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JUN 30 1992

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Ala. Historical Commission

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Marion Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see inventory and map

N/A not for publication

city, town Marion

N/A vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Perry

code 105 zip code 36756

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private public-local public-State public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s) district site structure object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 7

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper: Deborah Byers

Date of Action: 4/22/93

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related housingEDUCATION/collegeDOMESTIC/single dwellingDOMESTIC/multiple dwellingRELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related housingEDUCATION/collegeDOMESTIC/single dwellingDOMESTIC/multiple dwellingRELIGION/religious structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical RevivalGreek RevivalBungalow/CraftsmanQueen AnneColonial RevivalNeo-Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls weatherboardbrickroof asphaltother concretestucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The West Marion Historic District contains residences, educational and religious buildings, and other resources associated with the development of the city of Marion and Marion Military Institute, formerly Howard College. Containing some of the town's oldest and most imposing residences, as well as an impressive collection of early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century architecture, the district has long been the major residential neighborhood of Marion and the location for one of the region's early institutions for higher learning. The district is bounded on the east by Washington Street, Marion's main thoroughfare, and on the north by the Green Street Historic District (NRHP, 5/30/79). The southern boundary is Murfree Avenue, bordering the campus of Marion Military Institute, while the district is bounded on the west by low-income residential neighborhoods and the former campus of the Lincoln School. The district consists of approximately 200 acres.

Buildings and structures in the West Marion Historic District are located on streets with sidewalks and curbs and lined with a wealth of Southern flora including varieties of pine, magnolia, oak, and dogwood. The earliest major streets, those running east and west (Lafayette, DeKalb, and Clay), are long broad avenues, radiating from Washington Street and becoming rural roads. These avenues are bisected by smaller cross streets (those running north and south). The subdivision of lots has been minimal and therefore, many of the older structures are located on expansive lots, some with extensive lawns and gardens. Wooden glades and thickets are found sporadically throughout the area. Indeed, some structures on the western edges of the district, away from Washington Street, are still located on plots with adjoining farmland and pasture.

The campus of Marion Military Institute borders South Washington Street; the buildings are arranged in a U-plan with a chapel as the focal point of the campus. The chapel and the flanking classrooms and dormitories embrace a courtyard and are situated behind a broad drill field surrounded by a rambling white wooden fence. While a number of the structures on the campus are recent in regard to date of construction, the Institute has insured the integrity of the campus through design control and compatibility. The campus is surrounded by residential neighborhoods which shield the campus from the strip development found further south on Washington Street.

The majority of larger homes are antebellum and are located either along (facing) Washington Street or along the broad east-west streets. Later middle income housing is interspersed with a greater concentration found on the cross streets and the neighborhood adjoining Marion Military Institute. The district contains buildings and structures representing a wide range of architectural forms and styles from its period of significance. The majority of historic structures are of frame construction with wooden exterior wall material although contributing structures from the early twentieth century often feature brick veneer or stucco

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exteriors. The Greek Revival is the most prevalent architectural style of the antebellum period in the district, ranging from impressive mansions and religious structures to modest cottages and educational buildings. In addition, the area has good examples of late nineteenth Victorian cottages and early 20th century residential styles including Tudor and Spanish Revivals, Bungalow, Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical. Located within the district are a number of properties previously listed in the National Register, including Siloam Baptist Church (NRHP 11/10/82) and the Chapel, Old South Barracks (NRHP, 9/13/78), and the President's Home of Marion Military Institute (NRHP, 8/25/78).

In general, the buildings located within the district have retained their integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. In regard to their condition, the buildings may be described as good to excellent and the district, as a whole, is relatively well preserved. The district contains 182 buildings (108 contributing and 74 noncontributing). In addition, there are 7 previously listed buildings.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

EC 28

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1830-1942

N/A

Education

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

West Marion Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture and education. The district contains a wealth of 19th and 20th century architecture reflecting a variety of styles and forms from the period of significance. The district also contains Marion Military Institute. Founded in 1841 as Howard College, Marion Military Institute is today a private two year junior college and four year preparatory school and has served the area as a regional educational center for over 150 years.

Criterion C (Architecture):

The West Marion Historic District is significant for its collection of 19th and 20th century architecture including interpretations and examples of Greek Revival, Victorian Cottages (L and T-plan), Colonial Revival, Neo-classical, Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. Early structures in the district are based on common forms, such as the I-house and raised cottage. The King-Sledge house (1835) is a raised cottage with a later Victorian porch. The Shivers house (1840) and the Talbird-Wilkerson houses (both 1840) are classic I-house forms. Greek Revival style architecture dominates the district, including such imposing mansions as Reverie (1860), the Huntington-Lovelace-Lewis house (1845), the King-Blackburn-Arbuthnot house (1856) and the Gordon-Moore house (1852) as well as other structures such as Siloam Baptist Church (1849, NRHP, 11/10/82) and the Chapel and Old South dormitory (1850, NRHP, 9-13-78). The Perry-Geurard (1850) and the Lockhart-Ham (1858) houses feature Greek Revival detailing seemingly lifted from the pages of Asher Benjamin's pattern books. Other Greek Revival structures feature Italianate bracket-work, including the Lovelace house (1845) and the Hogue-Randall house (1850). Approximately 30 structures in the district can be classified as reflecting or being true examples of the Greek Revival style. The High Victorian Gothic style is singularly represented by the First Congregational Church of Marion (1871, NRHP, 2-13-90) Cottages reflecting the Queen Anne influence (wraparound porches and decorative scrollwork) include the Street house (1890), the Haley-Anderson house (1900) and the Sturgis house (1880). The Price and the A. F. Wilkerson houses (both 1925) and the Perry County Human Resources Building (1935) are good examples of Tudor Revival architecture with brick veneer exteriors, Tudoresque arches, and stucco work creating a half-timbering effect. The Craftsman style is best exemplified in the Marshall house (1925), the Mickelboro-Bennert House (1860, remodeled 1920s), and the Mason house (1915). Oak Hill (1912, NRHP, 8/25/78) and the Wilkerson-Margiotta house (1850, remodeled 1900) are

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

See continuation sheet

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 # AL-773 (#24), AL-772 (#133), AL-774 (#142)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 200 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 6 9 1 3 0</u>	<u>3 6 1 0 2 5 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 7 0 0 8 0</u>	<u>3 6 1 0 2 7 0</u>
E	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 6 9 6 5 0</u>	<u>3 6 0 9 1 2 0</u>
F	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 6 9 3 7 0</u>	<u>3 6 0 9 3 9 0</u>

B	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 6 9 1 3 0</u>	<u>3 6 0 9 8 1 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1 6</u>	<u>4 7 0 5 0 0</u>	<u>3 6 0 9 1 9 0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district were drawn to include resources associated with the history and development of the City of Marion and of Marion Military Institute. These resources include dwellings, student and faculty housing, classrooms, a gymnasium, and religious structures.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeff Mansell/Historian; Melanie A. Betz/AHC Reviewer
organization Cahaba Trace Commission date 6-30-92
street & number Route 1, Box 147 telephone 205-665-7982
city or town Brierfield state Alabama zip code 35035

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Inventory - West Marion Historic District

