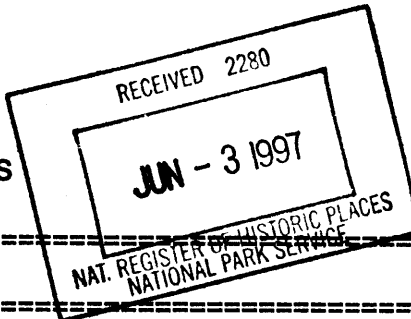


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



Ala. Historical Commission

1. Name of Property

historic name Springville Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number (see Inventory) N/A not for publication  
city or town Springville vicinity N/A  
state Alabama code AL county St. Clair code 115 zip code 35146

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 5/30/97  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

607  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall 7-3-97

\_\_\_\_\_  
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)	139	49 buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	6	1 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	145	50 Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat	Domestic	Sub	single dwelling
	Domestic		hotel
	Domestic		secondary structure
	Commerce		specialty store
	Commerce		department store
	Commerce		financial institution
	Commerce		restaurant

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Domestic	Sub	single dwelling
	Domestic		secondary structure
	Commerce		department store
	Commerce		restaurant
	Commerce		specialty store
	Social		clubhouse
	Religion		religious facility
	Religion		church - related resident
	Funerary		cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Queen Anne
- Commercial style

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete, brick, stone
- roof Metal, Asphalt
- walls Wood
- Brick
- other Concrete

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

=====

**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)

A: Social History  
Commerce

C: Architecture

**Period of Significance** 1853 - 1947

**Significant Dates** 1881

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

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** N/A

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other state agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
**10. Geographical Data**  
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**Acreage of Property** approximately 250 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing				
1	<u>16548230</u>	<u>3737040</u>	3	<u>16549580</u>	<u>3737710</u>	5	16	549030 3736770
2	<u>16549230</u>	<u>3737810</u>	4	<u>16549745</u>	<u>3737380</u>	6	16	548660 3736670
___	See continuation sheet.							

**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.)

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title Pamela Sterne King and Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer

organization Consultant

date 2-3-97

street & number 3307 Altaloma Way

telephone 205-823-1679

city or town Birmingham

state AL

zip code 35216

=====  
**Additional Documentation**  
=====

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)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

(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 6 & 7 Page 1

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

6. Historic Functions

Commerce: Organizational  
Social: Clubhouse  
Government: Post Office  
Education: School  
Religion: Religious facility  
Religion: Church - related residence  
Funerary: Cemetery  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Agriculture Field  
Agriculture/Subsistence: Agriculture Outbuilding  
Industry/Processing/Extraction: Manufacturing Facility  
Industry/Processing/Extraction: Communications Facility  
Industry/Processing/Extraction: Industrial Storage  
Health Care: Clinic  
Health Care: Medical Business/Office

7. Architectural Classifications

Bungalow/Craftsman  
Minimal Traditional  
Other: "L" Cottage  
Other: Hall and Parlor  
Other: "I" House  
Other: Center Hall House  
Other: Spraddle Roof House  
Other: "E" Plan House  
Other: "T" Plan House

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

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

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**Historic and Current Description**

Springville is located in the northwest part of St. Clair County which begins about 35 miles east of Birmingham in Jefferson County. St. Clair County is irregularly shaped with a surface area of about 648 square miles of land and seven square miles of water. The topography is hilly and, in some areas, mountainous lying in the "hard rock division" of the lower reaches of the Appalachian range. The county lies within the State's mineral region where there are substantial deposits of iron ore, building stone including black marble, beauxite, barytes, and red and yellow ochres in some areas. In addition, the county is rich in koalin and fire clays.<sup>1</sup>

In spite of its industrial potential, the county has remained about fifty percent agricultural; that is, approximately one half of the population lived on farms at least until 1940. There are fifteen soil series with twenty - nine type; soils usable for farm purposes are generally of silts and loams with sandy and sand clay subsoils. Moreover, the county is excellently drained by the Coosa and Cahaba Rivers, with the exception of the stream bottoms and "flatwoods" areas. The Coosa River drains about nine - tenths of the county and receives its waters from Big Canoe and Little Canoe Creeks, Beaver Creek, Shoul Creek, Trout Creek, and Broken Arrow Creek. While the primary farm crop is corn, not much surplus is produced; the main cash crop, therefore, has been cotton although, until even c. 1940, only approximately twenty - five percent of the county was farm improved. Dairying and livestock and poultry raising have been only of minor importance up to at least the 1940s.<sup>2</sup>

Like St. Clair County, Springville retains a rural atmosphere although, like Ashville and Pell City, it became an early and important trading center.<sup>3</sup> From the post - Civil War period to the present, this commercial component spurred Springville's physical development as a fully realized rural Southern town. The Springville Historic District includes most of the town's

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<sup>1</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County. A Dissertation. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama: May, 1939, pp. 71 - 88.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>The Birmingham News, 7-15-31.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

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

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building stock that remains from 1873 to 1947. It includes the 400, 500, 600, 800, and parts of the 700 and 900 blocks of Main Street which runs east to west through the heart of Springville, most of Robinson Street, four houses along Murphree Valley Road which runs north and south out of town, all of Spring and Villa - Aderholt - Underwood Streets, a portion of Park Avenue (107 - 145), the historic cemetery and graveyard, Pine Street from the Old Rock School to the Allison - Dawkins House, the 100 block of Gin Street, portions of Forman Street, one house on New Talledega Road, and three houses on Cross Street. There is also the site of the Big Springs and Springville Lake ( non - contributing).

Main Street is the district's physical spine and is made up primarily of commercial structures and late Victorian era houses. From this nucleus, five distinct primarily residential neighborhoods developed and remain virtually intact: the Main Street area across Murphree Valley Road comprised predominantly by late Victorian - era homes and perhaps the finest example of Craftsman architecture in Springville; the Villa - Aderholt - Underwood area (also including buildings on Murphree Valley Road, Spring Street, Park Avenue and north Robinson Street, and hereinafter referred to as Villa - Aderholt) which has one of the highest concentration of bungalows in the district as well as a diversity of late Victorian era cottages including "L" cottages, an "E" cottage, and an "I" house ; the east Main Street residential neighborhood, (also including Pine Street) which also has a high concentration of bungalows and a cross section of late Victorian cottages including "L" cottages, a "T" cottage, and an "I" house, and minimal traditional styles; the Cross - Forman - Gin neighborhood (also including parts of Depot and New Talledega Road and hereinafter called Cross - Forman) which has the best examples of minimal traditional styles in the district, the only transitional styles, and the best spraddle roof house in the district, in addition to late Victorian - era cottages; and the south Robinson neighborhood which has perhaps the greatest diversity of architecture including center hall, hall and parlor, bungalows, and late Victorian "L" cottages. The district is bounded on the north by the Springville cemetery/graveyard and wooded areas, to the south by the railroad, and to the east and west by modern structures. Big Springs, for which the town was named, is located north of Main Street just west of the heart of the district, but has been filled in with dirt and grass since the 1970s due to environmental concerns. As such, it is one of two major sites in the district; the other is the cemetery/graveyard. While the cemetery was officially created in 1861 when it was deeded to Springville, there are earlier gravestones , with the earliest dating from 1853. The district retains its very hilly terrain.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

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

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The Springville Historic District retains a significant degree of its physical historical integrity: of the 195 properties, 145 are contributing buildings, structures or sites. Only 50 properties are buildings, structures or sites which do not contribute including two garages. There are 23 historic secondary buildings and two additional historic structures -- an outhouse and a well house. There are 29 houses which do not contribute to the district; of these only 2 have been excluded because of inappropriate alterations. The remaining 27 houses are less than 50 years old. Residential neighborhoods are all characterized by the use of wood; moreover, there is a preponderance of decorative Victorian - era millwork wood trim including fishscale shingles, spindlework friezes, porch and eaves trim, in addition to exposed rafters, tin roofs, wide front porches, detached garages and sheds, wood windows, gabled roofs, and side lights and transom entrances. There are five houses with a double veranda, and brick or stone chimneys are common. One house, the Forman House, has eyebrow dormers (Inventory #117), and three have typical dormer windows; one industrial building (Inventory #21) also includes dormers. Two neighborhoods contain architecture from the 1870s: the Vanclear House - Wilson Hotel (Inventory #77), Villa - Aderholt neighborhood; and the Springville Presbyterian Church (Inventory #87), East Main Street.

Each of the five primarily residential neighborhoods contain high style late Victorian era cottages and houses with Queen Anne detailing from the 1880s most notably: Scott - Keith House (Inventory #29), South Robinson Street; Hooper - Ash - McClellan House (Inventory #46), Main Street; Partain - Underwood House (Inventory #55), Villa - Aderholt; Hill - Harrison House (Inventory #104), East Main Street; and Allison - Segal House (Inventory #122), Cross - Forman neighborhood. There are also several fine examples of Craftsman architecture particularly the Cheatham - Milner House (Inventory #44), Main Street; bungalows notably the Bradford - Cook House (Inventory #19), South Robinson, and McClendon House (Inventory #51), Villa - Aderholt; and minimal traditional styles including the Forman - Tucker House and Lovell - Griffin House (Inventory #s 117 and 118 respectively), Cross - Forman.

Each neighborhood also has fine examples of vernacular architecture including cottages, spraddle roof, hall and parlor, and center hall styles. Perhaps the best examples of vernacular housing are: Herring - Jones House (Inventory #28 - hall and parlor), South Robinson; Pearson House (Inventory #130 - hall and parlor), Cross - Forman; Inventory #54 - "L" plan house, Villa-Aderholt; Hill - Lecoq House (Inventory #68 - hipped cottage), Villa - Aderholt; Vanclear



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

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

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House - Wilson Hotel (Inventory #77- center hall), Villa - Aderholt; "E" Plan Cottage (Inventory #62), Aderholt - Villa; Allison - Dawkins House ( Inventory #86 - "T" plan cottage); and the Love - Jones House (Inventory #126 - spraddle roof), Cross - Forman.

In every primarily residential neighborhood except the Villa - Aderholt neighborhood, there is at least one commercial interest. Commercial buildings are overwhelmingly constructed of brick and feature decorative brick detailing -- pilasters, corbeling, and belt courses -- on buildings built on the north side of Main Street between 1882 and 1892, and generally more modest detailing throughout the rest of the district. Sidewalks remain along most of Main Street; there were no sidewalks built in these residential areas, and none exist today.

Ninety-three percent of the buildings in the district (or 91.3% of the contributing buildings) are one or one - and one-half story buildings. The remainder are two and two - and one-half story buildings: six two - story houses including (c. 1880s non-contributing house) and two two and one-half story houses. Except for the two - story Masonic Lodge (built 1902), there are only four two - story commercial structures, three of which are some of the oldest in the district (built between 1882 - 1892). The other was constructed in 1912. All four commercial buildings are adjacent to each other at the eastern commercial edge of Main Street. One commercial structure, the Presley - Wehby Store (Inventory #14), was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 11, 1983.

Contributing buildings ( C ) are significant to the district and are illustrative of the historic and architectural development of the area, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale, use, and texture of the district. Noncontributing buildings (NC) may disrupt the texture of the district and have little or no historic or architectural significance, lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than fifty years old. The 195 buildings/sites/objects which comprise this district are listed below by contributing and noncontributing status.

