

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Jasper Downtown Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 17th St., Corona Ave., 20th St. and 8th Ave. not for publication N/A
city or town Jasper vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Walker code 127 zip code 35502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] February 12, 2004
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for [Signature] 3/31/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check only one box.)	Category of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>124</u>	<u>43</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>124</u>	<u>43</u> Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Hotel</u>
	<u>Business</u>
	<u>Professional</u>
	<u>Financial Institution</u>
	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>Department Store</u>
	<u>Warehouse</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
	<u>City Hall</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
	<u>Business</u>
	<u>Professional</u>
	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>Organizational</u>
	<u>Warehouse</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>City Hall</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th Century and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Brick</u>
	<u>Concrete Block</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
walls	<u>Brick</u>
	<u>Concrete block</u>
other	_____

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

Property Name Jasper Downtown Historic District

County and State Walker County, Alabama

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.) N/A

- 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. 1890s -1952

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Wetmore, James A. Smith & Cater Joy & Gallup Breeding, H. D.

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)** N/A
- 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
Ala. Department of Archives and Historic Jasper Public Library

Property Name Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State Walker County, Alabama

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approx. 400 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	473700	3743680	3	16	474800 3743020
2	16	474700	3743460	4	16	473670 3743160

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 & Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer)

organization PSKing Associates date 12-30-02

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2 Page 1

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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Addresses

Elliot Boulevard
1801, 1805-07

Birmingham Avenue
2000, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2103, 2105, 2113, No #

Commerce Street
No #s (Inv. # 105-110), 208, 210, 212, 2109

2nd Avenue
1801, 1831, 1901

3rd Avenue
101, 100, 102, 104, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918,

4th Avenue
1800, 1802, 1804, 1805-07, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1907, 1926-29

5th Avenue
1608, 1700, 1701, 1800, 1803, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815, 1823, 1904

6th Avenue
1705, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, No #, 1807, 1810, 1812

17th Avenue
1700, 1702, 1704, 705

1st Avenue
2023, No # (AmSouth Drive-Thru)

5th Street
305

17th Street
200, 401, 500, 507, 509, 607, 611, 709

18th Street
400, 402, 412, 507, 508, 1801

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 2

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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Addresses (cont)

19th Street

59, 87, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109-111, 110, 115, 117, 200, 201, 203, 217, 300-04, 315, 340, 341, 400, 401, 403, 413, 415, 417, 445, 505-513, 520, 525, 527, 529, 625, 640 - 642, 645, 700, 704, 710, 714, 716, 1911

20th Street

30, 55, 96, 101, 108, 300, 304, 306, 308, 345, 347, 501, 505, 507, 620, 625, 629, 801, 803, 807, 809

21st Street

No # (Inv. # 148)

22nd Street

97, 2117

RR Tracks

No # (Inv. # 149)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6,7,8 Page 3

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

6. **Function or Use (cont)**

Historic Functions (con't)

Cat: _____	Sub: <u>County Courthouse</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>Commemorative Monument</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction</u>	<u>Communications Facility</u>
_____	<u>Industrial Storage</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>

Current Functions(con't)

Cat: _____	<u>County Courthouse</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>Commemorative Monument</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction</u>	<u>Communications Facility</u>
_____	<u>Industrial Storage</u>

7. **Architectural Classification (cont)**

Colonial Revival
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Beaux Arts
Tudor Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement: Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement: Art Deco
Art Moderne
Other: 1 part commercial block; 2 part commercial block; warehouse

8. **Architect/Builder(cont)**

Price, Bem
Leyenecker, A.
Blair, Algernon
McCauley, Charles
Hettrick, E. F., Engineering Company
Turner, George C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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Narrative Description

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is an irregular rectangular shape and runs west from 8th Avenue just below the Frisco Railroad tracks -- which then runs diagonally through approximately one-half of the district—then extends southwesterly to form a “knuckle” (Inv. #165-168) just west of the site of the now demolished coke ovens. From there, the district runs east to Corona Avenue where the district’s eastern edge is formed between 20th and 21st Streets along Corona. The northern boundary is 17th Street, and the southern boundary includes both sides of 20th Street between 8th Avenue and the railroad, and then along 20th Street to Alabama Avenue. At that point the district proceeds south along Alabama Avenue one block east to Birmingham Avenue and then north back to 21st Street. North of the 17th Street boundary, between 8th Avenue and Birmingham Avenue, the district becomes separated from surrounding historic residential neighborhoods by one to four blocks of vacant land and non-contributing, mostly post-1960s, resources. East of the Corona Avenue boundary, resources become entirely residential and are not included in the Jasper Downtown Historic District. The southern boundary of the district is separated from residential districts mostly by open land.

The district is flat, with sidewalks throughout, and includes some 400 acres with the approximate center being the courthouse square. There are 168 resources, 125 of which are contributing including one building previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Inv. # 151). The remaining 43 resources are non-contributing most of which are less than 50 years old. Of the total number of resources, twelve are residential resources, concentrated along the 17th Street edge, some of which have in recent decades taken an income-producing use; two are governmental (Inv. # 1 and # 146); one is a communications resource (Inv. #66); two are social, the Masonic Temple (# 153) and the Jewel Rebekkah Lodge (Inv. # 166); and two are churches (Inv. #s 62 and 151). The remaining resources are commercial or industrial including three c. 1920s warehouses (Inv. #s 9, 40, and 50) or c. 1940s warehouses (Inv. #s 76-78); a number of c.1920s-1940s automotive-related/light industrial buildings concentrated in the Birmingham/Commerce Avenues area (Inv. #s 118, 120, 131, 124; and four gas stations, three of which are 1920s (Inv. #s 85; 113, a Spanish style structure; and # 107, a brick building), and one built c. 1940s (Inv. # 5).

There is a wide diversity of styles and ages in the district that document every phase of Jasper’s downtown development from c. 1890s to 1952. There are four resources (2%) remaining from the c. 1890s, all but one (Inv. # 95, a highly decorative commercial structure) being residential including one two story Queen Anne houses (Inv. # 68); seven (4%) remain from the c. 1900s including two residential buildings, one three-story commercial block (Inv. #144), and one two-story commercial block mainly along 19th Street (Inv. # 99); and nine (5.7%) remain from the 1910s including the fabulous Classical Revival style Masonic Temple (Inv. # 152), Beaux Arts Methodist Church (Inv. #151, NRHP), the 1917 Craftsman-style Post Office/City Hall (Inv. #1), 1916 Dr. Wood’s House/Office (Inv. # 39), and two two-story commercial blocks (Inv. #s 100, and 147).

The bulk of the district’s resources were built during the 1920s, and late 1930s-40s. Of the thirty-four contributing buildings constructed c. 1920s, three are houses including two Dutch Colonial bungalows (Inv. #s 66, 67). Thirty-one are one part commercial blocks located mostly on 19th Street including Inv. #s 4; 17; 25 – 27; 28, a honey brick corner building with diamond insets along two primary facades; 37-38, yellow brick structures, and 80; or two part commercial blocks located mostly on 19th Street including Inv. #s 20, 25 which has a series of eight decorative arched windows across the front façade; # 81, the Southern Hotel building, and # 82, the Bank of Jasper. An excellent two story commercial blocks with terra cotta urns along the roof is located just off 19th Street on 3rd Avenue (Inv. #s 84) adjacent to which is the Jasper Theatre/now a furniture store (Inv. # 83). Two industrial warehouses (Inv. #s 9, 50) were also built during the c. 1920s, as was the Seven Up Bottling Company building (Inv. # 12), and three gas stations (Inv. #s 85, 107, 113).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

During the 1930s and 1940s, many commercial or governmental buildings were constructed including the Art Deco Walker County Courthouse (Inv. # 146), built in 1936. The Salvation Army Thrift Store was also constructed during this time (Inv. # 156), as was the two story Jewel Rebekkah Lodge in the "knuckle" of the district (#167).

In the 1940s, many one story commercial and industrial buildings were constructed including the district's only warehouse built with a rounded façade (# 136), and one gas station (Inv. # 5). More significantly, perhaps, the Birmingham/Commerce Avenues area in the southeastern corner of the district continued its earlier c. 1920s development phase (Inv. # 111, 113) to become the city's primary automotive/light industrial area. During the 1940s, the Jasper Lab of the Drummond Company building (Inv. # 120); a two story concrete block concrete mixer building (Inv. # 119); Martin's Garage, a nice two story brick building with an elaborate stepped parapet (Inv. # 131); and many one story garages/car washes (Inv. #s 134, 136, 138) were constructed in the area.

Several fine two story buildings remain in the north central portion of the district from the 1940s including the Art Deco style Southern United Life Building (Inv. # 61), as well as the Blanton Building (Inv. # 150) and Blanton Annex (Inv. # 149). In addition, the district's only three story warehouse (Inv. # 13) was built during this period. One church, the Tudor style Christian Church was also built on 18th Street (Inv. # 62) one block from the district's only other church (Inv. # 151). Two c. 1920s buildings were also remodeled c. 1940s with chamfered front facades including a glazed brick Spanish style building (Inv. # 110), and the now Art Moderne style Warren and Sapp building (Inv. # 105). Three buildings were also constructed by 1952 most importantly the three story BellSouth Building on 17th Street (Inv. # 63).