West Lafayette Street

1. 306 West Lafayette. (ca. 1900) One story frame catslide cottage with standing seam metal roof material, four bay facade with single leaf entrances in the second and third bays, full width engaged roof porch with three remaining posts. (C)
2. **Huntington-Howell-Watters House** (ca. 1938) 427 West Lafayette Street. One of three houses built by John Huntington, a local silversmith as speculative housing. This house served as a Confederate Hospital and headquarters for General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Two story frame dwelling with low hip roof and exterior end chimneys, central three bay block with single leaf entrance in the third bay with full transom and sidelights, wing off right side, one story wraparound porch is not original, large basement with number of rooms. (C) Garage (NC)
3. **Huntington-Vary-Lewis House** (ca. 1835) 429 West Lafayette Street. Built by John Huntington family, local silversmith. Two story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, full width shed roof porch with four turned posts with brackets, rear and side additions. (C) Garage (NC)
4. **Huntington-Caffee-Lovelace-Lewis** (ca. 1845) 303 West Lafayette Street. Third house built by John Huntington, local silversmith. Civil War Headquarters for Gen. George Johnston. Large two story dwelling with central pavilion with low hip roof with exterior side chimneys, three bay with single leaf entrance in the third bay with colored glass sidelights, full height gallery with balcony, engaged roof supported by four large Doric columns, large one story L shaped wing off west facade. (C) One original dependency (C) and one garage (C).
5. 306 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1985) One story frame modern dwelling, side gable roof, four bay facade. (NC)
6. 304 West Lafayette Street. (ca. 1860) One story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material with side gable roof of standing seam metal, five bay facade with central pedimented portico with two boxed piers, central single leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights. House has lost all integrity but evidence of early Greek Revival cottage still visible. (NC)

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7. 302 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1980) One story frame modern dwelling, side gable roof, four bay facade. (NC)
8. 219 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1925) One story frame Craftsman cottage with front facing gable roof of corrugated metal, two bay facade, partial width inset porch with single leaf entrance, decorative brackets and exposed rafters. (C)
9. **Judson Locke House** (ca. 1835) 217 West Lafayette Street. One story frame Greek Revival cottage with catslide roof of corrugated metal, exterior end chimneys, five bay facade, central entrance with fine transom and sidelights, central pedimented portico with two boxed supports, dentil work along cornice. (C)
10. **White Cottage** (ca. 1860) 216 West Lafayette Street. One story frame cottage with catslide roof of standing seam metal and double exterior end chimneys, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, non-original full width porch has shed roof with four tapered posts on low brick piers, classical pilasters are evident flanking the entrance bay. (C)
11. 210 W. Lafayette Street (ca. 1925) One story frame dwelling, abandoned and ruinous. (NC)
12. 212 W. Lafayette Street (ca. 1925) One story frame dwelling, abandoned and ruinous. (NC)
13. **Lockett-Martin House** (ca. 1840) 211 West Lafayette Street. Built by Napoleon Lockett. Mrs. Lockett commissioned flag of Confederated States of America ("Stars and Bars") from Nichola Marschall. This house originally had a colonnaded veranda. Two story frame dwelling with low hip roof, exterior and interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, 9/9 double hung sash windows, central entrance pedimented portico with fluted Doric columns on low brick piers. (C)
14. **Haley-Anderson House** (ca. 1900) 207 West Lafayette Street. Victorian T-form cottage, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, original four bay facade with projecting gable, single leaf entrance with transom, 2/2 double hung sash windows, central pedimented entrance porch with one support, side (west) addition. (C)
15. **Rhinehart House** (ca. 1940) 208 West Lafayette Street. One story brick veneer Tudor Revival structure with front gable roof with interior and front facing chimneys, four bay facade with recessed central single leaf entrance in gable roof projection, addition to East side. (C)

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16. 205 W. Lafayette Street (ca. 1890) One story frame dwelling with cross gable roof of tin shingle with interior chimneys, four bay facade with single leaf entrance in second bay, central projecting gable with decorative bargeboard, wraparound porch following contours of front facade with classical supports. (C)
17. 206 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1930) One story Tudor Revival structure with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front facing chimney, front projecting gable with decorative half timbering effect, recessed central single leaf entrance in gable roof projection, former porch enclosed. (C)
18. 204 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1950) One story frame ranch type dwelling, side gable roof, four bay facade, small shed roof porch. (NC)
19. **Smith House** (ca. 1925) 203 West Lafayette Street. One story frame craftsman dwelling, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior side chimneys, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width shed roof porch with large end brick piers and interior tapered posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade, decorative brackets. (C)
20. **Street House** (ca. 1890) 201 West Lafayette Street. Large one story frame dwelling, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, multi-pane transom and sidelights, first bay recessed, bay window, full width wraparound porch with paired classical supports. (C)
21. **Price House** (ca. 1927) 202 West Lafayette Street. One story brick veneer, Tudor Revival cottage, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, two front facing gables and gable roof entrance bay, six bay facade, casement windows with transoms in the first and fifth bays, partial width engaged roof porch with two arched entrances, French doors in second and third bays, arched sixth bay with glass bricks, half timbering effect in gables. (C)
22. **Warren House** (ca. 1835) 112 West Lafayette Street. Two story frame dwelling with side gable roof of tin shingle with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, full width gallery with balcony, engaged roof, four full height boxed columns, rear additions. (C)

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23. **Marshall House** (ca. 1925) 111 West Lafayette Street. Two story frame craftsman foursquare with low hipped roof of asphalt shingles with central gable roof dormer with two 9 pane lights, three bay facade with flanking one story wing on East facade and porte cochere on the West, three bay facade with paired 9/9 double hung sash windows, central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, gable roof entrance width porch, two end squat fluted Doric columns connected by flattened arch, on low brick piers. (C)
24. **Reverie. Whitsett-Hurt-Hanna-Vallides House** (ca. 1858) 110 West Lafayette. Historic American Buildings Survey. Large two story frame dwelling, low hipped roof with balustraded deck, five bay front with narrow setback single bay pavilions, four interior end chimneys, central single leaf entrance, multi-pane transom and sidelights, balcony above entrance, full height gallery with full entablature, dentilated cornice, four Doric columns. (C) Two outbuildings. (NC)
25. 107-109 West Lafayette Street (ca. 1949) Two story concrete block apartment building, side gable roof, twin double tiered porticos, one story side porches. (NC)
26. Chevrolet Company (ca. 1940) 101-105 West Lafayette Street. Once story brick commercial building, typical storefront, large side aluminum garage addition. (NC)

Early Street

27. **Billingsley-Dew-Moore House** (ca. 1830) 111 Early Street. One of Marion's earliest structures, simple side gable raised cottage, tin shingle roof material, interior chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, engaged roof full width porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
28. 109 Early Street (ca. 1950) One story frame dwelling, front facing gable roof, brick veneer exterior wall material, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, full width porch. (NC)
29. **Rodgers House. College City Electric** (ca. 1925) 107 Early Street. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, exterior end chimneys, four tapered posts on low brick balustrade. (C)

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30. **Buchanan House** (ca. 1935) 105 Early Street. One story frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingle, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, gable front porch with two 4 pane lights, four boxed posts on low brick and concrete piers. (C) Concrete block garage. (NC)
31. 105 A Early Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer dwelling, side gable roof, five bay facade, side porch. (NC)
32. 105 B Early Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer dwelling, side gable roof, three bay facade, shed roof porch. (NC) Garage. (NC)