Archaeological Component Statement: Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the properties in the district, the potential for subsurface remains is high. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire district.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

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

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**Contributing Properties**

1. House/Springville Southern Presbyterian Church - 625 Main Street. (c. 1885).  
One and one half story hipped cottage with front porch with wrought iron rail (c. 1960s), wood shutters, and a brick foundation. Front facade windows are 1:1 double hung wood windows; on the side facades there are 3:3 vertical wood windows.
2. Springville Telephone Company Building/Richardson House - 623 Main Street. (1909).  
One story bungalow with wood shingles and recessed partial front porch supported by two square wood columns with simple capitals. There is a gabled roof with a central wood bracket. On the front facade there are 6:6 double hung wood windows, and on the sides there are 4:4 double hung wood windows. This building originally housed the Springville Telephone Company.
3. Masonic Lodge/Springville Preservation Society - 621 Main Street. (1903).  
Two story weatherboard building with pedimented parapet roof, louvered vents above the second floor and original wood shed awning over porch. First floor wood windows remain. This building was constructed by the Springville Masonic Lodge Order No. 280. It is now used as the town library and museum/archives.
4. Methodist Church Annex Building - 619 Main Street. (c.1920s).  
One story wood cottage with six original 6:6 double hung wood windows, wood shutters, and portico over front door with decorative brackets.
7. Allison-Kirkland Building - 615 Main Street. (1892).  
One story wood Victorian era commercial structure with a slightly recessed front entrance with a simple shed portico and simple wood brackets. The entrance is flanked by double vertical wood windows. There are nineteen rows of fishscale shingles in the parapet above the storefront, with a gabled roof behind the original parapet.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

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

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This building was built by Martin Allison, who was also an original stockholder and officer of the Bank of Springville. In 1898, it was used as the Springville post office; a few years later, it housed a millinery shop, operated by the builder's wife.

8. Icehouse - 615 Main Street. (c. 1900).  
One story simple wood building with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and a massive wood door. Now used as storage for #7.
9. Forman - Allison Building - 613 Main Street. (1908).  
One story brick commercial building with an arched entrance. The original wood door and window framing has been replaced with aluminum. There are three belt courses along the front facade; and there are modillions as well as two bands of unmatched brick corbelling along the parapet roofline.

This building was built by J.L. Forman as a drug and mercantile store. Forman was also vice president of the Bank of Springville.

10. Bank of Springville /McGinnis & Company Building - 611 Main Street. (1907).  
One story modern style influenced brick commercial structure with a parapet roof. It has a decorative arched wood entrance and oversized arched wood windows with four vertical lights at the base and one horizontal light above which is flanked by pie shaped lights.

This building was constructed to house the Bank of Springville and retains the original interior vault and fireplace mantels.

11. Allison Store/Carraway Clinic - 609 Main Street. (1930).  
One story honey colored brick commercial structure with decorative brick lintels above side windows, and a parapet roof; the storefront windows were modernized with aluminum c. 1980s. There is a decorative brick and stone inset in the center of the upper wall.

This structure was built by C.W. Allison for his drygoods store.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

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

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12. Laster Sundries Building - 605 Main Street. (1927).  
One story red brick commercial building with twin multipaned steel show windows which are configured into three panels of 20:25:20 lights; four lights in each 20 light panel are casements. Gabled roofline has a stone cap, and there are brick pilasters on each end. There is a horizontal stone inset above each window.

(Ma) Laster's Sundries was housed here. The interior retains much of the original carpentry and fixtures including hand-carved, handbars and cabinetry purchased from a Mississippi saloon, the black and white marble fountain and mirror which is adorned with egg and dart molding. This fountain was purchased from Doster-Northington in Birmingham around 1930.

13. Pearson Building/ Springville Realty - 603 Main Street. (1930s).  
One story brown brick commercial building with decorative pedimented roof and stone cap. There is a central entrance with double wood doors and wood transoms. Double banded arched brickwork highlights the entrance.

14. Presley Store/Wehby Building - 601 Main Street. (1902). NHRP(1/11/83).  
One story commercial building with cast iron facade and a double recessed storefront each having double wood doors; above the double doors is a vertical light, and along the inside of the bay is an irregular vertical 1:1 light. All windows are wood. Decorative cast iron columns flank the entrance and less elaborate ones flank each end. There is a highly decorative cast iron entablature and a cornice adorned with classical Grecian elements with guttae, triglyphs, and other ornamentation.

This is perhaps the most elaborate commercial structure in Springville, and is the only cast iron facade in St. Clair County. It was built by R.P. and John Presley, both of whom were active in Springville's business and political life (John was an alderman in 1911 and R.P. was Mayor between 1920-55). Its facade was cast by Mesker Brothers Front Builders of St. Louis, Missouri and shipped to Springville for assembly.

15. Windham-Riddle House - 386 Robinson Street. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house with wood shutters, gabled roof, and a side porch with awning

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

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

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There is a simple portico over the front entrance. There are 12:12 double hung wood windows which flank the main door. All remaining windows are 10:10 or 6:6 double hung wood windows. There is a brick foundation.

16. Springville Academy/Will Jones House. - 164 Robinson Street. (c. 1880).  
One and one half story wood hall and parlor house with one half story gabled, bracketed dormer trimmed with board and batten shutters, and a spraddle roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout except for the front window which is a 12:1 wood window in an irregular pattern, and the dormer which has four sets of 2:2 wood windows. Sidelights flank the front entrance, and cut stone steps lead to the front porch that runs the width of the house; there are four square wood columns with simple capitals along the porch, and a brick foundation.

This structure was built in 1880 as the Springville Academy. It has served as a private residence, however, for most of its history.

18. Bradford- Hayes House. - 306 Robinson Street. (c. 1889).  
One story wood "L" cottage with front gable decorated with fishscales. Side gable facing drive has identical fishscales. There is a screened front porch (c. 1940s) with decorative original wood columns. There is a shed roof over the porch and decorative wood pilasters at corner of the structure. Front windows are 1:1 double hung, side windows are 8:1 double hung, and an occasional window is 6:1 double hung wood. There are 2 stucco over cement chimneys and a concrete foundation.

The land for this house was purchased in 1888, and the house was built one year later.

- 18b. One story wood garage with tin roof. (c. 1925).
19. Bradford- Cook House - 170 Robinson Street. (c. 1915).  
One story wood bungalow with central front gable over porch roof and brackets. There is a double exterior chimney, exposed rafters and screened front porch over the entire length; the porch has square columns with simple capitals. Windows are 1:1 wood double hung throughout, and there are two brick chimneys, brick steps and cheek walls, and brick foundation.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

Name of Property: Springville Historic District  
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The land was purchased in 1915 and the house built the same year.

19b. Servant's House. (c. 1915).

One story wood house with 2:2 double hung wood windows.

20. Forman-Brasher - 172 Robinson Street. (c. 1889).

One story wood "L" cottage with front gable over bay. There is a bay window edged with wood pilasters. Front porch has simple porch columns and decorative wood rail. There is a side entrance. Front entrance has a 4 light transom and 3 light sidelights. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, 2 stucco over cement chimneys, and brick steps, cheek walls and foundation.

20b. Garage. (c. 1920).

One story wood garage with pitched roof.

21. Ewing Gin and Seed - 185 Robinson Street. (c. 1901).

One story wood industrial building with exposed rafters and vertical beams. There is a gabled pressed tin roof, and original loading areas.

These structures were built by Bob Ewing as a cotton gin and seed plant.

21b. One story tin industrial building with dormers, multigabled roofs, trading shed, tin roofs.

21c. One story wood utility building with porch and central entranceway, and a concrete foundation. It was possibly used as a security guard's station.

23. (Site) Pasture Land: This lot historically has been owned and used for farming purposes by the Forman family.

24. Forman-Price House. - 251 Robinson Street. (c. 1880s).

One story spraddle roofed cottage with lapboard siding. Front porch has bungalow style detailing including square columns and simple capitals, brick porch piers, and 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout. Front entrance has a 4 light transom and 3 light sidelights. Wood window shutters have a diamond pattern. There is a massive exterior

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

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

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stone chimney on one side and a modest brick chimney on the other; there is also a brick foundation.

According to the present owner, Delane Price Keith, this house is a log house that was covered with lapboard siding. It is one of the oldest houses in Springville.

- 24b. One story wood garage with pitched roof. (c. 1920s).
25. Mitchell House - 171 Robinson Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood frame house with wood windows, pitched roof and fieldstone foundation. There is a wood front door and a simple portico over the front porch stoop.
26. House - 295 Robinson Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house with massive flared stone chimney in front and a pitched roof. There is a simple portico over the porch stoop, and 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout. There is also a brick foundation.
28. Herring-Jones House - 165 Robinson Street. (c. 1890).  
One story hall and parlor wood house with tin roof and a front portico over porch that extends the house length. The porch is supported by four simple squared columns and has a flat roof. There is an operable transom over front door with sidelights. Twin massive stone chimneys also remain, and there is a stone foundation.

This is a unique residential design in Springville.

29. Scott-Keith House - 163 Robinson Street. (1890).  
One story irregular plan Queen Anne cottage with highly decorative wood gingerbread trim along wrap around porch, and a tin roof. The front gable has fishscale shingles. Decorative porch railing and tin shed roof over porch remains, and there is a concrete foundation. The front entrance has a 4 light transom, 3 light sidelights, and wood shutters. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, with several additional small 6:6 double hung wood windows.

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32. Ewing-Washington Store - 537 Main Street. (1927).  
One story brick commercial building with parapet roof and stone caps. Original storefront is intact with double wood doors flanked with two multi-paned (12 light) steel store windows. This is an awning supported with metal poles which covers the entire front and extends out to the street. This structure, as well as #33 below, was built by Bob Ewing of Ewing Gin and Seed (# 21 a.b.c.) and now houses Washington Feed Store.
33. Ewing-Washington Store - 539 Main Street. (1947).  
One story brick commercial building with brick pilasters and stone caps. There are three single light wood transomed entrances. Brick pilasters flank the central wood doorway and an awning adjoins the Washington Store building (#32) next door.
34. Crow & Cather/Southern Aegis Building - 6338 Main Street. (1903).  
One story wood bungalow with covered porch and gabled tin roof. There are 4:4 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, with wood surrounds and sills. There is a 4:4 wood casement window on the front bay, and a decorative fascia along roofline. This structure was built in 1903 by C. Cather and Crow as offices for Southern Aegis, the Springville newspaper.
35. Theo Scott Blacksmith Shop - 521 Main Street. (c. 1900).  
One story wood structure now mostly covered in tin, with tin shed roof. In addition to building and owning his blacksmith shop, Theo Scott owned a general store and was a town councilman in the early 1900s.
38. Dr. Arnold /Rafos Country Realty Building - 527 Main Street. (c.1920s).  
One story wood bungalow with gabled roof. Front porch also has a gabled roof as well as decorative wood columns with large fieldstone piers which surround the porch on one side. Original 6:1 double hung wood windows remain as well as the original wood door. Dr. Arnold built this structure where he had his office, as well as his residence.



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39. Simmons Motor Company/Soap Factory/Harrison Hardware - 519 Main Street. (c.1920s). One story brick commercial building with a stepped roof parapet; an addition (c. 1930s) has the same roofline and has identical decorative brick work. There are two bays with six paned transoms above each, and a double door entrance. (One has been closed.) Built by Pink Simmons as an automobile showroom, this building became a soap factory in the 1940s.
40. Springville Video - 515 Main Street. (c.1930s). One story red brick commercial building with a parapet roof, and front display windows. There is a front and side entrance, and a tiled roof cap.
41. Milner Cafe/Springville Cafe - 513 Main Street. (c.1930s). This one story brick commercial building was built to match 515 Main adjoined to it, although this storefront is slightly wider. There is an awning extending across both buildings so that it reads as one.
42. Dairy Dip - 505 Main Street. (c.1943). One story chocolate brown brick commercial building with angular projecting front bay for customer service, and a cut stone foundation. There is a side entrance, and an exterior brick chimney.
43. Crow - Presley House - 493 Main Street. (1895). One and one - half story Queen Ann house with multiple gabled roofs. There is an L-shaped front porch with highly decorative wood columns and capitals. Original 1:1 double hung wood windows, shutters, and front door remain, and there is a brick foundation. This house was built by William Crow, a carpenter, who built several homes in Springville. This house was later bought by Mr. and Mrs. Dick Presley.
44. Cheatham-Milner House - 491 Main Street. (c. 1930s). One story wood Craftsman bungalow with multiple gabled roofs, exposed rafters, and decorative knee braces. There is a vertical 4:1 double hung wood window in the front bay, and 1:1 double hung wood windows elsewhere. There is a fieldstone chimney, and recessed front porch and entrance; and there is a brick foundation.

