.
161. House. 31811 Highway 431. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story bungalow refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, although the original rubble stone porch wall and foundation remain. There is a double front gabled asphalt roof, and pairs of vertical 3:1 double hung windows throughout, and a full front porch with square wood columns.
 B. Shed. (c. 1920s). One story rock shed in very dilapidated condition.
162. House 31834 Highway 431. (c. 1920s).
One story rubble stone bungalow with a hip roof with front gable, exposed wood rafter tails, a rubble stone foundation, and a rubble stone chimney. There is a full front porch with rubble stone columns wood shingles in the front gable. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows, original wood and glass front door, and an original decorative screen door.
163. House. Highway 431. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story bungalow that was partially refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, but with part of the original rubble stone face remaining. There are two front gables with a decorative vent a panel of three 4-paned windows, two brick chimneys, vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, attached partial porch with a gable and flared wood columns and rubble stone piers and wall. There is also a side entrance with a gable, and a rubble stone foundation.
 A. Shed. One story open wood shed.

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164. House. 31836 Highway 431. (c. 1920s-30s).
One story bungalow refaced with c. 1960s vinyl siding. There is a brick foundation and porch wall, brick piers and columns, and there are two front gables. There are also c. 1960s aluminum windows, a partial recessed porch with a panel of two wood windows, and one brick chimney.
165. House. 31835 Highway 431. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1970s).
One story Minimal Traditional house with original weatherboard siding along the top 2/3s of the house and c. 1970s faux stone siding along the bottom 1/3. There are exposed wood rafter tails and a stoop front porch with a front gable and turned wood posts. There are also vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout except one c. 1970s 6:1 wood window on the front. There is also a side open porch with two entrances with gables and square wood columns, one off center brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
A. Garage. (c. 1930s-40s). One story weatherboard garage.
166. House. 31875 Highway 431. (c. 1940s; c. 1950s-60s).
One story brick bungalow that is set way back from the street and has decorative brickwork throughout. There is an original wood and glass front door, vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full attached porch with brick columns, central brick chimney, and a wood vent in the wood front gable. There is a c. 1950s-60s brick wing and a brick foundation.

This is a very stylized modest brick bungalow.
A. Garage. (c. 1940s). One story wood garage.
167. House. 31880 Highway 431. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1980s).
One story decorative brick Minimal Traditional house with a multiple-gabled asphalt roof. There is a small c. 1950s-60s side brick wing, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout with the front windows in pairs of three, a front stoop porch with a gable and wrought iron railing, and a metal awning over the front windows. There are also brick front stairs, and a c. 1980s open attached carport.
a. Garage. (c. 1930s-40s). One story wood garage.
168. House. 31902 Highway 431. (c. 1960s-70s).
One story wood house with aluminum windows. (NC)
A. Work house. (c. 1930s-40s). One story concrete block structure with a side wood gable and tin roof with exposed wood rafters. (C)
B. Trailer. (c. 1980s). One story metal trailer. (NC)

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169. House. No # T. R. Waldrop Drive. (c. 1910s).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a tin roof and double front high pitched gables. There is a full attached front porch with a series of four large square wood columns and exposed wood rafter tails. There is also one central brick chimney, vertical 3:1 double hung windows throughout, and a rock foundation.
170. House. No # T. R. Waldrop Drive. (c. 1940; c. 1960).
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, 2:2 double hung wood windows, a front porch that was partially enclosed c. 1960, and a concrete slab foundation.
A. Shed. (c. 1940). One story wood shed with a tin gable roof, rafter tails, and a lean-to wing.
B. Grill. (c. 1940). Rubble stone barbeque grill.
171. House. No # T. R. Waldrop Drive. (c. 1940).
One story weatherboard Minimal Traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There is an entrance bay open stoop porch, horizontal 2:2 double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation.
A. Privy. (c. 1910s). One story wood privy with a tin roof, exposed wood rafters, and block piers.
172. House. No # T. R. Waldrop Drive. (c. 1938).
One story weatherboard vernacular house with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a partial front porch, and 2:2 double hung wood windows.