West Dekalb

33. **Baer House** (ca. 1925) 102 West Dekalb Street. One story frame bungalow with triple front gable roof of asphalt shingle with interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, partial width gable roof porch with large squat piers, decorative brackets. (C)
34. **Abrams House** (ca. 1925) 104 West Dekalb Street. One and a half story frame bungalow with cross gable roof of tin shingle with interior chimney, three bay facade, single leaf entrance with transom, paired windows, full width gable roof porch with two end paneled piers, decorative brackets. (C)
35. 106 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1925) One story frame bungalow with gable front roof of tin shingle, three bay facade with single leaf entrance with transom, paired windows, front gable roof porch with 8 pane light, end paneled piers. (C)
36. 108 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch house, four bay facade, enclosed carport. (NC)
37. 109 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1955) One story brick veneer Tudor Revival dwelling, cross gable roof, four bay facade, single leaf recessed entrance, front facing gable. (NC)
38. **Peters House** (ca. 1859) 204 West Dekalb Street. Originally constructed as the Baptist Parsonage, two story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with full height gallery with second floor balcony, decorative saw work pillars and bannisters, single leaf entrances with full transoms. (C)

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39. **Moore House** (ca. 1890) 214 West Dekalb Street. One story frame dwelling with hip with cross gable roof of tin shingles with interior chimneys, projecting gable with bay window, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and side lights, recessed third bay entrance, wraparound porch with classical supports, side porch. (C)
40. **Bohner-Hughey-Allison House** (ca. 1845) 301 West DeKalb Street. One story Greek Revival cottage with cross gable roof of tin shingle with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central double leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, pedimented entrance portico with two square posts. (C) Frame school building located on property, ruinous condition. (C)
41. 306 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch house, six bay facade, side gable roof, recessed entrance. (NC)
42. **Campbell House** (ca. 1925) 402 West Dekalb Street. One story bungalow with stucco exterior wall material, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, gable roof entrance porch, exterior end chimney. (C)
43. **Lockhart-Ham House** (ca. 1858) 404 West DeKalb Street. Large Greek Revival structure, two story frame dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with full height entrance pedimented portico with balcony, supported by paired octagonal columns, central double leaf entrances, full multi-pane transom and sidelights. Entrance surround reflecting influence of Asher Benjamin pattern book. (C) Original outbuilding. (C)
44. 407 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1920) One story ruinous frame structure. (NC)
45. 405 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1950) One story frame dwelling, cross gable roof, front facing chimney, four bay facade, resting on full basement. (NC)
46. 409 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, three bay facade, front facing gable roof. (NC)

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47. **Mickelboro-Bennert House** (ca. 1860) 408 West DeKalb Street. Altered substantially in the early 1920s to its present Craftsman style, one and a half story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with central shed roof dormer with four 12 pane lights, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, triple windows, full width engaged roof porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)
48. **Mickelboro House** (ca. 1922) 410 West DeKalb Street. One story frame bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingle with dominant front gable roof, three bay facade, recessed second and third bays, single leaf entrance in third bay, paired and triple windows, partial width gable roof porch with paneled posts on low brick piers, decorative brackets. (C)
49. **Aultman House** (ca. 1900) 411 West DeKalb Street. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with central interior chimney, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, entrance width shed roof porch, asbestos siding. (C)
50. 413 West DeKalb Street (ca. 1950) One story frame, side gable roof, three bay facade, single leaf entrance. (NC)
51. **Shivers House** (ca. 1840) 412 West DeKalb Street. Classic Greek Revival-style I-house, two story frame dwelling with side gable roof with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central full height pedimented portico with two boxed columns and balcony, central single leaf entrance with sidelights, one story shed roof addition across the rear. (C)

Cherokee Street

52. 329 Cherokee Street (ca. 1920) One story frame tenant house located at the end of West DeKalb on the old carriage road, side gable roof of standing seam metal with interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, full with half hip roof porch. Ruinous condition. (C)
53. No Street Address (ca. 1950) One story frame tenant dwelling, side gable roof, two bay facade, entrance width porch. Abandoned and overgrown. (NC)

West Clay Street

54. 604 West Clay Street (ca. 1970) One story frame modern dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, front facing gable roof, small entry porch. (NC)

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55. 606 West Clay Street (ca. 1970) One story frame dwelling, concrete block foundation, hip roof, three bay facade, side porch. (NC)
56. **First Congregational Church of Marion** (1871) 601 West Clay Street. Recognized as the oldest African-American church in Marion and as one of the most unaltered religious structures, constructed with aid from the American Missionary Association. T. C. Stewart was the local architect and contractor. One story frame with gable front roof with projecting three tiered bell tower in the central bay, three bay facade with central entrance with fanlight, tower contains arched vents and a pyramidal roof supported by four square posts connected with bannisters and bargeboard. National Register of Historic Places. (C)
57. 510 West Clay Street (ca. 1910) One story frame dwelling, wing and gable structure, front projecting gable, wraparound porch, three bay facade, side carport. (C)
58. 508 West Clay Street (ca. 1950) One story frame dwelling, side gable roof, single leaf entrance, asbestos siding. (NC)
59. **Childs Place** (ca. 1870) 506 West Clay Street. Part of adjoining area purchased by freed slave, Childs, from Porter King. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof and exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, multi-pane transom and sidelights. (C)
60. **Johnston-Childs-Price House** (ca. 1825) 505 West Clay Street. ca. 1825. One and a half story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central single leaf door with full transom and sidelights, entrance width flat roof portico with four classical supports. Early cottage in Marion. (C)
61. **Childs House** (ca. 1860) 502 West Clay Street. Greek Revival cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with three bay facade, 9/9 double hung sash windows, central double leaf entrance with full transom, central entrance width pedimented portico with two boxed columns. (C)
62. **Suttle House** (ca. 1820) 427 West Clay Street. Original section of this house is quite early and probably contained two rooms which opened directly onto the porch, log construction. Presently a two story frame dwelling with low hipped roof, full width two story gallery with balcony, wooden columns above and below, five bay facade with single leaf entrance in the third and fourth bays. (C) Three outbuildings. (C) One garage. (NC)

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63. **Hogue-Randall House** (ca. 1850) 426 West Clay Street. One story frame Greek Revival dwelling with low hip roof with interior chimneys, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, 9/9 double hung sash windows, central half hip roof portico with two classical posts, decorative brackets along cornice which is painted green. (C) Garage (NC)
64. 314 West Clay Street (ca. 1970) Two story dwelling, first floor raised basement below street level, concrete block material, second floor frame. (NC)
65. **King-Sledge House** (ca. 1835) 309 West Clay Street. Raised cottage dwelling which was the home of Gen. E.D. King, prominent planter, statesman, and contributor and trustee of Howard College. One and a half story frame structure with full basement, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior chimneys, full wraparound porch with decorative saw work posts and bannisters, three bay facade with double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights. (C) Garage (NC)
66. **Worthy House** (ca. 1900) 307 West Clay Street. One story frame dwelling with high hip with cross gable roof, projecting gable with bay window, full wraparound porch has been enclosed, asbestos siding. (C) Two outbuildings. (NC)
67. 306 West Clay Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, cross gable roof, three bay facade, single leaf entrance, side carport. (NC)
68. **Pope House** (ca. 1920) 305 West Clay Street. One story frame dwelling with die gable roof of asphalt shingles with interior chimneys, four bay facade with central single leaf entrance, triple windows, screened in porch in first bay, central pedimented portico with paired posts. (C)
69. 304 West Clay Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, side gable roof, three bay facade, small entry porch. (NC)
70. 301 A & B West Clay Street (ca. 1900) One and a half story frame dwelling with hip roof with dominant gable roof dormer with four 6/6 windows, six bay facade with single leaf entrances in the third and fourth bays, central hip roof portico with end piers, side bow window. House has been converted into a duplex. (C)
71. **Parish-Moore-Bahner House** (ca. 1834) 209 West Clay Street. One story frame Greek Revival cottage with spraddle roof of asphalt shingle with central interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, pedimented entrance portico with square classical posts. (C)