Residential buildings are constructed exclusively of wood or stucco (Inv. # 39) and are one and two story with gable or hip roofs and wood double hung windows. Commercial (including the communications buildings) buildings are brick, concrete block, jumbo glazed brick, or jumbo glazed concrete block with flat roofs with parapets and terra cotta coping, and moderate details, although some include brick dentils, simple comices, corbelling, arched headers or simple limestone details. Most are one or two story with one or two bays, with an additional two being three story (Inv. #s 63, 144). Industrial buildings are one or two story brick, concrete block or corrugated metal warehouses mostly with flat roofs and metal windows, and there is one three story brick warehouse (Inv. # 13). There are also two buildings that are constructed mainly of limestone, the Art Deco courthouse (Inv. # 146) and the Classical Revival Masonic Temple (Inv. # 152), and one primarily marble building, the Beaux Arts First Methodist Church (Inv. # 151). These are also the most highly decorative resources in the district.

The District remains intact and is excellent documentation of Jasper's residential, commercial, industrial, religious, cultural, and governmental downtown development.

Archaeological Component

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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INVENTORY

1. Jasper Post Office/ now Jasper City Hall. 400 19th Street. (1917; c. 1974; c. 1990s)
Two story with basement brown brick Craftsman –style city hall building with a c. 1990s standing seam tin roof, original terra cotta coping, and a series of wood brackets around the roof line. There are rectangular windows on the second floor and a series of five arched windows flanked by a rectangular window on the first floor with c. 1974 fixed aluminum windows throughout, and concrete sills beneath the rectangular windows. A concrete inscription on the building names the date of construction and identifies James A. Wetmore as the Acting Supervising Architect. This building was renovated c. 1974, after a major tornado, by Henry Sprott Long Architects, a prominent Birmingham firm.
2. Dies Inc./Bull Supply 525 19th Street. (c. 1930s-1940s; c. 1960s).
Two story free standing concrete block commercial building with a parapet flat roof. There is a central c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, metal awning, and concrete foundation.
3. Commercial Building. 527 19th Street. (c. late 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story painted brick, with cut stone in the central bay, commercial block with a flat roof, fixed c.1960s aluminum windows, and concrete foundation.
4. Commercial Building. 529 19th Street. (c 1920s).
One story one-part painted brick commercial block. There is a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping, a wood storefront with brick sills, original double wood doors, wood transom, and a brick foundation.
5. Truck Side Detail and Car Wash. 1812 6th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story rectangular freestanding stucco service station with a gable asphalt roof. There is a two bay garage and metal casement windows throughout.
6. The Brown Co. Building. 640 – 642 19th Street. (c. late 1940s; c. 1980s)
One story one part painted brick commercial block with two bays. There is a parapet flat roof and fixed metal windows. Right bay has c. 1980s brick front and slightly sloped flat aluminum roof.
7. Inline Electric Supply Company. 700 19th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story, with two bays, brick and stucco free standing commercial style building with a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a recessed entrance with an original wood door, decorative brickwork, brick pilasters, fixed metal windows throughout, and a brick foundation.
8. House (now Miracles N'You Club). 704 19th Street. (c. late 1950s).
One story Minimal Traditional house a side gabled asphalt roof, 9:6 fixed metal windows throughout, and a brick foundation. (NC)
9. Kings Pawn Shop/Melissa's Flowers. 1805-07 Elliot Boulevard. (c. 1920s-30s; c. 1960s).
One story wood and stucco freestanding warehouse with a metal front gabled asphalt roof. There is a c. 1960s aluminum storefront, and a continuous brick foundation.
 - A. Garage. (c. 1920s-30s).
One story wood garage with a gabled tin roof and exposed rafter tails.
10. Busby's Truck and Auto Garage. 1801 Elliot Blvd. (c. late 1940s).
One story free standing concrete block building with a flat roof, fixed metal windows, and a brick foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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11. Laundry. 710 19th Street. (c. late 1940s).
One story free standing brick building with a flat roof, central entrance with an aluminum and glass storefront, and a concrete foundation.
 12. Seven Up Bottling Company. 714 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1940s addition).
One story, two bay, free standing painted brick commercial building with a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There are wood windows with brick sills throughout, and there is a c. 1940s one story concrete block addition and garage.
 13. People's Choice. 645 19th Street. (c. 1940s).
Three story metal warehouse with a flat roof. There are fixed metal windows with stone sills, metal fire escape, and a concrete foundation.
 14. Redmill Plumbing Company. 625 19th Street. (c. early 1950s).
One story free standing brick and concrete building with a flat roof and fixed metal windows. There is also a c. early 1950s warehouse behind the main building.
 15. Yard Building Supply. 520 19th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story freestanding wood and reinforced concrete building. There is also an attached open shed with a metal roof. This property extends across the railroad tracks where there are two c. 1940s-early 1950s open sheds with tin gable roofs.
 16. WAGN Television Station/ Duncan Ivey Building. 505-513 19th Street. (c. late 1920s; c. 1975)
One story brick building with seven bays with original wood storefronts, a flat roof, and a concrete foundation. C. 1975, a mansard roof was added.
 17. Shaker's. 1904 5th Avenue. (c. 1920s).
One story free standing commercial style painted brick and stucco building. There is a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a series of vents along the front façade.
 18. Church of the Rock. 445 19th Street. (c. 1920s; late 1940s).
One story painted brick commercial block with a flat roof with decorative brick at the roofline, central recessed entrance with c. 1940s wood storefront, and a brick foundation.
 19. Commercial Building. 415 19th Street. (c. 1920s).
One story two bay painted brick commercial block with an original wood storefront, brick pilasters, and a flat roof. There is decorative brickwork including corbelling and dentils, and original rectangular metal vents.
 20. Lynn's Billiard Parlor. 413 19th Street. (c. 1920s).
Two story brick commercial block with a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a recessed storefront, decorative brickwork, and metal vents above the second floor, fixed wood windows with stone sills, and a poured concrete foundation.
 21. Commercial St. 411 19th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story brick commercial block with a flat roof and a brick chimney. There are decorative brick pilasters with limestone stone caps and there is a and poured concrete foundation.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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22. Commercial Building. 409 19th Street (c. early 1950s; c. 1960s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof, central entrance with a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and a concrete foundation.
 23. A Second Place. 405 19th Street (c. late 1950s; c. 1970s).
One story one part brick and c. 1970s permastone veneer building with a flat roof. There is a c. 1970s aluminum and glass storefront and a concrete foundation. (NC)
 24. Young's Jewelers. 401 19th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 2002).
One story one part brick building with a flat roof that is stepped on the 4th Avenue side. A new brick façade with a divided aluminum and glass storefront, with a central entrance was constructed c. 2002. (NC)
 25. Commercial Building. 1911 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story two part painted brick commercial block with a flat roof. There are 1:1:1 fixed wood windows with eight arched headers and stone sills on the second floor. There are also wood windows on two facades, and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront.
 26. Yelverton's. 1907 4th Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1980s).
One story one part brick commercial block with c. 1980s aluminum siding on the front, and a c. 1980s aluminum and glass storefront much of which is gone. There is also a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and a concrete foundation.
 27. Commercial Building. 1926-29 4th Avenue. (late 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story, brick and stucco commercial block with a flat roof with terra cotta coping, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and poured concrete foundation.
 28. Commercial Building/Antiques. 403 19th St. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story honey brick and c. 1960s aluminum siding commercial style building with a two story rear wing, and a flat roof with stone cap. There are c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows on the rear wing, a stone belt course and stone diamond insets all along the 4th Avenue facade, and there is a continuous brick foundation
 29. Commercial Building. 401 19th St. (c. 1920s; 1970s-80s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof, central entrance with c. 1970s-80s fixed metal windows, and a brick foundation.
 30. Commercial Building. 1810 4th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s).
One story painted brick free standing commercial style building with a flat stepped roof. There is a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront with a central entrance with a transom, and decorative metal vents under the roof line.
 31. State Farm. 1812 4th Avenue. (c. late 1940s-50s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof and a brick foundation. There is an aluminum and glass storefront with a stone sill.
 32. Master Press. 1814 4th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story one part brick and sandstone commercial block with a flat roof, central entrance with aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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33. Commercial Building. 1808 4th Avenue. (c. late 1940s-early 1950s; c. 1970s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof, central c. 1970s aluminum and glass storefront, and a concrete foundation.
 34. Style Beauty Salon. 1806 4th Avenue. (c. late 1940s- early 50s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof, central entrance with aluminum and glass storefront, and a concrete foundation.
 35. State of Alabama Surface Mining. 1804 4th Avenue. (c. 1960s).
One story one part commercial building with a central entrance with transom, aluminum and glass storefront, and concrete foundation. (NC)
 36. Frank's. 1802 4th Avenue. (c. late 1940s-50s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a parapet flat roof with a stone cap. There is also an aluminum and glass storefront and a poured concrete foundation.
 37. Gibson Printing. 1805-07 4th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story, with two bays, one part yellow brick commercial block with a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping and a brick foundation. There are original wood transoms over both entrances, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and a brick foundation.
 38. Commercial Building. 1809 4th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story one part yellow brick commercial block with a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping, two central entrances, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and a brick foundation.
 39. Dr. Wood House and Office/Office. 400 18th Street. (1926).
One story stucco house with a hip roof, central front projecting entrance bay with pairs of simple wood columns, 1:1 double hung wood windows with limestone sills, and brick foundation. According to one account, this house was originally built prior to the Civil War, but there is no physical indication of that remaining.
 40. Heavy Maintenance Supply. 1803 5th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story free standing painted brick and concrete block warehouse with a projecting parapet flat roof. There is are two c. 1960s aluminum and glass entrances with original concrete sills.
 41. Nail Connection. 1811 5th Avenue. (c. 2000)
One story bungalow faced with vinyl siding, with a cross gable roof, fixed aluminum windows, and concrete foundation. (NC)
 42. Dairy Queen. 1800 5th Avenue. (c. late 1950s – early 1960s).
One story concrete block building with a flat roof, fixed aluminum and glass storefronts, and concrete block foundation.(NC)
 43. Ziglar Nelson Tire Company. 1804 5th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing brick building with a concrete rear wing and a flat roof. There are aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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44. Security Control Systems. 1808 5th Avenue. (c. 1970s).
One story brick building with a flat roof, central entrance flanked by aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
 45. Davis Alternator and Starter Shop. 1823 8th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s).
One story weatherboard building with c. 1970s front brick façade and shed awning. There is a flat roof, fixed aluminum windows, concrete foundation, and three original open garage bays.
 46. McGehee Engineering. 450 19th Street. (c. 2002).
Two story brick building with ceramic tiles on the sides, two entrances and two central aluminum and glass storefronts, hip roof, and fixed aluminum windows throughout. (NC)
 47. Motor Shed. 1815 5th Avenue. (c.1940s).
One story reinforced concrete free standing building with a gable front, metal casement windows, and a concrete block foundation.
 48. Bull Supply Company/Pap's Tire and Wheel Alignment. 507 18th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; 1970s).
One story brick and concrete block free standing warehouse with a stepped front parapet, and flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is also a decorative parapet and exposed wood rafter tails on the side facades, and a c. 1970s one-story garage addition. This is a particularly nice warehouse in Jasper.
 49. Pap's Tire and Wheel Alignment. 1807 6th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story, rectangular, brick and concrete/cinder block commercial building with a parapet flat roof, which has terra cotta coping. The windows are angled out.
 50. Warehouse. No # 6th Avenue. (c. 1920s).
One story free standing brick warehouse with a side gabled metal roof. There is also a wood wing in very dilapidated condition.
 51. Action Building. 1810 6th Avenue. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1960s; c. 1980s).
One story, two bay, brick and wood free standing commercial building with a flat roof, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and c. 1980s facing above the storefront.
 52. Burttran Lawn and Tractor. 1808 6th Avenue. (c. late 1940s).
One story one bay free standing orange brick commercial building with a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping, and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront.
 53. Commercial Building. 1806 6th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story one part painted brick commercial block with two bays, and a parapet flat roof with terra cotta coping.
 54. Super Cleaners. 1804 6th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story one part brick and concrete block commercial block with a parapet flat roof, central entrance with fixed aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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55. Shed. No # 18th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story corrugated metal free standing manufacturing facility with a metal side gabled roof.
A. Shed. (c. 1940s).
One story, one room, corrugated metal free standing manufacturing facility with a metal side gabled roof.
56. Martin Electric Company. 508 18th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story one part concrete block commercial block that is graded along the side facades in keeping with a sloped sidewalk. The building has two bays, a flat roof with terra cotta coping, original wood windows and storefront with concrete sills. There are original rectangular metal vents on the right bay, and c. 1990s metal canopies.
57. Electrical Contractors, Inc. 1705 6th Avenue. (c. 1960s).
Two story two part brick and concrete block commercial block with a hip roof and 6:6 double hung wood windows. (NC)
58. Commercial Building. 1801 18th Avenue. (c. 2000).
One story corrugated metal building with a flat roof and fixed aluminum windows. (NC)
59. House/Audra's Flowers. 412 18th Avenue. (c. 1890s-1900).
One story, irregular shaped, wood Victorian style house with a hip with cross gable asphalt roof. There are turned milled posts along the full front porch, and brick, 6:1 double hung wood windows, and a continuous foundation.
60. Commercial Building. 18th Street. (c. 1960s).
One story one bay honey brick commercial block with a flat roof, aluminum windows, and a concrete foundation. (NC)
61. Southern United Life Building. 1807 5th Avenue. (c. late 1940s).
Two story free standing brick and granite Art Deco style commercial building with a flat roof. There are fixed wood windows throughout and a continuous brick foundation.
62. First Christian Church. 400 18th Street. (c. 1940).
One story, with two story wing, Tudor Revival style brick and stone church with an asphalt cross gable roof. There are metal casement windows throughout, and an entrance bay stoop.
63. Bellsouth. 200 17th Street. (1952).
Three story free standing brick and limestone building with a parapet flat roof. There is a limestone cornice and belt course, a recessed entrance bay porch, 6:9 double hung wood windows, and a brick foundation.
64. House/Gustin and Royster Law Offices. 500 17th Street. (c. 1890-1900; c. 1960s).
One story brick, with some c. 1960s aluminum siding, late 19th century vernacular house with a brick foundation. There is a partially enclosed wrap around porch with round wood columns, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and original sidelights.
65. House/Diane's Formal Affair. 1608 5th Avenue. (c. 1900;1980s).
One story hipped cottage with front gables that was refaced with aluminum siding c. 1980s. There is a partially enclosed front porch, fixed c. 1980s wood windows, and a brick foundation. (NC)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