This house is in deteriorated condition.

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Statement of Significance

Commerce (Criterion A)

The Ashville Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its documentation of the town of Ashville's commercial development from the early 1900s to the early 1950s. With the exception of one rubble stone building with a garage bay located just outside the commercial core (Inv. # 66), Ashville's commercial development occurred exclusively around the St. Clair County Courthouse square (Inv. # 107). The earliest extant 20th century building on the square is the c. 1906 Ashville Bank Building (Inv. # 98), with the preponderance of development occurring during the 1920s including mostly one part (Inv. #s 108, 109, 118, 119, 123) and two part (Inv. #s 105, 111, 120) commercial blocks. Two c. 1920s banks remain (Inv. #s 121, 124), as well as five excellent one and two story rubble stone commercial buildings (Inv. #s 66, 99, 103, 111, 112). There is also a c. early 1950s gas station located just off the courthouse square (Inv. # 106).

Architecture (Criterion C)

The Ashville Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its wide diversity as well as some outstanding examples of residential, commercial, governmental, cultural, and religious architecture from c. 1825 – early 1950s. Residential styles include fine Federal (Inv. # 96), Greek Revival (Inv. # 4, 12), Classical Revival (Inv. # 25), Central Hall (Inv. # 21, 26, 50, 52, 62, 133, 135-136), Hall and Parlor (Inv. # 20), Queen Anne (Inv. # 1, 13), and I-House (Inv. # 74) styles. There are also excellent examples of Victorian era L-cottages (Inv. # 39, 71, 86), single pen (Inv. # 5, 38) and double pen (Inv. # 6, 150) styles, shotgun (Inv. # 77), c. 1920s bungalows including Craftsman architecture (Inv. # 14, 44) and many wonderful rubble stone houses (Inv. # 34, 60, 89, 155, 162), and c. late 1930s - early 1950s Minimal Traditional styles (Inv. # 23, 24, 47, 88). The District also contains excellent examples of commercial architecture including Classical Revival (Inv. #s 98, 124); good examples of one and two part brick commercial blocks (Inv. #s 105, 108 109, 118-120, 121); excellent rubble stone commercial buildings (Inv. # 66, 99, 103, 111, 112). There is also fine governmental architecture including Greek Revival (Inv. # 107) and Classical Revival (Inv. #125), cultural architecture (Inv. # 117, the Library), and religious styles including Gothic Revival (Inv. # 70), Classical Revival (Inv. # 91), and vernacular (Inv. # 145).

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Historical Narrative

In 1818, St. Clair County was created and named for General Arthur Saint Clair. At the same time, the State stipulated that the new county's courts would temporarily be held at the home/trading post belonging to Alexander Brown in what became Ashville. In November 1819, St. Clair County's first elections took place there and John Ash was elected judge of the county court (Birmingham Post Herald 6-28-69; Progress Edition, 5-15-80; Crow, p. 14).

In early 1820, Governor William W. Bibb appointed a Board of Commissioners, including Joel Chandler, George Shotwell, John Massey, John Cunningham, and John Ash (chairman) to select a county seat, erect a courthouse and jail, and begin to build a town. In 1822, the group purchased thirty acres of land from Philip Coleman for \$10,000, and prepared to construct St. Clair County's first courthouse. Coleman, a surveyor, had acquired the land by U. S. patent on November 8, 1822, and had already platted the new model town with a central square set aside for public buildings. On December 12, 1822, the town was incorporated "including thirty acres, agreeable to the plan of said town." Following that, the five commissioners sold many of the 64 lots to individuals who would soon build homes, stores, blacksmith shops, and law offices. In addition, streets were planned, blocked off and named (St. Clair Heritage, p. 47).