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72. **Hurt-Logan House** (ca. 1890) 207 West Clay Street. One story frame dwelling with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with interior chimneys, three bay facade, projecting gable with bay window, central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, paired windows, wraparound porch with pedimented entrance roof, decorative iron supports. (C)
73. **Mason House** (ca. 1915) 208 West Clay Street. Two story frame craftsman dwelling with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central double leaf entrance with multi-pane transom, paired 12/1 double hung sash windows, full width half hip roof porch with end brick piers, side porch, decorative dentil work, vents, and brackets. (C)
74. **Perry-Guerard House** (ca. 1850) 206 West Clay Street. One story frame dwelling with hip roof, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance with full multi-pane transom and sidelights, 12/12 double hung sash windows, full width shed roof porch with fluted Doric columns, flanking side wing and porch, exterior wall material is wood crafted to resemble stone. (C) Garage, not original but contributing. (C)
75. 106 West Clay Street (ca. 1925) One and a half story craftsman dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with shed roof dormer, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, full width engaged roof porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
76. **Barnett House** (ca. 1925) 104 West Clay Street. One story frame bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, partial width gable roof porch with tapered posts on brick piers, decorative brackets, exterior chimney. (C) Garage. (NC)
77. **Lawson House** (ca. 1925) 103 West Clay Street. One story frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, gable roof entrance porch with paired classical posts, exposed rafters, decorative brackets, tar paper exterior wall material. (C)
78. **Tarrant-Gayle House** (ca. 1848). 101 West Clay Street. Built for L. Y. Tarrant, trustee of Howard College, home of the physician who directed the Confederate hospital. Two story frame dwelling with double side gable roof, interior chimneys, three bay facade with central full height entrance portico with balcony and half hip roof, central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, side wing. (C)

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79. 102 West Clay Street (ca. 1970) One story brick ranch house, three bay facade, cross gable roof. (NC)

Brown Street

80. **A.F. Wilkerson House** (ca. 1925) 101 Brown Street. Large Tudor Revival structure with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, projecting gables and half-timbering detailing, single leaf entrance, paired windows. (C)
81. 103 Brown Street (ca. 1960) One story ranch house, low cross-hip roof, single leaf entrance, partial width porch. (NC)
82. **Commandant's House for Marion Military Institute** (ca. 1937) 105 Brown Street. Two story brick veneer Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof, exterior end chimney, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance broken pedimented door surround, decorative keystones and voisoirs above windows, flanking side porch. (C)
83. **Oak Hill. President's House of Marion Military Institute** (ca. 1912) 110 Brown Street. Large Neo-classical dwelling with hip roof with shed roof dormer, exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with flanking porte cochere and side porch, three bay facade with central double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, 16/1 double hung sash windows, full height gallery with engaged roof, four classical columns, entrance width balcony. (C) One garage. (C) One outbuilding. (NC) National Register
84. **Johnson House** (ca. 1850) 309 Brown Street. Raised Greek Revival cottage with cross gable roof of tin shingle with interior chimneys, five bay facade with central entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, pedimented gable entrance portico with four classical supports, rear ell and full basement. (C)

Campus of Marion Military Institute

85. **Lovelace House-Old Commandant's House** (ca. 1845) 401 Polk Street. One story frame Greek Revival cottage with Italianate detailing, U-plan, central pavilion with hip roof with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with flanking wings, central double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, central pedimented portico with boxed classical supports, brackets. (C) Detached kitchen building. (C)

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86. **Old City Hall** (ca. 1832) Polk Street. Originally a law office, this structure was also the first YMCA building in the south to be owned by a local chapter. Marion City Hall for forty years, it is now the Alabama Military Hall of Fame. Gable roof of asphalt shingles, single bay facade with double leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, decorative saw work supports and brackets. Moved from courthouse square to present site in late 1960s. (C)
87. **Gymnasium** (ca. 1947.) Polk Street. Large two story brick veneered structure, hip roof, central pedimented block. (NC)
88. **Chemistry Building** (ca. 193) Brick veneered building, U-shaped plan, bands of casement windows. (NC)
89. **Mildred Pope Baer Memorial Library** (ca. 1965) Polk Street. Large two story classical-style building, hip roof, central full height pedimented portico with four classical columns. (NC)
90. **Barker House-MMI Infirmary** (ca. 1860) 101 College Street. One story frame dwelling with hipped roof with deck, pyramidal form, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, full multi-pane transom and sidelights, central pedimented portico with boxed supports, 9/9 double hung sash windows, dentilated cornice. (C)
91. **Sturdivant House** (ca. 1900) 103 College Street. One story frame dwelling with cross gable roof of tin shingle, front facing decorative gable, three bay facade with central entrance, full width half hip roof porch, six posts, full basement, remnants of bargeboard located in gables. (C)
92. **Murfree Hall Barracks** (ca. 1960) Polk Street. Two and a half storied brick veneered building, front facing gable roof, side dormer windows, three bay facade, single leaf entrance. (NC)
93. **Arts Building** (ca. 1926) Polk Street. One story, frame building, brick veneered exterior wall material, an earlier structure which was moved from original location on campus and totally renovated. (NC)
94. **Chapel** (ca. 1850) The two-story brick Chapel is located in the center of the Marion Military Institute complex, the focal point of a U-shaped courtyard lined with academic buildings and facing the drill field and Washington Street. The Chapel has a low hipped roof of standing seam metal with exterior end chimneys, a square one story clock tower, an eleven bay facade, brick pilasters, central double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, central full height pedimented portico with four Doric columns at the

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projecting central three bay pavilion, four stained glass windows. Flanking the Chapel are the South Academic Wing and the North Academic Wing. (C) National Register

95. **Lovelace Hall** (ca. 1854) Also known as the Old South barracks, original thirteen bay facade with a two bay addition to the left side, low hipped roof of standing seam metal with central front gable with two 6/6 double hung sash windows, brick pilasters, central double leaf entrance. (C) National Register
96. **New South Dormitory** (ca. 1959) Identical in appearance to Lovelace Hall. Fifteen bay facade, low hipped roof, central front gable, brick pilasters, central double leaf entrance, rear one story cafeteria and kitchen wing. (NC)
97. **Wilkerson Hall** (ca. 1945) Two story brick veneered building, design compatible with Lovelace Hall and New South Dormitory, low hipped roof, central gable, central entrance. (NC)
98. **Trustees' Hall** (ca. 1968) L-shaped three story dormitory, cross hipped roof, brick veneer exterior wall material. (NC)
99. **Headquarters - Administration Building** (ca. 1935, altered 1955) U-shaped complex, originally two small structures, later connected by long one story wing. (NC)
100. **Information Center** (ca. 1955) Low one story modern building. (NC)

Polk Street

101. **The Little House** (ca. 1835) 215 Polk Street. One story frame cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with an interior chimney, four bay facade with single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch with four classical posts, interior features wainscoting and hand planed ceilings. (C)
102. **Sturdivant-Moore House** (ca. 1847) 213 Polk Street. One and a half story cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior chimneys, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, hood moldings over windows, original porch and rear ell removed, interior features Egyptian door surrounds. (C)
103. 211 Polk Street (ca. 1965) Split level ranch house, hip roof, five bay facade, partial width porch, carport. (NC)

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104. **Arlene Curry House** (ca. 1913) 207 Polk Street. One story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, interior end chimney, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, tin shingle roof material, three quarter width shed roof porch with four classical posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)
105. 205 Polk Street (ca. 1960). One story brick veneered ranch house. (NC)
106. 206 Polk Street (ca. 1960) Large one story brick veneer ranch dwelling, seven bay facade, bay window, single leaf entrance, attached garage. (NC)
107. 203 Polk Street (ca. 1960) One story brick ranch dwelling, five bay facade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width porch. (NC)
108. 107 Polk Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, patented stone exterior wall material, side gable roof, four bay facade, small gable roof entrance porch. (NC)
109. 105 Polk Street (ca. 1960) One story dwelling on full basement, four bay facade, picture window with glass bricks, use of patented stone. (NC)
110. 103 Polk Street (ca. 1960) One story concrete block dwelling, three bay facade, single leaf entrance. (NC)

Perry Street

111. **Kyser House** (ca. 1900) 301 Perry Street. Large two story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, hip roof with interior chimney, three bay facade with central entrance, four brick pilasters, front center gable, central entrance portico with low hip roof and two tall brick piers. (C)
112. 205 Perry Street (ca. 1960) Large two story modern dwelling, Neo-French influence, pseudo mansard roof, attached garage. (NC)
113. 204 Perry Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch house, five bay facade, entrance width porch. (NC) Rear Guest house. (NC)
114. 202 Perry Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch house, four bay facade, partial width shed roof porch. (NC)

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115. 101 Perry Street (ca. 1925) One story frame bungalow with double front gable roof of asphalt shingles, paired windows in first bay, single leaf entrance, partial width porch with square posts on low brick piers, decorative brackets, exposed rafters, vents. (C)

Smith Street

116. **Blanchard Marshall House** (ca. 1920) 505 Smith Street. Constructed from materials of former structure located on adjoining property. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof and interior and exterior end chimney, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, front central pedimented portico, side central pedimented portico, end boxed piers on wooden balustrade. (C)
117. **Wallace House** (ca. 1950) 501 Smith Street. One story brick veneer dwelling, six bay facade, full width shed roof porch, decorative grillwork supports, attached garage. (NC)
118. **Agee House** (ca. 1915) 601 Smith Street. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof of tin shingle with central decorative gable with stickwork, three bay facade with paired windows, diamond shaped multi-pane over one double hung sash windows, central double French door entrance, full multi-pane transom, exterior end chimneys, four tapered posts on low brick piers connected by wooden balustrade. (C) Garage. (C)
119. 604 Smith Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, four bay facade, cross gable roof, small porch, tin shingle roof. (NC)
120. 605 Smith Street (ca. 1960) One story frame dwelling, three bay modern structure, cross gable roof, shed roof porch. (NC)
121. 607 Smith Street (ca. 1935) One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, single leaf entrance, paired and quadruple windows along front facade, former shed roof porch enclosed, exposed rafters. (C)
122. 702 Smith Street (ca. 1960) One story modern dwelling, four bay facade, side gable roof, small entrance porch. (NC)

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123. **Sturgis House** (ca. 1880) 1204 S.Washington Street. One story frame hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front projecting gable with bay window, four bay facade with central single leaf entrance, wraparound porch with decorative posts and bannisters. (C)
124. 1202 S.Washington Street (ca. 1925) One story bungalow with low hip roof of ceramic tile with decorative finials, central gable roof dormer with lattice work, three bay facade with full width and inset porch, single leaf entrance, four squat posts on low brick piers, exposed rafters, 9/1 double hung sash windows. (C)
125. **England House** (ca. 1850) 1200 S.Washington Street. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central double leaf entrance, full multi-pane transom and sidelights, central portico with flat roof and boxed supports. (C)
126. **Nichols House** (ca. 1925) 1112 S.Washington Street. One story Tudor Revival dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with front projecting gable and decorative gable, seven bay facade with paired windows, central single leaf entrance in small gable projection, additional single leaf entrance in the sixth bay. (C)
127. **Bailey-Brown House** (ca. 1860) 1118 S.Washington Street. This house has been significantly altered and retains very little of its original appearance. Three bay facade with central entrance, flanking 6/6 windows, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable roof dormers. (NC) Matching garage to rear of structure. (C)
128. 1108 S. Washington Street (ca. 1930) One story bungalow with brick veneer exterior wall material with four bay facade, cross gable roof, original double front of asphalt shingles, partial width porch with large brick piers, single leaf entrance, fourth bay addition also contains single leaf entrance. (C)
129. **Hendan-Thigpen House** (ca. 1900) 1106 S. Washington Street. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with flanking one bay wings, full width engaged roof porch with tall end stucco piers and central boxed supports on low stucco piers connected with low brick balustrade, central single leaf entrance, side porch, porch formerly wrapped around three sides of the building. (C)

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130. **Talbird-Moore House** (ca. 1852) 1102 S. Washington Street. Large one story Greek Revival structure built by the second president of Howard College, Mr. Talbird. Central hip roof block flanked bay rear side wings, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, full width porch with engaged roof and six classical boxed supports, five interior chimneys. (C)
131. **Johnson House** (ca. 1850) 1005 S. Washington Street. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof of standing seam metal with interior chimneys, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance, wraparound porch with paired posts on low brick piers, decorative brackets located along the cornice above porch roof line, rear ell has decorative bargeboard along the eaves. (C)
132. **Baptist Parsonage** (ca. 1919) 1003 S. Washington Street. Located on land given by Mrs. Porter King and built by Mrs. Tarrant. Two story craftsman foursquare dwelling with hip roof and interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, 3/1 double hung sash, central entrance gable roof portico with end brick piers, side sun porch. (C)
133. **King-Blackburn-Arbuthnot House. Camellia Place.** (ca. 1856) 1001 Washington Street. Built by Judge Porter King, trustee and benefactor of Howard College. Large two story frame dwelling with shallow hip roof concealed by low paneled parapet on front and sides, four interior end chimneys, five bay facade central double leaf entrances with multi-pane transoms and sidelights, second floor balcony with decorative ironwork bannister, full height portico across the front with slender fluted Doric columns, minor additions to the rear. (C) Original kitchen, servants house, and carriage house to the rear of the property, all contributing. (C) Presently known as Antiques and Company. (HABS)
134. 905 S. Washington Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch dwelling, side gable roof, five bay facade, single leaf entrance, small entrance porch. (NC)
135. 903 S. Washington Street (ca. 1960) One story brick veneer ranch dwelling, side gable roof, central five bay block with flanking wings, three quarter width porch. (NC)
136. **Talbird-Haney-Wilkerson House** (ca. 1840) 805 S. Washington Street. Two story frame, I-house dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central double leaf entrances on both floors with multi-pane transoms and sidelights, central two story entrance pedimented portico with flanking

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one story porches, six turned posts with decorative spindle work and connecting bannisters. (C)

137. **Wilkerson-Margiotta House** (ca. 1850) 803 S. Washington Street. Originally a one story residence, this house was later altered with the addition of a second floor and the full portico. Large two story frame structure with side gable roof, central decorative gable with shingle work is still visible above the porch roof line, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, full height portico with fluted Ionic columns with flat roof, central entrance width balcony, side sun porch and porte cochere. (C) One outbuilding. (C) One garage. (NC)
138. **Shell Station** (ca. 1980) 709 S. Washington Street. One story modern service station. (NC)
139. **Hart House** (ca. 1850) 701 South Washington. Two story frame dwelling with low hip roof and exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, full width one story porch with classical boxed supports, rear ell. (C)
140. **Perry County Human Resources Building** (ca. 1935) 605 S. Washington Street. One and a half story brick veneer Tudor Revival structure with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, four bay facade with front facing chimney, stucco and half timbering in gable, arched entrance. (C)
141. **Marion Bank and Trust Company** (ca. 1975) 601 S. Washington Street. One story modern bank building, hip roof, five bay facade, side drive through wing. (NC)
142. **Siloam Baptist Church** (ca. 1849) 509 S. Washington Street. Large brick religious structure with gable front roof of asphalt shingles with a two story tower with spire, tower has decorative quoins and vents, two bay recessed entrance, decorative brick pilasters, two large Doric columns supporting front gable, Greek Revival door surrounds, rear and side additions. National Register of Historic Places. (C) (HABS)
143. **Chevrolet Dealership** (ca. 1950) 501 S. Washington Street. One story brick veneered service station, annexed by local car dealership for showroom. (NC)

College Street

144. 305 College Street (ca. 1970) One story frame modern dwelling, asbestos shingled siding, five bay facade. (NC)
145. 303 College Street (ca. 1970) One story frame ranch house, five bay facade, side carport. (NC)

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146. 301 College Street (ca. 1970) One story frame, split-level house. (NC)

Grove Street (Street Addresses Not Given)

147. One story frame dwelling, front facing gable roof, four bay facade with single leaf entrances in second and third bays, full width half hip roof porch with four posts. ca. 1930. (C)

148. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal with exterior end chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance bay. ca. 1900. (C)

149. One story frame dwelling with spraddle roof of standing seam metal with exterior end chimneys, enclosed full width porch, three bay facade. ca. 1900. (C)

150. One story frame dwelling, side gable roof of standing seam metal, central interior chimney, four bay facade, two single leaf entrances, full width half hip roof porch with three posts, tar paper exterior wall material. ca. 1920. (C)

151. One story frame dwelling, side gable roof of standing seam metal, four bay facade, single leaf entrances in the second and third bays, full width shed roof porch with six posts, interior chimney, tar paper exterior wall material. ca. 1920. (C)

152. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal, interior chimney, four bay facade with single leaf entrances in the second and third bays, full width shed roof porch. ca. 1920 (C)

153. One story frame dwelling, front facing gable roof, three bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired windows, porch removed. ca. 1935 (C)

154. One story frame dwelling with front gable roof, side shed roof addition, four bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired windows, porch removed. ca. 1940 (C)

155. One story frame dwelling with spraddle roof, exterior end chimney, full width shed roof with four square posts, rear and side additions. ca. 1900 (C)

156. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal, three bay facade, partial width porch. ca. 1930 (C)

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157. One story frame dwelling, front gable roof of standing seam metal, three bay facade, single leaf entrance, fable roof porch, sour square posts. ca. 1940 (C)
158. One story frame dwelling, rear two story addition, three bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired windows, interior chimney. ca. 1925 (C)

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imposing examples of 20th century Neoclassicism with full colonnades and porte cocheres. The Commandant's house (1930) of Marion Military Institute exemplifies the Colonial Revival style. In addition, the West Marion Historic District contains a number of vernacular architectural forms along Grove Street, an historically African-American neighborhood. These dwellings comprise a fine collection of early 20th century frame, low income housing. Most of the buildings in the district have retained their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Criterion A (Education):

Significant in the area of education, the West Marion Historic District includes the campus of Marion Military Institute. Presently a two year junior college and high school which, Marion Military Institute was founded in 1841 as Howard College. Established by the Baptist State Convention as a rival institution to the Methodist's Southern University at nearby Greensboro, Howard College was one of three institutions of higher learning created in Marion prior to 1850 and it quickly became a major regional educational center. During the Civil War, the college served as an army hospital for Confederate forces retreating from Union forces in northern Alabama and western Mississippi. Surviving the Civil War and struggling through Reconstruction, the Baptist State Convention, in 1886, decided to move Howard College to the new "magic city" of Birmingham where it eventually became Samford University. In 1887, a group of dedicated Marion citizens opened the doors of Marion Military Institute which continues to serve the area as a major educational facility.

Exception B: Old City Hall

Although moved from its original location, the Old City Hall derives its primary significance from its architecture. Constructed in 1832, the building is one of Marion's earliest professional office buildings. The small two room gable roof structure reflects a combination of the Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. Heavy brackets are located in the gable and along the cornice while exuberant pierced woodwork supports grace the small recessed porch. The double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights feature Greek Revival surrounds as do the windows and the interior woodwork. Two rooms deep, the building is an outstanding example of an early professional office building and has served as an integral structure in the professional, social, and governmental aspects of the lives of the citizens of Marion. Originally located on Jefferson Street, on the Courthouse square, the small frame structure was first the law office of John Lockhart, a prominent early citizen of Marion. In 1880, the Young Men's Christian Association bought the building, becoming the first chapter in the South to own its own building. The structure was used by various organizations over the years and in 1903, the Andrew Barry Moore Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in the building. In 1928, the City of Marion purchased the structure from the heirs of the original members of the YMCA and it became Marion City Hall. The structure served as the municipal building until 1968 at which time the building slated from demolition to make way for a new municipal complex. The structure was moved to the campus of Marion Military Institute where it has since served as the Alabama Military Hall of Fame.

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Historical Summary

The West Marion Historic District clearly reflects the evolution and development of the city of Marion and of Marion Military Institute. Since its founding in the early 19th century, Marion has been known for its citizens commitment to educational and religious institutions. The city of Marion was founded on March 4, 1822 at what was then known as Muckle's Ridge. In 1817, Michael Muckle had cleared an acre of land from a dense forest and built a cabin on the present site of the Perry County Jail. Muckle later sold his improvement to Anderson West, sheriff of Perry County. At the suggestion of Joseph Evans, a South Carolinian, the county commissioners changed the name of the town from Muckle's Ridge to Marion, honoring General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. After the location of the courthouse square and the surveying of streets, on May 22, 1822, lots were sold at public auction but due to the heavy rains, prices remained quite low. The early sale of lots included those adjacent to the courthouse square. (Townes, p. 185-190; Harris, p. 17-20; Johnson, p. 24-27)

Marion grew slowly in the 1820's although in 1822, the Siloam Baptist Church was organized, and a courthouse, jail, a second private residence and three stores were erected. By 1826, however, the town's population totaled only 144 and Samuel Townes, in his history of Marion, notes that until 1828, the hamlet had the appearance of a private gentleman's country residence. After 1828, however, the town began to grow at a rapid pace and soon had the appearance of a thriving and bustling town. Marion's boom was the result of its strategic location. Direct commercial contact between Marion and Mobile, essential to the survival of the citizens, was made possible through the transportation of goods up the Alabama River from Mobile to Cahaba and then being hauled overland to Marion. Cultural improvements continued, the establishment in 1824 of the first school for example, and the establishment of two religious congregations. By 1834, Marion was the terminus of two stage coach lines. (Johnson, p. 28; Townes, 193; Moore, p. 2)

In the 1830s, events occurred which further stimulated the growth of Perry County and, in particular, Marion. It was soon discovered that the soil of the adjacent Black Belt prairie was extraordinarily suitable for the cultivation of cotton, especially of an upland, blight proof variety of the staple. Hordes of farmers and planters swarmed into Perry County to take advantage of the cheap land and quickly established vast plantations. Marion, in particular benefitted from the flush times, becoming a local trade center for some of the largest planters in Alabama. Indeed, in 1857, the city was selected as the terminus of the Cahaba and Marion Railroad. (Johnson, p. 34-35)

Town lots were again offered for sale in 1824, 1830, and 1831. The once sleepy town became a major cultural and residential center with numerous palatial townhouses of the local planters and merchants, located along Washington, Green, Lafayette, Dekalb and Clay streets. Property in the western section of the town, along and south of Green street, was quickly snatched up and in the years before 1860, scores of dwellings, mostly in the Greek Revival style, were constructed. The town's major business district grew up around the block surrounding the courthouse square. Although the town planners originally designated four lots for religious structures, the churches later built on lots immediately north and south of the business district, all located on Washington Street, including Siloam Baptist Church (NRHP). Washington Street quickly became the town's major thoroughfare and it's most fashionable address. (Townes, 193-199; Harris, 48-69)

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One of the most interesting cultural accomplishments of early Marion was the establishment of three institutions of higher learning. Marion was a stronghold for the Baptist State Convention which published its weekly newspaper and held a number of its regular meetings in Marion. The Baptists had originally supported the Marion Female Seminary, a nonsectarian organization. Soon, however, the Baptists became dissatisfied with the operation of the Seminary and started their own educational institutions. In November of 1841, the Baptist State Convention met in Talladega where a committee recommended that the organization undertake the re-establishment of the manual training school which had failed in Greensboro in 1837. The Baptists were pleased with the success of Marion Female Seminary (1836) which they helped to organize, and therefore, the Convention petitioned the Alabama legislature to grant a new college charter. The charter was granted on December 29, 1841. (Johnson, p. 38; Townes, p. 227)

Julia Barron, a prominent widow and supporter of Siloam Baptist Church, donated a plot of ground for the new college where her son, John Thomas Barron would be a member of the first class. The plot of land was located at the end of West Early Street and the college was designed to face Judson Female Institute, situated at the eastern end of the street. On January 3, 1842, the doors of the college were opened and the school received the name "Howard English and Classical School," in honor of John Howard, the famous English liberator and reformer. (Auburtin; Townes, P. 227)

By 1842, Marion boasted three colleges, Marion Female Seminary, Judson Female Institute, and Howard College and was considered one of the leading educational centers in the state. Associated with the early Marion colleges were many of the leading families of Alabama, politically, socially, and economically. Many members of the boards of trustees and benefactors for the three institutions lived within the boundaries of the West Marion Historic District, including J. Y. Tarrant, Gen. Edwin King, Porter King, Langston Goree, Jesse Shivers, and John Lockhart. With these three schools, Marion was one of the leading educational centers in the state. No doubt, the presence of the three colleges helped bring about a social advance in the city. Teachers from various sections of the United States and Europe moved to Marion bringing with them new ideas and concepts. The schools were generally recognized as being responsible for the cultural growth of the town and region. The colleges were located in the middle of the prosperous residential areas; local planters and businessmen patronized the institutions and contributed heavily to the endowments. (Auburtin; Johnson, 36-40)

With the establishment and operation of the three colleges, many noticeable improvements occurred in Marion. By 1844, the town comprised one square mile and had a population of 1,500. The growth in populations attracted scores of merchants and businessmen as well as a number of professional men, including preachers, doctors, lawyers, and surgeons. Marion had reached such a position of prominence in the state that when the state capitol was moved from Tuscaloosa, the town was considered as one of the proposed sites for the state government. (Johnson, p. 40) On May, 1844, the early building of Howard College was destroyed by fire but the building was quickly rebuilt and in 1848, seven young men became the first graduates of the institution. In 1852, Rev. Henry Talbird became president of the institution and Howard College began to thrive. Unfortunately, disaster struck again and on October 16, 1854, Howard College was again

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destroyed by fire. Dr. John Barron, son of Julia Barron and a member of Howard's first graduating class, donated a large lot for rebuilding. The trustees of Howard College, relocated to South Washington Street, began the construction of three main buildings, a chapel with classrooms and laboratories, and two dormitories. The Chapel and Old South Barracks (NRHP, 2-23-78), both 1854, are two of the original complex of buildings. Once again, Howard College began to thrive, with a steady increase in enrollment and with an endowment in 1857, of over \$170,000. By 1859, Howard Colleges resources (building, grounds, and endowment) amounted to \$239, 193.

In 1860, Marion was a wealthy commercial and cultural center for the Black Belt. After secession, led by Marion's own Gov. Andrew B. Moore, Nichola Marshall, an instructor at the Marion Female Seminary, designed the "Stars and Bars" for Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, who resided in the Lockett-Martin house on West Lafayette Street. Marion was not of strategic military importance and therefore, emerged from the Civil War relatively unscathed. The dormitories and classrooms of the three colleges were used as a Confederate hospital. (Auburtin)

During the war and reconstruction, Howard College had struggled for its very existence. By 1881, however, the college had reached an enrollment of 130 students, the debt had been wiped out, and improvements to the facilities had been made. Unfortunately, Howard College fell victim to the Birmingham boom of the 1880s when the Elyton and Avondale land companies and the citizens of Birmingham offered acreage and large sums of money for the relocation of the school to that city. For a while, the Baptist State Convention debated about the removal of the institution but in 1888, Howard College was removed to Birmingham where it eventually became Samford University. (Lovelace, p. 9; Auburtin; Harris, p. 258-260)

In 1889, Col. Murfree, former president of Howard College, opened the doors of a military school in the abandoned buildings. On February 20, 1889, the Alabama Legislature chartered Marion Military Institute. The school survived and grew steadily through the early part of the 20th century, experiencing its greatest growth in the 1950s and 60s when many new buildings were constructed on the campus. Today, Marion Military Institute serves as a two year junior college and preparatory school. (Harris, p. 258-260; Townes, p. 227-229; Johnson, p. 38)