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44b. Garage. (c. 1940).

One story wood garage with gable roof.

45. Moody-Smith House - 492 Main Street. (c. 1896, c.1930s).

One and one half story irregular plan wood house with a wide front porch along entire front and turned wood columns; there is also an identical side porch which is separate from the front. There is an original wood front door with a 3 light transom above. There is a double gabled roof with fishscale shingles. The original foundation has been filled in with cement block and new stairs added but the original integrity remains intact.

The land for this house was purchased in 1895 by T.E. Moody who owned a mercantile store on Main Street (#s156 & 157), and was the first president of the Bank of Springville (Inventory #10). As a pioneer merchant of Springville he also served as president of the Alabama Merchants Association. Moody also served as acting Mayor from 1915-16. (Two other Moodys became Mayor of Springville: J.R. (1937-41), and R.B. (1941-56).)

46. Hooper- Ash- McClellan House - 494 Main Street. (c. 1882).

Two and one half story "I" House with multiple gables and a double veranda with elaborate Queen Anne style detailing including spindle work frieze. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, and brick chimneys on either side. Originally one story, this house was enlarged to two stories in 1886.

The original owner was Christopher Columbus Hooper; subsequent owner, Dr. Ash, added the second floor. Dr. Ash owned J.W. Ash and Company (#147), a Springville drug store.

47. Rueben King Home - 496 Main Street. (1941).

One story minimal traditional wood house with pitched roof and dentils above the front wood windows. There is a sunporch, and the front door has a decorative wood awning. There are also 6:6 double hung wood windows, and a brick foundation. Mr. and Mrs. Rueben King built this house in 1941 and reside there today.

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- 47b. Original one story wood garage and storage room with a gable roof. (1941).
51. McClendon House - 111 Murphree Valley Road. (c. 1910).  
One story wood bungalow with fieldstone porch wall and cheek walls, brick foundation piers, and 6:1 double hung wood windows. There is a vented double gabled roof, and exposed rafters.
53. Crandall-Walker House - 114 Murphree Valley Road. (c. 1880 - 1900).  
One story wood frame bungalow with front porch and a gabled roof. There are wood shutters and horizontal 2:2 double hung wood windows. There are pairs of 3:3 double hung wood windows in the rear.

According to local sources, this house was probably built as a tenant house on the old Crandall Farm. E.A. Crandall was a Confederate soldier and later became a railroad contractor, farmer, landowner; and he was one of the principal organizers of the Springville Methodist Episcopal Church. His son, Houston, was Mayor of Springville from 1902-1905, and from 1915-1920.

54. House - 117 Murphree Valley Road. (c. 1900s).  
One story wood "L" plan house with covered front porch with wood columns with simple capitals. There are 8: 8 double hung wood windows. There is a gabled roof and decorative wood knee braces.
- 54b. Wood shed with tin roof. (c. 1920s).
55. Partain-Underwood House - 502 Villa Street. (c. 1883 - 85).  
Two story "I" house with Queen Anne detailing. There is a front porch, gabled tin roof and 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout. Double veranda with decorative porch columns and detailing remain. There are two brick exterior chimneys; the foundation and front steps are also brick. This is an exceptional example of the "I" house form with Queen Anne detailing.

This house was built by G.B. Partain who was a wood workman and blacksmith in Springville.

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57. (Site) Pasture land: This lot historically has been used for farming purposes and was associated with the Aderholt family.

58. Aderholt-Saruse House - 510 Villa Street. (c. 1880s).  
One story wood shingle "L" cottage with front screened porch with wood columns along front. Exposed rafters, brick chimney, brick foundation, gabled tin roof remain.

This house was built by David Aderholt, Springville's second Mayor, and a member of the Alabama State Legislature (1892 -83). He was engaged in the mercantile and real estate businesses in Springville.

59. Saruse House - 511 Villa Street. (c. 1930s).  
One and one half story wood frame house with covered porch supported by simple round columns. There is a pitched tin roof and three wood windows in the attic soffit: the central window has 4 lights and is flanked by 8 light windows. All other windows are 4:1 double hung wood.

60. Aderholt-Horton-Skellet House - 512 Villa Street. (c.1895).  
One and one half wood frame "L" house with Queen Anne detailing. There is an octagonal projecting front bay with 1:1 double hung wood windows, and two dormers with 6:6 double hung wood windows on one side. All other windows are 4:4 double hung wood. There are fishscale shingles, a fan motif in the front gable, decorative knee braces, a covered front porch with decorative wood columns, and a transomed doorway. Gabled tin roof and wood front steps remain. There is a rock wall surrounding the house at the street's edge.

This house was built by the Aderholt family.

62. Cottage - 514 Spring Street. (c. 1900).  
One story wood "E" cottage with gabled roof, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and bungalow style front porch extending along the entire front with brick porch piers and simple wood columns. Original entrance remains with four paned sidelights which flank the front door.

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63. Cox House - 512 Spring Street. (c.1920s).

One story wood bungalow with brick porch wall, four square porch columns, exposed rafters, knee braces, and gable roof. There are vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a 4 light vertical wood window in the soffit.

Original owner was Emmet Cox who was a Councilman/Alderman of Springville as well as a postmaster.

63b. Outhouse. (c.1920s). One story wood outhouse with shed roof.

64. Aderholt - Methodist Superannuate House - 63 Spring Street. (c. 1880s).

One and one half story wood hall and parlor house with rear ell and gabled roof with fishscale shingles. There is a covered front porch with simple square wood porch columns. Original 6:6 double hung wood windows, decorative fascia remain. There is a tin roof, stone chimney, and concrete foundation.

This house was built by the Aderholt family. In 1915 the Methodist church purchased it for use by its retired ministers.

64b. Shed. (c.1880-1900). One story wood shed with shed roof.

68. Hill-Lecoq House - 107 Park Avenue. (c. 1893)

One and one half story wood hipped cottage with bungalow style screened porch, fishscale shingles, exposed rafters, and front gable. Original 4:4 double hung wood windows, board and batten shutters, and transomed front entrance remain. There is a rock wall (c. 1900) along the street edge.

B. M. Hill was a vice president of the Springville Bank.

68b. Shed. (c. 1900). One story wood shed with shed roof.

69. Ware-Truss-Henry Log Cabin - 108 Park Avenue. (1893, c. 1930s).

One story log house with pitched roof that was refaced with shingles c. 1930s. There is a

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porch across the front facade with simple wood columns, an exterior brick chimney, and 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout.

This cabin was built as a log cabin by Mr. and Mrs. Silas Henry.

70. Butts House - 110 Park Avenue. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house with gabled roof and some 6:6 double hung wood windows remaining. There is a concrete foundation. Partially refaced with vinyl siding.
71. House - 139 Park Avenue. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house with 2:2 double hung wood windows, board and batten shutters, simple porticos on front and side facades, and original wood door. There is a concrete foundation.
72. House - 141 Park Avenue. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house with 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout; there is also one vertical 2:2 double hung wood window. There are simple front and side porticos, gabled roof, and a brick foundation.
74. Windham House - 143 Park Avenue. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house with a simple portico over the front door, and exposed rafters. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, a gabled roof and brick foundation.
75. Tyler- O'Brien House - 145 Park Avenue. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood bungalow with gabled roof and exposed rafters. There is a screened porch, brick foundation, and concrete steps with a brick cheek wall. Wood windows are irregular 6:1 ( 3 small lights at the top, and 3 larger, vertical on the bottom) double hung.
76. J. L. Forman House - 553 Robinson Street. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood house with covered front porch and vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows. There is an intact beaded board porch ceiling, gabled roof, and a brick foundation.

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77. Vanclear House -Wilson Hotel - 508 Robinson Street. (c. 1873).  
One story clapboard center hall house with rear wood addition and concrete foundation. Front porch extends the entire length and has wood columns. There are 9:9 double hung wood windows and a tin gable roof. This house was built by J.M. Vanclear, and purchased by John Wilson in 1874. It was used as a boarding house and hotel, and as a dormitory for girls in the 1880s and 1890s.
79. Phillips House -146 Robinson Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood cottage faced with brick patterned sheet siding, and multiple gabled roof. Front porch and exposed rafters remain intact. Wood windows are double 4:1 double hung on the front facade, and single 4:1 double hung elsewhere.
80. House - 623 Robinson Street. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood gabled house with wide front porch built low to the ground. Original 6:6 double hung wood windows remain throughout.
81. Springville Cemetery and Graveyard. (1853. 1861).  
This land was deeded to the citizens of Springville in 1861 by Lewis Herring and James Jones. The land occupies the highest point in Springville and is used by many churches. The earliest gravestone dates from 1853; there are also some black slaves buried here probably from the 1850s.
82. Rock School - 109 Pine Street. (c. 1921).  
Two story fieldstone rock school with front porch, portico, and hipped roof with exposed rafters. There are 9:9 double hung wood windows throughout. This school house was built in 1921 to house the overflow of Springville students from the four - room 1912 school house. In 1937, it was used as a grammar school; and in recent years it has been used by the State of Alabama for storage. It was built high atop a hill, according to legend, so that train passengers below could see and be impressed with the school.
83. Woodall-Braden-Dawkins House - 107 Pine Street. (c. 1890).  
One story hall and parlor house with highly decorative wood details, wide front porch, gabled roof, and brick foundation. The front entrance has 3 light sidelight and a transom window. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout. This house was built by

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A.W. Woodall, town councilman/alderman and original member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Springville. Woodall also owned Woodall Mercantile (#154).

83b. One story wood garage with gable roof. (c. 1930s).

86. Allison Homestead - 105 Pine Street. (c. 1883).  
One story wood "T" form house with front porch with turned wood posts, and cross gabled tin roofs. Original wood windows are 4:4 double hung, and the original wood entrance with sidelights remain.

The original owner was Martin VanBuren Allison who was in the mercantile business in Springville, and was a town postmaster. He was also charter member of the Springville Methodist Church.

87. Springville Cumberland Presbyterian Church - 700 Main Street. (1873, 1935).  
Wood frame church with a pitched roof that has a steeple at the front corner of the roof. The steeple is square and has four rectangular louvered vents. A dentile course is around the base of the cornice and a hexagonally shaped metal spire with a ball and point atop is the crown of the square. There are four large rectangular triple hung windows with louvered shutters on each side of the church. Seven brick steps with a black wrought iron handrail on either side leading to the small porch and entrance remain. The entrance consists of a set of double doors with six rectangular panels in each door. Above the doors is a semicircular fanlight with five separate lights in it. The fanlight and the double doors make up one large rounded arch.

When facing the church, there is a one story wood frame wing on the rear left of the church. It was added in 1935 and is used for Sunday School rooms.

88. Presbyterian Church Manse - 702 Main Street. (1926).  
One story wood bungalow with multiple gables, brick porch wall and piers, projecting eaves, and knee braces. There is also a brick chimney, and there are irregular 8:1 (4 small lights on the top sash and 4 larger vertical lights on the bottom sash) throughout except in the attic soffit where this 8:1 pattern is reversed.



