1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Madison Historic District

Other Name/Site Number: n/a

Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior March 20, 2006.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by north bank of Crooked Creek (N), north boundary of Springdale Cemetery (N), Michigan Road (N), New Hill Road (E), Telegraph Hill Road N), City Boundary (E), the Ohio River (S), and the western boundary of the Madison Country Club (W).

Not for publication: n/a

City/Town: Madison Vicinity: n/a

State: Indiana County: Jefferson Code: 077 Zip Code: 47250

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private: X	Building(s):
Public-Local: X	District: X
Public-State: X	Site:
Public-Federal: X	Structure:
	Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
buildings	1,666	buildings	392
sites	14	sites	7
structures	12	structures	0
objects	3	objects	2
Total	1,695	Total	401

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 4 Individual listings:
Lanier Mansion (also NHL),
Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House,
Jefferson County Jail,
Charles Shrewsbury House (also NHL),
National Register Historic District (More than 2,200 resources).
Source: *Historic Indiana*, Indianapolis, IN: DNR, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002.

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: n/a

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.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	Sub:
Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing, Storage
Commerce	Business/Professional, Financial, Organizational, Restaurant, Specialty Store, Warehouse
Defense	Military Facility
Domestic	Hotel, Institutional Housing, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling
Education	Education-related, Library, School
Funerary	Cemetery
Government	City Hall, Correctional Facility, Courthouse, Firehouse, Post Office, Public Works
Health Care	Clinic, Hospital, Medical Business
Landscape	Garden, Park, Plaza, Street Furniture/Object, Processing/Extraction, Manufacturing Facility, Communications Facility, Extractive, Industrial Storage, Waterworks
Recreation and Culture	Monument/Marker, Museum, Outdoor Recreation, Sports Facility, Work of Art, Theater
Religion	Church School, Church-related Residence, Religious Facility
Social	Civic, Clubhouse, Meeting Hall
Transportation	Rail-related, Road-related, Water-related

Current:	Sub:
Commerce	Business/Professional, Financial, Organizational, Restaurant, Specialty Store, Warehouse
Domestic	Hotel, Institutional Housing, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling
Education	Education-related, Library, School
Funerary	Cemetery
Government	City Hall, Correctional Facility, Courthouse, Firehouse, Post Office, Public Works
Health Care	Clinic, Hospital, Medical Business, Sanitarium
Landscape	Garden, Park, Plaza, Street Furniture, Object Processing/Extraction, Manufacturing Facility, Communications Facility, Extractive, Industrial Storage, Waterworks
Recreation and Culture	Monument/Marker, Museum, Outdoor Recreation, Sports Facility, Work of Art, Theater
Religion	Church School, Church-related Residence, Religious Facility
Social	Civic, Clubhouse, Meeting Hall
Transportation	Rail-related, Road-related, Water-related

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: (Primary Styles)

Category:	Subcategory:
Early Republic	Federal
Mid-19th Century	Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
Late Victorian	Italianate, Queen Anne (Romanesque) (Second Empire)
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals	Classical Revival (Neo-Classical Revival)
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements	Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie
Modern Movement	Art Deco
Other: Formal Garden	

Materials:

Foundation:	Stone/limestone, Concrete
Walls:	Brick, Wood, Stone/limestone, Synthetics
Roof:	Asphalt, Stone/slate
Other:	Stone, Metal, Wood

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Madison, Indiana historic district contains 2096 resources in approximately 2050± acres and is a combination of residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape features.

Description

Setting and Plan

The Madison historic district is situated along the second and third terraces of the Ohio River. At this location, the terraces provide a natural platform for the historic town, above most flood stages, and yet closely related to the river and the angle of its flow. The Ohio River flows westward at Madison, toward the Mississippi, oriented in a general east-west direction. Rising steeply on the north side of the district (and across the river in Kentucky) are high limestone bluffs that provide a backdrop to the town and provide much of its historic and scenic beauty. For thousands of years, they have protected the river terraces upon which the town is built from extreme winds and temperature changes. Plants that have difficulty surviving on the high bluffs luxuriate in the warmer, moister climate of the river valley. The steep hills have also served to hinder modern development, which has instead occurred on the easier-to-manipulate tops and the flatter land to the north.

Three roads and a rail line traverse the hills from the river to the top of the bluff. One of them is the historic Michigan Road, which served as a major north-south artery through the former Old Northwest Territory. Two others take advantage of natural valleys to make the journey north from Madison, to its contemporary counterpart on the hill (formerly North Madison). In addition, an early-nineteenth-century railroad incline and road cut break through the hills at the western part of the district. Beyond the district to the northwest is Clifty Falls State Park, nestled in steep bluffs. To the east of the district, gentler hills interspersed with graceful hollows follow the curve of the river in a northeasterly direction to the small town of Vevay, in Switzerland County, about twenty miles upstream.

Madison's town plan is a regular grid, which is canted at about the center (at West Street), allowing most of the east/west streets to maintain their relationship with the gently curving river. In general, the numbered streets run east/west and increase from south to north. The exceptions are major arteries, such as Main Street which is at the command center and is also the route of SR 56 and is extremely wide. North/south streets are variously named (Vine, Elm, Mill, and Depot). Main Street, which runs east/west, is extremely wide. The widest north/south streets are: Broadway, which is a boulevard containing a fountain and plaza north of Main Street; and Jefferson Street. The latter serves as the western border north of the courthouse block and it is the route of US Highway 421. Within the city blocks, alleys form a regular grid. Lots are evenly spaced in the oldest parts of town, near the original plat, which was laid out in 1809. Later subdivisions platted during the nineteenth century created smaller narrow lots in order to accommodate more residences. Today, there is a pleasant variety in the density of buildings, with some sections comprised mainly of rowhouses and others of more generously spaced residential lots.

General Character of the Built Environment

The historic district represents a mix of commercial, institutional and residential buildings. The two former types are concentrated at the center, for the most part, and the latter toward the outer edges. The few surviving industrial buildings are placed toward the outer rim of the district with only a few exceptions. Madison's orientation along the river benefited the nineteenth-century businesses which depended on it as their major mode of transportation.

Madison contains an impressive collection of Federal style residences, most constructed of brick. Four hundred thirty eight of these chaste buildings are found throughout the town and are often banked in rows, as townhouses, rhythmically invigorating the streetscape. They illustrate the classical proportions favored during the early years of America's development. The collection demonstrates an unusually high quality of masonry in the frontier environment. In addition, stately mansions are present, dating to the mid-1800s, when the economic life of the community boomed. Invariably, these were designed in the more formal Greek Revival style. The town has thirty five of these homes whose quality of architectural design, stateliness of fenestration and detailing are astonishing in a town whose peak historic population, achieved in 1870, was 10,709.

Interspersed with these examples are modest worker houses. Two-hundred-fifty-two simple shotguns, mostly frame, portray the variety of post-Civil War economic life. Residential and commercial buildings mingle in friendly collaboration, much as they did during the nineteenth century. However, a central business district, focused on Main Street (formerly Main Cross) displays nearly unbroken lines of two- and three-story commercial buildings, featuring primarily Federal or Italianate styling, with a few Modern Movement examples for variety. At least 290 buildings show signs of Italianate influence. Finally, landscape features, small details such as stone gutters, retaining walls, culverts and curbs, which are often lost through modern street and utility improvements, are still present throughout the historic district. These elements provide a subtle reminder of an earlier era as well as evidence of nineteenth-century infrastructure.

During the earliest years of its life, from 1809 when the original plat was drawn to 1818, most of the buildings in Madison would have been constructed of logs, rough-hewn and crude. Remnants from this period may exist, but they have been disguised by later additions. However, even during the earliest period, at least a few buildings were constructed of brick, and in the next ten years masonry buildings mushroomed.

Highlights

Madison's historic district contains a great many important historic buildings. Some of the key buildings include the J. F. D. Lanier Mansion which is a State Historic Site and Memorial, and a National Historic Landmark in its own right and the Shrewsbury House, which, like the Lanier Mansion, was designed by Francis Costigan and is also a National Historic Landmark. Both are superb examples of the Greek Revival Style. Another excellent Greek Revival temple-form building is the former Second Presbyterian Church at W. Third and West Street, designed by Edwin J. Peck in 1835. The 1838 Colby-Lanier House also demonstrates the Greek Revival style. Many examples of the Federal style abound, including the well-restored Sullivan, Talbott-Hyatt, and Schofield Houses, all erected before 1820. Rowhouses of the 1830s, located at 710-714 East Main Street feature a stucco façade, scored to imitate stone.

In addition to these buildings, several interesting carriage houses and industrial buildings, including the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory of 1878, are important to the district. Vernacular contributing resources include worker housing, especially one-story frame and brick buildings, which are located in many places around the district. Most of these shotguns date to an era of industrial development that occurred in Madison, as elsewhere in the Midwest, after the Civil War through the turn of the twentieth century.

Buildings of a public character include an 1849 stone jail, the Jefferson County Courthouse of 1854-55, designed by architect David Dubach, as well as three fire houses: the Fair Play Fire Company No.1, ca. 1875; the Washington Fire Company No. 2 on West Third Street, ca. 1848-49; and the Walnut Street Fire Company No. 4, a brick Italianate building built in 1874. The transportation history of the district is represented by an 1890s octagon railroad station which has been preserved on West First Street; the Madison Incline, a ca. 1836 railway line and cut, the first in the state; and a Trolley Barn, which was built in 1875 as a market house and later used by the Madison Light and Railway Company. Two bridges also recall the transportation history of the

community: The Fifth Street Bridge, a modest concrete span which contains stone abutments, and the nineteenth century Madison & Indianapolis Railroad stone bridge and culvert.

Madison contains four public parks or gardens that contribute to the district: John Paul Park, Lanier Garden, Broadway Fountain Square, and Springdale Cemetery. John Paul Park is a mid- to late-nineteenth-century space, originally planned as the first town cemetery, and later turned into a park. It contains remnants of several important nineteenth century features and active as well as passive elements. Lanier Garden is a well-documented nineteenth century landscape rehabilitation. The Broadway Fountain Square is a public park containing a replication of an 1876 Centennial fountain. Springdale Cemetery is a nineteenth-century burial and pleasure ground that continues to serve the community.

Probably the most dramatic change in the district has occurred at the riverfront. The disastrous 1937 flood destroyed many buildings which were once located along the river, including a number of industrial facilities, frame residences, and other buildings. Following that time, additional buildings were lost, in part due to the reduced commercial activity along the river as well as repeated floods. Today, the riverfront is primarily a place of recreation rather than commerce and industry, although contemporary river traffic includes barge shipping as well as paddlewheel steamboats. A contemporary linear river's edge park makes this important natural feature accessible to a wide variety of people and events.

There are many resources of outstanding architectural quality in Madison's historic district, only a few of which are mentioned above. The list included in this section of the nomination contains all of the contributing and non-contributing resources in the district. The most important buildings and sites are described in more detail.

A Walk through the Historic District

A brief description of the general qualities of the district follows, moving from west to east (See Boundary Narrative for more detail regarding the edges and qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings). The western part of the district, beginning at the site of the Madison Trotting Park, is a less densely populated part of town. The landforms in this section follow the same pattern as throughout the town, with a river's edge and bottom-most terrace and a second terrace ascending northward toward US 56. After the Civil War, this part of town became associated with recreation. The area where the trotting park was located is still visible, including the pattern of the track and race house (see Boundary Justification). During the Civil War, a former residence and farm were converted to a multi-building hospital. Most of these secondary buildings were dismantled after the hostilities ceased, although the farmhouse still remains.

Along West Main Street, moving eastward, are a number of modest residences that date from the latter part of the period of significance, the first decades of the twentieth century (See Sketch Map Number 1). Density increases as one moves eastward toward the older sections of the town. West Third Street begins east of the Madison Incline (See Sketch Map Number 2). The number of residences increases north and south of Main, which has a mix of residential and commercial buildings. This neighborhood includes a modest church, as well as a former grocery and other service buildings. Cragmont Street (SR 7) just east of the incline is a major north-south artery providing access from the river to the hilltop.

Located on the right as Cragmont Street winds north out of town, is Springdale Cemetery, a northern buffer between Crooked Creek and the base of the hill, which represents the northern boundary of the district. The cemetery is significant as a historic landscape and contains a series of formally laid out drives and memorial markers of many eras, including some relocated from the earliest town cemetery. There are burials terraced, European-style, up into the hill, as well as two buildings, stone drainage runnels and at least one important memorial statue.

At this part of the district, Vaughn Drive begins in the south (See Sketch Map Number 3), along the river. This street was not present in the original plat, and was named in the twentieth century. The density of residential/commercial and industrial buildings in the sections closest to Main Street is increased.

Moving eastward, one encounters the formal, high style Lanier Mansion between Vine and Elm, north of Vaughn Drive. Further along Vaughn is the 1938 W.P.A. project, Crystal Beach. The pool and bathhouse are noteworthy as examples of Depression Era architecture. The areas west of Broadway were platted between 1822 and 1826, while that portion of the town between Broadway and West Street was developed between 1815 and 1817. In this area, a greater number of Federal residences can be found, including the previously mentioned Sullivan, Schofield and Talbott-Hyatt homes located on three of the four corners of the intersection of West Second and Poplar Streets. The density in this section and those eastward continues to be extremely high. On Main Street, east of Broadway, one begins to see a greater concentration of statuesque commercial buildings. Many date to the first half of the nineteenth century, but were remodeled in the Italianate style after the Civil War (See Sketch Map No. 4). In the northern part of this section, King's Daughters' Hospital can be seen, and to the west, areas containing shotguns, particularly along West Fifth Street.

The part of the district which lies between West and East Streets, First (formerly High) and Fourth Streets is the original plat, laid out in 1809 (See Sketch Map Number 6). Just north of Fourth, between Jefferson (formerly Main) and East is a small section that was platted between 1815–1817. In this part of town, one can find an interesting variety of buildings, including a number of Federal rowhouses along Walnut and other streets. Main Street continues to be the focus of commercial activity, but at Jefferson Street, (where the courthouse is located) and eastward, residential buildings are also prevalent. In the northern part of this section along Walnut is the neighborhood known as Georgetown, once home to prominent African Americans in the community. (See Statement of Significance). Irish and German immigrants also settled on this east side of town. This part of Madison, particularly north of Main Street has a different feeling from some of the other sections, with more blocks of rowhouses along Jefferson, Walnut and other streets. Many Federal buildings are present. (See Sketch Map Number 6.)

North along Jefferson (US Highway 421), the district continues for a short distance to include buildings along North Walnut up to the northern boundary of the district. Here, on the west side of North Jefferson (the upper part of which was reengineered in the last twenty years for the modern highway), one can see mid-nineteenth century buildings which once lined upper Walnut Street. The district ends at the northern part of this section, with the last building remaining from the former glue factory—a nineteenth century brick building which once served as the factory's office (See Sketch Map Number 5). Also in this part of town, located along Milton Street near the edge of Crooked Creek, is the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory, an intact reminder of the many nineteenth-century small industries which were once prevalent around the town.

The easternmost part of the district follows the east side of Jefferson, then continues south along Walnut Street to the intersection of Walnut Street and Jefferson, then east to Saddletree Lane and south to East Fifth and continues east to East Street. It then continues south to meet Telegraph Hill Road, where it includes a former quarry that was used for stone foundations and other constructions during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The eastern extension of Main Street (called Sering Street and/or Park Avenue) also includes the buildings of the former Madison Brewing Company.

Between St. Michael's Avenue and Baltimore Street, with a long façade facing the river, is the immense Eagle Cotton Mill, an important remaining example of river related industrial facilities. At the northern end stands St. Michael Archangel Church and Rectory, built in 1838 and reputedly designed by architect Francis Costigan. This remarkable stone building with its impressive spire is built slightly into the rise of the hill, and thus is a

beacon from most of this part of town. It must have seemed so to the Irish and other Catholics who helped populate the surrounding area. It is still an inspiring sight (See Sketch Map Number 7).

Conclusion

Madison's founders and city fathers showed unusual concern for beauty and taste in their selection of a site for the community. Nature endowed it with generous gifts. Some of these would only become apparent more than 100 years after its birth. Its original founders touted the site as: "…one of the most healthy and *elegant* (author's italics) situations on the banks of said [Ohio] river, and near the center of the most fertile country … its centric situation is occasioned by being situated on the extreme of a very extensive north bend of said river"[1] Other endowments were certainly obvious to the early planners: Woods were everywhere, including the river's edge; with tulip poplar and white oak trees in abundance for construction needs. Natural deposits of limestone and calcite made quarrying an easy task. Nearly equidistant to the large centers of Cincinnati and Louisville, the town was a natural stop between these two burgeoning centers, both of which had been founded at crucial transportation junctures well before the opening of the nineteenth century.[2]

Certainly, the deep curve of the river provided intimate access to the inland riches of the Indiana Territory, but the proprietors forgot to describe the high bluffs, which cradle the town on both the Indiana and Kentucky sides of the river. Nor did they talk of the many springs which gush forth from the limestone cuts in these hills, providing, from the first moments of habitation, fresh clear water that still flows today. Nor did they speak of the gentle curve of the second and third plateaus, which, mirroring the river bend, provide a platform for the town, curtailed at the north and south by the return of the hillside to the river's edge. These gifts of the land are Madison's enduring legacy.

The barrier of the steep northern bluffs, slashed by three major drainage cuts, effectively set the limits for long-term growth. After World War II, when pressures for modern development might have impacted the historic environment, luck (and wise city council decisions) attracted modern strip malls and highways to the uplands, away from the historic riverside, leaving its early built environment intact. By 1960, farsighted individuals had formed Historic Madison, Inc. and begun to add even more protections for the extant historic community. Today, Madison is a town with two personalities: the top of the hill hosts modern chain stores, fast foods, motels and the automobile culture, while the historic town on the river terrace retains much of its original configuration and its natural setting—locked in by geography in a way in which the original founders probably could not have foreseen. Because of its unique geographic context, and other factors, the historic district, at the heart of the historic village, conveys a distinct portrait of its nineteenth century and pre-World War II past.

Integrity

The Madison historic district possesses a high degree of integrity. The integrity of **location** and **setting** are exemplary and are key to much that is significant about the district. As has previously been discussed, largely because of its physiography, Madison, Indiana retains the scale, size and much of the natural backdrop of the early-nineteenth-century town. The original plat is still intact (although many lots were subdivided over the years). The central business district is located in much the same place, with buildings set well back from the streets. Several spectacular natural features were indicative of the town during its early years: The presence of the Ohio River with the natural bend that occurs at this spot, provides the base for the town and a constantly evolving scene, as the river traffic passes, geese, ducks and other birds cavort at its edge, and the water rises and falls depending on the season. This dynamic panoply is now, as it was in the past, a crucial element of

[1] John T. Windle, and Robert M. Taylor. *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana*. Historic Madison Inc. and The Indiana Historical Society: Madison and Indianapolis, 1986, p. 4, (quote from *Liberty Hall* [Cincinnati], January 23, 1811).
[2] Windle, p. 4.

Madison's setting. A second element of the setting is the high, forested bluffs, which rise hundreds of feet on either side of the river. While some modern construction has caused the removal of trees, to provide for houses "with a view", the bluffs are still a vivid natural backdrop for the town. Forested primarily with deciduous trees and shrubs, the palette changes with the seasons—vivid hues in the fall, subdued in the winter and vibrant in the spring. From the beginning, the town was platted on the second and third terraces above the river, a modest plateau, mostly free from periodic flooding. While the riverfront once teemed with the clanking of metalwork, and the bustling of steamships, the placement of the town has always been just slightly back and above this activity. Thus, although the industrial complexes have been largely lost (with a few notable exceptions), the setting of the town is relatively unaffected and retains abundant integrity to convey its historical character. The riverfront, while not teeming, is still active with recreational boating and tourist steamboats. Finally, the curved, bluff-lined roads that wend their way from the historic town to the uplands are graced with natural springs, one providing a spectacular waterfall just around a hairpin turn. These also are part of the historic town setting, and evoke images of early travel as it must have occurred here.

The **design** of the town, from its original grid and the bent variation, to the extremely wide streets such as Main and Jefferson, as well as the tiny alleys, which today are often used as streets, speaks of its origins. Details often lost in modern development, such as the retention of stone gutters and culverts are here present and lovingly cared for. Stone retaining walls, reminders of the thrifty use of local materials so prevalent in frontier settlements, are pointed and retained. The visual rhythm of the streetscapes recall several eras of development—along Main Street, with its graceful bend, rows of two and three story statuesque Federal, Italianate and Second empire buildings stand shoulder to shoulder, with a few early-twentieth-century neighbors for variety. Proud, shining cornices declare the triumph of commerce during the river town's heyday. In other parts of town, residential streets are lined with trees, and buildings are variously spaced. Gardens are everywhere, from small plots, to spacious mansion grounds. Broadway, with its linear garden and ornate fountain, is a source of inspiration for residents, old and young. Madison is a city of walkers, probably because there is an endless variety of sites to see while traversing by foot. Examples of a wide variety of high style architecture, and of well-kept simple buildings abound. Gaps, and places where less than appealing design or workmanship has been employed, are rare. The integrity of design is a major reason why Madison's historic district is worthy of national distinction.

The town also displays integrity of **workmanship** and **materials**. There have been many restorations in the town, but thanks to early recognition of preservation techniques and values, as well as a local protection ordinance, original materials have been retained and the quality of workmanship maintained. Details abound, such as the finely laid brick dentils at the cornice, or the use of a Flemish bond on the front (but not the side) façade. Finally, the presence in Madison and the region of a number of active iron foundries is recalled everywhere, through cast and wrought iron fences and decorative work. The designs vary widely, some totally unique to the town, but these accoutrements, like the stitches of fine tailoring, add greatly to the integrity of workmanship and materials in Madison.

Ultimately, it is the qualities of **feeling** and **association** which help one recall the past. Madison still evokes a vivid feeling of the frontier river town, especially when viewed from high on the bluffs across the river. Like many New England towns, Madison's viewscape is dotted with the spires of its churches. Nineteenth-century commercial blocks and neat residences peek out between the greenery of its tree-lined streets. Unlike historic neighborhoods in modern cities, there are no skyscrapers or high rises in the far view, thus preserving the feeling of a small town in a significant way. Madison, Indiana is associated with the particular historic trend of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century settlement and development. Its combination of natural and man-made elements helps retain the sensation of this association. Should founder John Paul return to Madison today, he would surely be surprised at the growth and development of the town he platted, but he would as surely recognize it.

Because of Madison's unique history, many buildings (nearly 600) dating earlier than 1855 are intact today. Of the total buildings in the district, 1,065 are constructed of brick. Extensive restoration efforts have been undertaken over the years both by public organizations and private individuals, beginning as early as 1960 with the formation of Historic Madison, Inc., one of the first historic preservation organizations in the Midwest. Most of the buildings that are present today were constructed during the period of significance, 1817–1939. While there are, of course, buildings from later than 1939 in the district, they do not markedly detract from the historic streetscapes which are everywhere present. King's Daughters' Hospital, in sheer size, is one of the most prominent modern activities in the town. However, a complete row of historic buildings along West Street has been rehabilitated by the hospital, helping to preserve this historic streetscape. For the most part, even the new construction has been accomplished with sensitivity to historic materials and design elements. The general character of the district is mixed, with a commercial core, and residential, commercial, professional and even industrial buildings interspersed throughout the town.

Many of Madison's large industrial buildings were located in the flood plain along the riverside. The catastrophic flood of 1937 and changing economic factors have taken their toll. Only a few remain, now converted to antique malls or other adaptive uses. Nonetheless the theme of small scale, industrial activity in river based communities is still well demonstrated by the industrial buildings which have survived as well as in the large number of worker houses that remain. These modest examples, often planted near a high style mansion, or other residence, strengthen the broad spectrum of the theme of peopling places in the historic district.

List of Madison Architects and Builders

The following chart lists all of the architects and builders known to have worked in Madison during the period of significance, with a brief description of their works.

Architect	Buildings in Madison	Buildings elsewhere/ comments
A. M. Connett	Possibly first design for Masonic Temple	
Connett & Bros.	111 W. Main St. (1867)	
Francis Costigan	Lanier House (1840-44) Shrewsbury House (1846-49) Duplex on Vine Street (ca. 1840) Costigan House on W. Third Street(1850) Duplex on 404 Third Wm. Hendricks House at 620 W. Main (attributed) Jacob Shuh House at 718 W. Main (attributed) St. Michael's church (attributed) Madison Hotel (1850) (demolished)	Institute for the Blind, Indianapolis, Indiana (demolished) Kentucky School for the Blind, Louisville, KY Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, Indiana (demolished)
David Dubach	Jefferson Co. Courthouse (1854)	The architect later moved to Missouri.
E. E. Dunlap	Eggleston School (1906)	Shelbyville High School, Indiana (listed in NR) Spencer County Courthouse, Indiana (listed in NR) Public school in Hope Historic District, Indiana (listed in NR) Carroll County Courthouse, Delphi, Indiana.
B.V. Enos and Son (Indianapolis)	Trinity United Methodist Church, 409 Broadway (1873)	In New Augusta Historic District, Marion Co., IN Wabash Courthouse (1877) Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis (demolished) Meridian Street Church, Indianapolis.
James Falconer	Jefferson County Jail (1850)	
B. F. Fowler (Builder)	Fulton School (1875)	
Grainer	St. Mary's Catholic Church (1851)	
Hawkins and Walker	Brown Memorial Gym (1939 changes)	
Humes	First Presbyterian Church, 202 Broadway (1848)	
John Kestner(Builder)	Kestner House 620 Spring Street (1853)	

Architect	Buildings in Madison	Buildings elsewhere/ comments
Lockwood (Builder) Cincinnati	Madison Gas Works, 400 E. First (ca. 1890)	
Robert McKim (Builder)	Jefferson County Jail (1850)(with Falconer)	
Edwin J. Peck (Possibly A. J. Davis & Towne design)	Second Presbyterian Church, 101 E. Third Street (1834)	Many others, notably the 1834 Branch Bank of the State Bank of Indiana in Terre Haute.
Robert Rankin (Architect), Rankin and White(Builders)	Second Baptist Church, 611 Broadway (1883) 613 W. Main (1869-70) Eagle Cotton Mill (1884)	
Lester Routt	Crystal Beach Pool (1938)	Vincennes, IN architect.
Matthew Temperly (father)	Washington Fire Station #2 (1848 with Dutton) McKee House, 428 Mulberry (1832) Christ Episcopal Church, 506 Mulberry (1848, Construction supervision only))	
John R. Temperly (son)	Masonic Temple, 217 E. Main (1871-72) Replacement Courthouse cupola after fire(1858) Friedersdorf House, 512 E. Main (ca. 1872)	
Fred Wallick	Chapel in Springdale Cemetery	Many mansions in Indianapolis, Polk Hotel, Polk Co., Florida (listed on NR) Joseph J. Cole, Jr. house, Marion County, Indianapolis, IN (listed on NR)
W. Russell West	Christ Episcopal Church, 506 Mulberry (1848)	Supervising architect for Ohio State Capitol, 1854.
Alexander White (uncle) (Builder)	Cogly House 509 W. Main(1855) 613 W. Main (w/Rankin) Walnut Street Fire #4, 808 Walnut St. (1874) Schofield and Son Woolen Mill (1877)	
James White (nephew)	410 Broadway (1874) Eagle Cotton Mill (w/ Rankin) Walnut St. Fire House alterations (1894) Fair Play Fire Company, 403 E. Main (ca. 1875)	
David Wilson (Builder)	315 E. Second St. (ca. 1825)	

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES MADISON, INDIANA, HISTORIC DISTRICT

All of the properties within the district are listed here. Each resource has been rated "contributing" or "non-contributing" and may represent a building(s), site, structure or object. In addition, some listings may include more than one contributing or non-contributing resource, indicated on the list as well as on the accompanying sketch maps. As shown in the legend on the maps, symbols help the reader recognize the various types of resources. Shading indicates a non-contributing resource. Where a property contained a non-contributing main element (a modern house, for example) and a contributing subsidiary building such as a carriage barn, both contributing and non-contributing columns will be indicated. Properties which are considered outstanding have been described in detail.

"Data Categories for Architectural Classification," Figure 7, P. 49 from the NPS Bulletin: *How to Prepare National Historic Landmarks* was used as the guide to styles. Where a site, structure, object or building did not appear to conform to the categories, it was listed as: "Other," with the common type, form or style as a sub-category. In most cases this represented a vernacular form (such as "shotgun"). In addition, only the primary style is shown in this listing, although many buildings in Madison have secondary style characteristics. These are often explained in the text. In some cases, the category "Other" has been used when no appropriate style was indicated in the data categories (such as designed landscapes). Non-contributing properties contain a coded indicator of why they are so considered: NIP = Not in period of significance; A = Alterations; D = deteriorated; DEM = demolished.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1238 W. Main Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	1236 W. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1935	C	1	
House	1234 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	1232 W. Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1955	N/C		1NIP
House	1230 W. Main Street	Tudor Revival	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	1224 W. Main Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	1218 W. Main Street	Tudor Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	1214 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1212 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1210 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1208 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1206 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1204 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	1126 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	2	
House	1124 W. Main Street	Other: T-plan	ca. 1900	C	2	
House	1122 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1909	C	1	
House	1120 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	1116 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1925	N/C		1A
House	1114 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1112 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	2	
House	1110 W. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1925	C	1	
Commercial Building	1108 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1910	C	1	
W. Madison Methodist Episcopal Church	1104 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Madison Trotting Park	1251 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
Jefferson Proving Ground Water Pumping Station	1241 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Madison State Hospital Power Plant*	1231 W. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	1906-1910	C	1	
Cummins House**	1229 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	2	

*The Madison State Hospital Power Plant at 1231 W. Main Street is a fine example of a Craftsman style utility building. The State of Indiana constructed the building in 1906-1910 as part of the Madison State Hospital complex nearby. The symmetrical 1-story building faces the street and has a detached smokestack. The foundation is of red brick and there is a limestone water table. The walls are of red and tan bricks and have quoins of limestone. Arched multi-pane windows flank the central double door entry with upper transom light under a round limestone-accented arch. Three segmental arched twelve over twelve light windows with radiating brick voussoirs face the front on each side wing. The cross-hipped roof is of red architectural tile, has overhanging eaves, and features a central cupola.

**This large Greek Revival home at 1229 W. Main Street was likely built in the 1840s and underwent alterations during the Italianate period. The square foundation of the 2-story home is of rough dressed limestone, with a few additions of modern parging. The Classic central front and rear porticos have two Ionic columns each and a classic entablature with dentils. The slightly recessed north entry has

full transom lights and an ornate wood panel door. Replacement one-over-one light windows fill the brick segmental arch openings with shutters on the north side, but the south and west sides have smooth limestone lintels and sills with six over six light windows. The walls are of common bond brick and the south façade features four projecting stuccoed pilasters. The low-pitched hipped roof has a small flat deck with an iron balustrade. There is a projecting Italianate cornice with brackets and dentils on two sides and a chimney at each corner of the building.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1225 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1223 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1221 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	1219 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1217 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1215 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1213 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1211 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1209 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	1207 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1205 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	1203 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	1129 W. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1925	C	1	
House	1125 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	1123 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
Holmager's Grocery	1117-1119 W. Main St.	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1115 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1111 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1109 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1107 W. Main Street	Other: Upright and wing	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1105 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	1103 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1101 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1328 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	1322 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1318 W. Second Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	1310 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1308 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1306 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1304 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1302 W. Second Street	Other: Hall & Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1300 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Warehouse	1220 W. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1214 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1915	C	2	1A
House	1212 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	302 Marine Street	Other: Hall & Parlor	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	310 Marine Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	N/C		1D
House	303 Madison Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	305 Madison Street	Other: Camelback Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	307 Madison Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	309 Madison Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	308 Madison Street	Other: Upright and Wing	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	310 Madison Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	600 W. Fifth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
Springdale Cemetery*	600 W. Fifth Street	Other: Designed Landscape	1839-present	C	3	

*Springdale Cemetery is a classic, linear plan landscape in the mode of the garden cemeteries which became popular during the nineteenth century. Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Boston pioneered the movement early in the century and many others followed. Springdale is set in a small protected valley at the north side of Madison, with Crooked Creek as its southern boundary, and the base of the hill as its northern boundary. Today, State highway 7 has cut off the original entry, although the land and burials have remained intact. Entrance to the cemetery is now from the east and visitors travel down the main road from east to west, with secondary roads branching off in a rectilinear pattern. The grounds are punctuated by several stone lined drainage ditches running in a north/south direction, probably dating from the middle of the nineteenth century. Sections of the cemetery are highlighted by tall sculpture and decorative markers, including a number of obelisks and other styles. Several family plots are located, European style, in terraces up the hill—some with rock faced stone retaining walls. There is a spectacular sculpture, “Let there be Light”, by the nationally known artist George Grey Barnard. Only a few buildings are included on the site. One, a gable front residence serves as an office and was probably incorporated into the cemetery during a period of expansion. A second building is a Gothic Revival chapel constructed in 1916 and designed by the architect Frederick Wallick who designed a large number of important houses in Indianapolis, including “Oldfields” (for the Lilly family), “Lanesend” for Nicholas H. Noyes and “Westerley”, the G. H. A. Clowes house, as well as the Polk Hotel, in Polk County, Florida, and the Joseph J. Cole house in Indianapolis. The latter two are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Wallick’s chapel in Springdale is constructed of dressed stone with imitation quoins, corner buttresses, stained glass windows and a gable front roof with crockets, and a raised parapet with dressed coping. One object, one building and the landscape (site) are contained within this property. The building at 600. Fifth Street is also within the cemetery. However, it has been listed individually. Springdale Cemetery is shown on maps 2, 3 and 4.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Mobile Home Park	700-19 W. Fourth Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		10NIP
Mobile Home Park	600-21 W. Fourth Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		20NIP
Mobile Home Park	796-758 Presbyterian	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		6NIP
House	754 Presbyterian	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Garage	752 Presbyterian	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	750 Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	748 Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	706 Presbyterian	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	765 Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	759 Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Garage	755 Presbyterian	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	711 Presbyterian	Colonial Revival	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	709 Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	701 Presbyterian	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	623 Presbyterian	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	2	
Garage	620 Presbyterian	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	618 Presbyterian	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	848 W. Third Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1930	N/C		1A
House	844 W. Third Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	842 W. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	838 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	836 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	834 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	832 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	830 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	826 W. Third Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	824 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	822 1/2 W. Third Street	No Style	ca. 1950	C	1	1NIP
House	822 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	820 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
Car Wash	814 W. Third Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	804 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	778 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	776 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	774 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	772 W. Third Street	No style	ca. 2000	N/C		1NIP
House	768 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	766 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	764 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	762 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	760 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	758 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	756 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	754 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	752 W. Third Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1995	N/C		1NIP
House	750 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	748 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	746 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	744 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	742 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	738 W. Third Street	Other: Central passage	ca. 1865	C	1	
House	736 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C		1A
House	734 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	732 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	730 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	728 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	726-24 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	722 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	720 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	718 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	716 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	714 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	712-712 1/2 W. Third Street	Other: Saltbox	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	710 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	708 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	706 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	704 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	702 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	630 W. Third Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	628 W. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	626 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	624 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	620 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	618 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	616-14 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	612-10 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	1A
House	608 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	606 W. Third Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	851 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	849 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	847 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	845 W. Third St	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	843 W. Third Street	Modern Movement	1996	N/C		1NIP
House	841 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	839 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	835 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	833 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	831 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	831A W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	829 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	827 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	825 W. Third Street	Other: Gabled-T	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	823 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	821 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	819 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	817 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	815-13 W. Third Street	Other: Double Pen	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	811 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	809 W. Third Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	807 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	805 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	767 W. Third Street	Other: Double pen	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	765 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	763 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	761 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	759 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	757 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	755 W. Third Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	753 W. Third Street	Other: Cottage	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	751 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	749 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1960	N/C		2NIP
House	747 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	745 1/2 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	745 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	743-41 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	739 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	735-27 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	725-23 W. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	721 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	719 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	717-15 W. Third Street	Other: T-plan	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	709-13 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	705 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	703 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	905 W. Third Street Ext.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	904 W. Third Street Ext.	Other: Cross plan	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	902 W. Third Street Ext.	No Style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1056 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	1054 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1048 W. Main Street	Other: Cross plan	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1046 W. Main Street	Other: Cross plan	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1042 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1040 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1034 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1032 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1030 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1026 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	1020 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	1018 W. Main Street	Other: Side gabled	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	1016 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	1014 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1012 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
House	1010 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1008 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1006-00 Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	954 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	952 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	950 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	946 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	944 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	942-40 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Hill House	936 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1863	C	2	
Robinson House	934 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1863	C	1	
House	926 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	922 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	920 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	918 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	916 W. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	914 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	912 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	910 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	908 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	906 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	902 W. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	844 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	840 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	838 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	836 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	834 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	832 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	828-30 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	826 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	824 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	822 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	820 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	818 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	816 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	814 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	812 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	810 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	808 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	806 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	804 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	802 W. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
House*	750 W. Main Street	Prairie School	ca. 1920	C	1	

*The Prairie style home at 750 W. Main Street is one of the few of its style in Madison, Indiana. Constructed around 1920, this irregular massed home has a prominent porte-cochere. Massive flared pillars support the very low-pitched roof of the porch and porte-cochere. The pillars are of stucco and clapboard siding covers the house. The large wood door has three diagonal lights. The windows are arranged in horizontal rows and are mostly two over two light double hung. The very low-pitched front gable roof has exposed rafters. A partial second story has a similar roofline.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	748 W. Main Street	Other: 2/3 I-house	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	744 W. Main Street	Tudor Revival	ca. 1930	C	1	
Frevart House*	740 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	

*The two-story home at 740 W. Main Street is a large Federal home with classic details. The brick building has a long rectangular plan and was built during the 1850s. It has a one story flat roofed portico with Doric columns and a decorative cornice in the center of its five bays. The tall half light panel door has side and upper transom lights. The windows are six over six light and have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The low-pitched roof has gable end chimneys and a very shallow dentilled cornice. An iron fence likely made in Madison in 1865 surrounds its yard.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	736 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Stapp-Bach House*	732 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	

*The impressive Federal residence at 732 W. Main Street was built by Milton Stapp, Madison's Mayor from 1850-53 and Indiana State Lieutenant Governor from 1928-31. Likely constructed between 1828 and 1832, the two-story home has been through many subsequent changes including major alterations ca. 1840 and in 1906. It has a rubble stone foundation and is currently rectangular in configuration. The brick walls support a low-pitched hipped roof with an iron balustrade and four chimneys. A simple cornice surrounds the roofline. The full light main door has side and upper transom lights. The modern twelve over twelve light windows have brick lintels and are in openings that originally stretched to floor level.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Madison Clinic	722 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House*	728 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
Jacob Shuh House**	718 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The Greek Revival home at 728 W. Main Street sits atop the mound of its large sloping front yard. Built around 1850, the façade of the clapboard home is dominated by a two story classic pedimented porch with Doric columns. The paneled entry door has full side and upper transom lights; the windows are six over six light and six over nine light throughout with wooden surrounds and shutters. The side gabled low pitch roof has a simple cornice, overhanging eaves with returns, and two brick chimneys.

**Architect Francis Costigan built the home at 718 W. Main Street for Jacob Shuh around 1840, and it may well be the first of his Madison works. The cubic Greek Revival home has a balanced 5-bay façade. There is a rubble stone foundation and a limestone water table. The brick walls feature pilasters at each corner. The recessed paneled entry door has a classic surround with pilasters. Double hung replacement windows fill the original shuttered openings that have stone partial-pedimented lintels and stone sills. First-floor stone sills have stone brackets. The prominent hipped metal roof has a balustrade around its top flat deck. A decorative dentilled cornice surrounds it, and there are four brick chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Lydia Middleton School	714 W. Main Street	Classical Revival	1923	C	1	
House	710 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	708 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	706 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	704 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Zeiger Building	702 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
House	1063 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	C	1	
House & Garage	1061 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	1059 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	1057 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1055 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1053 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1051 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
House	1047 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	1043 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1043 1/2 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	1041 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1037 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1035 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	1029 W. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
House	1027 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1025 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1021 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1017 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1013 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1011 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1007 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	N/C		1D
House	1005-03 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1001 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	959 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	957 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	955-53 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	951 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	949 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	947 W. Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	945 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	943 W. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1850	N/C		1D
House	941 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	939 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	937 W. Main Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	935 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	933 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	931 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	929 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	927 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	925 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
Lewis House	923 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Monfort House	921 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	919-17 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	915 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	913 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	909 W. Main Street	Other: Modern	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	907 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Gas Station	901 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1930	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	845 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	843 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1D
Garage/ Commercial Building	841 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1920	C	1	
Garage	837 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	835 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	2	
Commercial Building	831 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	829 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	825 W. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	823 W. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	821 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
Commercial Building	819 W. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Western Fire Co. 3	815 W. Main Street	No Style	1923	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	811 W. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	807 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	801 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	753 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	749 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House*	747 W. Main Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1880	C	1	

*The house at 747 W. Main Street is a fine example of the Queen Anne style, with decorative Free Classic detailing (See V & L. McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses,* Page, 264). Built around 1890, the house is a rectangular form with asymmetrical massing and has brick walls of a Flemish bond variant. A full width one-story porch has paired classic columns, decorative wood spindles, and a central low pediment. There is notable art glasswork on the full transom entry door. One over one light windows are set in openings with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The roof is hipped with a lower front facing gable, in which is a stained glass arched window. Diamond panes fill the paired dormer windows on the third story. A decorative cornice surrounds the roof and there are slight returns on the gable end with brick pendant decoration. The home also has a rear porch similar to the front and a bay window on the east façade.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	745 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	743 W. Main Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	741 W. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
McIntire House	739 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	735 W. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	733 W. Main Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1920	C	2	
House*	727 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	2	

*The ca. 1850 Italianate home at 727 W. Main Street has a three bay façade with a deeply recessed entryway. The side gabled rectangular home is constructed of bricks using common bond. The recessed entry way has a stained glass upper light door with stained glass side and upper transom lights. Replacement windows fill openings that have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The roof has overhanging bracketed eaves and a decorative Italianate cornice with dentils and brackets on the front. There are double gable end chimneys on the west side. The east side has a bi-level porch with early 20th Century modifications including a rounded copper roof on a first floor extension.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	723 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Cisco Auxier Building	721 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Trolley Barn	719 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	1875	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Bruning Carriage House*	w/ 719 W. Main Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	

*J. F. Bruning originally built the Gothic Revival carriage house presently located at 717 W. Main Street to accompany a home on the north side of Main Street. This two-story brick carriage house has many decorative touches and was likely constructed around 1870. The roman arched carriage and hay doors are set in brick arches and have heavy X-shaped supports with chamfered edges. Similar personnel doors have upper transom lights in segmental arch openings. The hipped cross gable slate roof has very decorative bargeboards, finials, and trusses. A square high-pitched roof cupola is at center, also with a finial and decorative slate roofing.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	713-15 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	3	
House	709 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	705 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	2	
Sheets House	703 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1144 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1142 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1138 W. Second Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1930	N/C		1A
House	1134 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1132 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1128 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	1126 W. Second Street	Other: Camelback shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1124 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	1122 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1122 1/2 W. Second St.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	1120 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1118-16 W. Second St.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1114 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1110 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1108 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1106 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1104 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1102 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1100 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
House	1034 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1032 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	1030-28 W. Second St.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	1022 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1020 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1016 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1014 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	1012-10 W. Second St.	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1008 W. Second Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1860	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1004 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1002 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	956 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	952 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	950 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	948 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	946 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Warehouse	940 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	938 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	928 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	918 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	916 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	914 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	912 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	910 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	906 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	904 W. Second Street	Stick/ Eastlake	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	902 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	828 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	824 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	820 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	816 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	814 W. Second Street	Other: Cottage	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	808 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	2	
Duplex	806 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	804 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	722 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	720 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	718 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
Duplex	716 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	714 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	712 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	710 W. Second Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1880	C	1	
Robert McKim House*	704 W. Second Street	Italianate	1870	C	1	

*The Italianate home at 704 W. Second Street was built for Robert McKim, local merchant, around 1870. The symmetrical three bay brick home features a prominent cross gable on its front section. A one-story full width porch has various wood spindles, columns, and decorative items. Double main entry doors have arched glass upper lights. Four over four light windows are set into openings with lipped lintels and stone sills. The third story under each gable has an arched window and there is a bay window on one side. The low-pitched roof has a decorative Italianate bracketed cornice with returns at gable ends.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1145 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	1101 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Warehouse	1050 W. Second Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Madison and Indianapolis Railroad	Intersects 2nd Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	1837	C	2	
Warehouse	1029 W. Second Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	1025 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	1001 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
Tower Manufacturing Company	1001 W. Second Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	1890	C	1	
Commercial Building	953 W. Second Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	949 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	945-47 W. Second St.	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	943 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
Duplex	935-33 W. Second St.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	929-27 W. Second St.	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	923 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	921-921 1/2 W. Second St.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	919 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	917 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	915 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	913 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	911 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	909 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	907 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	905 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	903 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	901 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Utility Power Station	at Second and Vernon	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	819 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	817-15 W. Second St.	Gable Front	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	813 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	811 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Marshall House	809 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	3	
House	803 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	801 W. Second Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930	C	1	
House	719 W. Second Street	Gable Front	ca. 1890	C	2	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	715 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	709 W. Second Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1890/ ca. 1900	C	2	
Godman House*	707 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1855	C	2	
Levy House**	705 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

*Thomas Godman, pork packer, built the Classical Revival home at 707 W. Second Street between 1853 and 1857. The home has a three-bay balanced façade and is cubic in form. The walls are common bond brick. The recessed entry has artistic upper light glass and sidelights with a dentilled cornice surround. Replacement windows fill the floor length shuttered openings that have flat dressed partial pediment stone lintels and sills. There is a two-story bay window on the east side. The low-pitched side gable roof has a decorative Italianate cornice that was added at a later date.

**The large house at 705 W. Second Street is a good example of the late Italianate style. Constructed before 1870, it is a two story square form. The foundation is parged and the walls are of common bond brick. The deeply recessed entry has double outer doors, creating a vestibule. The outer doors are arched and deeply paneled and open to reveal inner doors with sidelights and decorative frosted glass. The windows have four over four lights and are set in segmental arches with ornamental hoods and stone sills. The hipped roof is very low pitched, appearing flat from the road. There is a highly decorative Italianate cornice with alternating brackets and floral medallions.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1014 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1008 W. First Street	Other: Cottage	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
Garage	1002 W. First Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	930 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	926-24 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	920 W. First Street	No Style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Livery Stable	918 W. First Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	914 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	912 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	908 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	904 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	902 W. First Street	Other: Double Pen	1837	C	1	
House	816 W. First Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	814 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	812 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	720 W. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
Mobile Home	1103 W. First Street	Other: Pre-Fab	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Smith House	1017 W. First Street	Italianate	1876	C	1	
House	1013 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1011 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1009 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	1007 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	1003 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	1001 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	927 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	923 W. First Street	Other: Cottage	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	921 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	919 W. First Street	Other: Cottage	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	917 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	915 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	913 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1845	C	1	
House	911 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	905 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	903 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	901 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	801 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
W. H. Miller and Sons	823 W. First Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	1854	C	1	
House	904 1/2 W. McIntire Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Mobile Home	903 W. McIntire Street	Other:Pre-fab	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Mobile Home	902 W. McIntire Street	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	324-22 W. McIntire Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	320 W. McIntire Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	901 W. McIntire Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	900 W. McIntire Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Madison and Indianapolis RR Stone Bridge*	Over Crooked Creed on the Railroad R. O. W.	Other: Stone Arch	ca. 1860	C	1	

*This bridge replaced an earlier one (ca. 1840) over Crooked Creek at this location. The first was washed out by a flood. The present structure is of dressed, rock-faced stone, with a round arched opening framed by stone voussoirs. A stone ledge was built to allow workers to pass through the bridge. While the entrados was all of stone, the extrados and the railroad road bed was of compacted soil (at one time ballast was placed atop to accommodate the track. Interestingly enough, the creek bed as it passed under the approximately 40-foot bridge was also lined in dressed, coursed stone, probably to prevent the creek from eroding the foundations of the bridge.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	115 Wall Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	119 Wall Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	120 Wall Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	118 Wall Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	124 Wall Street	Other: Modern	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	126 Wall Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Mobile Home	111 Cragmont Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Carriage House	309 Cragmont Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	313 Cragmont Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	315-17 Cragmont Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	319 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	321 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
Duplex	407-09 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	411-13 Cragmont Street	Other: Double Pen	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	419 Cragmont Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	421-421 1/2 Cragmont St.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	423 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	425 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	427 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	505 Cragmont Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	108 Cragmont Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		3NIP
Commercial Building	110 Cragmont Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	302 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	308 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Rowhouse	310 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	312 Cragmont Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	314 Cragmont Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	318-16 Cragmont Street	Other: Double Pen	ca. 1870	C	1	
Warehouse	410 Cragmont Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1860	C	1	
Rowhouse	416 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	418 Cragmont Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	420 Cragmont Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	422 Cragmont Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	426 Cragmont Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	512 Cragmont Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	700 Cragmont Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	702 Cragmont Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	312 Vernon Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	314 Vernon Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	201 Plum Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	300 Plum Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	316-18 Plum Street	No style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
Rowhouse	204 Plum Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	206 Plum Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	201 Lincoln Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	207 Lincoln Avenue	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	209 Lincoln Avenue	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Mobile Home	215 Lincoln Avenue	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	217 Lincoln Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	204 Lincoln Avenue	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Rowhouse	206 Lincoln Avenue	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	208 Lincoln Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	210 Lincoln Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	214 Lincoln Avenue	Other: T Plan	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	123 Mill Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	203 Mill Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Rowhouse	205 Mill Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Rowhouse	207 Mill Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Rowhouse	209 Mill Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	313 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1863	C	1	
House	315 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	317 Mill Street	Other: Central Passage	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	405 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	407 Mill Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	409 Mill Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	411 Mill Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	413 Mill Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	415 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	417 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1875	C	1	
House	421-23 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1875	C	2	
House	738 Michigan Road	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	736 Michigan Road	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	124 Milton Street	No style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory*	106 Milton Street	Stick/Eastlake	1878	C	5	

*Standing adjacent to Crooked Creek since 1878, the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory exists as a reminder of days gone by when industry was booming in downtown Madison. Located at 106 Milton Street, the main building shares its lot with four outbuildings for manufacturing, including the assembly shop, blacksmith shop, woodworking shop and sawmill/engine room. Two buildings are lined up on the east side behind the former Shroeder home, with the larger shop opposite, in a grid. Modern wire fencing marks the eastern boundary while a deep stone drainage lies on the west. A linear lane runs from the beginning of the site to the rear, past two large sycamore trees in the front yard and small plants against a side hill. The Saddletree Factory main building (the former home) is one and a half stories with outer walls clad in brick common bond. The form of the building is a T-plan with a brick foundation. A porch sets along the rear, but only on the rear wing. The roof is a medium gable with pierced work in front and side gable ends with decorative fascia. Windows are four/over/over on the front of the building with more windows and segmental arch openings on the side. The main door has a segmental arch upper light and losenge transom, along with dressed stone heads and sills.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	108 Milton Street	No Style	ca. 2000	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	101 Milton Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1930	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	111 Milton Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Mobile Home	212 W. Sixth Street	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	210 W. Sixth Street	No Style	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	208 W. Sixth Street	No style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	206 W. Sixth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	221 W. Sixth Street	Other: Modular	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	304 W. Sixth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
Graham Spoke & Wheel Manufacturing	1 W. Sixth Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1878	C	1	
Mobile Home	318 W. Fifth Street	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	316 W. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled Ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	310 W. Fifth Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	308 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
Fifth Street Bridge	W. 5th & Crooked Creek	Other: Concrete Arch	ca. 1915	C	1	
Commercial Building	132 W. Fifth Street	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	122 W. Fifth Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	118 W. Fifth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	112 W. Fifth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	110 W. Fifth Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	107 E. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1930	C	1	
Industrial Building	113 E. Fifth Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	
Pearl Packing Site	119 E. Fifth Street	No Style	ca. 1915	C	2	
House	305 E. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	307 E. Fifth Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
African Methodist Episcopal Church	309 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1848	C	1	
House	313 E. Fifth Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Carriage Barn	702 Gerry Lane	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	319 E. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	323 E. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	407 E. Fifth Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	411 East Fifth Street	No Style	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	317 W. Fifth Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	N/C		1D
House	223 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	219 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	217 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	215 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	213 W. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
Hospital Building	109 W. Fifth Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Warehouse	108 E. Fifth Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	118 E. Fifth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	312 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	314 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	316 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	408 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1930	N/C	1	
House	412 E. Fifth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	414 E. Fifth Street	Federal	ca. 1840	N/C		1A
Custer House	111 E. Fourth Street	Federal	1844	C	1	
House	209 E. Fourth Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	213 E. Fourth Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	215 E. Fourth Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	305 E. Fourth Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	313 E. Fourth Street	Other: Hall & Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	307 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	315 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Beer Depot	317 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
Garage	401 E. Fourth Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
House	403 E. Fourth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	405 E. Fourth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	411 E. Fourth Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	413 E. Fourth Street	Other: Double Pen	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	403 W. Fourth Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	321 W. Fourth Street	Federal	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	311 W. Fourth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	112 E. Fourth Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1930	C	1	
House	208 E. Fourth Street	Federal	1838	C	1	
House	210 E. Fourth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	216 E. Fourth Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	218 E. Fourth Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	314 E. Fourth Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	316 E. Fourth Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	318 E. Fourth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	404 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	408 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	412 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	414 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Mobile Home Park	416-32 W. Presbyterian	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		7NIP
House	406-08 W. Presbyterian	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	2	
House	402-04 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	324 W. Presbyterian	Other: I-house	ca. 1870	C	1	
House*	322 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The home at 322 W. Presbyterian Avenue is a fine example of the Federal style. Situated on a small urban lot, the rectangular home has a balanced three-bay façade and common bond brick walls. The home abuts the sidewalk and has a bi-level porch on the west side. Its six over six light windows are in beveled frames with their original shutter hardware and flat dressed lintels and wood sills. The main door has side and upper transom lights and is slightly recessed with a panel pilaster surround. The side gabled medium pitch roof has a projecting simple cornice and gable end chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	320 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	318 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
King's Daughters' Hospital	W. Presbyterian/1 King's Dghtrs' Hsptl Dr.	Modern Movement	ca. 1975	N/C		1NIP
House	417 W. Presbyterian	Other: Hall & Parlor	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	415 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	413 W. Presbyterian	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	209 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1925	C	1	
House	117 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	No Style	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	109 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	Other: Gable front	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	107 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	Other: Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	105 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	Other: Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	103 W. Presbyterian/K.D.H. Way	Modern movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Old City Cemetery-John Paul Park	Third St., Mill & Vine	Other: Designed Landscape	ca. 1820	C	2	

This site was begun, early in the history of the town as the first city cemetery. It was dedicated to this purpose even before the addition in which it is located was platted. Later Springdale Cemetery to the north replaced this site as the city burying ground. There is a curvilinear walk along the upper part of the park with large trees, benches, a gazebo and other small-scale features. The lower level is devoted primarily to sports, with a large playing field. The latter was made possible after Crooked Creek was relocated to the north during the nineteenth century. During the Victorian era, after the burials had been removed, a series of structures were built, including a round folly with a segmented, slightly bellcast roof covered in slate shingles and sporting metal ridgeline caps and a decorative ball at the spire (Photo No. 25). This small contributing building was constructed of a combination of petrified rock and rough cut local limestone. A more spectacular feature was also built in the park—a round fountain of petrified rock, with a buttressed three-foot base and a conical upper structure, of the same material. Today, only the base of this fountain remains in the park, but one can see the distinctive rocks used in several walls in other parts of the town, perhaps removed from the park when the fountain was dismantled. The vegetation includes several large trees, including a 48″ caliper sycamore and others. The natural bowl formed by the topography is utilized now as in history as a viewing area for the sports activities.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	418 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	416 W. Third Street	Other: Central Passage	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	414 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	412-12 1/2 W. Third St.	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	410-10 1/2 W. Third St.	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Francis Costigan House*	408 W. Third Street	Greek Revival	1850	C	1	

*Francis Costigan built his home at 408 W. Third Street in 1850 on a lot scarcely 22 feet wide. Now considered a masterpiece of design for a narrow city lot, the home displays the capabilities of the architect. The Greek Revival brick home has a two bay façade

and a rectangular plan. Its foundation is brick with a sandstone facing, stone water table, and narrow basement windows on the façade. Two Corinthian columns with Egyptian influence support the entry portico. Dentils, a projecting cornice, and beadwork decorate the portico and its ceiling is notably decorative as well. The upper light pocket door has artful glass and two vertical paned upper transom lights. The windows are large six over six light windows with slightly pedimented stone lintels and shutters. The roof has a wide cornice with wooden dentils. There are dual gable end chimneys on the west side.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	406 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	404 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	402 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	324 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	322 W. Third Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	318 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	316 W. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	314 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Jesse Bright House*	312 W. Third Street	Federal	1837	C	1	

*The house at 312 W. Third Street was built in 1837 as a Federal style home, and was later modified in the Italianate mode. The two-story home has a rectangular plan and a rubble stone foundation. The walls are of brick in common bond pattern. The slightly recessed dual light panel door has an upper transom light and a Palladian style hood. The six over six light windows have flat decorative bracketed hoods, dressed stone sills, and shutters. The low-pitched side gable roof has a parapet with double gable end chimneys. The projecting front cornice has a double row of dentils and a wide band of trim at the fascia. This was the home of U.S. Senator Jesse Bright

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	310 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Roberts M. E. Chapel	210 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	1844	C	1	
House	206 W. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House*	204 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	124 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Dr. Hutchings' Office and Hospital**	120 W. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The two-story Italianate home at 204 W. Third Street was originally constructed as a duplex around 1890, but the owners now use it as a single-family home. The rectangular plan sits on a foundation of coursed, rough-dressed stone. The walls are of brick, laid in an unusual stretcher bond pattern with randomly placed headers. The two paneled doors on the four bay façade have upper transom lights and are slightly recessed; all the windows and doors on the façade have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. Windows on the sides are set in brick segmental arch openings. The medium pitched hipped roof is a cross gable and has a wide cornice decorated with a saw tooth band of trim and eaves brackets.

**Historic Madison, Inc. maintains the Greek Revival building at 120 W. Third Street as a museum, displaying the Dr. Hutchings' Office and Hospital of the late 19th Century. The building, constructed around 1840, has a two-story two-bay brick façade. The sandstone foundation supports common bond brick walls. The panel door has a four-pane upper transom light. The windows are six over six lights, and all openings have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The gable front roof is medium pitch, and features a wide band of frieze trim on the triangular pediment.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	118 W. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	1840	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	112 W. Third Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	110 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1834	C	1	
Washington Fire Company # 2	104 W. Third Street	Greek Revival	1848	C	1	
House	102 W. Third Street	Romanesque Revival	ca. 1895	C	1	
Second Presbyterian Church*	101 E. Third Street	Greek Revival	1835	C	1	

*Built as the Second Presbyterian Church in 1834, the building at 101 E. Third Street is a fine example of the Greek temple plan. Its walls and high foundation are of brick, but are stuccoed white and smooth. The inset entry has two simple fluted Doric columns. Five square pilasters flank each side of the entry and continue around the side of the building. It has double wooden entry doors, and two additional doors with upper transom lights lead to anterooms on the sides of the inset porch. The large windows on the sides of the building are twelve over twelve lights. The low-pitched front gable roof creates a pedimented front. Triglyphs and a simple decorative cornice compose the entablature and triangular pediment.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	103 E. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	105 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	107 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	111 E. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Church	113 E. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1868	C	1	
Commercial Building	119 E. Third Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
German M. E. Church	217 E. Third Street	Gothic Revival	1876	C	1	
House	219 E. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	307 E. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	309 E. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	313 E. Third Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1905	C	1	
House	315 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	1	
House	317 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	1	
House	319 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	1	
House	321 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	1	
House	407 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	409 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	411 E. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	413 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	415 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	417 E. Third Street	Other: Camelback Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	527 W. Third Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1870	C	1	
House*	525 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

*The home at 525 W. Third Street is a large Italianate built around 1870. The common bond brick home is two story and rectangular in plan. The multi-light front door has full side and upper transom lights and is surrounded by a pressed metal segmental arch

decorative surround. The two over two light windows have stone sills and similar pressed metal hoods. Side windows are set into brick segmental arch openings. The front gable, medium pitch roof has a slightly projecting cornice with decorative Italianate brackets. There is a single round window in the gable.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	521 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	515 W. Third Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	513 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	511 W. Third Street	Other: I-House	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	509 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1985	N/C		1NIP
House	507 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	409 W. Third Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1910	C	1	
House*	405 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House**	317 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1845	C	1	

*Built around 1860, the home at 405 W. Third Street is a fine example of the Italianate style. It is a two-story home has a rectangular plan and a three bay façade. The impressive entry has a modern carved panel door with an upper transom light. The door and the shuttered four over four windows are in segmental arch openings with wooden decorative hoods with labels. The low-pitched side gable roof has a projecting decorative cornice with eaves brackets. The west side has a gable end brick chimney. A period cast and wrought iron fence with multiple highly detailed gates surrounds the yard.

**The Italianate home at 317 W. Third Street, and its twin at 315, was constructed around 1850. The two story homes which mirror each other, are rectangular in plan and share a party wall. Their rubble stone foundations support walls of brick in common bond pattern. Each has a bi-level porch on its outward facing side. The slightly recessed entry at 317 has a segmental arch upper light carved panel door with an upper transom light. Its shuttered windows are six over six light and have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The low pitch side gable roof has a projecting cornice with scrolled brackets.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	315 W. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1845	C	1	
House	313 W. Third Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	311 W. Third Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1925	C	2	
Shaw-Clark House*	123 W. Third Street	Federal	1843	C	1	

*The Federal home at 123 W. Third Street was built in 1843 and later underwent Italianate changes. The three-bay façade of the two-story home shows its Federal origins its fenestration proportions and shapes. The rubble stone foundation is parged and has a stone water table and basement windows on the front façade. The west side of the building has a bi-level porch with wood rails and round columns, the front stoop has iron benches built into its rails. The front upper light carved door has an upper transom and a bracketed full surround. The two over two light double hung windows have only dressed stone sills and shutters. The low-pitched side gable roof has a projecting Italianate cornice with scrolled eaves brackets and a wide frieze band. There is a brick chimney on the west gable end.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	121 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Yater House	119 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	117 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	115 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
House	113 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
John Cowden House*	111 W. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1845	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Washer-Newell House**	109 W. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1842	C	1	
House	104 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
McClain House***	106 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Devenish-Fry House****	108 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	2	

*The home at 111 W. Third Street is a wonderful example of Federal style simplicity and proportions. Built by John Cowden between 1845 and 1847, the three-bay two-story home is of brick in common bond. The simple panel door is slightly recessed and has a dual upper transom light. It and the six over six light windows have simple flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The low pitch roof is a side gable and has an unornamented projecting cornice with a plain band of trim at the frieze.

**The many Italianate details on the home at 109 W. Third Street were later additions, as it was constructed in 1842 in the Federal style. The two-story home has a rectangular plan and walls of brick common bond. The three bay façade has a modern door with upper transom light in a decorative pedimented surround with dentils and scrolled brackets. The two over two light windows have pressed metal decorative crowns with dentils. A projecting decorative cornice surrounds the low pitch side gable roof; the façade cornice has a saw tooth band of trim at its frieze and scrolled eaves brackets. There are two brick chimneys on the east gable side.

***William McClain built the house at 106 E. Third Street in the 1830s. The two-story house has a three bay façade. The foundation has a limestone irregular coursed cladding, a water table, and basement windows on the front façade. The walls are brick common bond. Four limestone steps lead up to the entry, the lowest is a curtail shape. These steps are fitted with facing iron benches. The slightly inset panel door has a multi light upper transom and wood trim detailing. The six over six light windows and door have radiating brick voussoirs, lintels and stone sills. The low pitch side gable roof has parapetted gable ends with corbelling at the façade. The roof is of standing seam metal and has simple bands of wood trim at the frieze. There are double brick chimneys on the east gable side.

****Solomon Devenish built the rear part of the house at 108 E. Third Street between 1837 and 1839. William Fry built the front section several years later. What resulted is a Federal home with late Classic details. The two-story house is made of brick in common bond pattern. It has a parged rubble stone foundation and a stone water table. The three-bay façade has a modern panel door with a multi light upper transom and shuttered six over six light windows. All openings have a slightly pedimented flat dressed stone lintel and stone sills. The low pitch side gable roof has brick dentils and corbelling at its frieze. The walls of the side gables have parapets.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	112 E. Third Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	214 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	216 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	218 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	308 E. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	312 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	314 E. Third Street	Other: Postmodern	ca. 1998	N/C		1NIP
House	322 E. Third Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1900	C	1	
Baltimore Row	408 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Baltimore Row	410 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Baltimore Row	412 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Baltimore Row	414 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	105 W. Fountain Alley	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	114 E. Fountain Alley	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	630 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	626 W. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	624 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	622 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
William Hendricks House*	620 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	

*An example of Italianate style architecture, this house located at 620 W. Main was constructed between 1848–1858. The three bay two-story home has a dressed stone foundation that supports common bond brick pattern walls. An elaborate Italianate cornice boasts brackets and dentils. The house has six /over/ six windows that are topped with finely carved limestone window hoods. The windows on the first floor of the façade extend to the floor and offer entry to the porch. A large ornate decorative cast-iron front porch spans the entire first floor of the façade of the house. This ornate porch has detailed filigree brackets, railings, posts and delicate roof cresting. Two additional cast iron porches recessed and located on each side of the façade offer entry doors into the house.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
William Hendricks, Jr. House	618 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1837	C	1	
Carriage House	500 Fountain Alley	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	612 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	610 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Union Brewery	602 W. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1915	C	1	
First Christian Church	512 W. Main Street	Gothic Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	
Crawford Whitehead Ross House	510 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	506 W. Main Street	Colonial Revival (Dutch)	ca. 1920	C	1	
Madison-Jeff. Co. Public Library & Carriage House	420 W. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1890/ 1967	C	1	1NIP
Thomas B. Wright House	416 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Powell House	402 W. Main Street	Italianate	1873	C	1	
Commercial Building	326 W. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1925	C	1	
Commercial Building	324 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	322 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	320 W. Main Street	Other	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	318 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	316 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	314 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
Columbia Mills and Cracker Co.	312 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	310 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	308 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Branham-Lotz Building	306 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	304-02 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	220 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	208 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1910	C	1	
Commercial Building	204 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	202 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	118 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	116 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	
Commercial Building	110 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	108 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	102 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	101 E. Main Street	Renaissance: Renaissance Revival	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	103 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	105 E. Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
Commercial Building	109 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1930	C	1	
Commercial Building	111 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	113 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	115 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	119 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	123 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	125 E. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1920	C	1	
Commercial Building	129 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	131 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	133 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	135 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	201 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	205 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	207 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	209 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Madison Bank & Trust Company	213 E. Main Street	Other: Neoclassical	ca. 1955	N/C		1NIP
Clock	at 213 E. Main Street	Art Deco	ca. 1930	C	1	
Masonic Building*	217-19 E. Main Street	Second Empire	1871-1872	C	1	

*The Masonic Building located at 217-219 E. Main Street was built from 1871-72 in the style of the Second Empire by architect John Temperly. Even though the foundation is not visible, the plan is rectangular with walls clad in brick common bond. Including the large attic floor created by the mansard roof, the building contains four stories, with inset entries on the ground floor. The front of the building is ornamented with Corinthian columns and a segmental arch above the center entry. Large glass display windows are prominent with prism glass above. Windows are two over two lights with segmental arches. The Mansard roof on the Masonic Building has two slopes on all four sides, but the lower slope is much steeper. The roof is topped by standard slate shingles, interrupted by portions of multi-colored slate in a diamond pattern. Arched dormer windows are above a cornice of scrolled eave brackets, while at the center of the façade a gable rises with a half star crown. Much like other Second Empire buildings, the Masonic Building is completely symmetrical. Recorders of the Historic American Buildings Survey remarked: "Of special note on the façade of the building are the stone ball and water-leaf capitals of the small collumnettes that set off the storefronts of the first floor, which are beautiful examples of the talents of local stone cutters."[3]

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Hunt Building	221 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1841	C	1	
Bierck-Heuse Block	223 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Bierck-Heuse Block	225 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Bierck-Heuse Block*	227 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	

*The building at 227 E Main Street was constructed as early as 1830. It is one of four buildings located on the Bierck-Heuse Block. Others are 223, 225 and 229 E Main Street. Even though previous records state construction dates in the 1880s, there is interior evidence that at least the building at number 227 was built in the 1830s. For example, the building seems to have been shorter but added on to at a later date. Not only that, the outline of the former roof on 227 can be seen from the third floor of 225. It was originally a low pitch side gable, which suggests an older date. In each, the first floor was originally one long narrow room used for retail business. The other buildings also appear to date earlier than the front façades. These buildings were remodeled ca. 1880 for Peter Bierck and Otto Heuse as a continuous block of four storefronts. All four buildings were unified with new Italianate windows, façades, cornices and ground floor iron fronts. The store front of 227 E. Main St. is iron, in excellent condition, with Corinthian columns. The upper light door has a blocked upper transom and sidelights. Windows are two/over/two lights with pressed metal hoods. The building is topped by a shed roof with projecting cornice, decorative eaves, brackets and panel. It has a rectangular plan with walls clad in brick laid in a common bond.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Bierck-Heuse Block	229 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	233 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	301 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP

[3] U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Historic American Building Survey, No. IN-134, 5.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	311 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	313 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	319 E. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1915	C	1	
Richert Block	323-25 E. Main Street	Italianate	1903	C	1	
Commercial Building	331 E. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	401 E. Main Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Fair Play Fire Company*	403 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	

*The Fair Play Fire Company is one of Madison's most cherished buildings. Constructed at 403 E Main Street circa 1875 in an Italianate style, the building stands two stories while a four-story bell tower looms above. The tower has inset windows on each of its four sides with decorative brick detailing. Wood supports are also visible. The tower is topped by "Little Jimmy," a replica of a nineteenth century iron weathervane of a boy blowing a bugle. The original was retired to a showcase inside the firehouse and replaced in 1996. The plan is rectangular with a parged foundation. The walls are clad in a brick stretcher bond with corbelling. A modern garage door stands between two upper light panel doors with arched transom. The windows are arched, two/over/two lights with arched brick lintels. The Fair Play Fire Company was organized in 1841.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Cosby House	407 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	409 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	411 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	413 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	631 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	629 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	625-23 W. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	621 W. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	619 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	617 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	613 W. Main Street	Italianate	1869-1870	C	2	
House	609 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	607 W. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	605 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	601 W. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1840	C	1	
House*	517 W. Main Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1880	C	1	

*A statuesque brick version of the Queen Anne style is replete with irregular massing, ornate side and front porches with scroll work and turned posts, as well as a liberal use of detailing from Italianate to Renaissance Revival. Minimal brackets support round platforms below the attic windows, to contain planters, a rather surprising detail.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	513 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
Thomas Cogley House	509 W. Main Street	Greek Revival	1855	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
John Boyd House	507 W. Main Street	Federal	1834-1842	C	1	
House	505 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	501 W. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	423 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	419 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	417 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	415 W. Main Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	413 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	
Commercial Building	411 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1845	C	1	
Commercial Building	409 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	407 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1836	C	1	
Commercial Building	401 W. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	329 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	325-27 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	321 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	313-15 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Niklaus (Scott Block) Building	309 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Niklaus (Scott Block) Building	307 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Niklaus (Scott Block) Building	303 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Niklaus (Scott Block) Building	301 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	229 W. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	227 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	221 W. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Collins Building*	215 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	

*Andrew Collins first owned the property at 215 W. Main Street, and likely built this building there as early as 1825. The Federal building received Italianate details later. The foundation of the building is parged rubble stone. The walls are of brick in a common bond pattern. Sitting at mitered corner angled forty-five degrees from the walls and deeply recessed; the door way has side and upper transom lights and a very decorative cornice. This mitered corner is similar to other buildings in Madison, including the Central Hotel and a building on Fourth and Walnut Streets. First floor windows on the building have modern glass with bracketed windows caps; second story windows are blocked with simple lintels. The roof of the Collins building is hipped with a decorative band of molding at the cornice.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Davidson and Driggs Building	213 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	211 W. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1900	C	1	
Hubbard Building*	209 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building**	207 W. Main Street	Federal	ca.1835	C	1	
Commercial Building***	201-205 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building****	117 W. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	115 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building*****	113 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	

*The three-story Hubbard commercial building at 209 W. Main Street retains its delicate iron front. Slender iron columns with quatrefoil clusters complement the first floor entry. Iron pilasters with decorative capitals flank each side of the building's facade. The double leaf doors to the retail area have a full light and are topped by an upper transom light. On one side of the doors is a large pane display window; on the other is an upper light door with transom that accesses upper levels of the building. The windows above are two/over/two lights. Each has an oversized pressed metal hood with a keystone decoration. The side gable roof is not visible from ground level and features a decorative Italianate cornice at the front façade. This cornice is of pressed metal and paired brackets separating panels.

**The building at 207 W. Main Street currently houses the historic Mundt's Candy Shop. Like other buildings on this block that date to the 1830s, the federal origins of the building were embellished with Italianate details in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The three-story building is of brick in a common bond pattern. The main entry is a full light double leaf door with a full transom, flanked by cast iron columns and two full light display windows flanked by larger iron columns. The six/over/six light windows on the second and third stories have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. It has a projecting Italianate bracketed cornice at the roofline of the façade.

***The commercial building at 201-205 W. Main Street is similar in many ways to its neighbors at 207 and 209 W. Main. It was also constructed as early as 1830 and has later Italianate details. This building is divided into two storefronts; the main entry to one is on a mitered corner identical to the Collins building at the other end of this block. This entry has double leaf doors and transom light. Both storefronts have full display windows with nice iron front details. Windows above are either six/over/six or modern one/over/one lights with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The high side gable profile of the roof speaks to its early nineteenth century origins. The front façade has a decorative Italianate cornice identical to that at neighboring 207 W. Main.

****117 W. Main Street is another of Madison's Federal style commercial buildings with Italianate detailing added in the latter 19th century. The brick common bond walls create a side gable profile on the Central Avenue side of the building. The first floor entry of this building has been greatly modified but retains cast iron columns. The fenestration on the second and third floors retains a great deal of integrity. The smaller scale of the two/over/two light windows indicate an early nineteenth century origin, and the later additions of pressed metal projecting hoods belie the Italianate additions. The façade features a wide projecting Italianate cornice decorated with brackets and panels.

*****The two story commercial building at 113 W. Main Street features an impressive storefront and Italianate details. Like other Main Street commercial buildings, it underwent various renovations and updates. Today there remains a brick common bond building with a three bay façade and a full display glass windows on the first floor. The display windows have purple prism glass in their upper transoms and wood panel bulkheads. The elongated second floor windows are four/over/four lights with decorative Italianate hoods. The roofline of the building is obscured from ground level by the ornate Italianate cornice with dentils, paneling, roundels and brackets.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Gilbert M. Brooks Building	111 W. Main Street	Italianate	1867	C	1	
Commercial Building	109 W. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Bank*	101 W. Main Street	Classical Revival	ca. 1925/1950	C		1NIP

*The Classical Revival building at 101 W. Main Street was built around 1925 as a bank and now houses Madison's City Hall. The building's concrete foundation supports walls of limestone. Pilasters with capitals and belt coursing decorate these walls. The wide front of the building has three bays; each filled with modern aluminum framed multi-pane windows, the central one with double doors. The flat roof of the building has a raised limestone parapet with dentils and other decorations on the molding.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
King-Dold Iron Front Building	102 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1871	C	1	
King-Dold Iron Front Building	104-06 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1871	C	1	
Commercial Building	108 E. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	110 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	112 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	114 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	116 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1930	C	1	
Commercial Building	120 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	122 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Commercial Building	124 E. Main Street	No Style	ca. 1875	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	126 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1845	C	1	
Commercial Building	128 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	130 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	132 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	134 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	202 E. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1910	C	1	
Ascher Hoffstadt Building	206 E. Main Street	Second Empire	ca. 1865	C	1	
Ascher Hoffstadt Building	208 E. Main Street	Second Empire	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	210 E. Main Street	Other	ca. 1910	C	1	
Commercial Building	214 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	216 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building*	218 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	

*The Italianate commercial building at 218 E. Main Street is a fine example of Madison's commercial fronts. Built in the early 19th century, the present building reflects Italianate modifications of the latter 19th century. The three-story building has a three bay façade

constructed of brick in the common bond pattern. The highly decorative iron front has large pane display windows with purple prism glass in the large upper transom spaces. Windows on the second and third floor are modern sash windows in the original openings with pediment hoods and stone sills. The shed roof features a projecting pressed metal cornice on the Main Street façade. The alley side of the building reveals various brick segmental arch windows and four brick chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	220 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	222 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	224 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
Commercial Building	228 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	232 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Jefferson County Courthouse*	300 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	1854	C (1 Bldg/ 1 Obj.)	2	1NIP (1 N/C Obj.)
Jefferson County Jail**	318 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	1849	C	1	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (Middleton Statue)***	318 E. Main Street	No Style	1907/1908	C	1	
Indian-Kentuck Hotel Building****	402 E. Main Street	Federal	1851	C	1	

*Architect David Dubach designed and built the Jefferson County Courthouse in 1854 after an 1853 fire destroyed the original courthouse. This building, an example of Greek and Roman design influence, is located at the corner of Jefferson and Main Streets. The high foundation of the rectangular building is of limestone mined from nearby Marble Hill. The stone has a draft line which has been crandalled with a masonry tool of the same name, a decorative treatment found in better quality work. [4] The west façade has a second level portico with Ionic fluted columns and decorative pediment; one enters the building through three round arch openings under the floor of the porch. There are nine elongated windows on the north and south facades, three on each the east and west. These windows are nine/over/nine pane, have partial pedimented dressed stone surrounds, carved stone crowns, and are separated by pilasters with classic capitals. The cross gable roof has a classically detailed pediment at each of the four gable ends. A central cupola with four clock faces and a domed top surmounts the building.

**On the same block as the Jefferson County Courthouse is the Jefferson County Jail. This building is also in the Greek Revival style and was built for the county in 1849. The two story rectangular building was built of stone from a quarry in Jennings County. The building received a major addition to its eastern side in 1973 that altered the building greatly, but did not destroy the integrity of the original. The original portion of the building had a large front gable classic pediment. The deeply recessed central entry has a wide classical surround with dentils and decorative molding. There were five bays of six/over/six pane windows on the building, each with flat stone lintels and sills. The cellblock has walls four foot thick and a vaulted ceiling.

***The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, located on the northeast section of the Courthouse/County Jail Block, had been planned since shortly after the Civil War. After George Middleton donated funds for the project, it became a reality. Mr. Middleton served as a soldier in the Third Indiana Cavalry and spent his boyhood in Madison. The monument includes a grouping of realistically designed figures cast in bronze at Grand Crossing, Illinois. The sculptor was Sigvold Asblornsen of Chicago. The figures stand on a granite pedestal, approximately twelve feet high. The monument was erected by Henry Myers of Indianapolis, the Western representative of McDonnel & sons of Buffalo, New York. The total cost of the monument was $15,000, donated by Mr. Middleton. It was dedicated with much fanfare in May of 1908.[5]

[4] *Masonry Construction,* Ira O. Baker, Wiley & Sons, 1903, p. 127*; Architectural Graphic Standards, Third Edition,* Rumsey & Sleeper, p. 43
[5] *The Madison Courier,* May 29, 1908.

****The large three-story federal style building at 402 E. Main Street was constructed as the Indian Kentuck Hotel in 1851. Though parged, the original stone foundation is visible. The walls are of brick laid in a common bond pattern. The three bay façade of the building has large commercial pane windows that may be originals. There is a central double leaf door with transom light flanked by the two four pane display windows also with upper transom light and lower wood panel. There is an identical window on the Walnut Street side, continuing the pattern of display windows surmounted by a stone band around the corner. Second and third story windows are six/over/six lights with pedimented dressed stone lintels and flat sills. The hipped roof has a medium pitch and closed eaves. A row of brick dentils decorates the cornice. Several brick chimneys remain on the Walnut Street side of the building.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	404-06 E. Main Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
House	410 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	412 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	414 E. Main Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	624 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	622 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
J. Vail-Edwards House*	620 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1855	C	1	

*The J. Vail-Edwards House at 620 W. Second Street is a beautiful example of a shotgun style house. The one story long rectangular building was built of brick around 1839. The foundation is not visible, but a stone water table surrounds the home. Original openings with wood panels contain its six/over/six light windows. The narrow two bay front façade has crowns and metal canopies with cast iron supports atop each window. Side windows are set into openings of segmental arch brick. The standing seam metal front gable roof has a medium pitch. A scroll cut decorative bargeboard ornaments the front.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	618 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	614 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	610-12 W. Second St.	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	608 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	606 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	602 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
House*	524 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	

*The style of the beautiful Greek Revival home at 524 W. Second Street indicates that it was built around 1840 during Madison's early building stage. This impressive two and a half story residence views south toward the north façade of the Lanier Mansion. The square plan was constructed of brick in the common bond pattern. The symmetrical five bay façade features an inset entry door. The double arched upper light doors are set into an opening protected by similar outer arched doors with teardrop lights. A bracketed flat pediment crown surmounts the entry. Windows on the building are two/over/two lights with simple molded crowns and shutters. The hipped cross gable roof terminates in a pediment on each gable end. There is a highly decorative cornice with paired Italianate brackets all around. This cornice creates exceptionally wide returns at the eaves. The house features an iron widow's walk and round glass windows at each gable as well as many chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	520 W. Second Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	512 W. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
John Eckert House*	510 W. Second Street	Italianate	1872	C	1	

*A Madison tinsmith, John Eckert, built this house at 510 W. Second Street to display his professional talents. Built in 1872, the facade of this house is made of pressed zinc sheet metal. The house is essentially shotgun in style with a stone foundation. The three bay façade has four/over/four pane windows and a full light door with upper transom light. These openings are set into a decorative

metal façade with pressed panels, arched windows, decorative ropes, and other decorations all designed to imitate carved stone. Side windows are six/over/six lights. The façade's Italianate bracketed parapet obscures the front gable roofline.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	508 W. Second Street	Stick/ Eastlake	ca. 1885	C	1	
Duplex	506 W. Second Street	Stick/ Eastlake	ca. 1885	C	1	
Duplex	504-02 W. Second St.	Stick/ Eastlake	ca. 1875	C	1	
Colby-Lanier House*	424 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1838	C	1	
House**	416 W. Second Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1915	C	1	

*James F. D. Lanier paid for the completion of the cubic Colby-Lanier House at the corner of Elm and Second Streets in 1838 and lived in it while his nearby home was constructed. The house is in the Greek Revival style and features a prominent two-story tetra style portico. This gable front porch has roman fluted columns, wide molding at the frieze level, and a modified Palladian window in the tympanum. The home is constructed of wood with clapboard and tongue and groove siding. The high foundation is of coursed rough dressed stone. Its main entrance is on the west side of the home; the only door on the main façade of the home is a sunken basement access door. The side entry is a panel door with full transom situated under a small portico with double stairs. The elongated windows of the three bay facade are nine/over/nine lights with a simple molding crown and sills. Windows on the sides of the home are similar in style, but six/over/six lights.

**The home at 416 E. Second Street is a fine example of the Craftsman style architecture popular in the early part of the twentieth century. Built around 1915, the cubic form of this home qualifies also it as an American Four Square style house. The foundation is cast rock face concrete block, supporting walls of brick in the stretcher bond pattern. Typical of the style, there is a deep one-story porch on the front of the two and a half story house. This porch features a hipped roof with expressed rafters and decorative arching, brick pillars, wood railing and a limestone floor. The wide panel door has a full light and side transom lights. The many windows are a variety of six/over/one light and one/over/one light, all set in a wood segmental arch opening with a radiating voussoir of brick and limestone and flat stone sills. There is a prominent bay window on the second floor of the façade. The pyramidal roof is covered in red Roman ceramic tiles. Each side has a hipped roof dormer with composite Craftsman style windows. Eaves of the home are all overhanging with expressed rafters. There are two brick chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	414 A&B W. Second St.	Modern Movement	ca. 1985	N/C		1NIP
House	410 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	312 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	310 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	308 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	2	
Jeremiah Sullivan House*	304 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1820	C	1	

*The Sullivan House at 304 W. Second Street is one of Madison's earliest homes and an impressive example of a Federal style mansion. Jeremiah Sullivan, Indiana State Legislator and Indiana Supreme Court judge, built this house in 1818 after moving to Madison from Virginia in 1816. The cubic main block of the home sits on a dressed sandstone foundation. Walls are laid of brick in both Flemish and common bond patterns. The façade of the home is asymmetrical, with the main entry at the western most of three bays. This exterior expresses the interior room configuration, which has an entry hall with stairway running along side a double parlor. The large panel entry door has full sidelights and an elliptical fanned upper transom light. Tapered columns separate the door from the sidelights and fine beadwork surrounds the door and lights. The composite is set into an arched brick surround. Windows on the front are six/over/six light and on the side are nine/over/six light, all with radiating brick voussoirs, flat sills, and shutters. The side gable roof of the home has a parapetted double chimney, reminiscent of Georgian architecture of the eighteenth century. There is a band of trim at the eaves and a wide band of molding at the front façade's cornice. The rear extension has an inset side bi-level gallery. The front entry porch has sandstone steps quarried from Portsmouth, Ohio and a delicate iron railing likely imported from an early nineteenth century Cincinnati foundry. The home, operated as a museum by Historic Madison, Inc., has a full basement and much of

the interior woodwork is original.[6]

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	222 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	220 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	218 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
Duplex	216-14 W. Second St.	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Coates House & Carriage House*	212 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	1A

*John Coates built the Italianate house at 212 W. Second Street sometime between 1868 and 1874. The house sits on a rubble stone foundation and has brick walls laid in common bond pattern. The slightly recessed main door has double pointed arch paneling, sidelights and a denticulated cornice with brackets. The two/over/two light windows are set into segmental arch openings and have pressed metal decorative hoods that conform to their shape. The medium pitch, side gable roof has a wide, projecting cornice with paired Italianate brackets and modillions. There are three brick chimneys on the west gable. The house has a brick carriage house on the rear alley.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	210 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	208 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Leonard House*	202 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1825	C	1	

*The Federal style home at 202 W. Second Street was built by George Leonard likely in the late 1820s. The two-story home sits on a rough coursed sandstone foundation with a water table. The brick walls are set in a Flemish bond pattern, typical of early Federal buildings. The upper light panel door is set in a wood surround with upper transom light. Two/over/two light windows on the façade, as well as the door, have radiating brick voussoirs,. Side windows have flat dressed stone lintels. The side gable roof has a projecting wide cornice with scroll cut brackets on the facade. The east side, likely showing the original condition of the façade, has brick corbelling and dentils. The sandstone steps have a period iron railing. There was once a bi-level gallery porch on the west side, since enclosed.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	118 W. Second Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	114 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	107 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Livery Stable	111 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	113 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Commercial Building	115 E. Second Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1915	N/C	1	
Commercial Building	117 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	213 E. Second Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1925	N/C	1	
House	215 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	217 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	227 E. Second Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	309 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	

[6] Windle, p. 50.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	311 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
David Wilson House*	315 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1825	C	1	

*Built as early as 1823, the Federal home at 315 E. Second Street is notable for its unusual Classic style entry. A Madison furniture maker, David Wilson, built the two-story home. The Wilson house sits on a rubble stone foundation with rough dressed and coursed stones at the front façade. Its walls are brick laid in the common bond pattern. The notable entry features a frame with a half circle stone hood above an arched upper transom light. There are small inset Doric columns on each side of the recessed upper light modern door. Replacement windows on the home are set into openings with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The side gabled roof has a gable end chimney and a front cornice with a plain band of wood trim. On the east side there is bi-level gallery porch.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	315 1/2 E. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	401-03 E. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	405 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	407 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Stribling House*	625 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The Stribling House, at 625 W. Second Street, was built circa 1840, but underwent significant remodeling by Uriah Stribling in the 1870s. He was a partner in Cobb, Stribling & Company Iron Foundry and also patented a self-supporting fence exampled in his yard and nearby at 618 W. Second Street. His two-story Italianate building stands on flat ground with an irregular plan and a concrete parged, sandstone water table foundation. The Stribling House is aligned with the street and a concrete path runs from the front entry then around the building, past a large yard. The roof has a front gable of medium pitch, projecting bracketed cornice and wide returns. There is a parapetted roof on the side extensions. Most windows are four/over/six lights, but three round windows form a v-shape at the top of the building with one in the top, center of the building and two on the sides, several feet lower.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	619 W. Second Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	1	
J. Moute House	615 W. Second Street	Italianate	1886	C	1	
House	613 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	611 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1885	C	2	
House	609 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Thomas House	605 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	1833-39	C	1	
Crawford House*	601 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	2	

*The Crawford House at 601 W. Second Street is largely Italianate in style. The rear portion of the home was constructed in the 1850s, the front portion likely in the 1870s. The two and a half story home is cubic in form with a symmetrical five bay facade. The brick walls are constructed using the Flemish bond pattern. The recessed main entry currently has a leaded glass upper light door and sidelights with a surround of decorative geometric panels, sculpture, and a flat cornice. The two/over/two light windows are set with dressed stone lintels and sills. The central second floor window on the façade has a projecting mansard roof hood with brackets and pendant finials. The decorative slate roof is high pitched and hipped. Each side has a large dormer with an arched window, creating a cross gable effect. There is a projecting cornice decorated with brackets, pendant finials, and dentils surrounding the roof; the cornice has wide returns at the dormer gables. The summit of the roof features a flat upper deck with a delicate iron fence and there are many brick chimneys.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	421 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	417 W. Second Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1910	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	415 W. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	413 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	411 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	409 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	407 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	403 W. Second Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1925	C	1	
House	319 W. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
House	311 W. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1850	C	1	
Talbott-Hyatt Pioneer Garden	w/ 301 W. Second Street	Other: Vernacular Landscape	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Talbott House*	301 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1818	C	1	
Robinson (Lanier-Schofield) House**	217 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1818	C	1	

*The Talbott House at 301 W. Second Street is another of Madison's earliest Federal homes. Richard CA. Talbot constructed a segment of this house earlier than 1819 in a newly plotted portion of Madison. The two story, five bay façade home sits high on a three foot parged foundation. Its brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The central front entry is a Victorian-era leaded glass inset door with a bracketed flat hood. The six/over/six light windows have radiating brick voussoirs, dressed stone sills, and shutters. There is a recessed upper light door on the east side with an upper transom light. The side gable roof is medium pitched, with gable end chimneys on either side. The cornice has brick corbelling and a plain board for trim on the gable ends. There are brick and stone steps with iron railings on both the front and side entrances as well as a bi-level porch on the rear extension.

**The Federal style house at 217 W. Second Street is generally known as the Schofield House, though either Alexander Lanier or William Robinson constructed it. The Masonic Heritage Foundation maintains the house, as it was the site of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Indiana on January 13, 1818. The two-story home sits on a high foundation of coursed stone partially parged. The brick walls are set in common bond. The main entry is a panel door with a multilight upper transom, recessed the depth of the wall. First floor windows are nine/over/six lights and all have semicircular brick work lunettes at their crowns. Second-floor windows are six/over/six light and have radiating brick voussoirs. The roof is a low pitch side gable and hipped roof. It features an unusual decorative technique in brick around the cornice in which two rows of bricks are laid at an angle to create a band of ornamentation.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	213 W. Second Street	Tudor Revival	ca. 1925	C	2	
Brandt House	211 W. Second Street	Italianate	1867	C	1	
Central School Site	@ 211 W. Second Street	Other	ca. 1868	C	1	
Garber House	117 W. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	111 W. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Madison Heritage Apartments	101 W. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	100 E. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1925	C	1	
Commercial Building	102 E. Second Street	Other: Art Deco	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	106 E. Second Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	202-04 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	206 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1930	C	1	
House	208 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	214 E. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1980	C	1	1NIP
House	216 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	218 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	224 E. Second Street	Neo-Classical Revival	ca. 1985	N/C		1NIP
House	314 E. Second Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	316 E. Second Street	Other: Single Pen	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	318 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	320 E. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1850	C	1	
Dr. Kremer House*	322 E. Second Street	Queen Anne	1904	C	3	

*Four buildings at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets comprise the former doctor's office, home, and laboratory of Dr. Kremer. The Queen Anne style house at 322 E. Second Street was constructed in 1904. The asymmetrical two and a half story house has walls of a Flemish bond variant brick pattern. It has an upper light panel door and windows set with dressed stone lintels. The side features a two-story bay window. The front porch has a hipped and gable front roof with brick lattice railings and rockface stone coping. The home's roof is front gable and of a high pitch, it has wide boxed eaves with wide returns. Next door to the home is the Dr. Kremer Office building at 324 E. Second Street, a fine brick cottage used as his office between 1903 and 1947. The L plan one-story building has brick common bond walls. It has upper light panel doors with upper transom lights. Stained and leaded glass with the name "Dr Kremer" and medical insignias fills one of these transoms. Windows are two/over/two with wood lintels, sills, and shutters. The cross gable slate roof has overhanging eves and reduced bargeboard decoration at corners. Also at this site is a petrified rock wall, a brick carriage house facing onto Walnut Street, and a small building with arched entries used as a laboratory.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Dr. Kremer's Office	324 E. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
Carriage Barn	322 1/2 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	402 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	406 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	408 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	410 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	412 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	221 Blaine Avenue	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Mobile Home	212 Blaine Avenue	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	214 Blaine Avenue	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	222 Blaine Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1930	N/C		1A
House	620 W. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	618 W. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
Carriage Barn	616 W. First Street	Side Gabled	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	418 W. First Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	414 W. First Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	412 W. First Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1910	C	1	
Duplex	410 W. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	402 W. First Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	2	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	206 W. First Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Garage	112 W. First Street	No Style	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	111 E. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	209 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1875	C	1	
House	211 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	c 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	313 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	317 E. First Street	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	319 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	2	
House	409 E. First Street	Other: Hall and parlor	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	411 E. First Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
Pitt, Cinc, Chic, & S.Ls Rail Station*	615 W. First Street	Queen Anne	1894	C	1	

*Madison's historic Railroad Station and only example of the Octagonal building style, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad Company Station, is located at 615 W. First Street. The company built this station in 1895 to replace one former Madison rail station and it acted as the passenger depot until 1935. The one and a half story building takes an octagonal form on a stone foundation. The walls are composed of sandstone and buff, glazed brick. The full verandah porch with turned posts and scroll cut brackets takes the same roofline as the building. The main entry is a set of double carved panel doors with ovate upper lights and upper transom lights. There are clerestory windows on the second level above the octagonal waiting room; these have multi-panes of stained glass. Windows on the baggage room extension have double arches of brick for their lintels. The roof follows the octagon shape and terminates in a tower with a finial top. The eaves are overhanging with expressed rafters. Brick paving surrounds the station. The Jefferson County Historic Society, located next door, operates the building as a museum.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Caboose 338	615 W. First Street	Other: Rail car design	1918	C	1	
Jefferson County Historical Society	615 W. First Street	Modern Movement	ca. 2000	N/C		1NIP
Lide White Boys and Girls Club	601 W. First Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1968	N/C		1NIP
James F.D. Lanier House*	511 W. First Street	Greek Revival	1843-1844	C	1	
James F.D. Lanier House Gardens**	511 W. First Street	Other: Designed Landscape–Formal garden	ca. 1870	C	1	

*The James F. D. Lanier House at 511 W. First Street is a superb example of Greek Revival architecture. The Lanier Home opened as a museum in 1926 as Indiana's first historical memorial. Architect Francis Costigan designed and built this house in 1843 for Madison financier James Lanier. The home has outstanding beauty and proportions, demonstrates successful adaptation of period architectural pattern books, and retains a high degree of integrity in preservation. The three-story mansion is cubic in form and sits upon a high foundation of coursed, square-cut dressed sandstone. Walls are of brick common bond, each side has three bays of windows separated by pilasters. The home presents a porch façade to both its northern First Street side and its southern Ohio River side. The north façade has a one-story flat roof portico with classic columns. The entry on this side is an inset full panel door with side transom lights and a classic surround. The southern façade has a grand full height and width porch. Simple Corinthian capitals top the four fluted columns that stretch two and a half stories tall. The ceiling of this porch features delicate beadwork and molded decoration. The entry doors on this southern side are similar to those on the north façade. Windows on north and south facades are six/over/nine on the ground floor; windows on the second floor and the sides are six/over/six panes. Windows on each façade directly above the central door are wider, divided into three sections by a column. All windows have wide Classic pediment surrounds with decorative rosettes. The roof of the home is not visible from the ground, as a tall fascia board rises to hide it. This board is decorated with Anthemion carvings at the center of each side, dentils, various molding details, and has round windows encircled by wreaths. A central cupola rises above the central stairwell to crown the building. There is a one-story kitchen addition to the east side with a mansard roof and pedimented windows. The interior features a cantilevered spiral staircase, double parlors, and unusual window shutters. The site also includes many iron fences, the gardens (described separately,) archeological excavation sites, and statuary. Designated a National Historic Landmark

**The garden associated with the river side of the house (south) is a formal parterre garden featuring flowers, shrubs and trees, along with planting areas defined by low hedges. It was planted ca. 1875 by Alexander Lanier and has been partially restored based on a historic lithograph and other investigations. Much of the fruits and vegetables which were also grown at this site were planted in an adjacent greenhouse which has not survived. In addition to the garden and the greenhouse, the property once included dog kennels and a small pasture. The latter is still represented at the back of the lot. The restored formal garden is an excellent example of a designed garden in an estate property.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Cravens Square	511 W. First Street	Other: Designed Landscape–Memorial Garden	ca. 1953	N/C		1
House	411 W. First Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	409 W. First Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	407 W. First Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
Trow-Thomas House	403 W. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Shrewsbury House*	301 W. First Street	Greek Revival	1846-1849	C	2	

*The Charles Shrewsbury House at 301 W. First Street, like the Lanier Mansion, was designed by Francis Costigan in the Greek Revival style. This two and a half story home displays the same mastery of proportions Costigan employs in the nearby Lanier home, but is more restrained in ornamentation. Built from 1846-49, the cubic home sits on a foundation of dressed sandstone with multipane windows at the basement level. The walls are of a hand-polished pink brick laid in a common bond variant pattern. Pilasters at the corners have egg-and-dart and beadwork ornamentation. Both the north and south facade features a twelve-foot solid panel door. The door on the north side First Street entrance is deeply recessed with sidelights and a classical door surround. The south river view entrance also has sidelights, but is flush with the walls and beneath a Classic style portico. This porch has two fluted columns with bud-style capitals and a cornice with dentils. The windows of the home are either six/over/nine or six/over/six. Those on the first floor are thirteen foot in height and all have pedimented stone lintels with acroterian detail. There are iron balconnettes on south facade windows. This home, like the Lanier home, has an encircling wide entablature that rises to conceal the roof. The Shrewsbury entablature has dentils, beadwork, and rectangular attic windows. A one-story service wing adjoins the west side of the house. It has a hipped roof, windows similar to the main house, and its own entrance. The home's interior features Costigan's famous freestanding spiral staircase and a majestic drawing room. Designated a National Historic Landmark

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	227 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	225 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	223 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	221 W. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	219 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	217 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	215 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	207 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	205 W. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	201 W. First Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	108 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	110 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	114 E. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	212 E. First Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	214 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	214 1/2 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	216 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1825	C	1	
House	220 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Stone Barn	310 E. First Street	Other: English Barn	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	314 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	316 E. First Street	Other: shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	318 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
Madison Gas Works	400 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1890	C	1	
Crystal Beach Swimming Pool*	400 W. Vaughn Drive	Bungalow/Craftsman	1938	C	2	

*The Crystal Beach Swimming Pool on the 400 W. Block of Vaughn Drive was constructed in 1938 as a W.P.A. project. The stone building and pool are typical of the period's popular Craftsman style. The two story rectangular building, approximately 40 by 105 feet, sits on a stone foundation, its walls are of irregular rough-cut ashlar stone. A full front porch with stone columns and an upper balcony of wood dominates the façade. Its main entrance is into an open central passage, closed seasonally by a modern garage style door. Windows of the building are square and double hung. The roof is a gable on hip style with expressed rafters under the very wide eaves. The pool is semicircular in shape and surrounded by a lawn with trees. A chain link fence sits atop a stone wall matching the building's materials.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Kiwanis Park	300 W. Vaughn Drive	Other: Vernacular Landscape	1928	C	1	
Park	101 E. Vaughn Drive	Other: Vernacular Landscape	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Building	103 E. Vaughn Drive	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	125 E. Vaughn Drive	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	NC		1NIP
Commercial Building	201 E. Vaughn Drive	No style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Fireman's Park	200 block E. Vaughn Dr.	Other: Designed Landscape	1976	N/C		1NIP
Garage	231 E. Vaughn Drive	No Style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	407 E. Vaughn Drive	No Style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
Riverfront Development	S. of Vaughn Drive	No Style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Madison Regatta Site	Vaughn Dr. at Mulberry	No Style	1911-pres.	C	1	
House	202 Mill Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	310 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	312 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	316 Mill Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	410 Mill Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	414 Mill Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1900	C	2	
Livery Stable	315 Vine Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	317-19 Vine Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Costigan Duplex*	415 Vine Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	

*Architect Francis Costigan constructed the Greek Revival duplex at 415 and 417 Vine Street around 1840. The foundation of the two

homes is a dressed coursed stone. A prominent stone water table surrounds the buildings and there are basement level windows at the front. Its brick walls are laid in both Flemish and common bonds. The homes are mirror images of one another, with their doors next to one another at the center of the duplex. Each has limestone steps with iron railing leading to the front doors. The large panel doors have side transom lights, are deeply recessed, and have a wood classic surround with dentils while the windows are all six/over/six with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The homes share a party wall and are side gabled; these outside gable ends have double parapetted chimneys that project unbroken from the wall. The front cornice is decorated with "thimble-shaped" dentils.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Costigan Duplex	417 Vine Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	421-21 1/2 Vine Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	423 Vine Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	427 Vine Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	310 Vine Street	No Style	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	312 Vine Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
Carriage Barn	314 Vine Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	1	
First Baptist Church	416 Vine Street	Greek Revival	1853-1860	C	1	
House	880 Vine Street	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	887 Vine Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	900 Vine Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	902 Vine Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
Duplex	309 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	311 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Apartment Building	315 Elm Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Duplex	413 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	415 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	423 Elm Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	509 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	701 Elm Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	709 Elm Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	711 Elm Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	713 Elm Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	715 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Tobacco Prizing House*	116 Elm Street	Italianate	ca. 1891	C	1	

*The buildings at 116 and 120 Elm Street are largely industrial in nature, but have several fine Italianate details. The building at 120 Elm is associated as a carriage house with the nearby Lanier Home and the building at 118 Elm was used as a prizing house for the Hughes Tobacco Company and as a cooperage. Both were likely erected between 1890 and 1900. Both buildings have brick common bond walls and sit on rubble stone foundations. Each has a large double wood panel door at the street façade with a decorative wood infill between door and crown. These doors and the windows are under projecting segmental arch pedimented brick crowns. Above these central doors is a paired window with same wood carved decorative insert. Both buildings have medium pitched front gable roof with Italianate brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. Some slate remains on the roof of 116 and both buildings have skylights.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Lanier Carriage House	120 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	308 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
Duplex	316-18 Elm Street	Other: Tudor Revival	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	414 Elm Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	416-18 Elm Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1920	C	1	
House*	420 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	

*The large home at 420 Elm Street is a fine example of the Federal style and was built as early as 1835. It has a symmetrical five bay façade and sits upon a brick foundation. The original portion of the home was a two-story rectangle, but the home is now an ell-plan with a rear extension. The central front door is of carved panel with an upper light and upper transom. Its wide surround has a projecting cornice with scrolled brackets. Windows are mostly six/over/six and have simple surrounds with narrow stone or wood sills and shutters with s-holding hardware. The front entry has a calcite front stoop. There is a rear bi-level porch with Tuscan columns. The side gable roof has a medium pitch with gable end chimneys. Its sides have close verges but the front has a projecting cornice with a decorative wood frieze.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	510 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	512 Elm Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	608 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	610 Elm Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
Institutional Housing	702 Elm Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		2NIP
Apartment Building	333-45 McCormick Ln.	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Garage	351 McCormick Lane	No Style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	301 Broadway	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building/Stable	305-07 Broadway	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Broadway Hotel & Tavern*	313-17 Broadway	Italianate	1834	C	2	
Trinity M. E. Church**	409 Broadway	Gothic Revival	1873	C	1	
House	411 Broadway	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
Eggleston House***	419 Broadway	Federal	1834	C	1	
House	501 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House****	503 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The Broadway Hotel and Tavern at 313-317 Broadway is a large cluster of buildings with various construction dates. As early as 1825, the southern part of the building was constructed. The Italianate period mitered corner at the north side indicates that the building was reconfigured in the 1870s. The three-story building sits on a brick foundation and has brick common bond walls. The entry to the southern portion of the building is an upper light panel door with full transom. The entry at the northeast corner of the building sits in a Madison Machine Company metal chamfered corner piece similar to those found throughout Madison. Yet another front entry has a projecting Italianate cornice. The roof is a medium pitched side gable with a wide projecting Italianate cornice. This cornice has scrolled brackets, panels, dentils, and other pendant-type decoration.

**The cornerstone for Trinity Methodist Church at 409 Broadway was laid on September 9, 1872. B. V. Enos and Son of Indianapolis

are generally credited with the design and construction of the church. The originally rectangular Gothic Revival plan received a Neo-Gothic addition in the 1990s, making the current footprint an ell that fronts on Broadway and Main Streets. The building sits on a dressed and coursed stone foundation and has brick common bond walls. Various limestone belt courses and brick corbelling ornament the walls. A very large stained glass pointed arch window sits in the center bay of the Broadway façade, above the main entry door. This window has projecting decorative head with moldings and pendants. The main entry is a double leaf door with a limestone surround. This door has two gothic arched windows and two oversized carriage lights with round globes flanking. Most windows in the building have gothic pointed arches and limestone trim. The roof is high pitched and cross-gabled with corbelling and a secondary spire framing the main entrance. The bell tower is square with buttresses and a hexagonal spire with slate roofing.

***The home at 419 Broadway takes the name "Eggleston House" because it was the home of author Edward Eggleston between 1891 and 1902. Madison founder John Paul constructed the Federal/Italianate house, however, earlier than 1834. The rectangular main block of the home has extensions that stretch to the rear alley, from here it continues along the rear alley so that all original outbuildings are connected to the main block. The house sits on a brick foundation and has brick walls laid in Flemish bond on the front and common bond on the sides. The notable front porch has a wood denticulated cornice with wrought iron supports. Windows on the façade are all two/over/two with projecting bracketed heads. Other windows throughout the house are six/over/six or nine/over/nine. The main door has a transom with a basket handle arch upper light. The main body of the house is side gabled with a decorative Italianate cornice on all sides. This cornice has saw tooth band projecting molding and on the façade features paired scroll-cut brackets. The roof is of standing seam metal.

****The Broadway rowhouses at 503-509, notably those at 507 and 509, are fine examples of the Federal rowhouse style. The houses were built in the 1830s and retain many of the stylistic elements of that time, but reflect subsequent remodeling through some Italianate detailing. An arched walkway under their party wall separates the southernmost two houses. The two story homes all sit on a rough dressed, coursed stone foundation. The walls are brick laid in the Flemish bond style. Each of the four homes has a front stoop only. No. 507 features two/over/two pane windows and entry door with projecting Italianate bracketed hoods. Its entry door has two arched upper lights. House 509 has one/over/one pane replacement windows with dressed stone lintels and sills. Its main door has an upper transom and a stone lintel. The roofs of the rowhouses are all side gabled with a relatively high pitch. 505 has a brick parapet and dentils at its front façade while 503, 507, and 509 each has a projecting Italianate bracketed cornice detailed with dentils and gothic arches. Several of the roofs have slate covering.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	505 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	507 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
House	509 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Alfred Dunning House*	511 Broadway	Federal	1849	C	1	
Drusilla Building	601 Broadway	Federal	1834-1841	C	1	
House**	609 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1840	C	3	

*The 1849 Alfred Dunning House at 511 Broadway is another of Madison's spectacular Federal rowhouses with later Italianate additions. This two-story home sits on a stone foundation with basement windows, limestone facing, and a water table at the front façade. The home has a three bay front, walls composed of brick common bond, and a bi-level porch inset into its southern side. This home retains six/over/six pane windows with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. Its main door has an upper transom light and the same flat dressed stone lintel as the façade windows. The side gabled roof is medium pitch and has an ornate cornice surround. The projecting front of this Italianate cornice features gothic style arches, dentils, and brackets.

**The Federal/Italianate house at 609 Broadway was likely constructed around 1840 and received changes in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The two-story building sits on a rise of land atop a dressed stone foundation. It has brick walls and a bi-level inset porch on its north side. Most of its windows are replacement one/over/one pane, but they are in original openings with stone sills and ornate projecting hoods that include dentils and small brackets. The slightly recessed main entry has a door with two upper arched lights with panels below. This door has a classical surround with a large upper cornice and side pilasters. The side gabled roof has a projecting Italianate cornice on the front façade with an appliqué decorative motif and scrolled brackets. This house retains several of its outbuildings, including two brick carriage houses ca. 1890.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Second Baptist Church	611 Broadway	Gothic Revival	1883	C	1	
House	617 Broadway	Classical Revival	1906	C	2	
House	619 Broadway	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	621 Broadway	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	623 Broadway	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	625 Broadway	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1840	C	1	
Broadway High School Site	627 Broadway	No Style	1880	C	1	
House	631 Broadway	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	633 Broadway	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Madison Paper Mill	701 Broadway	Other: 19th C. Functional	1878	C	1	
Broadway Fountain Square	Broadway & Main	Designed Landscape	1886	C	1	
Brown Memorial Gymnasium*	120 Broadway	Art Deco	1924	C	1	
Broadway High School**	124 Broadway	Classical Revival	1928	C	1	
First Presbyterian Church***	202 Broadway	Greek Revival	1848	C	1	

*The Brown Memorial Gymnasium at 120 Broadway is one of Madison's few examples of the Art Deco style. Built in 1924, this building received major renovations again in 1939 under the architectural firm of Hawkins and Walker. This three-story building is rectangular in form and sits on a concrete foundation. Its surface has many geometric elements created with brick designs and decorative stones set within the stretcher bond. Three segments divide its façade; the northernmost and southern most have three bays of windows each. These windows are multipaned with stone sills and brick decorative lintels. A concrete Art Deco style door surround dominates the center segment. This surround is composed of vertical concrete elements with stepped back pilasters. The concrete has a sanded finish to give the appearance of stone. Six full light doors are within this surround and are surrounded by glass block fill. A rounded ticket book created by curved glass block is on either side of the row of doors. The roof of this building is flat with a metal coping at the raised parapet.

**The Broadway High School at 124 Broadway Street was constructed in 1928 utilizing the Classical Revival style, a favorite of early 20th century Beaux Arts architectural schools. The large rectangular 3-story building sits upon a concrete foundation that is flushed with the ground on the north end but raised five feet on the south side, evidence of the changing elevation. Walls are of brick in the stretcher bond pattern and feature many decorative pilasters, limestone accents, stringcourses and varied brickwork. The central bay has a slightly protruding pediment with decorative swags and a facing of decorative carved limestone. Three sets of paired multi light doors with upper transoms are set into a grand segmental arch opening. Windows throughout are paired one/over/one light with a three part upper light and stone sills. The flat roof has a raised decorative parapet with concrete swat panels and various modillions.

***An architect by the name of Humes designed the Madison Presbyterian Church at 202 Broadway in 1848. The Greek Revival building has a front facing pediment broken by a slightly projecting three-part bell tower. The rectangular building sits upon a very high foundation and has walls of common bond brick. These walls have simple pediments spaced at intervals around the building. Paired panel pocket doors at the top of the entry staircase open to reveal multipane window doors, both surrounded by a simple wooden surround. Windows at the second floor sanctuary are stained glass, but were originally clear glass. These openings have simple flat lintels and sills. The front gable roof has a simple cornice surround. The central bell tower that disrupts the façade is comprised of three parts, each set back from its base. A bell shaped roof with some denticulated decoration tops this tower. The building has a one story modern addition to its north side.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	302 Broadway	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900	C	1	
Duplex	304 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	306 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	308 Broadway	Other: Cross plan	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	310 Broadway	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1860	C	1	
White House	318 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
James White House	410 Broadway	Colonial Revival	1874	C	1	
House	412 Broadway	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	414 Broadway	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
St. Anne's Academy	420 Broadway	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	502 Broadway	Colonial Revival	ca. 1935	C	1	
House	508 Broadway	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	512 Broadway	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	315 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1875	C	1	
Ebenezer M.E. Church	409 Poplar Street	Gothic Revival	1878	C	1	
House	411 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	413 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	415 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	417 Poplar Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
Stevenson House	423 Poplar Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	505 Poplar Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	310 Poplar Street	Other: Gable front	1898	C	1	
House	312 Poplar Street	Other: Gable front	1898	C	1	
House	314 Poplar Street	Other: Gable front	1898	C	1	
House	414 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	416 Poplar Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	109 Central Avenue	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	111 Central Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	115 Central Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	117 Central Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	119 Central Avenue	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	121 Central Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	123 Central Avenue	Other	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	311 Central Avenue	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	313 Central Avenue	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	315 Central Avenue	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	317 Central Avenue	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	319 Central Avenue	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	312 Central Avenue	Late Gothic Revival	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building*	320 Central Avenue	Italianate	c 1840	C	1	

*The two-story building at 320 Central Avenue is outstanding for its intact details of the Italianate style. Likely constructed around 1890, the building sits on a rubble stone foundation with stone facing and water table. Its brick walls are laid in Flemish and common bond patterns. The four bay façade has one/over/one pane replacement windows set in elongated openings with bracketed pressed metal crowns. The large upper light door has a large upper transom and a flared roof bracketed hood. Windows on the sides of the building are six/over/six and are set into openings with flat stone lintels or brick segmental arches. On the southern side, there is a double full light commercial door with a dual upper transom light set into a segmental arch. The roof is a low grade shed style with a projecting Italianate cornice with pressed metal dentils, brackets, and arched panels on the front.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	301-03 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	307 West Street	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	309 West Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	313 West Street	No Style	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	407 West Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1890	C	1	
Commercial Building	409 West Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1880	C	1	
U.S. Post Office Site	West and Third Street	Other: Designed Landscape–City Park	ca. 1898	C	1	
House	509 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	511 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	513 West Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
House	515 West Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Simeon Gillett House*	517 West Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1870	C	1	

*The Greek Revival home at 517 West Street, built for Simeon Gillett around 1850, is currently owned by the King's Daughters' Hospital. This rowhouse is among several along West Street that retains the rhythm of the historic streetscape and obscures the modern hospital building to their rear. The two-story building is essentially classic in style, but exhibits a few Italianate details in the cornice. It sits upon a rubble stone foundation with brick common bond walls. Its two/over/two light windows have slightly pedimented dressed stone lintels and stone sills. The deeply recessed off center main entry has a classical surround with side panels and a double leaf wood door. The medium pitch roof is side gabled with an overhanging cornice surround. The front cornice has a wide entablature with scrolled bracket details.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	521 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	523 West Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	525 West Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	601 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	603 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Institutional Building	621 West Street	Modern Movement	ca. 2002	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	701 West Street	No Style	ca. 1880	N/C		1A

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	703 West Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Mobile Home	705 West Street	Other: Pre-fab	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Valley Manor Apartments	102 West Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		2NIP
House	126 West Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	128 West Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1915	C	2	
Commercial Building	302 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	304 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	306 West Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	306 1/2 West Street	No Style	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	308 West Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
Madison Courier Building	310 West Street	Classical Revival	1927	C	1	
Commercial Building	322 West Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
Commercial Building	400-04 West Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	406 West Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	410-10 1/2 West Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1900	C	1	
City Hall*	416 West Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Elk's Lodge B.P.O.E. #524**	420 West Street	Classical Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	

*The square plan building at 416 West Street was the former site of the Madison City Hall. Built ca. 1870, the building was originally Italianate in style, as seen by the window treatments on the north and south facades. Around 1925, the building received a Neoclassic facing. The two story cubic form sits upon a foundation with stone facing. The brick walls are both common and stretcher bonds, reflecting the varied construction dates. The façade of the building features three wide bays. There is a central recessed entry with double wood full light doors and upper transom light. This entry is in a projecting arched opening with a flat roof and many classic stone details. The windows are tripartite with a flared stone lintel with keystone and stone sills. Italianate windows on the north and south sides are four/over/four panes with pierced metal crowns and stone sills. The hipped roof has a wide cornice surround of pierced metal decorated with brackets and varied panels.