In early 1824, the new log courthouse and jail were completed on Lot 44, built just off the town square (where Ashville Drugs Inv. # 105 is located) with the idea that these earliest buildings would necessarily be crude and short-lived, and that a more substantial and permanent courthouse would be built later right on the square. According to early town planners, they envisioned that Ashville would grow up around a central public area where people would congregate and farmers and business people would do business. Twenty years later, in 1844, the permanent building was constructed by contractor Littleton Yarbrough (Inv. # 107) and remains extant in the heart of Ashville (Crow, pp. 16-17; St. Clair Heritage, p. 47). In addition, in c. 1825, the Federal style Fulghum Hotel, later the Alemeth-Byers House/now Kell Realty was built and remains the oldest extant building on the courthouse square (Inv. # 95).

During the next two decades, Ashville continued to grow impressively. During that period, a number of businesses, homes, and institutional buildings were constructed near town square. Resources that remain extant are the Ashville Academy there was built in 1830 and later moved to its present site (Inv. # 15) and remodeled, the c. 1837 Greek Revival Byers-Pickett House which was constructed on what is now 6th Street (Inv.# 4), the Bothwell-Campbell House constructed the same year and included a smokehouse and a board and batten outbuilding (Inv. #25), two single pen houses one of which is constructed of board and batten and includes rubble stone spring house (Inv. # 38), and the vernacular McCain House (Inv. # 45) one street over on what is now 8th Street.

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By then, there were many merchants, lawyers and doctors, as well as industrial and recreational facilities in town. Pioneer Ashville physicians who, according to custom and necessity, rode the circuit and dispensed medicines in the vicinity were Calvin A. Cross, D. E. Cason whose 1873 house remains prominent on court house square (Inv. # 74), and John B. Bass. Interestingly, at least one doctor noted that he delivered baby boys for \$10.00, \$5.00 for girls; and he did not charge double for twins. In addition to doctors, early Ashville had a relatively large number of attorneys included Polydore Naylor, James L. Lewis, Oran Roberts, Rufus W. Cobb, and Andrew Pickens Earle. Within the next decade or so, Leroy F. Box had become a prominent Ashville attorney and built a c. 1890 mansion on the edge of town (Inv. # 1; Crowe, pp. 106-107).

There was also at least one blacksmith, a hat maker, as well as a thriving brick yard next to the present Dean - Inzer House (Inv. #12) where bricks were made for many chimneys and foundations, and for the 1844 county courthouse. There were also an assortment of no longer extant grist mills and sawmills in and around Ashville; and there was a race track in town owned by a man whose son became a Baptist minister and who was prompted to remark that racing and gambling had made Ashville a "notoriously wicked place"(Teague, P. 106-107).

During the 1850s, growth and development continued in Ashville, and some of the town's most important architecture was built. In 1858, the Federally – influenced Masonic Lodge was erected, but later, c. 1990s, moved to its present site (Inv. # 11). A few years before that, in 1852, the Dean-Inzer House was erected (Inv. # 12). This house was built by one of the most important and prominent businessmen, Moses Dean, who came to Ashville in 1825 with his wife. They built their first house by the area springs, and began the first family business across the street from the present courthouse. Known originally as Byers and Dean, Byers later sold his interest to William A. Edwards and the business became known as Dean and Edwards. As a businessman, perhaps Dean's most famous accomplishment was his purchase of "The Rock," (Inv. # 104), a 26x26x42 rock weighing nearly a ton which he purchased so that his female customers could step from the street onto their side saddles without inconvenience or embarrassment (The St. Clair Observer, 4-28-71).

In 1852, Moses Dean and his wife built a Greek Revival mansion just off the courthouse square (Inv. # 12, later the Inzer House and now the Inzer Museum). Only one story but with a full basement, the house, according to Inzer Museum records, was constructed of over 150,000 hand-pressed bricks made in the brick yard next door. There were six exterior chimneys, 14-16" thick brick walls, a massive front portico with Doric columns, as well as a carriage house, barn, kitchen house, and privy all of which remain intact. There is also reportedly a slave cemetery on the property though that has not been confirmed. The Deans only lived there until 1855 or so when Mr. Dean died, at which time his wife disposed of the property and moved to Florida (The St. Clair Observer, 4-28-71).