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Mark Pearson, of Springville's influential Pearson family, was responsible for building this manse.

90. House - 575 Robinson Street. (c.1930s).  
One story wood frame house with front porch and original 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a brick foundation and gabled roof.
92. Beason-Simmons House - 6827 Main Street. (c. 1920).  
One story wood frame house with large front porch with square wood columns and simple capitals; vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows and shutters remain throughout. There are multiple gables, and a brick foundation and cheek wall.

This home was built by Elmer Beason, who was a Springville postmaster.

93. Allgood - Compton House - 6841 Main Street. (1940).  
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles. It has a concrete block foundation, front porch, gabled roof, and 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout.

This home was built by Frank Burtram.

94. Fowler-Burtram House - 6855 Main Street. (1882-83)  
One story wood "L" cottage with recessed front porch with brick porch piers, and original wood porch railing and columns. There are cross gables, 4:4 double hung wood windows and shutters throughout, and a brick foundation.
95. Gibbs Store/Jeannette Flowers - 900 Main Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood commercial building built on a concrete slab with side covered porch, exposed rafters, and a central decorative cupola. There are 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout with simple wood surrounds.

Building has generally been used as commercial space and residential quarters.

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96. Pearson House - 902 Main Street. (1920s).

One story wood bungalow with front porch and wood railing, knee braces, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, brick foundation and gable roof. There is also a simple wood porte cochere.

This house was built by the Pearson family, members of which were councilmen and landowners.

97. Pearson House - 904 Main Street. (1936).

One story wood frame minimal traditional house with two bays, cross gables, and a front porch at the entrance. 6:6 double hung wood windows and wood shutters remain throughout.

This house was built by Marcus Pearson, a Mayor of Springville.

99. Terry House - 6969 Main Street. (c. 1920s).

One story wood bungalow with screened porch, attic vents, multiple gables, and brick foundation. Vertical 4:1 wood windows remain throughout, and there is a side entrance with simple portico, turned posts, and decorative wood screen door.

100. George Burtram House - 907 Main Street. (1890s).

One story wood "L" cottage with octagonal front bay with 1:1 wood windows, gabled roof, knee braces, and side porch with flared wood porch columns. Double hung 4:4 wood windows remain throughout, and there are wood shutters with half moon motif; there are also exposed rafters and a brick foundation.

This cottage was built by the Burtram family. G.B. Burtram was an original stockholder of the Bank of Springville; two other Burtrams were postal carriers.

100b. Garage. (c. 1920s).

One story wood garage with pitched roof.

100c. Shed. (c. 1910).

One story wood shed with tin shed roof and wood columns.

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101. Ash Cottage - 905 Main Street. (c. 1935).

One story wood house with cross gables and vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout. There are also wood shutters and a brick foundation.

104. Hill-Harrison House - 6827 Main Street. (1895).

One and one half story Queen Anne cottage with an irregular plan and multiple gables. There is an octagonal front bay, front porch with fishscale and decorative wood columns, spindlework frieze and elaborate gable ornamentation. 1:1 double hung wood windows and shutters remain throughout and there is a side screened porch. This is one of the most stylized houses in Springville.

This house was built for Isaac W. Hill, State Superintendent of Education, 1903- 1907, and co-Principal of Springville's Spring Lake College in 1893 (since destroyed by fire). Wayne Harrison, who later purchased the house, served several terms as Mayor of Springville.

104b. One story wood garage with pitched roof.

105. Byers-Cox House - 811 Main Street. (c. 1936).

One story wood minimal traditional house with 6:6 double hung wood windows and shutters throughout; side bays have 4:4 windows on their side projections and a 20 light window on the front. There is also a pitched roof and brick foundation.

The original owner was George Byers, Jr., a tax collector in St. Clair County.

108. Baptist Pastorium - 6716 Main Street. (c. 1945).

One story wood frame house with vertical 2:2 double hung or 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a gable roof, brick foundation, and simple partial front porch.

This house was built by the First Baptist Church as its pastorium.

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109. House - 59 Gin Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house with front porch, gable roof, and 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is also a brick foundation.
110. Byers House - 6688 Main Street. (c.1895).  
One story "L" cottage with multiple gables, fishscale shingles, elaborate gingerbread trim, partial wrap porch, and rear servants or guest addition. Original wood railing, vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows, and wood shutters remain throughout. There is also an exterior brick chimney and brick foundation.
113. Moody House - 105 Gin Street. (1925).  
One story wood bungalow with glassed-in front porch, brick foundation, gabled roof, and 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout.
- The original owner was Roy Moody, one time Mayor of Springville.
115. Methodist Parsonage - 35 Forman Street. (c. 1943-45).  
One story wood frame house with brick foundation, gabled roof, 4:4 double hung wood windows and shutters.
117. Forman - Tucker Home - 105 New Talledega Street. (c 1926).  
One story minimal traditional weatherboard house with multiple gabled roofs, arched and fanned main entrance, recessed arched porched entrance, a series of eyebrow dormers, 6:1 double hung wood windows and board and batten shutters with half moon motif throughout.

This house was constructed for Judge and Mrs. Madison W. Forman. Judge Forman was Probate Judge of St. Clair County (1934-52), President of the Bank of Springville (1939-1966), and Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. The Forman family was instrumental in County and City business and politics for many years, including Populist politics in the late 1800s. W.S. Forman had also served as Mayor of Springville from 1895 - 98, and was a real estate agent and dealer in mineral land.

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118. Lovell-Griffin House - 701 Forman Street. (c. 1941).  
One story minimal traditional wood house with gabled roof, three front dormers; covered front porch with decorative wrought iron posts, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout and attached front garage remain. There is also a brick foundation.
- Original owners were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lovell. Mr. Lovell was a local pharmacist who purchased Ash Drug Store (#147) in 1930.
120. (Site) Allison Garden Plot: This land, facing Forman Street, was historically used by the Allison family (see Inventory #122) as a garden.
121. Nolen House - 109 Gin Street. (c.1937 - 1941).  
One story minimal traditional wood house with gabled roof and an open porch. There is a wood balustrade at the pitched roof line and a glassed in porch. 6:6 double hung wood windows and original wood door remain. There is also a brick foundation.
- This house was built for W.H. and Kathryn Nolen, on land deeded to the couple by Kathryn Nolen's father, Charles Allison, an early Springville merchant.
122. Allison-Segal House - 111 Gin Street. (c. 1889).  
One and one half story wood "L" cottage with side dormers, cross gables, and a tin roof. There is a front porch with decorative spindlework frieze and wood columns. The original transomed door, 2:2 double hung wood windows and shutters remain throughout.
- The original owner was Charles Allison, an early Springville merchant.
123. Dyer - Booker House - 128 Gin Street. (c. 1889).  
One and one half story wood Victorian "T" plan house with gabled roof overlooking railroad. There are front and side porches with decorative Victorian railing and turned posts. 4:4 double hung wood windows remain throughout.
- The original owner was Moses Dyer who was an early Springville councilman/alderman.

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123b. Garage. (c.1920s).

One story wood garage with pitched roof.

123c. Wellhouse. (1889).

Rectangular wood wellhouse with shed tin roof and a concrete foundation.

124. Dyer-Cowan House - 115 Gin Street. (c. 1932-36).

One story wood cottage with both bungaloid and Colonial Revival influences. It has a hipped roof and there is an extended front porch with a portico flanked by two round wood columns and brick piers. Vertical 4:4 wood windows and shutters remain throughout, and there is a brick foundation.

The original owner was E.S. Dyer, who sold the house to the Cowans in 1944. Mr. Dyer was a Springville councilman/alderman.

125. Inzer House - 108 Gin Street. (c. 1892).

One and one half story highly stylized cottage that is a good example of the transition from a Queen Anne form to bungalow. There is a large wrap around porch and decorative wood railing and round wood columns. The gabled porch roof has exposed rafters, and there are knee braces. 1:1 double hung wood windows, shutters and doors remain. There is a brick foundation.

Original owner was J. C. Inzer. The Inzer family were early homesteaders in the Springville area.

126. Love-Jones House - 118 Cross Street. (c. 1889-91).

One story wood shingle spraddle house with wraparound front porch, exposed rafters, knee braces, and a spraddle style tin roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout.

This house was built for the Will Love family.

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127. (Site) Burtram Garden Plot: This land was historically used by the Burtram family (see Inventory #128) as a garden.

128. Burtram House. - 120 Cross Street. (c. 1917).  
One story "L" cottage with bungalow style covered front porch with a series of double wood columns on single brick piers. There is a gabled roof over the side bay, and there are knee braces throughout. Original door and some 1:1 double hung wood windows remain; there are 9:1 double hung wood windows on the front bay. There is a brick foundation and cheek wall.

This house was built by Arthur Burtram and remains in the family.

128b. Shed. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood shed/barn with tin shed roof.

128c. Garage. (c.1920s).  
One story wood garage with pitched roof.

130. Pearson House - 124 Cross Street. (c. 1903).  
One story wood hall and parlor house with front wood porch with a beaded board ceiling and flared wood porch piers. There are also 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout except on one side which has a series of 3 8:1 double hung wood windows. There is also a tin roof, and exposed rafters, and a brick foundation.

This is the oldest Pearson homestead in Springville. The Pearsons originally settled in the area in 1862, and James Pearson served in the Confederate Army. The Pearsons have remained active in political life; in 1960, Marcus Pearson was elected Mayor.

130b. One story wood shed with shed roof. (c. 1903).

130c. One story wood storage house with gable roof. (c. 1930s).

131. (Site) Pearson Garden plot: This land was historically used by the Pearson family (see Inventory #s130, 130b, 130c) as a garden.

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132. McGinnis Home - 209 Cross Street. (c. 1916).

One story wood hall and parlor house with multiple gabled roofs with knee braces, and front porch with wood rail and flared wood columns. 11:1 (2 rows of 5 small lights, and 1 horizontal light in the top sash) double hung wood windows and original sidelights flank front door.

This house was built by George W. McGinnis and remains in the family. Mr. McGinnis has been prominent in Springville commercial life primarily through his thriving real estate business.

132b. McGinnis Barn - 240 Forman Street. (c. 1900).

One and one half story wood barn with a central opening, side drive through, a shed lean - to with timber posts, and spraddle tin roof.

134. Washington- Butler House - 212 Forman Street. (1930).

One story wood bungalow with gabled roof, partial front porch and side porch. There are projecting eaves and knee braces, 6:6 double hung wood windows and a vented attic.

135. Washington House/Shop - 212 Forman Street. (c. 1910, c. 1920s, c. 1970s).

One story wood house that has been resided with wood in the 1970s. Original windows, porch, and doorway remain, as well as projecting eaves and rafters. There is a gable roof, and vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout.

This house and wood shop was built apparently by Charlie Washington who also worked at Ewing Gin and Seed for over 40 years.

135b. Washington Wood Shop - 212 Forman Street. (c. 1910-1915).

One story shed with two wings faced with corrugated metal. Tin roof with projecting eaves remains.

135c. Garage. (c. 1920).

One story wood frame garage/ apartment with wood windows and a pitched roof.