66. House. 507 17th Street. (c. 1920s; 1940s).
One story, asbestos siding, Dutch Colonial style house that was refaced with asbestos siding c. 1940s. There is a clipped gable asphalt roof, a front portico with square wood columns and clipped eaves, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a poured concrete foundation.
67. House. 509 17th Street. (c. 1920; c. 1990s).
One story wood Dutch Colonial style house with a c. 1990s metal hip roof. There is a front entrance bay portico with a gable and square brick columns, a yellow brick exterior chimney, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a brick foundation.
68. House. 401 17th Street. (c. 1890s).
Two story Queen Anne style house with an asphalt cross gable roof. Decorative Queen Anne elements include fish scale shingles in the gables and a front tower with wood brackets. The second floor retains an original decorative wood door with transom and wood balcony. There is a multiple bay front porch, 1:1 and 4:4 windows double hung wood with wood shutters throughout, and a patterned brick foundation.
69. House. 607 17th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1960s).
One story wood bungalow with some c. 1960s vinyl siding and a c. 1960s metal roof. There is a front full porch with a gabled roof, wood rail, and simple square wood columns. There are also 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a brick foundation.
70. House. 611 17th Street. (c. 1900-1910).
One and one half story wood Queen Anne style house with an asphalt hip roof. There is a decorative dormer with four 1:1 windows, and a wrap around porch with square wood columns, brick wall, and brick piers with stone cap. There is also a brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows, and a continuous brick foundation.
71. House/now Duplex. 1700 17th Avenue. (c. 1910-20s; c. 1940s; 1980s).
Two story house that was refaced c. 1980s with vinyl siding. There is an asphalt hip roof, central brick chimney, and a double veranda with c. 1940s wrought iron columns and original brick piers. There are also c. 1980s fixed metal windows, and brick foundation, and a one story garage. (NC)
72. House. 1702 17th Avenue. (c. 1910s).
One story, L-shaped, wood Victorian era house with a double front gable on hip metal roof. There is an interior brick chimney, a recessed multiple bay porch, and 1:1 windows, and a brick foundation.
73. House. 1704 17th Avenue. (c. 1920s).
One story bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails. There is an interior brick chimney, multiple bay front porch, and 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows.
74. Lamar Glass. 1800 6th Avenue. (c. 1960s).
One story metal warehouse with a central entrance, front gable, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
75. Industrial building. 18th Street. (c. 2000)
One story metal Quonset hut style building with a central entrance, aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
76. Industrial Building. 705 17th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing wood and stucco industrial building with a side gabled metal roof. There are c. 1940s fixed metal windows, and a stucco and wood garage with multiple bays.
77. Industrial Building. 709 17th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story corrugated metal free standing industrial building with a metal front-gabled roof, exposed rafter tails, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
78. Warehouse. No # Corner of 8th Avenue and 17th street. (c. late 1940s).
One story corrugated metal free standing warehouse with a metal gable front roof, multi-paned metal casement windows, and a concrete block foundation.
79. Mark Turner Attorney. 341 19th Street. (c. late 1920s; c. 1970s).
Two story free standing brown brick building partially refaced with aluminum siding and permastone c. 1970s. There is a flat roof, partial pilasters, dentil molding, decorative corbelling, and c. 1970s 1:1 fixed aluminum windows.
80. Ivey and Ragsdale. 340 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
One story one part brick commercial block with a flat roof. There is a c. 1960s wood and gravel paneled front façade, and the right bay was recessed at an angle c. 1960s. There is also one rear chimney. (NC)
81. Southern Hotel/now Ivey & Ragsdale & Main Street Hot Dog. 315 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story two part brick commercial block with a parapet front roof and decorative wood cornice, brick pilasters, and limestone inverted triangular insets along the roofline. There are c. 1960s 9:1 double hung aluminum windows with original stone sills and lintels, and a brick foundation. The original corner bay openings were enclosed c. 1960s.
82. Bank of Jasper/Walker County Annex #2. 1803 3rd Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
Two story two part painted brick, with c. 1960s stucco on the 1st floor, commercial block with a flat roof and parapet. There are inverted pilasters on the front façade, a metal cornice above each floor, brick belt course above the 2nd floor windows, c. 1960s 9:1 double hung metal windows on the second floor and large rectangular fixed windows on the first floor, limestone sills at the 1st floor windows, and a concrete block foundation.
83. Jasper Theatre/ now G. May & Sons Furniture. 1918 3rd Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).
Two story, two bay, painted brick commercial block with a flat roof. There is a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, with an original wood transom, and there are decorative brick pilasters, decorative stone insets, and a brick foundation. Original owl statues, probably terra cotta, are attached at the corners of the roof.
84. G. May & Sons Outlet. 1916 3rd Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
Two story, four bay, painted brick commercial block with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There is a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, a brick end chimney, decorative urns on the roof, decorative brick pilasters, and a continuous brick foundation.
85. Gas station. 300 20th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story stucco and c. 1960s weatherboard free standing gas station with an asphalt hip roof and two bay garage. There is an interior brick chimney, c. 1940s casement windows on the front, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and a poured concrete foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
86. Commercial Building. 304 20th Street. (c. 1960s).
One story, brick free standing commercial building with an asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, and fixed wood windows. (NC)
87. First National Bank Drive Thru. 306 20th Street. (c. 1960s).
One story green granite free standing building with a flat tar roof. (NC)
88. C. D. Roberts Contracting. 308 20th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
One story two bay, painted brick and c. 1960s brick veneer, free standing commercial building with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There are also c. 1940s fixed wood windows and a brick foundation.
89. Office Center. 347 20th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
One story painted brick free standing commercial building with a flat roof. There is a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, original fixed wood windows with stone lintels and sills, and a brick and stucco foundation.
90. Commercial Building/ Sapp Law Firm. 345 20th Street. (c. 1960s).
Two story with two story wing, brick, stucco and wood free standing building with an asphalt side gabled roof, and fixed wood windows. It is a residential style building with Tudor Revival influences on the rear. (NC)
91. Lacy Grice Insurance Agency. 1917 3rd Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
Two story, brick free standing commercial building with an asphalt hip roof a brick foundation. There are fluted side pilasters and c. 1960s fixed wood windows on the front.
92. Commercial Building. 1915 3rd Avenue. (c. late 1940s; 1970s).
One story, brick free standing commercial building with a flat tar roof and a continuous stone foundation. There is an angled entrance bay, fixed metal windows, and a c. 1970s aluminum and glass storefront at entrance.
93. Flowers by Deidre & Gifts. 115 19th St. (c. 1900s).
One story one part glazed brick commercial block with a flat roof and a cornice. There is an original recessed front entrance with bulkheads and display areas flanking entrance, and there is an original transom. There is also a brick foundation.
94. Kay's Fashion Store. 217 19th St. (c. 1950s-60s).
One story painted brick commercial block with a flat roof and a brick foundation. There are faux pilasters, dentils and fixed metal windows. (NC)
95. Bernard's Store for Men. 200 19th Street. (c. 1890s).
Two story two part painted brick commercial block with a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is decorative brickwork including brick corbelling, and a recessed entrance flanked by display windows. The entrance has very decorative arched openings with fan lights and limestone insets. There is also a brick foundation. Historic photographs show a very elaborate and unusual rooftop feature with spires and urns that have since been removed, but squared indentations that presumably held it remain.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
96. Commercial Building. 203 19th Street. (c. 1900s; c.1980s).
Two story two part commercial block with a c. 1980s brick veneer façade, flat tar roof and a continuous brick foundation. There are c. 1980s 9:9 double hung wood windows. (NC)
97. Commercial Building. 201 19th Street. (c. 1900s; 1970s).
Two story two part brick and stucco commercial block with a c. 1970s asphalt mansard roof. There are fixed metal windows, and a c. 1970s residential style storefront including an aluminum and glass storefront. There is also a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
98. Elegant Deli and Bakery. 117 19th Street. (c. early 1950s; 1960s).
One story one part commercial block constructed of glazed jumbo concrete block, partially refaced with c. 1960s ceramic tile and metal paneling. There is a flat roof and c. 1960s recessed aluminum and glass entrance. (NC)
99. R & S Supply/ Julia Daniel Smith. 109-11 19th Street. (c. 1900s; c. 1970s).
Two story, two bay, brick free standing building with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There are very decorative brick insets, a front brick chimney, and a stucco foundation. One bay is original with recessed entrance flanked by display windows, and the other bay was renovated c.1970s with aluminum and glass.
100. Ivey's Building. 101 19th Street. (c. 1910s; 1970s).
Two story, two bay with central entrance, commercial block that is partially painted and is partially refaced with c. 1970s aluminum siding. There are limestone pilasters, limestone quoins, flat roof, and central arched openings with a series of three smaller openings on either side. One bay retains its original tin cornice and brick bulkhead, and the other has a c. 1970s aluminum and glass storefront. There is also a brick foundation.
101. The Blind Shop. 100 19th Street. (c. 1910s; c. 1960s).
One story, with two bays, free standing painted brick commercial building with a flat roof that is stepped with stone coping along the sides. There are very decorative brick dentils and a series of projecting pilasters on front, and an angled front entrance flanked with angled pilasters and limestone caps. There is a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront with original stone sills, and a brick foundation.
102. Downtown Foods 87 19th Street. (c. late 1950s; 1970s).
One story free standing brick commercial building with c. 1970s aluminum siding on the front, a flat tar roof. There are fixed c. 1970s metal windows and a brick foundation. (NC)
103. Ole Town Creek Mall. 59 19th Street. (c. 1910; 1960s).
Two story, with a one story left side, jumbo molded concrete block and brick building with a flat roof stepped on the left side. There are two bays and the front was refaced with aluminum siding c. 1960s. There are also c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
104. Joe's Place. 101 19th Street. (c. late 1950s-early c. 1960s).
One story concrete block free standing commercial building with a flat tar roof, fixed metal windows, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
105. Warren & Sapp Attorneys. 105 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1940s-50s; 1970s).
Two story free standing painted brick commercial building with a one story c. 1940s concrete block wing. There is a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping, a series of metal vents along the roof line, fixed c. 1970s metal windows and c. 1940s casement windows on rear. There is a c. 1940s first floor chamfered front with double entrance doors with Art Moderne influences. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
106. This N' That. 104 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
One story one part painted brick commercial block with a flat tar roof and terra cotta coping. There is a c. 1960s storefront with original stone sills and a brick foundation,
 107. Crump Motor Company/Gas Station. 106 19th Street. (c. late 1920s).
One story painted brick gas station with garage bay and an asphalt hip roof. There are massive brick columns and wood timber braces along the front, an angled wood entrance with double transom, and a brick foundation.
 108. Commercial Building. 108 19th Street. (c. 1930s; 1960s).
One story free standing brick commercial building with a side gable metal roof. There is an off center entrance with a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, wood windows with original brick sills, and a poured concrete foundation.
 109. Commercial Building/Kathy's. 102 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1940s-50s; 1960s).
Two story, two bay, free standing brick commercial building with a one story rear wing and a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping. There is a c. 1960s front entrance with original patterned brick, one c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront with original limestone lintels and sills, and a c. 1940s-50s wood display window. There is also a brick foundation.
 110. Economy Cleaners. 110 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1940s-50s; c. 1960s).
One story Spanish style glazed brick commercial building with a flat roof, projecting front gable with terra cotta coping and two rectangular windows in the center of the gable. There is a c. 1940s-50s chamfered front, original brick sills and limestone lintels throughout, end projecting pilasters, and a partial c. 1960s mansard awning.
 111. Garage. Alley between 19th and 20th Streets. (c. late 1920s-early 1930s).
One story, free standing garage constructed of jumbo glazed brick. There is a flat stepped roof with terra cotta coping, an original wood garage door and a brick foundation.
 112. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 883. 96 20th St. (c. 1980s).
One story free standing building clad with vinyl siding. There is an asphalt roof with a slight side pitch, fixed wood windows and poured concrete foundation. (NC)
 113. Gas Station/Car Wash & Garage. 108 20th St. (c. 1920s; 1960s).
One story Spanish style brick free standing building with an open service bay with projecting columns. There is a terra cotta roof part of which has a slight pitch and part of which is flat. There is a 1960s entrance and garage bay, one story wood wing, and brick foundation.
 114. Industrial Building. No # Commerce Street. (c. 1940s; 2000).
One story free standing concrete block building with a c. 2000 tar roof, original metal casement windows, and a concrete block foundation.
 115. Citgo/Warehouse. No # Commerce Street. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing sheet metal warehouse with a front gabled metal roof and a poured concrete foundation.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
116. Warehouse. No # Commerce Street. (c. 2000).
One story metal warehouse with a concrete foundation and front gable roof. (NC)
117. Crane Auto. No # Commerce Street. (c. 1960s).
One story, two bay, concrete block building with a flat tar roof, a concrete block foundation, and an aluminum and glass storefront. (NC)
118. Warehouse. No # Commerce Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story free standing concrete block warehouse with a metal front gable roof with a slight pitch. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and a concrete block foundation.
119. Concrete Mixer & Agent's Office. No # Commerce Street. (c. 1940s).
Two story concrete block building with an asphalt hip roof, fixed metal windows, and a concrete block foundation.
120. Jasper Lab of Drummond Company. Commerce Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
Two story free standing building clad with asphalt shingles with a flat tar roof. There is a c. 1960s garage entrance and a wood shed awning over one bay, c. 1960s fixed metal windows with burglar bars, and a poured concrete foundation.
121. Wash-Wax. 97 22nd Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s; 1980s).
One story free standing concrete block building with an asphalt hip roof and a c. 1980s open wood awning, and c. 1960s fixed metal windows.
122. Convenience Store. 2117 22nd Street. (c. late 1940s-early 1950s).
One story free standing wood and concrete block building with an asphalt side gabled roof, fixed wood windows and a poured concrete foundation.
123. Office Building. 2113 Birmingham Avenue. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s; 1960s).
One story free standing brick commercial building with a flat tar roof and a one story wing also with a flat roof. There is an original recessed entry porch with metal vents across front, original casement metal windows on the sides and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass front entrance with a shed awning.
124. Commercial Building/ Mitchell's Lounge. 2007 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1920s-30s).
One story, two bay, free standing building constructed of jumbo glazed brick tile block. There is a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping, a series of metal vents on the front and side facades, and four wood display windows across front.
125. D & D Professional Auto. 2008 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story free standing poured concrete block building with garage bay and a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping, and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass entrance.
126. Blanton & Blanton Accountants. 2105 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1970s).
One story, vinyl clad free standing building with an asphalt front gable roof, aluminum windows, front stoop, and concrete foundation (NC).
127. Charles Houston Office. 2103 Birmingham Avenue. (c. late 1950s; 1980s).
One story free standing building refaced with c. 1980s brick veneer. There is an asphalt front gable roof, a front entrance with an awning, and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