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In 1856, Judge and Mrs. John W. Inzer bought the house. Judge Inzer later distinguished himself as a member of the Secession Convention of 1861 and later the youngest, at age twenty-six, to sign the Ordinance of Secession. During the War, he served with the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of Lt. Colonel, served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1861 and 1875, and later returned to the Alabama Senate in 1873 and again in 1900. He was also St. Clair County probate judge, and Ashville's first Baptist Sunday School Superintendent (The St. Clair Observer, 4-28-71).

After the War, Ashville, like the rest of the South was left to rebuild. One key factor, of course, would be the availability of – or lack of – transportation. On October 6, 1868, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was organized, and between 1868-70, tracks were built through the county and completed on May 17, 1871. By 1884, two more rail lines were completed bringing the total miles to twenty-six; no point within the county would be more than six miles from a railway.

In 1882, the Southwest and Northeast Railroad line, later the Southern system, planned to lay tracks very near Ashville. The town, however, afraid of the impact of the railroad, refused to give the company a right of way and forced them to build at nearby Whitney Station. Eight long years later, in 1889 or 1890, a new attempt surfaced to build a rail line. At that time, the Ashville Railroad Company organized to construct and equip a railroad from Whitney to Ashville, and connect to the Alabama Great Southern.

In January 1891, after only a year of operation, the company, valued at \$55,000, sold to the Tennessee River, Ashville, and Coosa River Railroad Company, a State-chartered corporation that planned to connect with railroads in the Tennessee Valley (County Archives records). Unfortunately, the company bankrupted sometime during the so called "Cleveland" recession of the 1890s. Steel rails were torn up and used for scrap iron, wood ties rotted, and many years later the old right of way used for the construction of the Whitney-Ashville highway (Crowe, p. 112). As a result, perhaps, future growth and development became less certain.

In 1891, the same year the Ashville Railroad Company was sold, Hutson Byers, a well-known African American, laid out a plan for a new subdivision near Greensport Road close to the infamous "gallows tree" where unfortunate wrongdoers met their fate. The Byers subdivision laid out 18 lots all but one measuring 50' by 210' – the other measuring 50' x 90' – along a slight curve. The area was officially surveyed, platted, mapped, named the Hutson Byers addition to Ashville Alabama, and signed in July. Unfortunately, however, Byers' development never occurred (County records, July 1891).

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In spite of these disappointments, the period from the 1870s through the 1890s were decades of significant growth and progress in Ashville. During the 1870s, a number of new buildings were built including the Lee-Teague House (Inv. # 52), the impressive Cason-Tipton House just off Court Square (Inv. # 74), and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Inv. # 70). In 1879, a new Ashville Academy was built; the original academy was deserted, bought by a Mr. Hardwick, and moved it to its present 5th Street site for his personal residence (Inv. # 15). That same year, the Kirkpatrick House was built; it was completely remodeled by Judge Sam High in the 1920s in a fine Craftsman style (Inv. # 44; St. Clair Aegis, "Historic Architecture Abounds in Ashville," 9-22-11).

Like most towns in the United States the 1880s and 1890s, Ashville experienced something of a construction boom. In the 1880s, additional houses were constructed including the whimsical Queen Anne Robinson-Montgomery House (Inv. # 13) built by Judge E. J. Robinson on 5th Street, and several Center Hall and Victorian L-cottages. By the end of the decade, electricity had come to Ashville through the Ashville Land Development company that built a no longer extant small generating facility. In addition, the Ashville Telephone Company was chartered and soon the The Southern Aegis announced that "[o]ur telephones are an established fact. All money has been raised and work has begun" (Crowe, p. 111).

In 1890, attorney Leroy Box built of the most prominent houses in Ashville, the two story Queen Anne Box House (Inv. # 1). Approximately the same time, the one and one half story Hall and Parlor Lonnergan House (Inv. # 20) and the Rackestrau-Jones House (Inv. # 86) were constructed on 5th Street near the wonderful Dean - Inzer (Inv # 12) and Bothwell-Campbell (Inv. # 25) houses affirming it as the town's most fashionable address. Several Victorian L- cottages and Central Hall houses were built just off Court Square on 7th Street and 8th Avenue. Throughout the 1910s, moreover, most of the new houses built in Ashville were one or one and one half story Center Hall houses (Inv. #s 62, 135 and 136).

