

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0692972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 5 1978

DATE ENTERED JUL 3 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Historic Resources of Ashland

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Various locations in Ashland

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Ashland

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

7

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Boyd

CODE

019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resources	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Boyd County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Catlettsburg

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Architectural Inventory, A Historic Preservation Plan for Ashland, Kentucky

DATE

April 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 5 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

Historic Resources of Ashland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 2

Properties within the Multi-Resource district which have previously been placed on the National Register:

First Presbyterian Church, 1600 Winchester

Indian Mounds, Central Park

Owner: City of Ashland, City Building, Ashland, Kentucky

Paramount Theater, 1306 Winchester Avenue

Owner: Greater Ashland Area Cultural and Economic Development Foundation,
1306 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 3

Survey Methodology

A comprehensive architectural survey of Ashland was carried out in October and November, 1977, by Edward A. Chappell (B.A., History, William and Mary; M.A., Architectural History, University of Virginia). Photographs and descriptions of approximately 150 of the buildings surveyed were included in A Historic Preservation Plan for Ashland, Kentucky, published in 1978 by the local office of Planning and Community Development. Also included in the Plan was a listing of structures that were considered to be potentially eligible for National Register status. The properties in the Multiple Resource Nomination are a refinement of that list, based on consultation with local representatives, and historians and architectural historians at the Kentucky Heritage Commission. The criteria for inclusion in the nomination were physical integrity and critical architectural, historical, or cultural importance to the city or a wider context.

The intent of the survey was both to define those resources most important for preservation attention and to provide a record of other buildings that represent part of the culture of the community, but that have a lower priority for preservation. Examples of the latter are modern commercial strip developments and sub-standard housing whose context has been altered by recent industrial encroachment and demolition of surrounding structures. Original copies of all survey documents have been deposited in the Kentucky Heritage Commission archives in Frankfort.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Description

The present form of the city is primarily the result of a plan developed at the city's inception, and expansion since the late nineteenth century. The Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company employed Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad engineer Martin Hilton to provide a plan for Ashland in 1854. The plan consisted of a grid pattern of streets, twenty-three blocks long and seven blocks deep, covering an expanse of flat ground between the Ohio River to the north and a series of hills to the south. A fifteen square-block park at the southeast corner of the grid was the city's primary planning amenity. A strip of land between the river and the northernmost street was intended as an industrial zone, a function that continued into the twentieth century.

Front Street, facing the river, was conceived as a commercial street, and in 1854-55 the K.I.C. and M. built a four-story hotel called the Aldine at the corner of Front and present 15th Streets. Since the late nineteenth century, commercial activity has moved away from the river, to Greenup and Winchester Avenues. The Aldine Hotel was demolished about 1906, and only four major buildings now stand on Front Street: The Ashland Coal and Iron Railroad's circa 1900 company store (143) and office (142), a late-nineteenth century saloon (104), and a mid-nineteenth century building that once functioned as a residence and barber shop for rivermen (105). Of the four brick structures, only the two A.C. and I. buildings are relatively well maintained.

*Also found
in the district*

Although central Winchester Avenue has since the early twentieth century been the focus of the downtown business district, it shares with Greenup Avenue a streetscape in which two and three-story turn-of-the-century commercial buildings predominate. A high percentage of the buildings are two and three-bay brick structures with cast iron first-floor shop fronts, simple decorative stone trim of the upper facades, and wood or pressed metal cornices. Both the first floor and upper facades of a large number of the buildings have been recently altered. An especially notable example is the 1892 Crump and Field Grocery Company at 1401-1405 Greenup Avenue (60). Located in the 1600 block of Winchester Avenue is the Gothic and Romanesque-style First Presbyterian Church (96) which is now on the National Register. Another National Register property, the 1931 Art Deco Paramount Theater (102), is located in the 1300 block of Winchester Avenue.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 5 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

Historic Resources of Ashland
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Considerable evidence of the social distribution of residential neighborhoods in late nineteenth-century Ashland is provided by existing buildings and descriptions of streets whose character has since been altered. By the late nineteenth century, industrial workers were living at both east and west ends of Greenup Avenue and adjoining streets. Although several frame shotgun houses remain at the west end of the street, on property once owned by the Ashland Coal and Iron Railroad, most of the buildings were removed by urban renewal efforts in the 1960's. Because of declining residential use and commercial expansion into east Greenup Avenue, surviving shotgun and single-story T-plan houses there are scattered and primarily unoccupied. East Winchester Avenue and adjoining streets in the southeast end of the city are occupied today, as they were at the turn of the century, primarily by industrial workers. Although there are no sizable cohesive architectural groups in this area, a relatively large number of shotgun, T-plan, and so-called tenant or Cumberland houses survive. Interspersed with these small-scale dwellings are a few houses built by prosperous industry connected families, among them the circa 1881 Lisa Gartrell House.