-
128. Warehouse. No # Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1980s).
One story free standing building with aluminum siding and a brick wing. There is an asphalt front gable roof with a slight pitch and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
129. Car Wash. 2004 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1970s; c. 2000).
Two, one story free standing brick buildings with open bays and a c. 2000 metal cross gable roof and brick foundation. (NC)
130. B & B Car. 2010 Birmingham Avenue. (c. late 1950s-60s).
One story free standing brick and concrete building with a gable on hip asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
131. Martin's Garage. 2000 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1920s-30s; 1940s).
Two story, two bay, free standing building with a c. 1940s one story rear wing and a small one story wood wing on front. There is a flat roof with terra cotta coping and an elaborate stepped parapet front. There is an attached wood loading deck, c. 1940s metal casement windows on side, c. 1960s fixed metal windows on front, and a brick foundation.
132. Rush VCR & TV Repair. 2012 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing building that is sheet metal on sides and concrete block on front. There is a central entrance and an original open concrete block stoop, an asphalt flat roof with a decorative stepped projecting parapet, and a concrete block foundation.
133. Midnight Special. 2014 Birmingham Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story free standing concrete block building with two front entrances and c. 1960s aluminum siding on part of front. There is a flat tar roof, fixed metal windows, and a concrete block foundation.
134. B & H Pawn Shop. 2010 Birmingham Avenue. (c. late 1930s; 1960s).
One story with two bay garage free standing glazed brick building with a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping. There is a rounded front entrance, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and a brick foundation.
A. Outbuilding. (c. 1940s).
One story stucco building with a flat roof and original metal windows.
135. Central Paint and Glass. 101 20th St. (c. 1930s-40s).
One story free standing brick building with a one story rear wing and a flat tar roof. There is a brick foundation and square openings for windows.
136. Econo Paint and Glass. 208 Commerce St. (c. 1940s; 1970s).
One story rounded free standing concrete block warehouse with a fixed wood garage bay on front and a c. 1970s one story rear wing. There is a metal round roof with exposed metal rafters, two fixed wood windows and a concrete block foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