By the 1900s and 1910s, Ashville was surely one of the most sophisticated towns in the area. It boasted excellent architecture, public utilities, hotels, lawyers and judges, doctors, a newspaper print shop, and a number of businesses. Many new homes were built throughout town most one or one and one half Center Hall styles (Inv. # 21, 26, 62) or bungalows including some rubble stone houses (Inv. # 48, 53, 67).

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By then, several important new businesses, and some industrial concerns, had come to Ashville. One of the most important was the Ashville Savings Bank which organized in 1906 by Dr. W. A. Beacon, President and who built a beautifully articulated Classical Revival style building across from court square (Inv. # 98). Less than a decade later, the Fouts Tractor Company organized and built a large rubblestone building (Inv. # 66) near the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Inv. # 70). Within a few years, several industrial concerns located in Ashville including the Brannon and Thompson Lumber Company which planned a 20,000 foot saw mill; and the Ashville Dairy and Stock Company which incorporated in 1914 by J. P. Montgomery with capital assets of \$4,450.00 (Manufacturer's Record, 1914 and 1920). Moreover, Sam High, president of the Ashville Cooperage Company planned to rebuild its plant that had recently burned (Manufacturer's Record, April 24, 1913).

By 1916, Ashville had a population of 1000, its modern paved streets were flanked with cement sidewalks, and the post office had moved into the rubble stone building on Court Square (Inv. # 103; Alabama Land Book). Within a decade, moreover, Ashville had several industries including the cooperage mill, the Farmers and Merchants Cotton Gin located just off 5th Avenue near the Cason-Tipton house which burned in 1924 at a whopping loss of \$100,000, and several sawmills. There were also heading mills at least one of which was owned by a woman, Mrs. Amelia Cox; and another owned by Sam High which burned in 1926 with the fire eventually extinguished by the Gadsden Fire Department (The Birmingham News, 5-6-23; The Southern Aegis, 5-27-26). According to The Southern Aegis, the fire resulted from a spark in one the stacks and resulted in \$7,500 in losses. Fortunately, Mr. High had insurance on the property whose total value was some \$75,000 (The Southern Aegis, 5-27-26). Within a few months of the fire, however, Sam High planned to rebuild a 25 x 114 foot wood dry kiln with a concrete foundation (Manufacturer's Record, 6-3-26). At the same time, he remodeled his c. 1879 house on 8th Avenue into a stylish Craftsman bungalow (Inv. # 44).

In addition, most of the commercial buildings that remain around court square were built during the 1920s, as well as many new homes, and a new county sheriff's office and jail (Inv. # 113). All of the commercial buildings are one or two part brick, commercial blocks with wood windows and flat roofs typical throughout the South, and there are four commercial buildings built entirely of fieldstone including one that originally housed the post office (Inv. # 103), and three that are two story (Inv. # 105, 111, 120). With the exception of one shotgun, all of the 1920s houses are bungalows, four constructed of wood frame and fieldstone and seven completely constructed of fieldstone. In 1923, moreover, the United Daughters of the Confederacy unveiled their new marble statue of a Confederate soldier in front of the court house (Inv. # 107 – a).

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During the 1930s Ashville suffered from economic decline. There continued to be some substantial construction including completion of the Ashville Baptist Church in 1930 (Inv. # 91), and a number of bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses ten of which remain extant.

By the early 1930s, Ashville began to benefit from various New Deal programs set up to alleviate the nation's economic distress. In 1932, just after Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency and began to set up his many relief programs, the State of Alabama organized its relief program in St. Clair county under the direction of Probate Judge Curtis Adkins; Opal Adams was appointed to run the agency. Within a few years, in 1938-39, the county courthouse received a major renovation funded by the WPA (Inv. # 107; Crowe, p. 112).