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136. Jones House - 175 Forman Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house with decorative screened porch and gabled roof over one bay. Front brick steps and foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows, wood shutters, and original metal awning remain.
137. Harrison House. - 159 Forman Street. (c. 1939).  
One story wood house with screened porch on west end of the house, exposed rafters, vented attic, gabled roof and 6:1 double hung wood windows.
- This was the first house built with FHA monies in Springville.
138. Lankford-Forman House. - 157 Forman Street. (1910).  
One story wood bungalow with gable roof, covered front porch with series of square wood columns. Decorative porch gable with brackets, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and a brick exterior chimney and foundation remain.
139. King - Sullivan House - 106 Gin Street. (c. 1893 - 95).  
One story irregular plan cottage with Queen Anne influences. There are multiple gables, and a partial recessed wraparound front porch. Decorative fluted columns surround the porch, and original 4:4 double hung wood windows and wood doors remain. There is a brick foundation.
141. Crane - Whitley House - 699 Main Street. (c. 1891).  
Two story wood "I" house with double front veranda with simple decorative turned wood posts, and a gabled roof. Original transoms with stained glass remain on each floor. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows and decorative central projecting gable.
- This house was built for J.R. Crane.
142. Coupland - Jones Home - 713 Main Street. (c. 1905).  
One story wood center hall house with wraparound front porch with round columns and simple capitals. The original transomed entrance is flanked by multipaned sidelights. There is a vented gabled roof, exposed rafters, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and a brick foundation.

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Lonnie Coupland and his brother-in-law, George Byers, developed an automobile dealership in Springville in 1929 which was one of the first Ford dealerships in the State.

143. Chandler-Robinson House - 701 Main Street. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood bungalow with front porch with flared wood columns (now enclosed), multiple gables, exposed rafters and knee braces, decorative exterior brick chimney and vertical 3:1 wood windows.
144. Herring - Cobb Service Station - 592 Main Street. (1933).  
One story stucco service station with two garages (one possibly added 1950s), and a stepped parapet. Original wood entrance, 12:12 double hung wood windows and service area shed remain.
146. Post Office / Florist Shop - 604 Main Street. (1927).  
One story honey - colored brick commercial building with parapet roof. There are 15 - light front windows with a 6 - light central casement which flank a transomed main entrance.  
  
This building was built as the Springville Post Office.
147. Ash Drug Store - 602 Main Street. (1910).  
  
One story rock faced concrete block commercial building with a parapet roof. Large 1:1 front wood windows and 2 light transomed double wood doors remain.
148. Woodall Hardware Building - 6415 Main Street. (c. 1882).  
Two story brick commercial building with Italianate styling including an arched entrance flanked by large 4:1 arched wood windows. Three 4:4 arched double hung wood windows line the second floor. There are brick beltcourses along the first and second floor windows and decorative brick along the parapet roofline.

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This probably is the oldest extant commercial building in Springville, and reportedly the oldest brick commercial building in St. Clair County. It is also believed to have housed the oldest continually operated hardware store in the State. Handmade bricks were used to construct this building and the floors were shaped from hand-hewn planks; the roof was built from imported English steel. The building was first used as a hardware store, and later as a plant to assemble Studebaker buggies (1882 - 95). Mr. Woodall was a charter member of the Springville Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his son, Rueben, was a town Councilman.

149. Perkins Store - 550 Main Street. (1892-93).

Two story brown brick commercial building with brick pilasters, brick corbelled relieved arches above 1:1 second floor double hung wood windows; there are 6:6 double hung wood windows on the side facades. Two first floor decorative iron columns remain, but first floor storefront and windows have been covered by a (c. 1960s) board and batten facade. This building was built to house Mr. W.W. Perkins' mercantile store.

150. Moody Building - 548 Main Street. (1892).

Two story brown brick commercial building with three 1:1 arched double hung wood windows, corbelled brick pilasters and corbelled brick above second floor windows. The first floor storefront has been closed in with concrete block.

151. Moody Annex - 546 Main Street. (1912).

Two story red brick commercial building with 6:6 arched double hung wood windows, brick corbelling and pilasters, and beltcourses over the second floor windows. There is decorative brickwork at the western edge of the building, and a parapet roof. The storefront has (c. 1960s) brick infill.

152. Springville Motors/Byers Ford Auto Showroom - 536 Main Street. (c. 1929).

One story yellow brick commercial structure with pedimented parapet roof, and a series of decorative brick pilasters on the front facade. There is a decorative signage area, and the storefront has been recently remodeled.

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This building was built by Lonnie V. Coupland and George Byers in 1929 as an automobile dealership, one of the first Ford dealerships in the State.

153. Dr. Finis Perkins' Office/ House of Quilts - 530 Main Street. (c. 1892).  
One story wood cottage with original transom entrance, gabled tin roof, and porch with wood shed roof. 4:4 double hung wood windows and fishscale shingles remain. Bay windows have been added (c. 1960-70). There is a large wood addition with 4:4 double hung wood windows (probably c. 1920s) in the rear.

This original two room building was built in 1892 as a dentist office for Dr. Finis Perkins. Dr. Perkins, according to local sources, was one of the State's first doctors to transplant teeth. The lot on which the building stands sold on September 1, 1892 for \$150.00.

154. Gilliland Upholstery/S & S Antiques - 528 Main Street. (c. 1900. 1960s).  
One story commercial structure with twin front gables, open front porch supported by simple unfinished wood posts and a shed roof. This building served as a cafe, grocery store and upholstery shop.

During the 1960s - 70s, the building was refaced with board and batten, and 12 light front windows.

156. Auto Parts. - 522 Main Street. (c. 1945).  
One story red brick commercial building with a flat roof, and two entrances equidistance from the center. There are decorative brick framed signage areas. Original 20 light steel casement windows flank each entrance.

159. Forman-Simmons House - 518 Main Street. (1885).  
Two story wood "I" house with Queen Anne detailing including double uneven verandas, a double gable along front facade, and elaborate wood detailing. The front porch has square wood columns. Fanlights remain above the four front arched windows and front arched entrance. All windows are 4:4 double hung wood, and the first floor side windows also have 2 - light transoms. There is a gabled roof and a brick foundation.

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This house was built as the residence of Judge William Samuel Forman, who was a dealer in real estate and mineral land. He also served as a Mayor of Springville (1895 - 98), probate judge of St. Clair County, and member of the State legislature. In 1939, Mr. and Mrs. W.P. Simmons bought the house. Mr. Pink Simmons was well known in the area for his automobile showroom in Springville (#39).

160. Walker House - 516 Main Street. (c.1940).

One story wood house with gable roof and front porch, 6:6 double hung wood windows and shutters, and brick foundation.

161. Coupland - George Home - 514 Main Street. (c. 1885).

One story hipped cottage with large front gable over porch. There is Queen Anne detailing including a decorative spindlework frieze along the porch railing, and turned wood posts. Arched 2 - light wood transoms adorn the front entrance and side windows, and 4:4 double hung wood windows flank the entrance. There are wood shutters throughout and a brick foundation.

The house was built by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Coupland who resided there for many years. Mr. Coupland was a Confederate war veteran.

163. Handy Mart - 506 Main Street. (c. 1940).

One story weatherboard commercial structure with spraddle roof and wood columns, and a concrete foundation.

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**Non-Contributing Properties**

5. Methodist Church Annex - 619 Main Street. (1949).  
One story wood structure that has been partially refaced in brick.
6. Lamp Post - 617 Main Street. ( c. 1930). (c.1970s ).  
Original one story brick commercial has been completely refaced with corbelled parapet storefront wall and new windows.
17. Baker House - 166 Robinson Street. (c. 1980s).  
One story wood house.
- 18c. Shed - 306 Robinson Street. (1950s).  
One story wood shed.
22. Lucas Auto - 177 Robinson Street. (c.1960).  
One story cement block commercial garage building with three garage openings, tin roof.
27. Washburn House - 167 Robinson Street. (c. 1930s). (Completely refaced in 1960s).  
One story house with asphalt shingles and double front garage.
30. Jones House - 162 Robinson Street. (1942). (1960s).  
One story wood frame house with projecting bay which has been bricked over, and a large front room added.
31. St. Clair Federal Savings Bank - 545 Main Street. (1977).  
Modern one story brick structure.
36. Griffin Building - 531 Main Street. (1970). (Refaced in 1996).  
One story brick commercial building.

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37. Watson-Pearson Service Station/Video Store - 529 Main Street. (1930) (totally modernized c. 1980).  
Originally a one story gas station, but most original materials have been replaced with inappropriate modern materials and remodeled as a commercial building (c. 1980s). This service station was built for Harvey Watson, and later sold to Mr. Pearson who operated it for many years.
- 45b. Garage - 492 Main Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story wood carport garage.
48. State Farm/Waid Insurance Building - 500 Main Street. (1950s).  
One and a half story wood house with front dormer windows, first floor double hung 6/6 wood windows. Brick addition at the rear on the south side of the building.
49. House - 502 Murphree Valley Road. (1960s).  
One story wood house.
50. House - 7 Spring Street. (c. 1970s).  
One story wood frame house with wood windows and front portico.
52. Martin House - 7 Villa Road. (1950s).  
One story wood house with front stoop and basement/garage.
56. Martin House - 504 Villa Street. (c. 1950s).  
One and one half story brick and frame house.
61. House - 16 Spring Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story house with aluminum siding.
65. House - 516 Spring Street. (1950s).  
One story ranch with asphalt or cedar shingles.

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66. Cook House - 104 Park Avenue. (c. 1960s).  
One story brick and wood house. Old rock wall surrounds this house at street edge remaining from the site of the c. 1880s Springville Methodist Church parsonage.
67. Phillips House -106 Park Avenue. (1960s).  
One and one half story brick and wood frame house.
73. House - 133 Park Avenue. (c. 1940).  
One story wood house that has been substantially refaced. There is also a concrete block foundation.
78. Glover Paint Building -145 Robinson Street. (1980s).  
One store Butler type building.
84. Commercial Building - 103 Pine Street. (1950s).  
One story cement block building with wood windows.
85. Commercial Structure - 101 Pine Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story commercial trailer style building.
89. Springville High School - 6691 Main Street. (1973).  
Two story brick structure.
91. House - 6825 Main Street. (c. 1950s).  
One story house faced with wood siding.
98. House - 6737 Main Street. (c. 1950s).  
One story wood frame house.
102. House - 18 Wilson Street. (c. 1950s).  
One story wood frame and brick house.



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103. Pearson House - 819 Main Street. (c.1950s).  
One story asphalt shingle and brick house.
106. Harrison Apartments - 6728 Main Street. (c.1970s).  
Two story brown brick apartment buildings with wrought iron rails and columns.
107. Harrison Apartments - 6742 Main Street. (c. 1970s).  
Two story brown brick apartment building with wrought iron rails and columns.
111. House - 6662 Main Streets. (1950s).  
One story brick ranch style house.
112. Moody House - 103 Gin Street. (c. 1950s).  
One story wood frame with front porch and wrought iron columns.
114. Sutton-Thomas House - 33 Forman Street. (1950s).  
One story cedar shingles house with wood windows.  
  
This house was built by W.E.G. Sutton, Principal of Springville High School.
116. Pearson House - 37 Forman Street. (1960s).  
One story wood frame house with wood windows and shutters.
119. House - 40 Forman Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story wood frame and store house.
129. Morgan House - 194 Cross Street. (c. 1950s).  
One story wood frame house with wood windows and shutters.
133. House - 240 Forman Street. (c. 1970s).  
One story wood house.

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140. House. - 695 Main Street. (1960s).  
One story wood frame and brick house.
145. Burgess Clinic/Springville Florist - 606 Main Street. (c.1950s).  
One story brick building. The storefront has been refaced with vinyl siding.
155. Springville Fire Station/Town Hall - 524 Main Street. (c. 1958).  
One story brick and cut stone building originally designed as, and used for, a fire station and City Hall.
157. (Site) Big Springs.  
Site of underground springs for which the town is named. Since 1970s, it has been filled in with dirt for environmental reasons.
158. Ewing- Rutland House - 520 Main (c. 1880s). (refaced c. 1970s).  
Original two story wood house now completely refaced with brown brick, wrought iron railing.
- This house was originally built by the Forman family in the 1880s. It was sold to Bob Ewing in 1901. For many years it served as a tourist home. It has recently been completely refaced and no longer contributes to the integrity of the district.
162. Cantrell's Store - 508 Main Street. (c. 1930s). (refaced 1970s).  
One story cement block commercial building. Front facade has been completely refaced with vinyl siding.
164. Post Office/McGinnis Real Estate - 503 Main Street. (c. 1950).  
One story red brick commercial building with tin roof, decorative scuppers and vented soffit. Except for its age, this building contributes in style and use to the Springville Historic District. It was originally built as the Springville Post Office.