137. Kelley's Car Wash. 210 Commerce Street. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing painted sheet metal building with two garage bays on the front and one on side. There is a metal side gable roof with exposed wood rafters and a poured concrete foundation.
138. Rod's Transmission. 212 Commerce Street. (c. 1940s-50s).
One story free standing sheet metal building with one garage bay and an off center entrance. There is a metal front gable roof and a poured concrete foundation.
139. Harold Williams Auto Paint and Body. 2109 Commerce Street. (c. 1940s-50s).
One story free standing concrete block building with one garage bay. There is a flat tar roof with tin gutters. There are fixed metal windows that are multi-paned on front, and a concrete block foundation.
140. A & S Bail Bond. 55 20th Street. (c. 1940s-50s).
One story concrete block free standing building with an asphalt pyramidal roof and a central entrance. There are fixed rounded wood windows with concrete block sills, and a concrete block foundation.
141. Wehby & Sons Mechanical. 2023 1st Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story free standing wood building with two open wood bays on front, an asphalt side gable roof, fixed metal windows, and a stone foundation.
142. Amsouth Bank Drive-Thru. No # 20th Street. (c. 1990s).
One story brick free standing building with an asphalt hip roof and a brick foundation. (NC)
143. Jeff Donaldson Law Office. 106 19th Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story with a central entrance, free standing brick and plaster building with a flat tar roof that is stepped on the rear and has terra cotta coping. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows on sides, a c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront with original brick sills, and a continuous brick foundation.
144. J. J. & Co./ Burton's. 1901 2nd Avenue. (c. 1900; 1970s).
Three story, two bay, free standing brick building with a flat tar roof and a brick foundation on the front and a stone foundation on the sides and rear. There are original first floor decorative cast iron columns, brick belt course, and the building name is in the front panel flanked by brick pilasters. There is a metal awning at front, c. 1970s double hung metal windows throughout, and a c. 1970s aluminum and glass storefront.
145. Quality Graphics. 1831 2nd Avenue. (c. 1940s-50s; 1960s).
One story with off center entrance free standing painted brick building with a flat tar roof and a brick foundation. There are fixed metal windows throughout and a c. 1960s aluminum and glass store window.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 20

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

146. Walker County Courthouse. 1801 3rd Avenue. (c. 1936; 1960s; 1970s addition).
Two story free standing stone and limestone Art Deco style building with a flat tar roof and four fluted pilasters across first floor. There are c. 1960s double hung metal windows throughout, a three story c. 1970s Art Deco style addition in rear with bas relief panels and metal railing, and a stone foundation.
- A. Confederate War Memorial. (1907).
Obelisk Memorial. The effort to fund this memorial was organized by Elizabeth Cain Musgrove.
 - B. War Memorial. (c. 1990s). (NC)
Free standing granite statue.
 - C. Foundation. (c. 1940s).
Round rock foundation.
147. King and Warren Commercial Building. 101 3rd Avenue. (c. 1910s; c. 1990s).
Two story free standing painted brick commercial building with a recessed central entrance bay with a series of cast iron pilasters across front. There is a flat tar roof and a decorative projecting parapet with carved wood panels above second floor windows. The windows and transom on the first floor are c. 1990s. The 1:1 double hung wood windows on the second floor have continuous stone trim with arches over each window and stone sills, and the side windows are bricked in. There is also a brick foundation.
148. Mane Street Office Building. 100 3rd Avenue. (c. 1980s).
Two story, with one story left bay, two part brick New Orleans-style commercial block with one story brick wing and a flat tar roof. There is an arcade with a series of four separated arched entrances and a wrought iron balcony on second floor, 1:1 double hung wood windows with wood shutters, and a brick foundation. (NC)
149. Blanton Annex. 102 3rd Avenue. (c. 1940s).
Two story, brick free standing building with a two-entrance bay in the center of first floor flanked by fixed multi-paned wood windows. There is a flat tar roof, 6:6 fixed and double hung wood windows, a fixed wood awning, side metal stairs, and a brick foundation.
150. Blanton Building/Attorneys Office. 104 3rd Avenue. (c. 1940s).
Two story free standing brick office building with very decorative brick between the second and first floor windows. There is a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows with stone sills, and a recessed entry porch, and a brick foundation.
151. First United Methodist Church. 1800 3rd Avenue. (c. 1917).
Two story marble Beaux Arts style church with a front gable and a highly decorative cupola and a tile roof. There is an asphalt hip roof, two primary entrances one on 18th St. and one on 3rd Ave., both with a gabled portico with Classical-style columns. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows along the basement, arched primary windows, and a marble foundation. Sanctuary designed by Joy & Gallup; auditorium and Sunday School wing by H. D. Breeding; auditorium dome by A. Leyendecker. (NRHP)
152. Masonic Lodge/now Coldwell Bankers. 1801 3rd Avenue. (c. 1910).
Two story free standing brick and limestone Classical Revival style building with a front gable asphalt roof and a gabled portico with a series of six huge round columns. There is a central entrance with brick pilasters with stone trim the on sides and a wood panel between trim, paired 1:1 double hung wood windows with stone sills and very decorative brackets, a brick foundation and two iron light posts on the brick cheek walls. Designed by Bem Price.
153. Southtrust Bank. 1800 4th Avenue. (c. 1980s).
One story Modern style free standing synthetic stucco clad building with a two story rear wing and front entry bay with three drive-thru bays. There is a flat tar roof and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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154. Collins Burke Funeral Home. 1701 5th Avenue. (c. 1960s-70s).
Two story vinyl clad free standing building with a one story wing, flat tar roof, fixed metal windows, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)
155. Laird & Robertson. 1700 5th Avenue. (c. 1980s).
One story Modern style brick and cinder block free standing building with an offset entrance bay with massive round columns. There is a flat tar roof, fixed metal windows, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)
156. Salvation Army Thrift Store. 30 20th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; 1960s).
One story free standing jumbo glazed brick commercial building with a flat tar roof with a decorative painted stepped parapet. There are garage bays on the side and original round concrete columns on front. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows and metal awning, brick foundation, and an attached rear c. 1960s shed.
157. B & K Wholesale Elec. No # 21st Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s).
One story free standing stucco and poured concrete commercial building with a central entrance and fixed transom. There is a flat tar roof with a projecting parapet with terra cotta coping, c. 1960s fixed metal windows with stone sills and soldier course at the base, and a brick foundation.
158. Jasper Recycling. No # on railroad tracks. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s).
One story free standing concrete industrial building with front gable metal roof and tin cupola. There is also a continuous concrete block foundation.
159. Jasper – Walker Tire and Auto Center. 501 20th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; 1960s).
One story free standing painted brick building with two c. 1960s garage bays. There is a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping, c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront, and a continuous brick foundation.
160. Farley Recycling. (c. late 1950s – early 1960s).
Used parts lot with small open wood and corrugated metal shed with a front gable. (NC)
161. R & M Takeout. 505 20th Street. (c. 1950s-60s).
One story free standing building with a flat tar roof, aluminum and glass storefront, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)
162. McCollum Wrecker Service. 625 20th St. (c. 1970s).
One story concrete block free standing building with a flat tar roof and awning, and an aluminum and glass storefront. (NC)
163. Quick Sak. 629 20th Street. (c. 1940s-50s; 1960s).
One story, seven bay with gable over each, free standing concrete block building with an asphalt multi-parapet gable roof and an attached porch. There is a c. 1960s storefront, and a concrete block foundation.
164. Andrew Posey & Sons. 620 20th Street. (c. 1900-1910s).
One story free standing brick building with three bays on 20th Street and a one story wood shed addition on Highway 269, or rear, facade. There is a flat roof, a corner angled central entrance with original wood entrance doors, and a stoop with a c. 1970s awning that extends all the way around the building. There are also fixed wood windows with stone sills and a brick foundation.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