By the 1940s, Ashville was in the midst of a new moderate construction boom. During the decade, many new houses, mostly Minimal Traditional styles, were built, as were some bungalows. Perhaps more importantly, in 1947, a school for black children was built near the location of the c.1950s Mt. Zion Church (Inv. # s 145), which is no longer extant. Two years later, both the new City Hall (Inv. # 117) and the Classical Revival – influenced library (Inv. # 125) were completed (Ashville Archives).

Within a few years, in 1953, Ashville, which by then shared the county seat with its larger – but much younger – Pell City, felt irritated by this competition. As a result, Mayor T. D. Teague proposed that Ashville expand its city limits in three directions. The new town limits would push the its boundaries another one-half mile closer to Gadsden, and completely across the four mile stretch to U. S. Highway at the Whitney Junction. Following that, more houses were built in by 1957, a major State of Alabama armory had been constructed a few blocks north of Court Square (Gadsden Times, 7-19-53).

Today, Ashville has a population of 2200. It has just completed, in 2002, a major new municipal building, and is experiencing a great deal of rapid growth toward U. S. Interstate 59. There are few major store vacancies downtown or dilapidated buildings, and a number of historical and garden clubs are active in town. Its major threat results today from the pressures of growth from Birmingham which has spun off other “bedroom” communities especially in nearby Springville in St. Clair County, and which is bringing major new development in the immediate vicinity of the Ashville Historic District.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Ashville Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Ashville Historic District," 2003.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines were drawn to include all contiguous contributing resources historically associated with the Town of Ashville. The boundary lines were in such a way as to include as many contributing resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible. West of the District boundary there is scattered suburban-type sprawl leading to Interstate 59; and south, north and west of it is mostly vacant land with some c. 1970s development.

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Photographs

Ashville Historic District
Ashville, St. Clair County, Alabama
Pamela King; 2003

Negative on file with the Alabama Historical Commission

1. 6th Avenue Streetscape facing east
2. 261 5th Street and "Upping Rock"
View of front facing south
3. St. Clair County Courthouse/ Confederate Memorial Statue
View of front facing north
4. 17 Court Square West
View facing northwest
5. Court Square East Streetscape
View facing northeast
6. Union State Bank
View of front façade facing northeast
7. Court Square East Streetscape
View facing south
8. First Baptist Church
View facing north
9. First Baptist Church and addition
View facing northwest
10. Cason-Tipton House
View facing northeast
11. 26 Court Square East
View facing southeast
12. 6th Avenue Streetscape
View facing southwest
13. Ashville Savings Bank and Commercial Building (no #s 6th Avenue)
View facing southwest
14. Box House
View Facing southeast
15. Byers-Prickett House
View acing northeast
16. Byers-Prickett barn
View facing northwest
17. No # 7th Avenue (Inv. # 9)
View facing south