By the late nineteenth century, Winchester, Carter, and Railway (now Central) Avenues had become substantial middle-class residential districts. Of the three streets, Winchester appears to have had the most distinctive architecture, and although all houses in the central part of the street have been replaced by commercial development, several important houses survive beyond the central business district. Especially notable are the mid-nineteenth century double-pile Greek Revival Edward Poage House at 1016 Winchester (51) and the late-nineteenth century Queen Anne Carmen Wheeler House at 2417 Winchester (18). Other buildings indicative of cultural developments in the city are the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church (53) built in 1912 at Carter Avenue and 12th Street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Station constructed about 1926 in the 1100 block of Carter Avenue.

Western Bath Avenue was a neighborhood occupied by nineteenth-century owners and managers of Ashland industries. Large-scale houses continued to be built there into the twentieth century, and as a result, the street contains an important group of buildings in a variety of styles unparalleled elsewhere in Ashland. Recent commercial development of the 1200 block has severed the west end of the street from the neighborhood, but the remaining four blocks (1300-1600) are well maintained and unspoiled by intrusions.

Although Lexington Avenue was included as the southern boundary of Martin Hilton's 1854 plan for Ashland, the street was occupied by only one or two houses

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 5 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

Historic Resources of Ashland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

until the late nineteenth century. In 1855 Hilton built his own house (114), a simple variation on the I house form, on the hillside above Lexington Avenue. Iron industrialist Thomas Means built a large brick Italianate house (139) further east on the hillside in 1876 as a wedding present for his daughter. Apparently, the only mid-nineteenth century house built directly on Lexington Avenue was the brick two-story side-passage Greek Revival Bagby House (34), constructed in the present 1500 block about 1855. Most of the houses on Lexington were constructed in the first three decades of the twentieth century, in a variety of picturesque and restrained Colonial Revival-related styles. Two courts near the east end of the street reflect a residential concept popular among early twentieth-century suburban developers. Lon Rogers, developer of the courts, built a fanciful interpretation of a Charles Voysey form as his own house (32) nearby in the 2000 block.

IGNIFICANCE

PERIOD <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE <input type="checkbox"/> ART <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE <input type="checkbox"/> LAW <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THEATER <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
--	--	---

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

Ashland was established with the purpose of forming an industrial center for north-eastern Kentucky. The city retains that status today, and most of its present physical form is linked to industry.

The initial historic development at the site of Ashland was a family homestead called Poage's Settlement. About 1786, the Scotch-Irish Poage family settled here on the Ohio River after migrating from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia by way of the Cumberland Gap. Although other immigrants, primarily Scotch-Irish, moved to the area, the settlement appears to have remained an extended-family community through the first half of the nineteenth century. When the first church was established at Poage's Settlement in 1819 by Presbyterian minister Robert Wilson, the five church elders selected were all Pages.

Urban Ashland did not develop as a gradual growth of this settlement, but rather was established as a planned expansion of the regional iron industry. The initiation of the iron industry in Northeastern Kentucky is credited to Richard Deering, a Pennsylvania immigrant who settled in Greenup County about 1800. After first smelting surface pig iron for a small local market, Deering in 1818 formed a partnership with David and Thomas Trumble to establish Argillite Furnace, a charcoal-fired furnace near the Little Sandy River. Four years later, the Shreve family established Old Steam Furnace, and shipped pig iron down the Ohio River to Cincinnati.