165. Commercial Building. 803 20th Street. (c. 1980s).
One story vinyl clad free standing building with an asphalt front gable roof with a slight pitch. There are fixed metal windows and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
166. T's Bent and Dent Garage/Jewel Rebekkah Lodge. 801 20th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; 1960s).
Two story free standing brick building with a flat tar roof and a brick foundation. The front parapet has a sign panel above second floor that says "1.0.0. F92 Jasper Lodge-Jewel Rebekkah Lodge #2." There is an original side wood entrance with wood transom, a c. 1960s aluminum and glass entrance, and metal casement windows on the sides and second floor.
167. Pawn Shop. 807 20th Street. (c. 1970s).
One story free standing building with aluminum siding, a front gable roof with a slight pitch, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)
168. Metal Shop. 809 20th Street. (c. 1940s).
One story concrete block free standing building with a flat tar roof with terra cotta coping and a concrete block foundation. There is an off center entrance with original wood screen door, and original fixed wood windows.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 23

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

Statement of Significance

Criterion A, Commerce

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Commerce, for its excellent documentation of every phase of Jasper's commercial development from c. 1890s – 1952. Included are commercial, financial, communications, and industrial resources represented by commercial blocks, office buildings, garages, warehouses, and gas stations. From c. 1890s – late 1920s, 19th Street between 1st and 6th Avenues developed as the city's primary commercial and financial corridor with significant development also along 18th Street between 3rd and 5th Avenues; by 1952, this development had spread north to 17th Street and west just beyond 7th Avenue. In addition, by the late 1940s a significant automotive/light industrial area had developed south of 19th Street in the Birmingham/Commerce Avenues area. As county seat, the largest city in Walker County, and the most highly developed commercial center outside Birmingham in the multi-county Birmingham District, the Jasper Downtown Historic District is important to understanding the development of a small industrial Southern town as well as growth of the New South's most important industrial region.

Criterion C, Architecture

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, for its exceptional diversity and quality of architectural types and styles and important works of a master. Architectural types include residential (Inv. #s 66-73); commercial (Inv. #s 20, 82, 84, 95, 110, 144, 147, 164); automotive/industrial (Inv. #s 5, 56, 113); governmental including the 1917 post office/now city hall (Inv. # 1) and the WPA-constructed county courthouse (Inv. # 146); communications (Inv. # 63); cultural (Inv. # 152, the Masonic Temple and # 166, the Jewel Rebekkah Lodge); and religious architecture (Inv. #s 62 and 151). There is also one hotel (Inv. # 81) and one theater that now have a commercial uses (Inv. # 83). In addition to diverse types of vernacular commercial and industrial styles, there is an array of High Styles including Queen Anne (Inv. # 68, 70), Craftsman (Inv. # 1), Beaux Arts (Inv. # 151), Dutch Colonial Revival (Inv. # 66 and 67), Classical Revival (Inv. # 152), Spanish Revival (Inv. # 113), Tudor Revival (Inv. # 62), and Art Deco (Inv. # 146). Master architects include James A. Wetmore of Washington D. C., A. Leyendecker who designed the dome atop the First Methodist Church (Inv. # 151), and prominent Birmingham architects and firms including Joy and Gallup, H. D. Breeding, Bem Price, and George C. Turner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 24

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

Historical Narrative

On December 26, 1887 Jasper was officially incorporated, and elected George H. Guttery its first mayor. The same year, the Jasper Land Company formed. Local boosters such as L. B. Musgrove, J. C. Musgrove, F. A. Gamble, and W. L. Wallis joined with outside capitalists to buy up all vacant land in the city – including that granted to the Frisco Railroad – to form the company. It then replotted the city, laying out nearly 150 blocks and dozens of new streets. (“Map of the City of Jasper,” 1891) Recent farm land suddenly became new residential and business districts including “all tracts, lots, and parcels . . . included in the present boundaries of the City of Jasper.” (“Acts of the General Assembly of Alabama,” 11-13-88) The great public demand for the land prompted the company to devise a lottery scheme for its sale. On July 31, 1888, the company sold all of its land to the eager public in a grand drawing. (Ibid., p. 64; Mountain Eagle, 4-13-21)

By then, it was becoming clear to many observers that Walker County would be Jefferson County's most important ally in the development of the Birmingham District's industrial wealth. Business and industry came to Jasper straight away transforming the small village into a bustling industrial town. Numerous coke ovens sprouted around the city concentrating west of downtown at the railroad tracks. The first of these opened soon after the first railroad's completion about one mile south of Jasper on D. L. Stovall's property. Perhaps seeing good fortune ahead, F. A. Gamble opened the city's second bank in 1889, the Jasper Trust Company. His foresight proved prophetic, as only two years later, 400 coke ovens, six coal mines, one machine shop, one brick works, two stone quarries, thirty stores, and four hotels existed in the city. Its growth was so impressive that, on April 16, 1891, President Benjamin Harrison visited the growing coal-rich city that seemed to personify the nation's Gilded Age. (Dombhart, pp. 64-68; “Map of the City of Jasper,” 1891).

Two events in 1893, however, threatened Jasper's new vitality. First, the Panic of 1893 hurt Jasper's – and the rest of the country's – growth, confidence, and prosperity. Then, in late November, a major fire erupted in the city destroying twenty-one buildings in the downtown district. The blaze began in Files vacant store located in the rear of J. M. Willings Hardware Store, and by the time it burned out, virtually every commercial structure to the south and west of the town square had burned to the ground. Only one resource remains from this period, an elegant two story brick commercial block with brick corbelling, and highly decorative arched openings with fan lights and limestone insets (Inv. # 95). Buildings lost in the fire included were the Long Brothers store, Kilgore's, J.A. Barton's, Babb's, W. Worthington's, Spain's Restaurant, Dr. Rasamonde's Drug Store, and the E. W. Miller Building. To halt the fire's spread, moreover, Col. W. B. Appling's law office was torn down. Although the blaze claimed an estimated \$500,000 in damages, local reports suggest that the destruction would have been far greater if not for the work of local women and blacks credited with removing merchandise from the flames and helping to fight the flames. Damaged, but undaunted, the city quickly recovered its verve. (The Mountain Eagle, 11-29-1893; see also Dombhart, pp. 68-71; Pennington, p. 22)

By then, Jasper's well-developed, diverse downtown district included a significant residential area along 17th Street and 18th Avenue, a pattern that continued through the 1940s. Forming the district's northern rim, ten c. 1890s to c.1930s – 40s high style and vernacular houses remain extant. C. 1890s resources include a two story Queen Anne house (Inv. # 68); a one and one half story wood house with turned wood porch posts and a hip roof (Inv. #70); and a one story brick house with a wrap around porch that was partially enclosed c. 1960s (Inv. # 64). Within the decade, another fine Queen Anne house was built on 17th Street (Inv. # 70); as was a two story house with a double veranda (Inv. # 71); and an L-plan house with a metal hip roof with double front gable roof and multiple bay porch (Inv. # 72). Additional houses were built in the downtown district throughout the 1920s most notably, perhaps, the 1926 stucco house that also served also a doctor's office (Inv. # 39); a bungalow (Inv. # 73); and two nice Dutch Colonial style bungalows, built adjacent to each other on 17th Street (Inv. # 66 and 67). The historic residential edge of the downtown district was completed during the late 1930s – 1940s with the construction of a one story wood bungalow also on 17th Street (Inv. # 69).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 25

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

Jasper's population continued to increase during these years and, by 1900, Jasper had more than 5,000 residents. As part of its growth, Jasper's downtown experienced a flurry of commercial construction activity primarily along its main thoroughfare of 19th Street between 1st and 3rd Avenues. In 1907, T. C. Burton and his sons established the Burton Manufacturing Company and occupied the extant three story brick Long and Richardson Building at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 19th Street built with a series of imposing cast iron columns on the first floor (Inv. # 144). This company employed local residents first in the manufacture of leather products, and later in the production of golf bags for which it became famous. In c. 2000, the building burned, but was renovated and remains intact.