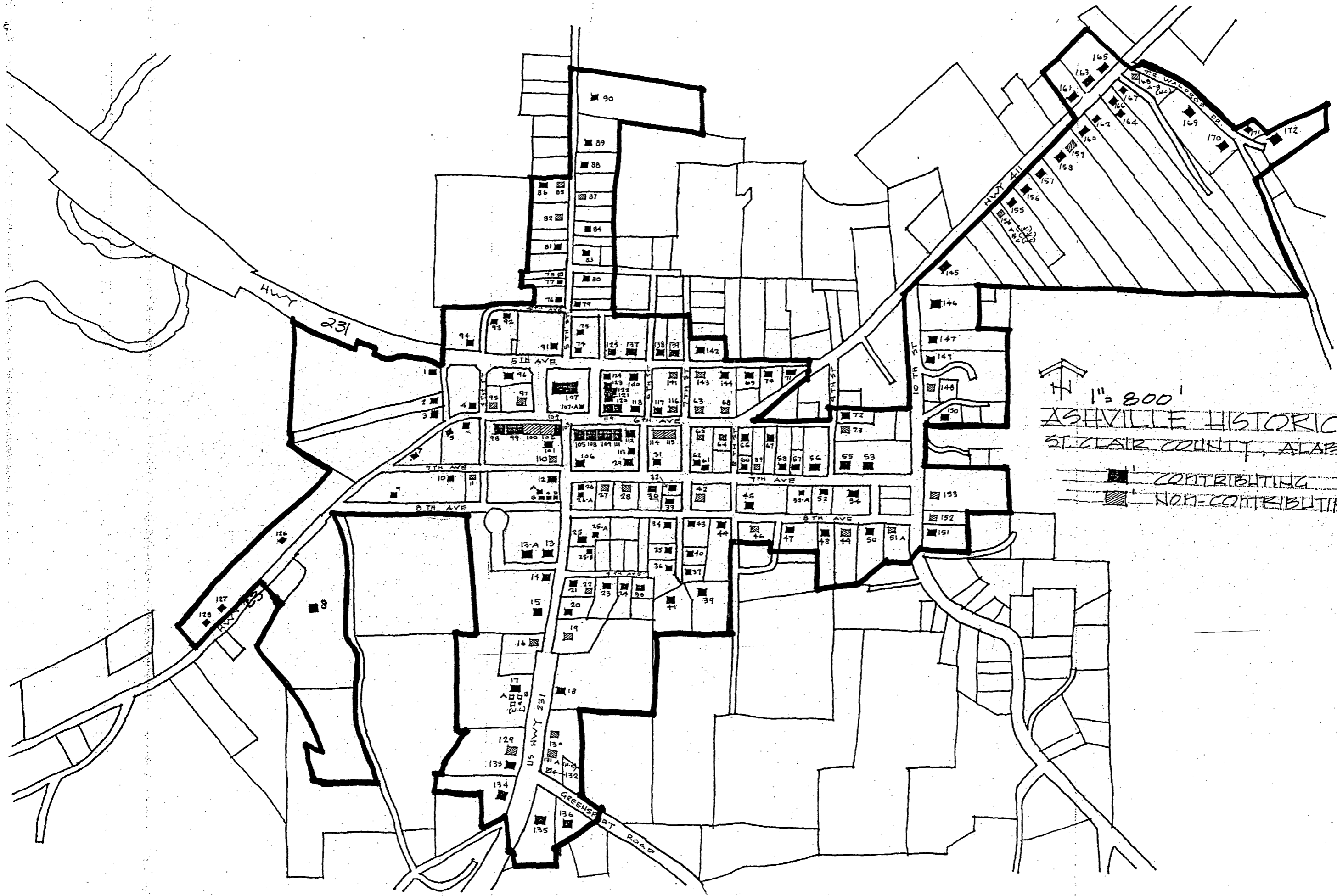
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18. Dean-Inzer House
View of front, side facades facing southwest
19. Dean-Inzer Outbuildings
View of front, side facades
20. Bothwell-Campbell House
View of front façade facing east
21. 20 Rose Lane
View of front, side facades facing northwest
22. 31500 Highway 231
View of front façade facing west
23. Ashville Academy
View of front façade facing west
24. 225 5th Street
View of front façade facing west
25. Ashville Cemetery
View of main entrance into "white" portion facing southeast
26. Ashville Cemetery
View of circular drive in "white" portion facing east
27. Ashville Cemetery
View of terracing in "white" portion facing northeast
28. Ashville Cemetery
View of "black" portion facing southeast
29. 225 6th Avenue
View of front façade facing southeast
30. Mount Zion Baptist Church
View facing southeast
31. 31880 Highway 431
View of front façade facing southeast
32. Highway 431 Streetscape
View facing southwest
33. 31834 Highway 431
View facing southwest
34. Della Hill Road
View facing east
35. 8th Avenue Streetscape
View facing south
36. 8th Avenue Streetscape
View facing south
37. 307 7th Avenue
View facing northeast



 1" = 800'
 ASHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA
 ■ CONTRIBUTING
 ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING