

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001825

Date Listed: 2/3/93


**Judson College Historic District
Property Name**

**Perry
County**

**ALABAMA
State**

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/3/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to show the period of significance as 1830-1942, 1951, to include Jewett Hall, the focal point of the campus and a local landmark in the town of Marion.

This change was confirmed by telephone with the Alabama SHPO (2/3/93)

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 22 1992 JUN 30 1992
NATIONAL REGISTER Ala. Historical Commission

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Judson College 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street & number See inventory and map N/A not for publication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	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>65</u>	<u>33</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>65</u>	<u>33</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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] 12-14-92
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. [Signature] 2/3/93
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related housing

EDUCATION/college

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related housing

EDUCATION/college

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Greek Revival

Romanesque Revival

Tudor Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

brick

roof asphalt

other stucco

concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Judson College Historic District contains residences, educational and religious structures, and other resources associated with the development of the city of Marion and of Judson College. Located within the city limits of Marion, the district is situated on the eastern edge of Washington Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and just southeast of the courthouse square, the central business district. The district is bounded on the north by Jefferson Street, the city cemetery and middle income residential neighborhoods. The eastern boundary is defined by middle to upper income residential neighborhoods and by the lands of the Perry County Hospital. Low income residential neighborhoods and wooden thickets are located on the southern boundary while the western line of the district is Washington Street. The district contains roughly 80 acres.

The district clearly reflects the importance of education in Marion and the area's commitment to providing a quality institution of higher education for women. In addition, the district clearly reflects the development of the city of Marion from its earliest history to the present.

The focal point of the district is, of course, the campus of Judson College which is surrounded on the north, south, and west by middle income residential neighborhoods. Located at the end of East Early Street, Jewett Hall (1951), the major academic building of the college, is set back from the street on a small knoll. Designed in the Colonial Revival style with a soaring bell tower, Jewett Hall dominates the district, presenting a commanding view from Washington Street. The Carnegie library (1908), a Neoclassical building, and the President's home (1910), a Colonial Revival dwelling, are located on the sides of Jewett Hall, set closer to the street, one at each end of the campus. The Alumna Auditorium (1904), the remaining wing of an elaborate Second Empire structure, is situated just south of Jewett Hall. Located to the rear of the campus is the Greek Revival home of John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee's Poet Laureate, and the clubhouse (1925). The historic structures on the Judson Campus are complimented by buildings which for the most part, are compatible in design. The campus is well maintained and the historic buildings retain original materials, design configuration, and decorative elements. The entire campus is landscaped with Southern flora, including varieties of oak, magnolia, and pine trees and blooming shrubs such as azaleas and camellias. The campus is bordered on the east by open pasture land and wooden thickets.

Buildings and structures in the district are located on streets with sidewalks and curbs. The older residences date from early to mid 19th century and are located on (facing) Washington Street, on the eastern extremity of Lafayette Street, and on Convenient Street, immediately south of Judson College. These older dwellings are located on expansive lots with tree shaded lawns and gardens. Buildings and structures from the early 20th century, are located facing the east-west

8. Statement of Significance

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

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)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1830-1942

Significant Dates

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

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

The Judson College Historic District is significant in the areas of education and architecture. Located within the district boundaries is the campus of Judson College, an early institution of higher learning for women and one of three colleges created in the city of Marion in the early 19th century. Additionally, the campus and the surrounding neighborhoods contain an impressive assemblage of 19th and 20th century architecture, representing a variety of styles and forms and defining the period of significance.

Criterion A (Education):

Significant in the area of education, Judson College has been a center of education for women since its founding in 1838, making it one of the oldest womens' colleges still in existence in the United States. Chartered by the state legislature on January 9, 1841 as Judson Female Institute, Judson College has grown from its first class of 9 students to a fully accredited, four-year educational college for women. Originally, Judson College was established as the Baptist controlled rival of the nearby Marion Female Seminary, a non-sectarian school. Baptist community leaders, including several members of the Siloam Baptist Church, were dissatisfied with the instruction offered at Marion Female Seminary and established Judson Female Institute. The present campus is located on land donated by Mrs. Julia Barron, a prominent citizen and benefactor of Baptist institutions in Marion, including Judson and Howard College (Marion Military Institute). The institution was named for Ann Hasseltine Judson, a famous Baptist missionary and the school's first president was Milo Jewett, a leading New England educator who later became president of Vassar College. It was largely through the efforts of Jewett, that Judson survived and thrived in its early days and today, the main administration building is named in honor of Jewett. In 1887, the original building burned and was replaced by a Second Empire structure designed by Fenton Rousseau of Birmingham. In 1948, the second Jewett Hall burned and was replaced in 1951, with the present Colonial Revival structure which today stands as a landmark for the city of Marion.

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 # 59 (site), HABS AL 77
- 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 80 acres

UTM References

A 1,6 47,29,4,0 3,61,17,0,0
 Zone Easting Northing

C 1,6 47,14,6,0 3,61,01,8,0

E 1 6 4 7 1 9 3 0 3 6 1 1 7 3 0

B 1,6 47,29,4,0 3,61,19,8,0
 Zone Easting Northing

D 1,6 47,19,3,0 3,61,00,5,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district were drawn to include additional resources that are associated with the history and development of the city of Marin and Judson College. The resources include dwellings, classrooms, student and faculty housing, a gymnasium, library, and churches.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Judson College Historic District

streets of Lafayette, Early, and Dekalb, and the cross streets of Bibb and Pickens Street. Strip development has occurred along the 600 and 700 blocks of Washington Street but is located on the edge of the district and does not detract from the overall feeling of the area.

The residential neighborhoods surrounding Judson College contain an impressive assemblage of 19th and 20th century architecture. The district represents a wide range of architectural styles from its period of significance from 19th century Classical Revival (Goree-Shivers-Woodson house, 1831), and mid 19th century Greek Revival (Montgomery-Dumont house, 1850) and Romanesque (Marion Presbyterian Church, 1872) styles to the Colonial Revival (Drake house, 1920), Craftsman (Seay-Mason-Barnett house, 1900), and Tudor Revival (LeCroy house, 1920) styles. The district contains the greater portion of Marion's early 20th century residential architecture, clearly reflecting a period of development for the city. Houses were consistently frame structures with weatherboard exterior wall material. Some structures from the 1920s, especially those reflecting the Tudor Revival style, feature brick veneer and stucco exterior wall material.

The Judson College Historic District contains **65 contributing** and **33 non-contributing** buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Judson College Historic District

Inventory for Judson College Historic District

East Lafayette Street

1. **Tew House** (ca. 1925) 102 East Lafayette Street. One story brick veneer dwelling with cross gable roof of tin shingle with interior chimney, four bay facade with single leaf entrance in second bay with small gable roof porch with two classical supports, fourth bay former porch which has been enclosed. (C)
2. **Curb House** (ca. 1930) 103 East Lafayette Street. One story frame dwelling with clipped front gable roof of asphalt shingles with an interior chimney, four bay facade with single leaf entrances in the first and fourth bays, triple windows, flanking side bays. (C)
3. **Burford Harrison House** (ca. 1890) 201 East Lafayette Street. Two story frame dwelling with side gable roof of corrugated metal, four bay facade with two bay central block and flanking two bay wing, one story full width shed roof porch with six brick piers, porch has been glassed in, side gables have shinglework. (C)
4. **Leverette House** (ca. 1937) 205 East Lafayette Street. One story brick veneer, Tudor style dwelling with double front gable roof with an interior chimney, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, entrance bay projecting porch with single arched opening, side carport. (C)
5. 206 East Lafayette Street (ca. 1860) One story frame dwelling with gable front roof of standing seam metal, three bay facade, single leaf opening with Greek Revival door surround. Reputedly part of an older structure. (C)
6. **Lillian Tucker House** (ca. 1890) 208 East Lafayette Street. One story frame dwelling with hip roof and exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, entrance width gable roof portico with four slender posts, asbestos siding, chimneys have been capped at roofline. (C)
7. **Yeager Residence** (ca. 1954) 207 East Lafayette Street. One and a half story brick veneer dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, four bay facade with double front gables, single leaf entrance, entrance bay gable projecting porch. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Judson College Historic District

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8. **Wells House** (ca. 1940) 209 East Lafayette. Originally a two story structure which was radically altered to present appearance. One story brick veneer dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, gable roof entrance width porch, 2/2 double hung sash windows. (NC)
 9. **Lillian Fields House** (ca. 1900) 210 East Lafayette Street. One story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, T-cottage, cross gable roof of tin shingle with an interior chimney, projecting gable, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch with three turned posts, attached to modern garage. (C)
 10. **Deems House** (ca. 1920) 302 East Lafayette Street. One story frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, partial width gable roof inset porch with two end brick piers, triple windows. (C)
 11. **Drake House** (ca. 1920) 304 East Lafayette Street. Two story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade, central slightly projecting bay, central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, entrance hooded portico with two classical supports, flanking one story side wing. (C) Garage. (NC)
 12. **Barton House** (ca. 1920) 306 East Lafayette Street. One story frame bungalow with gable front roof of asphalt shingle, three bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width shed roof porch with four paneled tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
 13. **Boyles House** (ca. 1845) 308 East Lafayette Street. Two story I-house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with multipane transom and sidelights, one story full width shed roof porch with six saw work posts, rear additions. (C) Shed. (NC)
 14. **Hillside Cottage. Lindsay-Smith House** (ca. 1850) 301 East Lafayette Street. Raised cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, double exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, central hip roof portico with square posts, full basement, rear wing. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Judson College Historic District

15. 303 East Lafayette Street (ca. 1970) One story ranch house, hip roof, brick veneer exterior wall material. (NC)
16. 305 East Lafayette Street (ca. 1900) One story frame dwelling with hip with cross gable roof of standing seam metal, projecting gable, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, wraparound porch with concrete block supports, rear concrete block addition. (C)

Unnamed Alley Off East Lafayette Street

17. One story frame dwelling with front gable roof of standing seam metal with three bay facade, single leaf entrance, full width half hip roof porch with one remaining tapered post on low brick pier. ca. 1930. (C)
18. One story frame dwelling with side gable/catslide roof of standing seam metal with exterior chimneys, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width half hip roof porch with four tapered posts on low piers, originally side gable roof but rear addition extended roof line. ca. 1900. (C)
19. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal with central interior chimney, two bay facade with single leaf entrance in the first bay, paired windows, full width half hip roof with five decorative supports, flanking single bay wing. ca. 1900. (C)
20. **Goldsby-Hurt-Lewis-Ferraro House** (ca. 1848) 401 East Lafayette Street. Large two story frame dwelling with low hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end chimneys, five bay facade, one story full width porch with paired posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade, second floor balcony, central single leaf entrances on both floors with multipane transom and sidelights, paired brackets underneath roof eave, remnants of pilasters from original full height porch. (C)
21. **Fuller-Lewis-Rhinehart** (ca. 1848) 403 East Lafayette Street. Two story dwelling with original one story wing, front projecting two story gable with paired window, side gable roof wing with single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch, remnants of original porch pilasters. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 Judson College Historic District**East Early Street**

22. **LeCroy House** (ca. 1920) 101 East Early Street. Large two and a half story, Tudor Revival brick dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance in gable projection, paired and triple windows, side gable roof porch. (C) Modern garage-office building. (NC)
23. **Tubbs-Avery House** (ca. 1930) 201 East Early Street. One story frame dwelling, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, four bay facade, central single leaf entrance, gable roof overhang, paired windows. (C) Guest house. (NC)
24. **Seay-Mason-Barnett House** (ca. 1900) 202 East Early Street. One and a half story frame Craftsman dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, three gable roof dormers, full width engaged roof porch, four large paneled columns on low brick piers, five bay facade with paired windows, central single leaf entrance with transom, exposed rafters. (C) Playhouse and garage. (NC)
25. **Mason-Potts House** (ca. 1920) 215 East Early Street. Two story frame dwelling with low hip roof of asphalt shingles with interior chimneys, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with transom, triple and paired windows, full width half hip roof porch with wide eaves and brackets, four brick piers on low brick balustrade. (C)

Troupe Street

26. **Bloch-Tucker House** (ca. 1940) 202 Troupe Street. One story frame dwelling with clipped front gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with paired windows in first bay, single leaf entrance, partial width inset porch, brackets. (C)
27. **Sellars-Nichols House** (ca. 1880) 201 Troupe Street. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance with transom, three quarter width porch with half hip roof and four iron work supports, remnants of bargeboard. (C)
28. **Stewart House** (ca. 1900) 103 Troupe Street. One story frame dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimneys, central dominant gable with three 4 pane lights, numerous additions, flat roof porch enclosed. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Judson College Historic District

29. **Hannah House** (ca. 1930) 101 Troupe Street. One story Tudor Revival dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front facing chimney with decorative stonework, four bay facade with paired windows, single leaf entrance in gable projection. (C)
30. **Barker House** (ca. 1925) 100 Troupe Street. One story brick veneer bungalow, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, partial width clipped gable roof porch with two end brick piers, low horizontal vent in porch gable. (C)

Dekalb Street

31. **McCollum House** (ca. 1910) 307 Dekalb Street. Two story frame dwelling, craftsman foursquare, with low hip roof of asphalt shingles, 2/4 bay facade with paired windows and single leaf entrances in the second and third bays, full width shed roof porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers. (C) Garage. (C)
32. **Isabel Shivers House** (ca. 1915) 305 Dekalb Street. One and a half story frame dwelling with side gable roof with central gable roof dormer containing screened in porch, three bay facade with triple windows, off centered single leaf entrance with transom, full width engaged roof porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers, decorative shinglework in dormer and side gable. (C) Outbuilding. (C)
33. **England House** (ca. 1890) 303 Dekalb Street. One story frame dwelling with high hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimneys, projecting gable with bay window, five bay facade, first and second bays recessed, central double leaf entrance with transom, front decorative gable, side porch. (C)
34. **Clinton House** (ca. 1920) 207 Dekalb Street. One story frame dwelling with low hip roof with an interior chimney, front gable roof porch with paired classical posts on low brick piers, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance with transom. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Judson College Historic District**Washington Street**

35. **Berean Baptist Church** (ca. 1873) 802 S. Washington Street. Remodeled in 1951. One story frame structure, brick veneer exterior wall material, gable front roof, three bay facade with arched windows, central double leaf entrance, one story steeple with arched vents and spires. (C)
36. **NAPA Quality Auto Parts** (ca. 1950) 706 S. Washington Street. One story brick service station with attached metal building. (NC)
37. **A & S Auto Parts** (ca. 1980) 704 S. Washington Street. One story modern metal building. (NC)
38. **Mr. Roys** (ca. 1970) 702 S. Washington Street. One story concrete commercial building. (NC)
39. **Chevron Service Station** (ca. 1980) 606 S. Washington Street. Modern service station complex. (NC)
40. **Nelson's Barber Shop** (ca. 1940) 604 S. Washington Street. One story frame structure, stucco exterior wall material, partial tile roof, remodeled. (NC)
41. **Goree-Shivers-Woodson House** (ca. 1831) 506 S. Washington Street. Built by Edwin D. King as a wedding present for his daughter, Sarah Goree. Two story frame, double pile dwelling with side gable roof of standing seam metal with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with 9/9 double hung sash windows, central double leaf entrance with full fanlight and sidelights, porch is full width with half hip roof and six classical supports, original porch was probably entrance width, giving the structure a more pronounced Federal appearance. (C) Rear concrete block garage. (NC)
42. **Marion Messenger Office** (ca. 1830) 504 S. Washington Street. One story Greek Revival office building with low hip roof, single bay facade, double leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, full width engaged roof porch with four octagonal columns. (C)
43. **Marion Presbyterian Church** (ca. 1872) 502 South Washington Street. Large brick Romanesque religious structure with central projecting four story tower with battlements, three bay facade with central double leaf entrance with arched transom, flanking buttresses, flanking arched windows, central rosette window, decorative brick dentil work and pilasters, paired arched vents in two floors of tower. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Judson College Historic District**Bibb Street**

44. **Old Ivey House** (ca. 1900) 503 Bibb Street. One story frame dwelling with hip roof of asphalt shingles, pyramidal form, four bay facade with central single leaf entrance, front gable roof entrance with end brick piers, flanking side roof porch extending into carport with iron supports. (C)
45. 506 Bibb Street (ca. 1900) One story frame dwelling, three bay facade, side gable roof, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch, four slender posts. (C)
46. 504 Bibb Street (ca. 1900) One story frame dwelling with catslide roof of tar paper with central interior chimney, five bay facade with addition to the right, single leaf entrance in the fourth bay, 2/2 windows, full width shed roof porch with six square posts on low brick piers. (C)
47. 505 Bibb Street (ca. 1940) One story frame dwelling with catslide roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width shed roof porch with iron supports. (C)
48. 508 Bibb Street (ca. 1930) One story frame dwelling with gable front roof of standing seam metal, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width engaged roof porch with four square supports, decorative brackets. (C)
49. **Smiley House** (ca. 1890) 507 Bibb Street. One story frame L-cottage with cross hip roof of standing seam metal with an interior chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, projecting bay, decorative bargeboard along eave, full width L-porch with four iron posts. (C)
50. 510 Bibb Street (ca. 1930) One story frame dwelling with asphalt shingle roof with front gable roof porch, full width gable roof porch with four iron work supports, single leaf entrance, paired windows, full awning. (C)
51. **Judson College President's Home** (ca. 1910) 406 Bibb Street. Two story brick veneer, Colonial Revival dwelling, low hip roof with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central double leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights set in gable roofed entablature, 6/6 double hung sash windows with decorative lintels, first floor bays have decorative arches with keystones, central full height pedimented portico with four classical Corinthian columns, width of facade behind portico is stucco exterior wall material, small entrance bay balcony, side sun room and porch. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Judson College Historic District

52. **Richardson House** (ca. 1900) 405 Bibb Street. One story frame dwelling with high hip roof of tin shingle with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with single leaf entrance, 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width half hip roof porch with five classical supports on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)
53. 403 Bibb Street (ca. 1950) Two story brick veneer Colonial Revival dwelling, three bay facade with side wing, central entrance with transom, full height portico with four square posts. (NC)
54. **Hal Kemp House** (ca. 1900) 401 Bibb Street. Home of Hal Kemp, outstanding band leader of the 1930s. One and a half story frame dwelling with hip with cross gable roof of tin shingle with central half hip roof dormer, interior chimneys, front facing gable with bay window, central single leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, five tall brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)
55. 305 Bibb Street (ca. 1925) One story frame craftsman dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central gable roof dormer with triple window, interior end chimneys, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, paired and triple windows, full width engaged roof porch with paneled posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)

Judson College Campus

56. **Jewett Hall** (ca. 1951) Focal point of the Judson Campus, this building was constructed on the site of two previous administration buildings. A large Academic Revival three story structure with hip roof and three story bell tower, similar to Independence Hall, seven bay central block with flanking wings, full height pedimented portico with four slender Corinthian columns, central double leaf entrance with transom and broken pediment door surround. (C)
57. **Carnegie Library** (ca. 1908) Two story neoclassical building with low hip roof with low octagonal dome containing skylight, three bay facade with central full height pedimented portico with two pair of Ionic columns, central double leaf entrance with decorative transom, triple windows with transom set in classical surround, decorative brick work along the cornice, presently being restored. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Judson College Historic District

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58. **Alumnae Auditorium** (ca. 1904) Large brick structure, remnant of earlier complex which partially burned. Low mansard roof with porthole dormers, wide parapet encircling structure, brick pilasters, triple double leaf entrances with fanlights, fronted by flat roof porte cochere with classical supports on low brick balustrade. (C)
59. **Elmcrest-John Trotwood Moore House** (ca. 1858) Birthplace of Tennessee poet laureate and state archivist John Trotwood Moore. Two story frame dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, three bay facade, paired windows with hood moldings, full height entrance portico with balcony, central entrances with full transom and sidelights, paired brackets along cornice. (C) (HABS)
60. **Log Clubhouse** (ca. 1924) Large two story clubhouse, built of cypress logs with wraparound porches, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, central chimney. Clubhouse at Tannehill State Park is based on this design. (C)
61. **Barron Hall** (ca. 1962) Three story dormitory complex. Named for Julia Tarrant Barron, one of the founders of Judson College. (NC)
62. **Kirtley Hall** (ca. 1969) Three story dormitory complex, architecture compatible with design of older campus buildings. (NC)
63. **Student Union** (1968) Two story student activities building, classical detailing. (NC)
64. **Riddle Gymnasium** (1951) Large activities and classroom building, non-sympathetic structure. (NC)
65. **King Science Building** (1959) One story brick veneer classroom building. (NC)
66. **Bessie Miles Meade Hall** (1978) One story modern classroom facility. (NC)
67. **Robert Bowling Memorial Library** (1963) Two story modern, classically inspired building, red brick veneer, classical columns. (NC)
81. **WMU Residence Hall** (1958) Three story modern, brick veneer dormitory, L-shape, cross hip roof. (NC)
82. **Missionary House** (ca. 1925) One story frame structure, originally used as a dwelling. Cross gable roof, three bay facade, full porch, craftsman detailing. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Judson College Historic District**Convenient Street**

68. **Pettijohn-Wilkerson-Pope House** (ca. 1830) 102 Convenient Street. Large two story frame dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with interior end chimneys, gable roof dormer, front facing gable with two story bay window, central entrance bay with multipane transom and sidelights, third bay is additional entrance with transom and sidelights, full height gallery with balcony which follows L-shape of facade, five classical boxed columns, porch and dormer are not original to structure. (C)
69. 101 Convenient Street (ca. 1890) One story frame T-cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with projecting gable with bay window, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch with two turned posts. (C)
70. **Dennis-Rayfield House** (ca. 1880) 104 Convenient Street. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with interior end chimneys, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance in boxed projection, paired and single replacement windows, full width shed roof porch with six tapered posts on low brick piers. (C) Two garages. (NC)
71. **J. C. Thompson House** (ca. 1910) 103 Convenient Street. One and a half story frame dwelling, pyramidal form, hip roof with asphalt shingles with central gable roof dormer with three lights, three bay facade with central single leaf entrance, full width shed roof porch with six slender posts. (C) Two metal sheds. (NC)
72. 107 Convenient Street (ca. 1900) One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of tin shingle, five bay facade with central single leaf entrance with transom, full width half hip roof porch with tall brick piers, brick veneer exterior wall material below the windows. (C) Shed. (NC)
73. **Montgomery-DuMont House** (ca. 1850) 108 Convenient Street. Large frame Greek Revival, double pile dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exterior end chimneys, five bay facade with central full height pedimented portico with four boxed supports and balcony, central double leaf entrances with full multipane transom and sidelights. Addition to house includes the room originally used as the headquarters for the Alabama Baptist Convention, large camellia bushes located in the front of the property. (C) Garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Judson College Historic District**Pickens Street**

74. **Givhan House** (ca. 1840) 700 Pickens Street. One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, six bay facade with single leaf entrances in the second and fourth bays, full width half hip roof porch with four brick supports on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. (C)
75. **Coley House** (ca. 1925) 701 Pickens Street. One story brick veneer dwelling with hip roof of asphalt shingles, central gable roof vent, interior chimney, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, paired windows, inset porch with single brick pier. (C)
76. 605 Pickens Street (ca. 1970) One story brick veneer ranch house, four bay facade, carport. (NC)
77. 604 Pickens Street (ca. 1925) One story frame bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles with an interior chimneys, three bay facade with single leaf entrance, partial width wraparound porch with four tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
78. 602 Pickens Street (ca. 1925) One story frame dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles with wraparound inset porch with engaged roof, five brick posts on low brick piers, four bay facade, single leaf entrance, paired windows, decorative brackets. (C)
79. 503 Pickens Street (ca. 1940) One story frame dwelling, front facing gable roof, three bay facade, small entrance portico, one room width, shotgun form. (C)
80. 502 Pickens Street (ca. 1940) One story frame dwelling, side gable roof, central single leaf entrance, paired windows, full width recessed porch. (C)

Mason Street

83. 101 Mason Street. One story frame dwelling, side gable roof, central shed roof dormer, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, paired windows, brick veneer exterior wall material, full width porch, brick piers on low brick balustrade. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Judson College Historic District

In 1925, Judson was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and in 1934 was accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music. The campus of Judson College has grown over the course of the years and now includes a campus with over 15 buildings and offers a diversified curriculum and degrees in a number of majors including elementary education, business, and nursing. For over 150 years, Judson College has been recognized as a leading regional educational center for women and today is recognized as Alabama's only senior college exclusively for women.

Criterion C (Architecture):

Significant in the field of architecture, the Judson College Historic District contains an impressive assemblage of various architectural styles and trends representing interpretations of Early Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman. The early Classical Revival is represented by the Goree-Shivers-Woodson house (1831), an early double pile dwelling built by Judson founder Gen. Edwin King for his daughter Sarah and her husband, James Goree, another Judson founder. The Goree-Shivers-Woodson house was the birthplace of Narcissa Goree, a member of the first class of Judson Female Institute. The Greek Revival style is represented by Elmcrest, the boyhood home of John Trotwood Moore (1858), the Montgomery-Dumont house (1850), Hillside Cottage (1850), and the Goldsby-Lewis-Ferraro house (1848). The Marion Presbyterian Church (1878) is the only example in Perry County of Romanesque architecture while Alumnae Auditorium (1902) is the only example of the Second Empire style. Neoclassicism is best exemplified in the Carnegie Library (1908) and the Pettijohn-Wilkerson-Pope house (1830 but remodeled in 1900). The Judson College President's house (1912) is an outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style with an imposing portico and decorative detailing. The LeCroy house (1920), the Leverette house (1937), and the Hanna house (1930) are all good examples of the Tudor Revival style. The district contains some excellent examples of the Craftsman style including the Deems house (1920), the Seay-Mason-Barnett house (1900) and the Isabel Shivers house (1915). Most of the buildings in the district have retained their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Exception A: Marion Presbyterian Church

The Marion Presbyterian Church is an integral structure in the Judson College Historic District. The church is architecturally significant as the only example of Romanesque Revival architecture in Perry County. The Romanesque style was used in Alabama primarily for religious buildings and the Presbyterian Church, built in 1878, exemplifies the architectural style in the state. The Marion Presbyterian church was one of the first religious structures constructed in Marion after the Civil War and reflects the move from the neoclassical architecture of the older religious and educational buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Judson College Historic District

Exception A: Berean Baptist Church

Constructed in 1873, the Berean Baptist Church is a significant structure in the Judson College Historic District deriving its primary significance from its architecture and through its association with the African-American community. The Church is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century ecclesiastical building that still retains much of its original integrity. The Berean Baptist Church was built on land given to congregation from Siloam Baptist Church and the Alabama Baptist Convention for the erection of a religious structure for recently freed slaves.

Exception G: Jewett Hall

Although constructed in 1951, Jewett Hall is the focal point of not only the Judson College Historic District but the town of Marion. The building is the administration building of Judson College and is an integral component of historic fabric of the campus. The present Jewett Hall is the third administration building to have been constructed on this site and is named for Milo Jewett, founder of Judson College and later president of Vassar College. Deriving its primary significance from its architecture, the present Jewett Hall is an outstanding example of Academic Revival architecture and is one of the landmark examples of that style in the region.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Judson College Historic District**Historical Summary**

The Judson College Historic District clearly reflects the evolution and development of the city of Marion and of Judson College. 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, Lafayette, and Clay streets. Property 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) and the Marion Presbyterian Church. Washington Street quickly became the town's major thoroughfare and its most fashionable address. (Townes, 193-199; Harris, 48-69)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Judson College Historic District

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 at the Marion Messenger Office (Structure # 42) on Washington Street. 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. As noted Baptist historian B. F. Riley noted, "... the Baptists were persuaded that there was a growing disposition to ignore them in general management of the school (Marion Female Seminary)...Hence there gradually ripened a sentiment favorable to the establishment of a school for Baptist girls to be located in Marion. " In December, 1838, Gen. Edwin King traveled to Tuscaloosa to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama. There King met Milo P. Jewett, a New England educator who was visiting the South to locate a Baptist School for young ladies. King invited Jewett to visit Marion. Jewett visited the town and at the invitation of a group of members of Siloam Baptist Church, established a school. (Harris, p. 65-66)

The early success of Judson lay in the hands of Jewett and his two principal benefactors, Gen. King and Mrs. Julia Barron. Mrs. Barron invited the Jewetts to reside in her home while the school was being formed and paid the rent on the school building (located in a frame house on Smith Street at the western end of Early Street) for the first eighteen months of its operation. Thomas Barron, Mrs. Barron's son, would for a short time be a member of Judson's first class until the formation of Howard College. Gen. King became president of the first Board of Trustees while his two daughters and one granddaughter were also members of the first class. King's granddaughter, Narcissa Goree lived within close proximity to the school, residing in the Goree-Shivers-Woodson house (Structure #41) on Washington Street. (Harris, p. 66) The first class of Judson Female Institute contained nine students, six girls and three boys. By 1839, however, seventy students were enrolled in the college and the board of trustees quickly made plans to erect an imposing edifice for the thriving school. (Harris, p. 174; Auburtin)

The site selected for the school was a large plot of land at the eastern end of Early Street, bounded on the north by Lafayette Street and on the south by DeKalb Street. The school was originally designed to face Howard College, the mens' educational counterpart located on the western edge of the street. The land, at that time was a cornfield, although already, imposing dwellings were being constructed along Washington Street. In the 1850s, the area surrounding Judson College would witness the construction of only a handful of structures, including the Montgomery-Dumont house, Hillside Cottage, and the Goldsby-Ferraro house, all constructed in the 1850s.(Auburtin)

After receiving its charter on January 9, 1841 from the state legislature, the trustees erected a three storied, brick building with a portico supported by four Doric columns. The building was designed by Larkin Young Tarrant, a member of the Board of Trustees. Soon, as historian Louis Manly notes, "great numbers of students came, in October carriages and wagons traversed the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Judson College Historic District

highways leading into Marion...the daughters of the wealthy planters to school." In 1843, the school became the property of the Alabama Baptist Convention. (Harris, p. 147; Auburtin) 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 population 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)

Milo Jewett proved to be an able administrator, having graduated from Dartmouth College and receiving a Master of Arts degree in 1831. He then graduated from Andover Theological Seminary and became professor of rhetoric and political economics at Marietta College in Ohio before coming to Alabama. In addition to his duties as president of Judson, Jewett taught ancient languages and science. By the middle of the 1850s, Jewett was attracting 239 students to his small college. In 1857, Jewett resigned as president of Judson College and became headmaster of a smaller private school in Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1861, Jewett became the first president of Vassar College. Dr. S. S. Sherman and Dr. Noah K. Davis, two past presidents of Howard College then served the school as president, respectively, during the Civil War years. (Harris, p. 251)

According to Riley, Judson College did not suffer the enrollment troubles that its brother institution, Howard College, experienced. At the 1865-66 session, there were 200 students in attendance. While the school did experience some financial problems, although the number of students remained steady. In 1884, however, the original Greek Revival administration building burned. Quickly, the cornerstone for a new administration building, to be called Jewett Hall was laid on May 1, 1889, This building was executed in the Second Empire style according to the designs of Fenton Rousseau, a Birmingham architect. (Gamble, 119-120; Harris, p. 251)

Included in the Judson College Historic District is Berean Baptist Church, an ecclesiastical structure constructed in 1873 for a group of freedmen. As slaves, African-Americans until 1865, often attended the various churches of their respective masters. For a short while after the Civil War, African-Americans of the Baptist denomination worshipped in the basement of Siloam Baptist Church. In 1873, however, the African-American congregation of Siloam Baptist expressed a desire to obtain their own place of worship. The Alabama Baptist Convention and the congregation of Siloam Baptist Church purchased the present site of the Berean Baptist Church along Washington Street and erected the present church building. Along with the nearby Congregational Church, the Berean Baptist is one of the oldest African-American churches in Marion. (Interview with Idella Childs)

In the early part of the 20th century, the Judson College experienced rapid growth with the construction of the Alumna Auditorium (1902), also in the Second Empires style and connected to Jewett Hall by a porte cochere; the Neoclassical Carnegie Library, 1908; and the President's Home, an imposing Colonial Revival dwelling in 1912. Also, in 1907, Judson acquired Elmcrest (1858), the boyhood home of John Trotwood Moore. In 1923, the log clubhouse was erected on the campus. (Auburtin)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 Judson College Historic District

The architecture of the Judson College Historic District mirrors the prosperity of Judson College in the early 20th century; the surrounding neighborhoods contain a wealth of architectural styles and trends from this period. Dwellings in the Craftsman and Tudor and Colonial Revival styles dominate the streetscapes located adjacent to the campus. Through the years, the neighborhood has been a popular residential area for faculty and staff of Judson College as well as nearby Marion Military Institute. The Judson College Historic District continues to reflect the long and honored tradition of education in Marion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Judson College Historic District

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Judson College Historic District

Verbal boundary description of Judson College Historic District

Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of Washington and Lafayette Streets, proceeding east to a point just west of structure #1, making a 90 degree turn to the north (left) to a point immediately to the north of structure #1, proceeding east running parallel to Lafayette Street, to the boundaries of the Marion City Cemetery. At this point, the boundary makes a 90 degree turn south until it intersects with Lafayette Street. The line continues east until it reaches Curb Street at which point it turns right, 90 degrees and runs south until it reaches the end of Curb Street. At this point the boundary line turns west at a 90 degree angle and runs until it reaches the edge of the Judson Campus proper. The line continues along Dekalb Street to a point immediately east of structure # 68. The line runs parallel to Convenient Street, running due south behind Structure # 73. At this point, the structure turns west, at a 90 degree angle and runs intersecting Bibb Street and continuing until it reaches a point west of structure # 507. The line runs north to a point immediately behind (west) of structure #506. The line turns at a 90 degree angle and runs in a westernly direction until it intersects with Washington Street, just south of Berean Baptist Church. The line then runs due north to the beginning point at the intersection of Washington and Lafayette Streets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1 Judson College Historic District

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

1. Judson College Historic District
2. Marion, Alabama
3. Jeff Mansell, photographer
4. April 15, 1992
5. Negatives on file at Alabama Historical Commission
6. #1
7. Lillian Fields House (#9), facade, structure facing south

6. #2
7. Boyles House (#13), facade, structure facing east

6. #3
7. Drake House (#11) facade, structure facing south

6. #4
7. Deems House (#10) facade, structure facing south

6. #5
7. LeCroy House (#22) facade, structure facing north

6. #6
7. Seay-Mason-Barnett House (#24), facade, structure facing south

6. #7
7. Mason-Potts House (#25) facade, structure facing south

6. #8
7. England House (#33), facade, structure facing north

6. #9
7. Isabel Shivers House (#32), facade, structure facing north

6. #10
7. McCollom House (#31), facade, structure facing north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs Page 2 Judson College Historic District

- 6. #11
- 7. Pettijohn-Wilkerson-Pope House (#68), facade, structure facing west

- 6. #12
- 7. J. C. Thompson House (#71) facade, structure facing east

- 6. #13
- 7. Montgomery-DuMont House (#73), facade, structure facing south

- 6. #14
- 7. 101 Convenient Street (#69), facade, structure facing north

- 6. #15
- 7. 305 Bibb Street (#55) facade, structure facing east

- 6. #16
- 7. Hal Kemp House (#54), facade, structure facing east

- 6. #17
- 7. Richardson House (#52) facade, structure facing east

- 6. #18
- 7. 403 Bibb Street (#53) facade, structure facing east

- 6. #19
- 7. Judson College President's Home (#51) facade, structure facing west

- 6. #20
- 7. Elmcrest-John Trotwood Moore House (#59) facade, structure facing west

- 6. #21
- 7. Carnegie Library (#57) facade, structure facing south

- 6. #22
- 7. Jewett Hall (#56) facade, structure facing west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 3 Judson College Historic District

6. #23

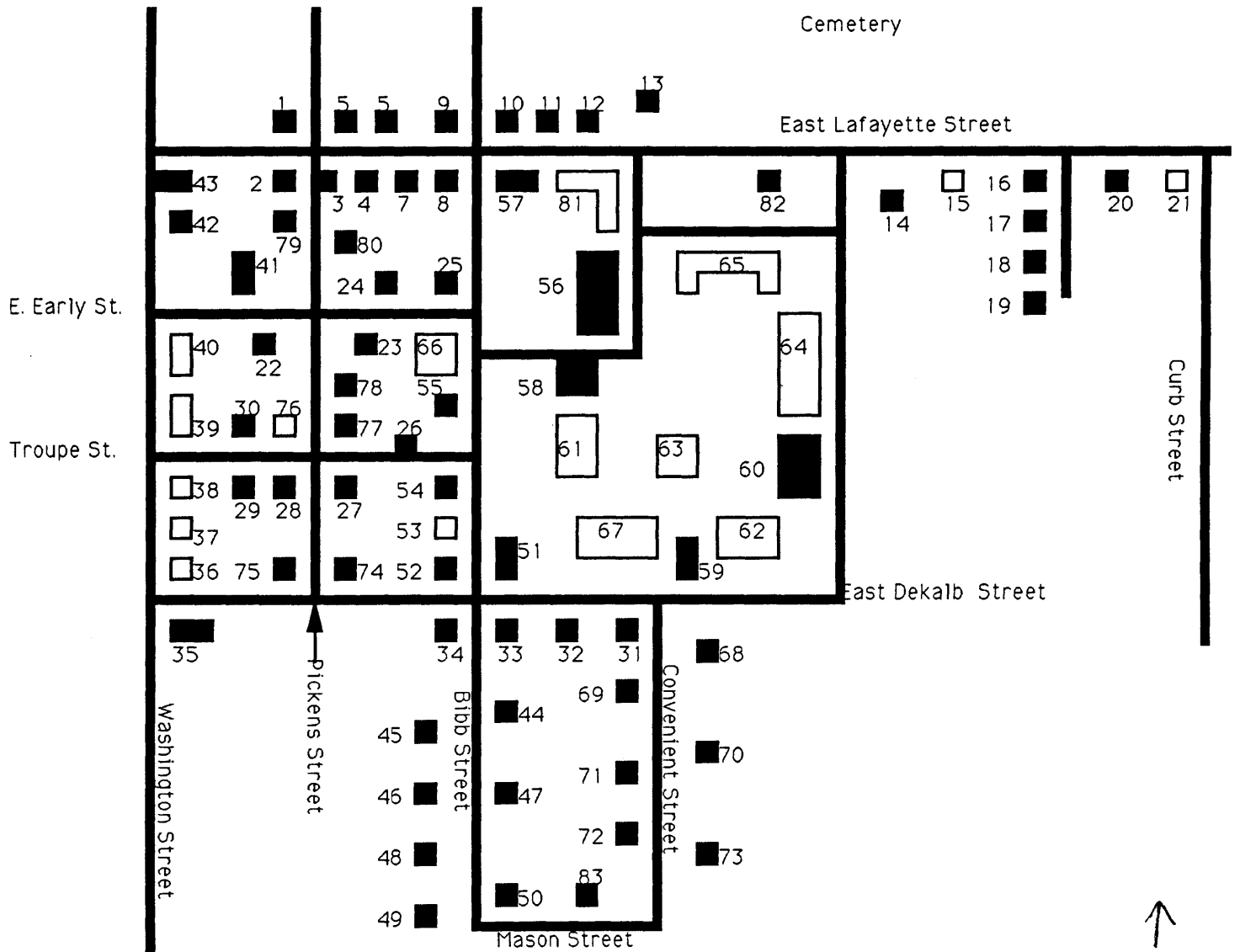
7. Jewett Hall (#56) facade, structure facing west

6. #24

7. Log Clubhouse (#60) south elevation, structure facing west

6. #25

7. Riddle Gymnasium (#64) facade, structure facing west



**Judson College Historic District
Marion, Alabama**

■ - Contributing Structures

□ - Noncontributing Structures

Map is not to scale