Within a two block area, three additional c. 1900s two story brick commercial blocks were built including two that are now non-contributing (Inv. #s 96 and 97), and the highly stylized intact R & S Supply Company Building with decorative brick insets, a front brick chimney, and an original storefront (Inv. # 99). A one story glazed brick commercial with a cornice and an intact wood storefront also remains (Inv. # 93).

In addition to residential and commercial development, public buildings, institutions, and infrastructure were constructed during the same period seemingly with little pause. In 1904, banker and developer, John Cranford, provided the city's first running water through the formation of the Jasper Water, Light, and Power Company. Two years later, the Alabama Central Railroad Company completed the city's third railway to run from Jasper six miles north to the logging center of Manchester, bringing additional people and lumber-related businesses to the city. And, one year after that, the county built a new courthouse for approximately \$200,000, which unfortunately burned in 1931. In 1908, the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated to the town a 30' tall granite monument (Inv. # 146 - a) surrounded by statues of three Confederate soldiers which was located on the courthouse square. At approximately the same time, because of a new state law that allowed towns and cities to build sidewalks and charge affected owners, the city of Jasper laid eight new miles of public walkways. (*Ibid.*; *Mountain Eagle*, 1907)

By 1910, Walker County's population had risen to 37,013, with Jasper unquestionably its most important commercial, industrial, and governmental center. Typical of many towns and cities across the country, Jasper boomed throughout the decade initiated by construction of its railroads, and kept very much alive by scores of new commercial, industrial, cultural, and residential buildings. In 1911, the Alabama Central Railroad was completed through Jasper connecting the Jasper mines with the Gamble mines. Lloyd C. Britton, the civil engineer in charge of the project, had come to Jasper from England in 1907 and become a partner in L. C. Britton Contracting Company that had built highways and bridges throughout the area. The following year, a host of public and private development projects began including approval of a \$13,000 bond issue for the construction of sewers.

By the end of the decade, many industrial concerns had built or expanded near downtown just outside the district further identifying Jasper one of the region's industrial hubs. Included were the Anchor Coal Co. which planned development of new mines near Jasper in addition to camp houses, commissary, office buildings and two miles of track, the Borden Coal Co., Jasper Coal Co., Hattie Wheeler Co, Moore & Gray Coal Co., Winston County Fuel Co., Hillard Coal Co., Union Coal Co., Rainbow Coal Co., Blue Bird Coal Co., Empire Coal Co.; several of these companies built company towns nearby. Several lumber companies also incorporated nearby at precisely including the Mack Lumber Transfer Co., Ford's Planing Mill Co., Pine Lumber Co. (*Manufacturer's Record*, 1917).

Success, of course, had its pressures, and by early 1912, according to the *Mountain Eagle*, there were "no vacant dwellings . . . [and there] was also a demand or business houses." In response, perhaps, many commercial, residential, and industrial buildings were built in and near downtown throughout the 1910s and 1920s, a pattern that continued to 1952. Situated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 26

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

prominently on the west side of courthouse square is the imposing two story King & Warren building with a series of cast iron pilasters across the front façade (Inv. # 147). Just southeast of courthouse square several other buildings on the 19th Street were built including (Inv. # 100), a fine two story commercial block with limestone quoins and pilasters, tin cornice on one bay, and central arched openings; (Inv. # 101), a beautifully detailed one story free standing commercial building with decorative brick work and an angled corner entrance with brick pilasters and limestone caps; and the very large Ole Town Creek Mall building constructed of jumbo molded concrete block (Inv. # 103). Five blocks east of the courthouse, near the southwestern edge of the downtown district, remains the extant one story free standing Andrew Posey & Sons building also with an angled entrance (Inv. # 164).

Downtown Jasper's finest cultural and institutional resources were also constructed during the 1910s. In 1915, Jasper Methodists hired prominent Birmingham architectural firm, Joy & Gallup to design its present sanctuary (Inv. # 151). The structure, built by A. T. Smith of Jasper, was a particularly imposing Beaux Arts-style marble and buff brick corner structure. Costing over \$300,000, it included massive Doric columns facing both 3rd Avenue and 18th Street. It also included a 500-capacity auditorium, and Sunday school wing designed by Birmingham architect, H. D. Breeding. The auditorium was topped by a dome designed by A. Leyendecker and built by the Kansas City Stained Glass Company. It alone cost over \$10,000 and included 109 sections and 30,000 pieces of stained glass. According to architectural historian, Robert Gamble in The Alabama Catalog: A Guide to Early Architecture of the State, its "low saucer-like dome which dominates the Jasper church was a favorite *beaux arts* device for the enhancing the ceremonial atmosphere of large, enclosed spaces." (Dombhart, p. 76; Walker County Centennial, Jasper, Alabama, 11-24-24; The Heritage of Walker County, Alabama, pp. 47, 59; Manufacturer's Record, 1914-1916; Gamble, The Alabama Catalog, p. 141.)

One year later, local Masons built their phenomenal temple downtown across the street from the new Beaux Arts style Methodist Church. (Inv. # 152). As a fitting complement to the church building, Jasper architect Bem Price designed the large \$50,000 two story building with an impressive front portico with Doric columns; the E. F. Hettrick Engineering Company served as contractor. In December 1917, the City announced plans to build a new city hall and fire department, as well as a new county jail. The city hall and fire department would be erected across the street from the county courthouse on 2nd Avenue, while the county jail would locate one lot north. The jail was to be especially modern and big enough to house 125 prisoners. Smith and Cater, a Montgomery architectural firm, was selected to design the fully fireproof \$30,000 structure that was torn down probably c. 1960s. (Manufacturer's Record, 2-2-13 and 3-6-13)

Approximately a year later, under the supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury, James A. Wetmore, Algernon Blair Contracting Co. was hired to construct a new and larger post office for just under \$100,000 (Inv. # 1). Located prominently on 19th Street just one block west of the courthouse, the new Craftsman style building was brick with a hipped tile roof, and featured a prominent cornice with brackets and a series of arched windows along the first floor. (Dombhart, p. 76; Walker County Centennial, Jasper, Alabama, 11-24-24; The Heritage of Walker County, Alabama, pp. 47, 59; Manufacturer's Record, 1916). In 1974, it was renovated by prominent Birmingham designers, Henry Sprott Long Architects, to house Jasper City Hall.

By 1920, Jasper's population hit 7,000. Coal production was undoubtedly king, but new industries were needed to round out the town's economic base. By then, Walker County produced the second largest per capital amount of coal in the state – second only to Jefferson-- and fully one-half of its citizens (84% of whom were white) worked in the industry. (Industrial Survey of Walker County, 1930) What's more, Jasper's commercial base had broadened to become home to some 146 commercial firms including banks, hardware stores, dry goods businesses, and general merchandising firms. Of those, two had capital assets over \$300,000; another four had assets worth between \$125,000 and \$300,000. Five more had assets of between \$50,000 and \$125,000; and the remaining figured assets between \$5,000 and \$50,000. (Birmingham News, 3-30-30)

As a result of this commercial boom many new commercial buildings were constructed throughout the downtown district during the 1920s. Many were built in the western part of 19th Street mostly one story one part brick, or brick and stucco, commercial blocks with flat roofs and terra cotta coping or decorative brick at the roofline on 19th Street (Inv. # 4; 17;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 27

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

19; 12, the Seven Up Bottling Company; 26; 27; 29, 106). In addition, a honey brick building at the corner of 19th Street and 4th Avenue was built with a striking brick belt course and series of limestone diamond insets along both street facades (Inv. # 28).

Two free standing commercial buildings constructed on 19th Street during the 1920s were remodeled during the 1940s-early 1950s with chamfered front facades: Inv. # 110, a glazed brick building with Spanish influences; and Inv. # 105, a two story free standing building renovated with Art Moderne influences. Several additional two story buildings remain extant on 19th Street including one with decorative brickwork and a series of metal vents along the second floor (Inv. # 20), one with a series of eight arched windows with arched headers and stone sills (Inv. # 25), and a brown brick building with partial pilasters, dentil molding, and decorative corbelling (Inv # 79). The Southern Hotel was rebuilt after it burned in the 1920s and remains intact on 19th Street (Inv. # 81), and the Bank of Jasper, designed by noted Jasper architect, Bem Price, was constructed adjacent to it at the corner of 3rd Avenue and 19th Street (Inv. # 82) (Manufacturer's Record, 1920; Sanborn Map, 1926). Adjacent to the bank building was the Jasper Theatre, a whimsical building with decorative brick pilasters and terra cotta "owl" statues at the building corners (Inv. # 83), and a similar building but with terra cotta urns along the roof (Inv. # 84). Souvenir Program: Walker County Centennial, Jasper, Alabama; see also The Heritage of Walker County, Alabama, p. 42;

Several one story one part commercial blocks were constructed nearby on 4th Avenue including two yellow brick buildings with parapet flat roofs (Inv. #s 37, 38). In addition, two warehouses remain from the c. 1920s, one a brick structure on 6th Avenue in the north central portion of the district (Inv. # 50), and the other a wood and stucco warehouse with a rear garage located adjacent to the railroad tracks on Elliot Boulevard (Inv. # 9). Two gas stations remain on 19th Street including a brick building with a garage bay and massive brick columns and timber braces (Inv. # 107), and a wonderful Spanish style garage with partial terra cotta roof (Inv. # 113). A stucco gas station remains on 20th Street (Inv. # 85).

Jasper's growth slowed predictably during the years of the Great Depression. Banks faltered, factories closed, and unemployment hit unprecedented levels. Yet, while private sector money slowed considerably, public sector money came in at rather astonishing rates due largely to the influence of New Deal heavy weights, John and William Bankhead of Jasper. Some went to projects outside the downtown district like the Town Creek Bridge that was built with rock quarried in Jasper, but several key projects went downtown. The most important was undoubtedly the county courthouse that had again burnt to the ground in 1931, but was rebuilt in 1936 with a 2,000 seat auditorium (Inv. # 146). In addition, Birmingham architect George C. Turner was hired to build a new city auditorium both under the auspices of the WPA. In 1963, the auditorium burned and a new one built ten years later. ("City Hall, Auditorium and A New Library Are Being Built," Birmingham News, 1930s; see also "Jasper Landmark to Undergo Major Surgery in January," Birmingham News, 1-1-73.

In addition to sumptuous amounts of federally-funded projects that bolstered Jasper's economy during the 1930s and 40s, several private developments jelled at the same time. In 1935, H. E. Drummond founded the Drummond Coal Company, which shortly became – and remains – one of the most important in all of the Birmingham District. Drummond began his operation modestly with one ten men and two mules digging in a thin vein of exposed coal. By the end of the century, it was one of the largest coal operations in the country, and was exporting Walker County coal to many countries abroad. ("Drummond Acquires ABC.") By c. 1940, Jasper Lab of the Drummond Company had built a two story building on Commerce Street (Inv. # 120) in the city's growing automotive/light industrial area.

Several smaller privately funded projects were also completed during the late 1930s including a one story free standing commercial building on 19th Street (Inv. # 108), and another nearby on 4th Avenue and 18th Street (Inv. # 30). The two story Rebekkah Lodge building was completed at the same time in the southwestern "knuckle" of the district (Inv. # 166) where its front sign panel reads "1.0.0. F92 Jasper Lodge-Jewel Rebekkah Lodge #2."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 28

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

Between c. 1940 – 1952, approximately 40% of Jasper's extant resources were constructed in the downtown district. Significant cultural, commercial, and communications resources were built including the c. 1940 Tudor Revival First Christian Church (Inv. # 62) which was erected on 18th Street just one block west of the First United Methodist Church (Inv. # 151, the district's only other church) and the Masonic Temple (Inv. # 152). Adjacent to it, the Southern United Life Company built a two story brick and granite Art Deco style building (Inv. # 61). Two two-story free standing buildings were also built in the 100 block of 3rd Avenue. In 1952, one half block northeast of the Christian Church, BellSouth Telephone Company built the last contributing resource in the district, a three story building from which it upgraded its service to dial equipment (Inv. #63).

During that time, Jasper's automotive/light industrial area had become well defined. Perhaps as much as two decades earlier, the first automotive buildings had been completed in the area including Martin's Garage, a nice two story free standing brick building with an elaborate stepped parapet (Inv. # 131), and a one story free standing jumbo glazed brick building (Inv. # 124). A jumbo glazed brick free standing garage was also built along the alley between 19th and 20th Streets (Inv. # 111). By the 1940s, many new garages/car washes had been completed including Inv. #s 125, 137, and 134, a glazed brick two-garage bay building with terra cotta roof coping. Important light industrial buildings had also been built on Commerce Street including the Drummond Company lab (Inv. # 120), and adjacent to it was the two story concrete mixer building (Inv. # 119). By then, a number of one story mostly concrete block or brick commercial buildings rounded out the area (Inv. #s 139-141, 143).

Along the western part of 18th and Streets, and between 2nd and 4th Avenues, there was also a significant amount of construction during the late 1930s – early 1950s. Several one story one part brick, and a few two story, commercial blocks were built on 19th Street within a block of the Craftsman style post office (Inv. # 1) including Inv. #s 2, 3; as well as several between 6th and 7th Avenues (Inv. # 7). There were also several warehouses built in the same vicinity including the district's only three story warehouse (Inv. #13), and the Yard Building Supply Company (Inv. # 15). Between 19th and 17th Streets, a number of mostly one story one part brick or concrete block buildings were also built including Inv. #s 21, 30-34, 36, 43, 47-49, 51-54, and 56, a concrete block structure that is graded along the side facades in keeping with the sloped sidewalk.

On April 3, 1974, shortly after 7:00 p.m., a large tornado roared through Jasper primarily along 3rd Avenue and 19th Street. Residents emerged to find horrifying damage. The fire department lay destroyed, and roofs had vanished from the county courthouse, the library, and city hall. The city jail and many commercial buildings were left in ruins. No Jasper residents died in the disaster, but in neighboring Cullman County, 178 were injured and three were dead. (The Heritage of Walker County, Alabama, p. 7.)

Although Jasper's central business district rebuilt following the tornado, its downtown did not wholly recover. By the late 1970s business had begun its shift from downtown to the rapidly developing corridor along Highway 78. Its heavy traffic flow seduced large chain businesses eager to serve motorists between Memphis and Birmingham, and new residential suburbs sprang up. (Ibid.)

As transportation virtually made Jasper into an economic center, it now threatened its vital historic areas. In addition to the move out of town, the coal industry, so dependent earlier on rail transportation, declined significantly. By 1983, the industry that had boasted over 100 operators three years earlier, now consisted of only a few large operations. Drummond Coal Company led the industry, followed by Alabama By-Products and Coal Systems, Inc. Still serving as the foundation of the local economy, the coal industry claimed a 12.8 percent unemployment rate by the recessionary 1980s, and it has failed to completely rebound. It remains economically healthy, however, thanks to coal, but also poultry and other commercial interests. Its downtown is essentially full of merchants, its neighborhoods remain healthy and intact, and it boasts a population of some 50,000. ("Coal-fired Economy Burns Low," 6-28-82).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 29

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9, 10 Page 30 Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

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X. Geographical Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Downtown Jasper Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Downtown Jasper Historic District," 2003 drawn to a scale of 1"=400'.

Boundary Description

The boundary lines were drawn to include all contiguous resources historically associated with the Jasper Downtown Historic District in Jasper, Alabama. The boundary lines were drawn to such a way as to include as many contributing contiguous resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible. North of the District boundary is mostly c. 1960s-70s commercial development and vacant, south of the boundary is mostly open land, and east and west of the downtown are predominantly residential neighborhoods that are not contiguous to the downtown district. Contiguous residential resources along 17th and 18th Street are included in the district, however, along the northern edge because they were historically a part of the downtown neighborhood; they remain the only contiguous residential resources in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section photos Page 31

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

Photographs

Jasper Downtown Historic District
Jasper, Walker County, Alabama
Pamela King; 2003

Negatives on file with the Alabama Historical Commission

1. 20th Street Streetscape
View looking southeast
2. 801 20th Street
View of front façade looking southeast
3. 620 20th Street
view of front façade looking northeast
4. 2000 Birmingham Avenue
View of front façade looking northwest
5. Birmingham Avenue Streetscape
View looking northwest
6. 19th Street Streetscape
View looking east
7. Jasper Post Office/now City Hall
View of front, side façade looking northwest
8. 403 19th Street
View of front facade looking northeast
9. 4th Avenue Streetscape
View looking north
10. 19th Street Streetscape
View facing southeast
11. J. J. & Co./ Burton's
1901 2nd Avenue North
View of front façade facing east
12. 19th Street (200 block) Streetscape
View facing south east
13. 3rd Avenue Streetscape
View facing northwest
14. 200 19th Street (center of frame)
View of front façade facing southeast
15. Walker County Courthouse
View of front façade facing north
16. 19th Street (100 block) Streetscape
View facing west
17. Jasper Bank/Southern Hotel
View of front facades facing southeast
18. 101 3rd Avenue (NRHP)
View of front, side facades facing northwest
19. Jasper Theatre and 1916 3rd Avenue
View of front facades facing west
20. 19th Street (400 block) Streetscape
View facing southwest

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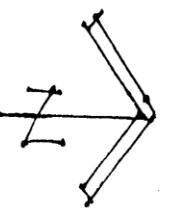
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 32

Name of Property: Jasper Downtown Historic District
County and State: Walker County, Alabama

21. 4th Avenue Streetscape
View facing south
22. Southern United Life Building
View of front facade facing northeast
23. 412 18th Avenue
View of front façade facing north
24. First Christian Church
View of front side facades facing northwest
25. Masonic Temple
View of front, side facades facing north
26. First Methodist Church
View of front, side facades facing southeast
27. Bell South Building
View of front, side facades facing northeast
28. 17th Street Streetscape (residential)
View facing west
29. 401 17th Street
View of front, side facades facing southwest
30. 6th Avenue Streetscape
View facing south
31. 110 19th Street
View of front façade facing north
32. Commerce Street Streetscape
View facing south
33. 105 19th Street
View of front, side facades facing southeast
34. 19th Street Streetscape
View facing southwest
35. Crump Motor Company/Gas Station
View of front façade facing southwest
36. 108 20th Street
View of front, side facades facing southwest
37. 3rd Avenue Streetscape
View facing northwest
38. 300 20th Street
View of front, side facades facing northwest

JASPER HISTORIC DISTRICT WALKER COUNTY, ALABAMA 2003



 CONTRIBUTING
 NON-CONTRIBUTING

V - VACANT LOT

DRAWN TO
 SCALE
 1" = 400'