Boyd, Greenup, and Carter Counties are part of the Hanging Rock iron district of southern Ohio and northeastern Kentucky, and the large-scale utilization of iron resources around Ashland began as an expansion of Ohio iron industries. In 1854, a group of Ohio industrialists joined with Carter County lawyer Daniel Weis and members of the Poage family to form a development company with the intent of establishing an iron export and manufacturing center at Poage's Settlement. Stockholders were found and the company was chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly as the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company. Through financial incentives, the developers were able to convince the officers of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad to route their new railroad through the Settlement. The developers purchased property, primarily farmland owned by the Poage family, and employed L.B.S. Railroad engineer Martin Hilton to

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 5 1978 JUL 3 1979
DATE ENTERED	

Historic Resources of Ashland
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

prepare a plan for the proposed city. Following the suggestion of stockholder Levi Hampton, the city was named Ashland in reference to Henry Clay's Fayette County, Kentucky, home. Town lots were sold at auction on June 14, 1854, ranging in cost from \$150 to \$500. The Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company remained a development corporation, and industries were organized by separate companies, notably the Ashland Coal and Iron Company at the end of the Civil War. The A.C. and I. gained control of K.I.C. and M. interest in the railroad west of Ashland, and utilized the track to bring coal, iron ore, and timber to the town.

Growth within and beyond the boundaries of the original plan is related to the establishment of a number of industries in Ashland in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. The major industrial development began in 1872 when a family of Weeling, West Virginia, iron manufacturers established Norton Iron Works north of Front Street between 21st and 23rd Streets. Smaller industries established in the 1880's included the Ashland Firebrick Works, Ashland Hub and Spoke Factory, and Ashland Foundry and Machine Shops.

Major expansion of population and city boundaries in the 1920's was primarily the result of the establishment of the American Rolling Mill Company in Ashland. ARMCO began construction of a steel rolling mill in 1920, and later in the decade acquired ownership of the old Ashland Steel Company and Norton Iron Works. By the late 1920's ARMCO employed 3,600 people, and during the decade Ashland's population grew from less than 15,000 to 29,000. A streetcar line that had been constructed out 29th Street south of Lexington Avenue in 1910 allowed the development of South Ashland, which by 1930 was a fully-developed suburb. Ashland Oil and Refining Company was established in 1924, and has since become a major employer in the city. That the 1920's was a major growth period for Ashland is emphasized by four monumental buildings constructed in that decade -- the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Station, the Henry Clay Hotel, the Second National Bank (built as the Ashland National Bank), and the City Building. Population growth since the 1920's has expanded the suburbs, but the majority of the population continues to live and work within the boundaries established by 1930.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ashland Centennial Committee. A History of Ashland, Kentucky, 1786 to 1954.
Ashland, 1954.

Ashland, City of, Office of Planning and Community Development. A Historic Preservation Plan for Ashland, Kentucky. Ashland, 1978.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

QUADRANGLE NAME Ashland Quad, 7.5

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 7	35, 6	3, 6, 0	42, 6, 0	7, 4, 0	D	1, 7	35, 5	7, 1, 0	42, 5, 9	7, 8, 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1, 7	35, 7	5, 0, 0	42, 5, 8	6, 2, 0	B	1, 7	35, 8	1, 5, 0	42, 5, 9	5, 8, 0
E						F					
G						H					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION _____

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edward A. Chappell, Contract Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

City of Ashland, Office of Planning and Community Development

DATE

April 20, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall Annex, 1717 Greenup Avenue

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ashland

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Edward A. Chappell

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

11-28-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-2-79

ATTEST

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

June 1, 1979

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED

14 sites less than 1/2 mi

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM References of Individual Properties

Ashland Coal and Iron R.R. Store (143)

4260 570 northing
356 405 easting

Lon Rogers House (32)

4259 170
357 070

Edward Poage House (51)

4260 310
356 430

Alexander Bagby House (34)

4259 470
356 620

Ashland Coal and Iron Railroad Office (142)

4260 440
356 600

Culbertson House (139)

4259 470
356 520

St. James AME Church (53)

4260 180
356 520

Martin Hilton House (114)

4259 560
356 350

Crump and Field Grocery Company (60)

4260 220
356 905

Bath Avenue Historic District

NE 4259 660
356 900
SE 4259 550
356 830
SW 4259 805
356 460
NW 4259 910
356 530

Nando Felty's Saloon (104)

4260 220
357 000

Jacob Savageot House and Shop (105)

4260 205
357 020

Timothy Fields House (113)

4259 750
356 850

Valdenar-Wheeler House (18)

4259 390
357 930