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- 165. House - 30 Spring Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story wood frame house.
- 166. House - 39 Spring Street. (c. 1980s).  
One story variegated brick house.
- 167. House - 54 Spring Street. (c.1970s).  
One story wood frame house.
- 168. House - 37 Spring Street. (c.1960s).  
One story wood frame house.
- 169. House - 697 Main Street. (c. 1960s).  
One story brick house.

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**Criterion A: Social History**

The Springville Historic District is significant under Criterion A for social history as representative of its long association with the development of all facets of society in Springville. Encompassing residential, commercial, educational, industrial, civic, and religious buildings, the Springville Historic District symbolizes how small - town Alabama society organized itself and evolved from Reconstruction times to just beyond the end of World War II. In addition, the district illustrates the dominance of the white middle and upper middle classes in creating and controlling Springville's social life.

The Springville Historic District documents the development of each major social institution that together created a self-sufficient post Civil War town: the oldest extant church building dates from 1873 (Inventory #87); the town's major philanthropic organization, the Masons, built the Springville Masonic Lodge Order No. 280 in 1903 (Inventory #3); telephone service was franchised in 1916 to the Springville Telephone Company and was housed on Main Street (Inventory #2); and the local Southern Aegis newspaper built offices in 1903 (Inventory #34). Moreover, the district also contains an early -- if not the earliest -- dentist office in Springville (Inventory #153); two schools (Inventory #s16 and 82); and an early hotel (Inventory #77), also one of the oldest buildings in Springville.

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**Criterion A: Commerce**

The Springville Historic District is significant for its documentation of every major phase of the town's commercial development from 1882 -- one year after incorporation -- to 1947.

Commercial patterns in Springville, like residential patterns, developed primarily between 1880 and 1947, with the preponderance of building in the 1880s and 1890s, and between 1900 - 20. Although a fire in 1897 destroyed many early commercial buildings there is, nevertheless, documentation of Springville's commercial development from 1880 to 1947: one commercial structure (Inventory #148) remains from the 1880s; and four remain from the 1890s including the Allison/ Kirkland Building (Inventory #7), Perkins Store (Inventory #149), and Moody Building (Inventory # 150). From 1900 - 1910, there are twelve extant commercial structures including the Bank of Springville (Inventory #10) the Presley - Wehby Store (Inventory #14), and the Ewing Gin and Seed Company (Inventory #s 21, 21b, and 21c); from the 1920s, there are seven commercial structures including Laster Sundries (Inventory #12), Ewing - Washington Store (Inventory #32), Simmons Motor Company/Harrison Hardware (Inventory #39), and Springville Motor Company/ Byers Ford Auto Showroom (Inventory #152); from 1930 - 39, there are seven commercial structures including the Allison Store (Inventory #11), Pearson Store (Inventory #13), Springville Video (Inventory #40), and Milner Cafe/Springville Cafe (Inventory #41) ; and four commercial buildings between 1940 - 47 including Ewing - Washington Store (Inventory #33), Dairy Dip (Inventory # 42), and Auto Parts (Inventory #156).

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**Criterion C - Architecture**

The Springville Historic District is significant for its documentation of every major phase of the town's physical development even prior to its incorporation. This includes its fine collection of late nineteenth and early 20th century vernacular and high style architecture: hipped cottages, "E" plan cottages, "T" plan cottages, "L" cottages, "I" houses, irregular plan cottages many with fine Queen Anne detailing, hall and parlor houses, center hall plans, bungalows, spraddle roofed housing, minimal traditional styles, turn - of - the - century decorative transitional styles, and commercial and institutional buildings.

The Springville Historic District contains a wide -- and concentrated -- range of residential and commercial vernacular architecture. Throughout the district are bungalows and cottages in a variety of plans typical of late 19th century and early 20th century small Southern towns. In addition, in every predominantly residential neighborhood there are fine examples of vernacular styles including hall and parlor, center hall, "L" and "T" cottages, and spraddle roofed architecture. Perhaps the most notable are in the Villa - Aderholt neighborhoods (Inventory #s 54, 62, 69, 77, and 80), the South Robinson Street area (Inventory #s 16 and 28), and in the Cross - Forman neighborhoods (Inventory #s 117, 118, and 126). In addition, there are good examples of vernacular commercial, industrial, and institutional architecture. Most significant are the Old Rock School (Inventory #82), the Theo Scott blacksmith shop (Inventory #35), the Ewing Gin and Seed buildings (Inventory #s 21, 21b, and 21c), the Dr. Finis Perkins' dental office (Inventory #153), the Masonic Temple (Inventory #3), the Allison - Kirkland Building (Inventory #7), and the cluster of 1880s - 90s buildings on the north side of Main Street.

In addition to vernacular turn - of - the century and early 20th century architecture, the Springville Historic District has an unusually high concentration of Victorian - era architecture, in particular, fine examples of the Queen Anne style, as well as several examples of Craftsman architecture and transitional styles. Of the more than thirty-one percent (31%) of the contributing late Victorian era houses -- and one Victorian era Commercial Style building (Inventory # 7) -- more than one - third have very stylized Queen Anne detailing. Late Victorian era architecture remains in each of the five residential neighborhoods with the exception of the Cross - Forman Street area. Most notable are the Scott - Keith House (Inventory #29), the Hooper - Ash - McClellan House (Inventory #46), the Partain - Underwood

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House (Inventory #55), the Aderholt - Horton - Skellet House (Inventory #60), and the Hill - Harrison House (#104). There are also good examples of Craftsman architecture (Inventory #44), as well as high style transitional architecture located in the Cross - Forman neighborhoods (Inventory #s 124 and 125). The most ornate commercial building is the cast - iron Presley - Wehby Building ( Inventory #14).

The Springville Historic District also provides excellent documentation of every major phase of the town's physical development. The district's period of significance dates from 1853, the date of the earliest gravestones in the Springville Cemetery and Graveyard (Inventory #81) -- twenty eight years before the town was incorporated in 1881 -- until 1947. Aside from the cemetery, there is one residential building, the Vanclear House/Wilson Hotel, c. 1873, (Inventory #77), and one church, Springville Presbyterian Church, 1873, (Inventory #87) that predate the town's incorporation. Thereafter, there is architectural documentation of every decade of Springville's growth until 1947.

The district also contains an excellent diversity of architectural types: aside from the wide array of residential types and styles, the district contains four industrial properties including three associated with Ewing Gin and Seed, and a blacksmith shop. There are two historic schools, a Masonic lodge, a telephone company, one historic postal office, one cafe, one dentist office, one newspaper office, two gas stations (one which is non-contributing because of extensive alterations), two car dealerships, an ice house, a bank, two drug stores, a real estate office, one church, two additional church structures (one which, Inventory #5, is non-contributing due to extensive alterations), and four church manses or pastorals, two hotels/boarding houses (including one which is non-contributing due to extensive alterations), and nine mercantile stores. Collectively, the district contains architectural evidence of each facet of Springville's early decades.

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**Historical Narrative**

The area now known as St. Clair County, Alabama, was one of the areas at which Hernando DeSoto arrived in 1540, then thickly settled by Indians. Between 1815 and 1817, soon after the 1814 United States' treaty with the Creek Nation cleared the area for white settlement, white settlers began coming into the territory from Madison County by way of the old Indian trail that led from Ditto's Landing on the Tennessee River to Mud Town on the Cahaba; and from East Tennessee via the Tennessee River often landing first at Deposit or Gunter's Landing (now Guntersville), the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia. On November 20, 1818, St. Clair County was carved out of Shelby County, created by an act of the Alabama territorial legislature, and named for Revolutionary War General Arthur St. Clair.<sup>4</sup> Until after the Civil War, however, only sparse settlement occurred due largely to the county's virtual geographic isolation (see Section 7. Current and Historic Description).<sup>5</sup>

This slow pre - Civil War development pattern was consistent with settlement in the area of the county known to Creek Indians as "Big Springs": from 1815 - 1860 settlement occurred there but it was not until after the War that real growth developed. In 1815 settlers began arriving in Big Springs from Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina; and in 1817, nine settlers got together and formed the Mount Zion Baptist Church (now First Baptist Church of Springville). About 1830 James Thomason opened Big Springs' first store; and in 1833 or 1834, a post office was established and located in Thomason's Store, thereby officially changing the name of Big Springs to Springville.<sup>6</sup> Several additional merchants also located in Springville, and in 1835,

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<sup>4</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, pp. 1-3; Birmingham Age - Herald, 3-16-40; Birmingham Age - Herald 3-27-41; The Birmingham News 3-15-31.

<sup>5</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, p.88.

<sup>6</sup>Crow, Mattie Lou Teague, History of St. Clair County (Alabama), Huntsville: the Strode Publishers: 1973, p.113; Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, Alabama, Davis,



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Dr. I. H. Osborn built his saw mill. In addition, two tanyards were built (one on what is now Cross Street). During these pre-Civil War decades, a number of families moved to Springville from South Alabama and thereafter, two hotels, a flour mill, a saw mill and a brick yard opened. The first lawyer, dentist, and doctor also located in Springville during these years.<sup>7</sup> In 1853, gravestones for black slaves are placed in the graveyard that, in 1861, was deeded to Springville and became known as the Springville Cemetery. By 1860, the Springville Male and Female Academy had been organized.<sup>8</sup>

From 1861, when Alabama seceded from the Union, until about the late 1860s and early 1870s, Springville and St. Clair County were consumed by the activities of the Civil War and Reconstruction. By the late 1860s, however, post - War industrialization began to impact all of St. Clair County and transition it into the New South. On October 6, 1868, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was organized. Between 1868 - 70, the railroad was built through St. Clair County and was completed on May 17, 1871. By 1884 two more rail lines would be completed throughout the county for a total of twenty - six miles of track. No point within the county, in fact, would be more than six miles from a railway.<sup>9</sup> In 1870, the railroad was built through Springville largely with Chinese and Negro labor. While it was under construction, a cholera epidemic broke out which caused many rail workers' deaths and threatened to halt the endeavor. According to one history of Springville, many workers were buried in the fills of the railroad.<sup>10</sup> It was finally completed, however, along what had been the old stage coach route

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Donna Cole, and Taylor, Virginia Cole, revisions and additions, Springville, 1969. 1993; Montgomery Advertiser, 1-17-37.

<sup>7</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p.12.

<sup>8</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, p.64.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., pp. 6-7, pp. 88-89.

<sup>10</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p. 14; Crow, Mattie Lou Teague, History of St. Clair County (Alabama), p.113 -117.