The absence of dwellings reflecting architectural styles from the late 19th century clearly indicates the depressed economic state of the town during this period. However, with the continuation of three major educational facilities throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, Marion continued to be recognized as a regional educational center. Prosperity returned to Marion, as it did to most parts of the United States, in the 1920s and the town boasts a wealth of architecture dating from the early years of the 20th century, including styles such as Arts and Crafts, Colonial and Tudor Revival, and Neo-classical. In addition, the West Marion Historic District contains a number of vernacular structures associated with the African-American residents of the city.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of Washington and West Lafayette Streets, the boundary line moves due south down Washington Street until intersecting with Brown Street. The line turns at a 90 degree angle to the east, passing just north of structure # 130, turning again at a 90 degree angle due south, passing behind structure #130 until it passes structure #128. At this point, the boundary line turns at a 90 degree angle east, proceeding until it reaches a point just east of structure #151, turning 90 degrees south past to a point, passing behind structure # 123. The boundary turns west running until it reaches Washington Street. At this point, the boundary line moves north, intersecting with Murfree Street. The boundary line turns 90 degrees, proceeding along until it reaches Polk Street. At this point, the line moves south to the intersection of Hanna Street where it turns 90 degrees, passing south of Structure # 85. The boundary line turns 90 degrees and proceeds north behind the campus of Marion Military Institute, until it intersects with College Street. Moving west along College Street, the line continues until Margin Street. At this point, the line proceeds north until it reaches a point just south of structure #60. The line makes a 90 degree turn to the west passing behind Structures #60 and 56. At this point, the line turns north, passing just west of Structure #54, proceeding until it reaches West Lafayette Street. The line turns east, following West Lafayette until it reaches an unnamed street, turns north passing the southern property line of structure # 1, turning at 90 degree angle and passing behind property #1 and proceeding east until it passes behind structure # 24, following the property line of structure #24, it makes a 90 degree turn to the south, proceeding until it intersects with West Lafayette Street. At this point, the line turns east and run until it intersects with the beginning point at the southeast corner of Washington and West Lafayette Streets.

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For Photographs 1-25, items 1-5 are the same.

1. West Marion Historic District
2. Marion, Alabama
3. Jeff Mansell, photographer
4. April 8, 1992
5. Negatives on file at Alabama Historical Commission
6. #1
7. White Cottage (#10), facade, structure facing south

6. #2
7. Lockett Martin House (#13), facade, structure facing north

6. #3
7. Price House (#21) facade, structure facing south

6. #4
7. Street House (#20) facade, structure facing north

6. #5
7. Warren House (#22) facade, structure facing south

6. #6
7. Reverie (#24) facade, structure facing south

6. #7
7. Huntington-Howell-Waters House (#2) facade, structure facing north

6. #8
7. Huntington-Vary-Lewis House (#3) facade, structure facing north

6. #9
7. Huntington-Caffee-Lovelace House (#4), facade, structure facing north

6. #10
7. Outbuilding for structure #4, facing north

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6. #11

7. Shivers House, (#51) facade, structure facing south

6. #12

7. Tarrant Gayle House (#78) facade, structure facing east

6. #13

7. Perry-Guerard House, (#74) facade, structure facing south

6. #14

7. Hurt-Logan House, (#72) facade, structure facing north

6. #15

7. Parish-Moore-Bahner House, (#71) facade, structure facing north

6. #16

7. Talbird Moore House (#130) facade, structure facing west

6. #17

7. Johnson House (#131) facade, structure facing east

6. #18

7. King-Blackburn-Arbuthnot House (#133) facade, structure facing east

6. #19

7. Wilkerson-Margiotta House (#137) facade, structure facing east

6. #20

7. Baer House (#33) facade, structure facing south

6. #21

7. Abrams House (#34) facade, structure facing south

6. #22

7. 106 West Dekalb Street (#35) facade, structure facing south

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6. #23

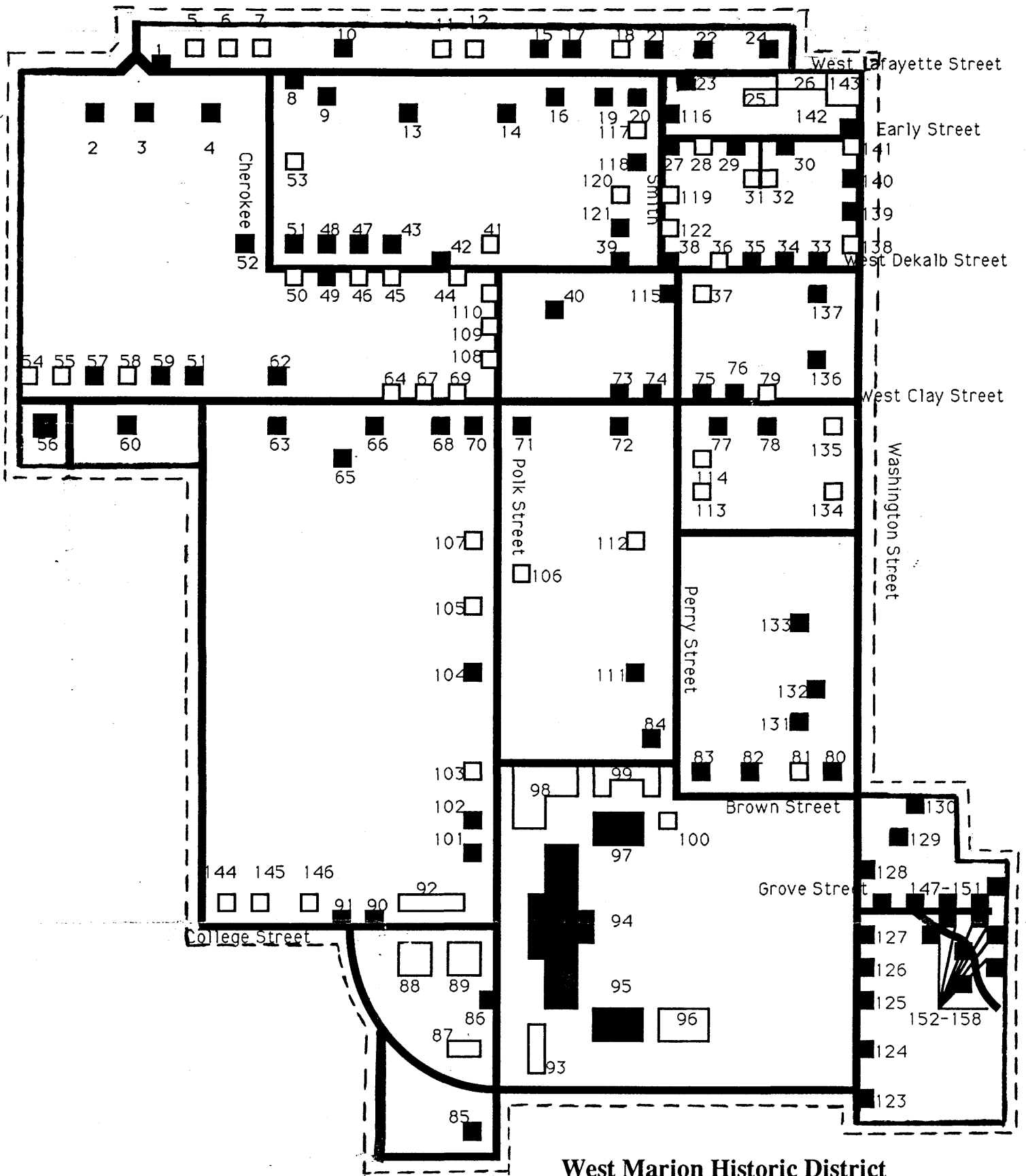
7. Bohner-Hughey-Allison House (#40) facade, structure facing north

6. #24

7. A. F. Wilkerson House (#80) facade, structure facing south

6. #25

7. 1202 S. Washington Street (#124) facade, structure facing west



**West Marion Historic District
Marion, Alabama**

Scale 1 inch = 275 ft.

Depicts Boundary lines
which do not follow
streets

■ - Contributing Structures

□ - Noncontributing Structures