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from Columbus, Mississippi to Atlanta, Georgia via Springville, and which would now connect the town with the State's emerging industrial areas of Tuscaloosa and Birmingham.<sup>11</sup> In 1899, the first railroad depot was constructed at the end of Gin Street facing the tracks. In 1902, this building was replaced with a dormered wood structure with flared eaves; however, in 1969 the building was destroyed by fire and was not replaced.<sup>12</sup>

Completion of the railroad initiated Springville's development into one of the county's primary trading centers all of which developed along the railroads and also included Ragland, Eden, Riverside, and Coal City.<sup>13</sup> In 1881, the town of Springville was incorporated, its first mayor soon elected, and thereafter, Springville's growth began to proceed rapidly.<sup>14</sup> There is evidence that the Alabama Legislature actually voted to incorporate the town in 1872, though it is not clear if this ordinance was revoked or simply never finalized.<sup>15</sup> As it developed, Springville's physical, economic, and social life became dominated by iron ore mines, cotton gins, and grist mills, as well as mercantile stores, and real estate concerns. As early as 1877, A. W. Woodall began to mine iron ore near Springville and began hiring blacks and whites as labor. By 1880, Woodall began selling ore to Birmingham industrialists, Colonel James W. Sloss and Henry deBardeleben; and by the turn - of - the - century, Woodall had built a tram across Talledega Street in Springville to ease transportation of the ore. By 1900, Springville also began to develop grist mills and cotton seed gins in the area: in 1900, Goodwin's Mill was built on Canoe Creek near Springville which converted corn to meal and wheat to flour; in 1902, Bob Ewing moved to Springville and built its first cotton seed gin (Inventory #s 21, 21b, 21c);<sup>16</sup> and

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<sup>11</sup>The Birmingham News, 7-15-31.

<sup>12</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p. 172.

<sup>13</sup>The Birmingham News, 7-15-31.

<sup>14</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 14-15; Griffin, Charles, Interview, 4-96.

<sup>15</sup>Griffin, Charles, Interview, 12-95.

<sup>16</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p. 169, 108; Montgomery Advertiser, 5-21-33.

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in 1912, Horton's Grist Mill was built on Main Street where it remained until it was torn down in 1976.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to economic development, Springville began soon after its incorporation to create an attractive town with ambience as well as function: development of Springville Lake (Inventory #157 - non contributing) became just such a visual and social focal point for these goals. Alabamians in St. Clair County had long been acquainted with the supposed recuperative powers of the five springs that formed a semicircle around a larger spring, and emptied into a common branch and was also prized for its cool, clear water particularly helpful to incoming settlers and campers. In 1883, the owner of the land containing the springs, Dr. James M. McLaughlin, Mayor of Springville, deeded the land to his newly incorporated town. Within the next few years, townspeople used mules and scrapes to dig out a lake. In 1900, a concrete wall was constructed leaving openings for the five springs to empty their water into the lake. It was estimated by the Alabama Power Company, in these early years, that one and one half million gallons of water flowed out of the lake daily. Carp and other fish soon were added to the lake and a social hall was built behind the lake. In 1934 - 35, the town's water system was installed, whereby an additional spring was capped and fed into the pump over the big spring. In 1972, the lake was filled in due to its being considered a health hazard.<sup>18</sup>

Springville's early growth, therefore, followed a natural progression from non - descript village to burgeoning town. After the Civil War and Springville's incorporation, moreover, it seemed to adhere also to the New South credo of prosperity, modernity, industry, and hard work. According to local ordinances written beginning in the 1880s, the leaders of Springville were intent on developing the town as a clean, modern, progressive family - oriented town emblematic of the "reborn" South. One of the first actions of Springville's first mayor, Mayor F. L. Rousseau, was to prohibit bar rooms in Springville and to remove any existing ones.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>St. Clair News - Aegis, 1-15-76.

<sup>18</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 31-33; St. Clair News - Aegis, 4-27-72.

<sup>19</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 20-22.

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In addition, between 1880 and 1910, many of Springville's finest homes, churches, schools and other social institutions, as well as commercial buildings were constructed. Springville Male and Female Academy, which had been established as early as 1860 and housed in a log school house, was organized by the Methodists and Baptists into a coeducational high school in 1873, and its first permanent building constructed c. 1880 (Inventory #16).<sup>20</sup> In c. 1893, local Presbyterians split away from the Academy and organized Spring Lake College. It was established as a private school with no dormitories so that students had to board with Springville citizens. In 1912, Spring Lake College burned to the ground, and students returned to the Academy building.<sup>21</sup> Later that year, the town financed construction of a two - story, four - room school building.<sup>22</sup> By 1920, the town was again out of school space; that same year the State of Alabama agreed that a new school was needed. In 1921 - 22, the Old Rock School (Inventory #82) was constructed to house the overflow of students.<sup>23</sup> It was built of field rock that had lain around town for many years, and was carried to the site by farmers free of charge. The six room building that included a manual training room and domestic room cost only \$8,700 to erect, and it remained in use until 1964 when the present grammar school was built.<sup>24</sup> In 1936, the Springville High School was built, but was razed in 1972, and a new building constructed.<sup>25</sup>

As schools were organized and buildings erected, churches were likewise developing. In 1817 Mt. Zion Church was established and housed in a log house, where slaves also attended in the back of the building. In 1870, due to newly freed blacks' move to form their own churches, Mt. Zion's remaining seventy - member white congregation changed its name to the First Baptist

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<sup>20</sup>Crow, Mattie Lou Teague, History of St. Clair County (Alabama), pp. 113-117; Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p. 88-92; Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, p. 64.

<sup>21</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, p. 88-92.

<sup>22</sup>The Birmingham News, 9-12-64.

<sup>23</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 88-92.

<sup>24</sup>Alabama School Journal, Vol. 39. No. 4, January, 1922.

<sup>25</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 88-92.

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Church of Springville.<sup>26</sup> The next year, in 1871, at a revival, a group of church members broke away and organized a Methodist congregation; in 1874, because of Baptism practices, the Methodists were asked to find a church building of their own. Until 1898, the Methodists met in the same building as the Masons, and in 1899, the new Methodist church was built. A few years later, the old Masonic/Methodist building blew down in a storm. In the 1880s, as the congregation grew, the Methodists built a Superannuate (Inventory #64), a home for its retired preachers; and about forty years later, built two annex buildings (Inventory #s 4 and 5 - non contributing). In 1873, moreover, Springville Presbyterians built the Springville Presbyterian Church (Inventory #87); in 1926, they built a church manse, and c. 1935, a large addition was added to the church building.<sup>27</sup> In 1885, Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established in St. Clair County and, that same year, Springville organized a congregation and began to meet (Inventory #1).<sup>28</sup> In 1903, moreover, the Masons built the present Masonic Lodge (Inventory #3) to replace the one lost in the storm.<sup>29</sup>

During the midst of this major building boom, a fire in 1897 destroyed many commercial structures from the town's first decades: only one commercial building remains from the 1880s and only four remain from the 1890s. However, the proposed Springville Historic District contains fifteen homes from the town's first decade of the 1880s and another fifteen from the 1890s. From the 1900 -10 decade, there are eleven homes remaining in the district and twelve commercial structures, including the Bank of Springville built in 1907 and the fabulous cast iron Presley - Wehby Store (Inventory #14 ). In addition, in 1902, Bob Ewing moved his family to Springville and built its first cotton gin (Inventory #s 21, 21b, 21c ). In 1903 both the newspaper office (Inventory # 34 ) and the Masonic Temple (Inventory # 3 ) were built.<sup>30</sup> All of these remain in the district.

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<sup>26</sup>Crow, Mattie Lou Teague, History of St. Clair County (Alabama), pp. 113-114.

<sup>27</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 33-53.

<sup>28</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, p. 96; Wallace, Andy, Interview, 4-96.

<sup>29</sup>St. Clair County Deed Records, 1902.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.; Wallace, Andy, Interview, 3-96.

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During the 1910s, various local ordinances were passed, additional businesses were established, and homes were built. In 1911, Springville Mayor J.F. Galbreath, and council members J.F. Presley, T.E. Moody, C.W. Allison, George L. Byers, and H.I. Crandall (all councilmen have homes and/or businesses in the historic district) passed an ordinance to "provide a revenue for the town of Springville...." by passing a license tax on forty - six businesses and professions including mills, dentists, real estate agents, insurance agents, dealers in a variety of enterprises, hotels, lighting rod agents, itinerant peddlers, and telephone companies. Such taxes were presumably both cause and effect of Springville's prosperity during its second boom period: by 1911, when the tax was passed, the town of Springville already had many fine homes, businesses, and education/social institutions, many of which remain in the Springville Historic District. In 1912, moreover, sophisticated communications came to town when a franchise was granted to the Springville and Argo Telephone Companies and the Eastern Extension of the Jefferson and St. Clair County Telephone Company. In 1916, Billie Richardson bought the franchise, located it in his house on Main Street (Inventory #3) and renamed it the Springville Telephone Company.<sup>31</sup> Of this building activity, four houses and three commercial buildings remain from the 1910s.

In spite of this early impressive development and apparent zeal, Springville's population was somewhat volatile between 1900 and 1920: in 1900, there was a population of 496; but by 1910, there were only 350 residents. By 1920, the population was back up to 450<sup>32</sup> and hit the 500 mark only two years later.<sup>33</sup>

Commensurate with that growth, the 1920s -- as well as the 1930s and 40s -- saw many new businesses established, public services improved, and homes built. Beginning in the 1920s, the automobile industry began to further define Springville, the physical effects of which remain largely intact. In 1925, the same year that Alabama Power Company was granted a franchise

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<sup>31</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 15-16.

<sup>32</sup>Industrial Survey of St. Clair County, Birmingham: Alabama Industrial Development Board, September, 1930, p. 18.

<sup>33</sup>Alabama School Journal, Vol. 39. No. 4, January 1922.

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into Springville, the State Highway Department paved the highway from Birmingham to Gadsden. Because the State did not agree to widen the highway through Springville, the town citizens took it upon themselves to widen and pave the road so that it would reach the gutters.<sup>34</sup> By 1931, the Springville Motor Company (Inventory # 152 ) and the Simmons Motor Company (Inventory # 39 ) had opened there, along with at least two gas stations (Inventory #s 37 - non contributing, and #144 ) and a garage (Inventory #144).<sup>35</sup> A few years later, in 1934 - 35, Springville continued its march into the modern age as it contracted with the federal government's newly established Reconstruction Finance Corporation to fund Springville's water works and sewage system. As a part of this contract, each resident had to pay for his/her own water. Within a few years, in 1937, Springville also had established its public fire department.<sup>36</sup>

The Springville Historic District provides valuable documentation of the town's early development. During the national economic boom period of the 1920s, Springville likewise prospered: there are twelve homes, seven commercial structures, and a school building remaining from that decade; in addition, according to oral accounts and deed records, there are fifteen homes and another seven commercial buildings remaining from the 1930s; and another twelve homes and four commercial buildings from the 1940s.

The district also documents the multiple social, economic, and political factors which created Springville's leading families, and placed them at the forefront of the town's development. These families, in fact, collectively created and controlled Springville. Of the sixteen families whose names appear most frequently in Springville records, eight of these provide evidence of their lifestyles through both residential and commercial buildings which they owned and/or occupied. In addition, the district contains buildings which are associated with nine of Springville's Mayors: of these, three of their families produced more than one Mayor including one, the Moody family, which produced three. Each of these Mayors either owned a store which is included in the historic district, or, in the case of the Crandall and Aderholt families who were land developers, there is documentation of their business patterns.

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<sup>34</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 15-16.

<sup>35</sup>The Birmingham News, 7-15-31.

<sup>36</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 15-16.

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Moreover, the historic district contains buildings associated with five councilmen/aldermen, one Alabama Legislator, two County Tax Assessors, four judges, one State Superintendent of Education, several postmasters, one Town Marshal, two Confederate soldiers, and one veteran of the Seminole War. Of the nine families who owned mercantile/drugstore businesses in the district (which comprised the largest number of business concerns), three also served either as Mayor (Woodall and Moody) or as probate judge (Forman); and several were also stockholders in the Bank of Springville including Mr. Woodall and Judge Forman. Moody was also president of the Alabama Merchants, and Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee.<sup>37</sup>

Of the sixteen seemingly most affluent or influential families, all but four have more than one family home remaining in the district. Of these twelve, those with the highest number of family homes remaining in the district include the Formans (5), Pearsons (3), Aderholt (4), and Burtrams (3). In addition, there is substantial documentation of the Ewing family's social and economic lifestyle through the existence of one house (Inventory #158, a non-contributing building), and five commercial structures including three associated with Ewing Gin and Seed (Inventory #s 21, 21b, and 21c), and two mercantile stores (Inventory #s 32 and 33). The largest landholders in the area as evidenced by the 1909 Sanborn maps and deed records -- the Pearsons, Formans, Ewings, Aderholts, and Crandalls -- provide residential and commercial documentation of their life ways and means.<sup>38</sup> Although the district documents that the Pearsons and Formans developed houses only for other family members, the Ewings, Aderholts and Crandalls developed their land for family, non-family residential, or commercial interests.

While these middle class white citizens created and controlled much of the economic and social life within the Springville Historic District they did not, however, comprise all of Springville. In addition to an indeterminate percentage of native American Indians, the populations of St. Clair County, and Springville, have remained from about 10% to 20% black throughout its history.

Prior to passage of the 13th Amendment, most blacks were slaves though there were always free blacks in the county. Census records show that in 1820 of the county's 4,166 residents, 559 were black (the source does not differentiate between slave and free); in 1840, of 5,630 residents,

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<sup>37</sup>Ibid., pp. 112-119.

<sup>38</sup>Sanborn Map, 1909.



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1,133 were black; in 1860, of 11,013, 1,777 were black; in 1880, of 24,455 residents, 2,834 were black ; in 1900, of 19,425 residents, 3,442 were black; and in 1910, of 20,715 residents, 3,632 were black.<sup>39</sup>

Until emancipation, blacks, of course, had essentially no institutions separate from their masters and were overwhelmingly farm labor. Beginning about 1870, however, blacks in the county, and in Springville, began to form their own social institutions and take on other occupations. In the post -War decades of rigid physical segregation, moreover, Springville blacks clustered their residences -- most of which are simple wood frame houses (c. 1910 - 1930 ), and 1960s house trailers and houses -- southeast of the historic district across the railroad tracks primarily along Mountain Street. Within this enclave Mt. Zion Church was built in 1870 and is the site for the present day church; next to it was the black school built prior to 1923. According to one history of Springville containing copies of census data from 1880 and 1900, black men in Springville were primarily "day laborers" and miners at the Woodall mines, some farmers, a few railroad workers and janitors, one clergyman, one teamster, and one school teacher. Black women were typically hired as domestic help including cooks and washwomen. Like most whites, Springville blacks originated primarily from other Alabama and other Southern states including Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee. A few listed Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York as places of birth.<sup>40</sup> When the district area was surveyed, however, there were too many recently constructed buildings and demolitions, and/or unsympathetic alterations made to the area to incorporate it into the district boundaries.

From the mid - 1940s till the present, blacks and whites of Springville have continued to build homes, commercial structures, schools, and churches, and the city's economy has, in the last decades, attracted several major industrial concerns. In 1956, the town began an aggressive building program to attract new industry.<sup>41</sup> By 1962, six new industries had located there, the

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<sup>39</sup>Franklin, George W., History of St. Clair County, p. 123.

<sup>40</sup>Windham, Margaret Forman, History of Springville, pp. 141-157.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

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city limits had been extended, and, by 1967, Springville's population had doubled to about 600 residents.<sup>42</sup>

During the same period, at least 75 new homes were built, a new City Hall erected (1957), a National Guard Armory built (c. 1959), and a new High School built (1972).<sup>43</sup> By 1980, at least 12 industries had located in the Springville area, ten within the town limits.<sup>44</sup> Moreover, in the last ten years, the town has grown to a population of over 1,910 citizens according to the 1990 census, and has seen a dramatic effort to renovate its historic core, and actively markets its historic character through house tours and "trade days."<sup>45</sup> Perhaps as a result of those efforts and due to other factors, Springville continues to attract primarily professional individuals and families from the surrounding area who prefer its small - town ambience to the pace of urban life.

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<sup>42</sup>The Birmingham News, 3-28-57.

<sup>43</sup>Crow, Mattie Lou Teague, History of St. Clair County (Alabama), p. 117.

<sup>44</sup>The Birmingham News, 6-10-79.

<sup>45</sup>U. S. Census, 1990.

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The Birmingham News, 3-31-29.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Springville Historic District are indicated on the accompanying tax map (Section 31, Town 14 South, Range 2 East, Map Number 59-13-09-31) at 1"=200' scale.

Boundary Justification

The Springville Historic District in Springville, St. Clair County, Alabama was drawn to include the most cohesive collections of residential, commercial, educational, industrial, civic, and religious resources in town and to exclude those properties which have lost their historical context and/or integrity or are less than 50 years of age.

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Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing east  
negatives - AHC
2. Main Street  
Springville Historic District  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
View of Main Street facing west  
negatives - AHC
3. Main Street (southside)  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing southwest  
negatives - AHC
4. Herring - Cobb Service Station (#144)  
592 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
view facing northwest  
negatives - AHC
5. Presley Store/Wehby Building (#14)  
601 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing south  
negatives - AHC

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6. Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing west  
negatives - AHC
  
  7. Woodall Hardware Store (#148)  
6415 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing north  
negatives - AHC
  
  8. Rock School (#82)  
109 Pine Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northwest  
negatives - AHC
  
  9. Inzer House (#125)  
108 Gin Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing southeast  
negatives - AHC
  
  10. Forman - Tucker House (#117)  
105 New Talledega Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing southwest  
negatives - AHC

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11. Love - Jones House (#126)  
118 Cross Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing southwest  
negatives - AHC
  12. Hill - Harrison House (#104)  
6827 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
View facing southeast  
negatives - AHC
  13. Partain - Underwood House (#55)  
502 Villa Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing north  
negatives - AHC
  14. Byers House (#110)  
6688 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
negatives - AHC
  15. Hooper - Ash - McClellan House (#46)  
494 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northwest  
negatives - AHC



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

- 
16. Lovell - Griffin House (#118)  
701 Forman Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing south  
negatives - AHC
  17. Pearson House (#130)  
124 Cross Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing east  
negatives - AHC
  18. Scott - Keith House (#29)  
163 Robinson Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northwest  
negatives - AHC
  19. Crane - Whitley House (#141)  
699 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northeast  
negatives - AHC
  20. Crow - Presley House (#43)  
493 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing south  
negatives - AHC

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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

- 
21. Springville Presbyterian Church (#87)  
700 Main Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northeast  
negatives - AHC
  
  22. Washington House/Shop (#s135, 135b,135c)  
212 Forman Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing north  
negatives - AHC
  
  23. Ewing Gin and Seed (#21)  
175 Robinson Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing west  
negatives - AHC
  
  24. Ewing Gin and Seed (#s21b, 21c)  
185 Robinson Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing southwest  
negatives - AHC
  
  25. Phillips House (#79)  
146 Robinson Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northeast  
negatives - AHC

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

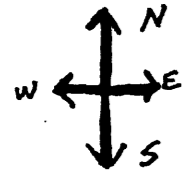
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 63

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

- 
26. Ware - Truss - Henry Log Cabin (#69)  
108 Park Avenue  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing northeast  
negatives - AHC
27. Springville Academy/Will Jones House (#16)  
164 Robinson Street  
Springville, Alabama 35146  
Springville Historic District  
View facing east  
negatives - AHC

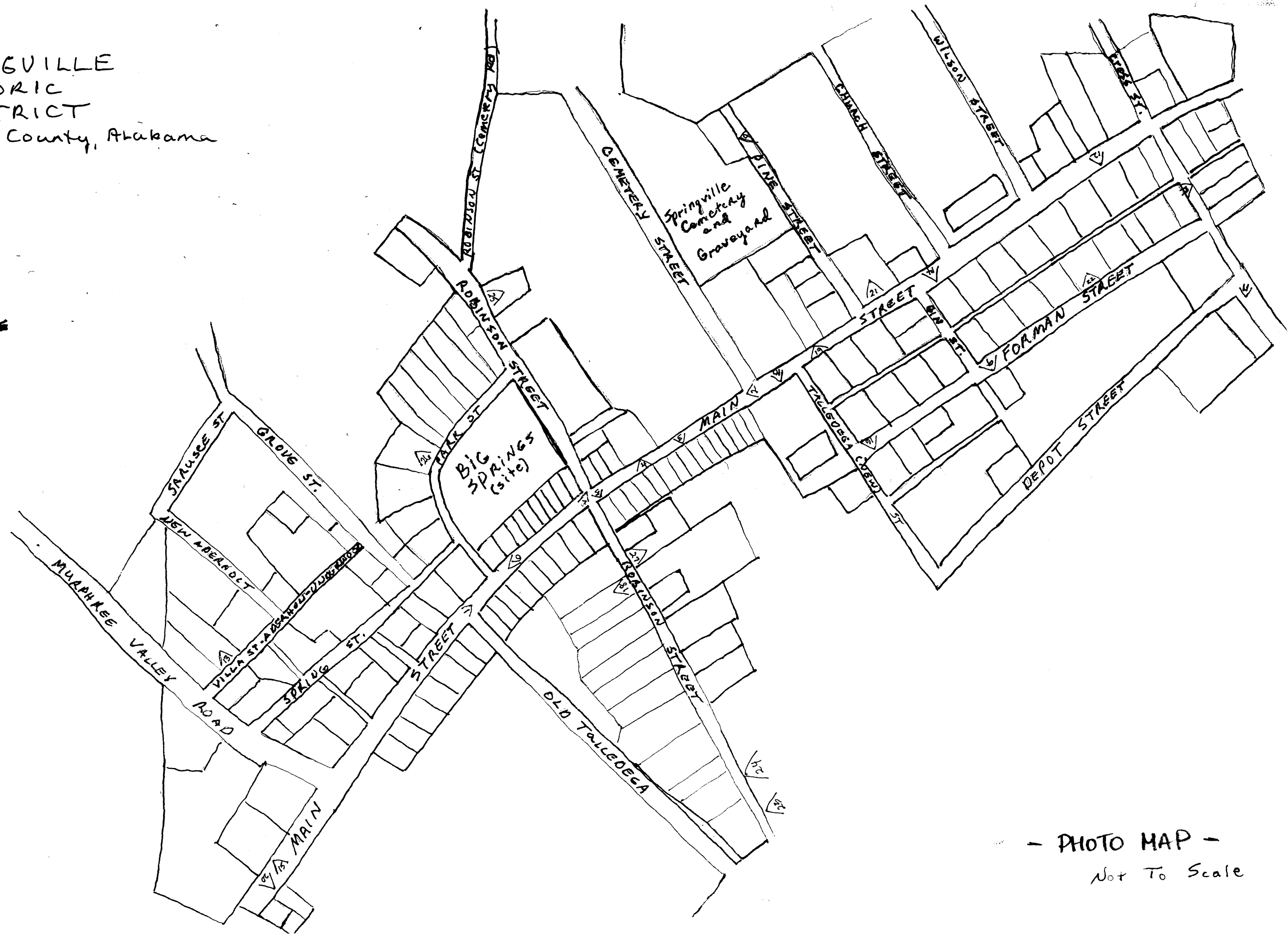
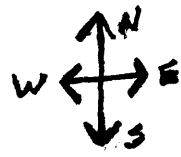
SPRINGVILLE  
HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA



- CONTRIBUTING (C)
- NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)
- Vacant (V)

NOT TO SCALE

SPRINGVILLE  
HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
St. Clair County, Alabama



- PHOTO MAP -  
Not To Scale