**The Elk's B.P.O.E. #524 built their lodge at 420 West Street in the Classical Revival style. Constructed around 1920, the building's 2-story rectangular plan sits upon a rough cut, coursed stone foundation. The walls were laid in a combination of brick stretcher and common bond. The front façade features three double story bays. In the center is an arch with double full light doors and a window in the transom above. Leaded and painted glass fills this window and the arch features a decorative exaggerated keystone. Two double story classically pedimented openings with multilight windows flank the central arch. Four pilasters with Ionic capitals separate the three bays. The roof is a low pitch front gable concealed by a parapetted front signage. This classic denticulated frieze parapet has a rising central area adorned with an Elk head statue. There are several brick chimneys along the side walls of the building

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	424 West Street	Other: Double Pen	ca. 1870	C	1	
Millwood Trow House	512 West Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1878	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Pindell House	516 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	518 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	520 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	602 West Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	616 West Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	622 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
John Dittgen Grocery*	624 West Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

*The building at 624 West Street is known historically as the John Dittgen Grocery. The two story Italianate building has an unusual façade of varied arched elements. It was likely constructed around 1850 and received Italianate updates in the latter part of that century. The rectangular building's foundation is of sandstone and rubble stone supporting walls of brick in the common bond pattern. The façade has three bays of arched openings. The right and left openings have upper light doors with fanlight transoms above. The central, wider opening has an unusual five/over/one commercial pane glass window. Above these three arches are three arched openings with two/over/two light windows. All have flat stone sills. Side openings are four/over/four pane segmental arch openings. The front gable standing seam metal roof has a central arched vertical projection on the front façade. Within this arched area is a circular window. Italianate brackets support the overhanging eaves and wide gutters that surround the building.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	628 West Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	704 West Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Pearl Park	712-14 West Street	Other	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Yunker House	716 West Street	Queen Anne	1898	C	1	
Michigan Road Site	North end of West Street	Other	ca. 1820	C	1	
House	127 Mulberry Street	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	129 Mulberry Street	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1895	C	2	
Central Hotel*	301 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	

*The impressive block on the west side of Mulberry Street at Nos. 301-315 is a streetscape reticent of the early part of the nineteenth-century. This group of buildings may have been constructed as early as 1819 and includes a business that has been in operation under the name Central Hotel since at least 1886. Most of the buildings are three stories in height and retain their original facades. All are constructed of brick laid in a variant of the Flemish bond pattern. The building at 301, the Central Hotel, has a mitered corner opening with commercial glass windows. Above, its windows are replacements set in openings with Italianate segmental arch pressed metal hoods and stone sills. The building at No. 303 has similar modern windows set in flat pedimented Italianate crowns. Along the Second Street side of the Central Hotel, the windows are modern twelve/over/nine pane set in the original flat dressed stone lintel and sills. The side gabled rooflines of 301 and 303 are joined with an Italianate projecting front cornice that has decorative floral elements and scroll cut brackets, this cornice continues around the side of 301. The building at 305 Mulberry lacks Italianate updates and is more purely Federal. Though its street opening is modern, the windows above are nine/over/nine with wooden lintels and sills. Its roofline, like that at 307 and 309 to the north, is a simple band of brick corbelling and dentils at the cornice. No. 307 has openings has openings with flat dressed stone lintels and sills and a modern street level door. The building at 309, however, features a cast iron front from a later nineteenth-century Italianate upgrade. This front has Corinthian columns flanking double upper light commercial glass doors. The windows above are six/over/six and four/over/four with dressed stone lintels and sills. The building at 311 has lost much of its original integrity in windows and doors, but retains the original openings on the second and third floors and remnants of an iron front. Its roofline has a projecting cornice with brackets. No. 313 is similar to other houses in the row, it has replacement windows in flat dressed stone lintels and sills and a simple cornice with brick corbelling and dentils. The two-story building at the end of the row has an iron front with scrolled top pilasters. These pilasters divide modern window and panel fill. The upper floors have replacement windows with the same flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The alley side of this building features windows with segmental arch openings. In total, this grouping of building well retains the scope and character of early Federal style commercial row architecture.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Central Hotel	303 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Commercial Building	305 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	307 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	309 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	311 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	313 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	315 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building*	317 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The Italianate commercial building at 317 Mulberry Street was constructed sometime between 1845 and 1860. It stands four stories tall upon a stone foundation. Its brick walls are laid in a combination of Flemish and common bond brick patterns. The front street level entry is set in a cast iron decorative front. It has double full light panel doors with upper transom lights and commercial glass windows. Above are two bays of one/over/one windows set into openings with pierced metal decorative crowns and flat stone sills. Windows along the southern alley side of the building have flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The side gable, low-pitched roof has a projecting Italianate cornice on the front façade. This heavy cornice has dentils and eaves brackets with attic level windows set between them.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	319 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	321 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
Commercial Building	323 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	325 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	327 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	419 Mulberry Street	Classical Revival: Neo-Classical Revival	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	427 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	505 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	507 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	509 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1820	C	1	
House	511 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1820	C	1	
House	513-13 1/2 Mulberry St.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	1A
House	515 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	517 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	519 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	521 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	523 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	2	
William Griffin House*	601 Mulberry Street	Greek Revival	1843	C	1	

*The large Greek Revival home at 601 Mulberry Street was constructed in 1843. It sits perched upon a high foundation of flat dressed red sandstone with a surrounding water table and basement windows. The rectangular building has a five bay façade and walls that are laid in brick common bond. The front entrance is an inset panel door with upper and side transom lights with a wood classical surround decorated with dentils and simple pediments atop the pilasters. Replacement one/over/one windows are set into openings of flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The side gabled roof has parapetted gable end chimneys. The far-projecting cornice on the façade has dentils and small decorative brackets. The rear of the home has dormer windows in the roof and a three level central inset porch with wood railings and columns. The home had a small front yard surrounded by a period iron fence.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Carriage Barn	607 Mulberry Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	609 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	615 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	617 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	116 Mulberry Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	122 Mulberry Street	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	126 Mulberry Street	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	130 Mulberry Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	204 Mulberry Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	206 Mulberry Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	208 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	210 Mulberry Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	212 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	214 Mulberry Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	216 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	314-16 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Commercial Building	318 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Commercial Building	320 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	322 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	324-26 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
Odd Fellows Building*	408-18 Mulberry Street	Classical Revival	1911	C	1	
McKee House**	428 Mulberry Street	Federal	1832	C	1	
Christ Episcopal Rectory	500 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Christ Episcopal Church***	506 Mulberry Street	Gothic Revival	1848	C	2	

*The Odd Fellows of Madison built a fine example of a Classical Revival commercial building at 408-418 Mulberry Street. Constructed in 1911, this building has a meeting hall on its second floor, but offers a row of commercial fronts along the street. The two-story building sits upon a rectangular limestone foundation and has walls of light brick and limestone. The street façade is divided into five bays by nearly flush pilasters with simple capitals. Four of these bays feature a full light door with upper transom flanked by commercial glass windows above panels. Each of these is topped by an aluminum awning and has a large composite window with limestone sills on the second story. The southernmost bay has a recessed double upper light door that accesses the upstairs meeting

hall. The building's roof is flat and concealed behind a raised parapet with limestone coping, brick corbelling, and limestone belt course at the cornice.

**James McKee originally owned the 1832 Federal home at 428 Mulberry Street built by Madison architect-builder, Mathew Temperly. The rectangular home abuts the sidewalk on two of its sides, sits upon a foundation of rough dressed and coursed stone, and has walls laid in brick Flemish bond. It has a five bay façade on the Mulberry Street side. At center of this façade is a recessed wood panel door with side and upper transom lights flanked by fluted columns and a classical surround. The windows are six/over/six with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. The panel fills with iron grates on the front are an early twentieth-century addition. The side gable roof has parapetted gable end chimneys, brick corbelling, and dentils at the front façade. The building originally had a bi-level porch on the south side, but the upper story has since been blocked. The front porch is a sandstone and limestone stoop with iron rails.

***Architects W. Russell West and Mathew Temperly built the Christ Episcopal Church at 506 Mulberry Street in the Gothic Revival style. The church derives its character from the pointed arch doors and windows. The vertical panel entry door is set into a pointed arch brick surround with flanking buttresses. The windows along the nave are stained glass and set into pointed arch openings with stone sills and brick surrounds. A buttress is found between each of the windows along the side walls. The high pitch roof is also typical of the style, and this one features a tower at the southwest corner with a conical roof and pointed arch vents and dormer windows. The tower also has a circular window and a cross at its finial. The foundation of the church is of coursed, dressed stone and the walls are laid in brick common bond pattern. Notable as well in this building are the stained glass windows on the rear, ca. 1850, which were painted and then fired in a rare process. The congregation ordered these from German artisans in Cincinnati. The architect designed the iron fence in the yard.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Edwin Whitney House	510 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	514 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	516 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	518 Mulberry Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	520 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	522 Mulberry Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	602 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	604 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	606 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	608 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	612 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
American Legion Post #9 Garage	702 Mulberry Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	704 Mulberry Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	706 Mulberry Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	708-10 Mulberry Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Retaining Wall	Mulberry & Crooked Creek	Other	ca. 1890	C	1	
City Livery Stable	511 McCauley Lane	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	
Garage	212 McCauley Lane	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	113 Jefferson Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Duplex	117-19 Jefferson Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	121 Jefferson Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	123 Jefferson Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	125 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
United States Post Office	207 Jefferson Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1965	N/C		1NIP
House	213 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Hunger Building	301 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	307 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
Commercial Building	309 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1904	C	1	
Commercial Building	317 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1939	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	319 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	321 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Commercial Building	325 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	407 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	409 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	411 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	
Madison Bank	417 Jefferson Street	Other	ca. 1975	N/C		1NIP
Garage	501 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	505 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	507 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	509 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	515 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	2	
Alling House	521 Jefferson Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1828	C	2	
House*	523 Jefferson Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	

*The Queen Anne style home at 523 Jefferson is one of the few of its style in Madison. This home sits upon a three-foot bluff of land and was likely constructed around the turn of the century. Its walls and foundation are cast concrete block: that and the irregular plan are typical of the period. Beneath its flat roof porch with Tuscan columns is the upper light panel door with composite decorative pane windows. The front of the home features a bay projection with one/over/one pane windows. The roof of the home is a very high pitch hip-on-gable. Each gable end features varied decorative shingles, decorative bargeboards, and diamond pane windows, some with lintels and sills. There is a central brick chimney. A rough cut coursed stone retaining wall that has a wood arched door leading to the basement level of the home encircles the yard.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	601 Jefferson Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	605 Jefferson Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	607 Jefferson Street	Other: T-Plan	ca. 1890	C	1	
Duplex	611-13 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	615 Jefferson Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
Building	717 Jefferson Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		2NIP
House	733 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	735 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	739 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	N/C		1A

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	741 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	747 N. Jefferson Street	Other: I-house	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	751 N. Jefferson Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	753 N. Jefferson Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	757 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	806 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	808 N. Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	116 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	118 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	120 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	122 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
J. Schofield and Son Woolen Mill*	200 Jefferson Street	Italianate	1877	C	1	

*Joe Schofield built the building at 200 Jefferson Street to house his business, J. Schofield and Son Woolen Mill. He hired architect builder Alexander White to complete the construction in 1877. The Italianate industrial building sits on a rough coursed cut local stone foundation. The building is two and a half stories high, with an irregular industrial form. The walls are laid in brick common bond. Notable about this building is its multitude of windows. These are mostly six/over/six windows with wood sills and brick corbelled crowns. The south façade features a row of eight paired six/over/six windows in segmental arch openings, allowing a great deal of light into the factory space's open plan. Doors throughout are modern metal. The roof is a low front gable, with various rooflines on its northern additions. There is a projecting Italianate scroll-cut wood cornice along the roofline of the Jefferson Street façade.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	302 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1835	C	1	
Commercial Building	304 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Commercial Building	306 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Farmers and Mechanics Bank*	308 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	

*The Federal commercial building at 308 and 310 Jefferson Street are another example of Madison's earliest building style. This row of two-story building dates at least to the early 1820s, with few changes to the present day. The lots were purchased by the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in 1817. The buildings may have been built at this time or thereafter. Their brick walls are laid in the Flemish bond pattern and they rest on dressed sandstone foundations. 308 Jefferson features a slightly recessed full light door with side and upper transom lights. It has replacement one/over/one windows in the original wood openings with shutter hardware. A simple wood signboard runs above the first floor openings. 310 Jefferson has a recessed full light door. Like 308, it has wood sills and a wood signboard. Both buildings are side gabled standing seam metal roofs with a parapet wall between buildings. Their front facades have brick corbelling and dentils at the cornice.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	310 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Commercial Building	312 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Syracuse #104, Knights of Pythias*	318 Jefferson Street	Romanesque	ca. 1900	C	2	

*The Knights of Pythias built the Romanesque style building at 318 Jefferson Street. The lodge built it to allow space for commercial activity below their meeting hall above. The four-story building projects a rustic turret at its northwest corner and has walls of brick

stretcher bond with limestone details. The ground floor has commercial glass display windows and a modern double door. Above this entry is a limestone arch surround. Windows on the street façade are one/over/one with limestone lintels and sills. Along the side of the building, some windows are paired into arched openings with upper transom. The tower has limestone belt courses and heave stone lintels over the windows. At its top is decorative stone corbelling. It has a flat roof with tile coping atop the parapetted edges. A shed roofed brick carriage house of approximately the same date is also located on the property.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Commercial Building	408 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1930	C	1	
Armory	420 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1920	C	1	
Rolla Doolittle House*	428 Jefferson Street	Italianate	1860	C	1	

*The two and half story Italianate home at 428 Jefferson Street was built in 1860. Known as the Rolla Doolittle House, it sits abutted to the sidewalks on Jefferson and Third Streets with a side yard to the south. The foundation of the home is a rough dressed local stone with some dressed sandstone and a stone water table along the north and west sides. The walls are brick common bond. It retains its shutters and six/over/six windows with dressed stone partial pediment lintels and stone sills. The entry has an upper light art glass door with a classical surround. The side gabled roof has a projecting wide cornice with Italianate brackets and dentils. It has a standing seam metal roof and brick chimneys. A bi-level side porch has been enclosed.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	502 Jefferson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	506 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House*	508 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1890	C	1	
House**	510 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1835	C	1	
Schussler House***	514 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1849	C	2	
House****	518 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	

*The two-story Federal rowhouse at 508 Jefferson Street is similar to many of its neighbors in retaining its original character. Its foundation has a limestone casing and water table and its brick walls are in a Flemish bond variant. Along the side to the rear is a bi-level porch with turned wood railings, with only a sandstone stoop on the front. This home has notably large two/over/two windows on its side, along with a large door with double arched upper lights. The front entry is a slightly recessed carved panel upper light door. The windows on the façade are one/over/one with flat dressed stone lintels and sills. It has a side gable roof with a wide projecting Italianate cornice that returns on the gable ends. This cornice features decorative scrolled brackets.

**The home at 510 Jefferson Street was constructed as a federal rowhouse around 1830 and later received Italianate detailing. The three bay side gable home sits abutted to the sidewalk on its urban lot. The brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The front entry is a slightly recessed upper light door with an upper transom light, approached by a stone stoop. The windows on the front façade all have six/over/six lights and wooden sills. Some side windows have nine/over/six lights. The medium pitch roof has a wide, projecting Italianate cornice decorated by scrolled brackets. There is a gable-end brick chimney on the north side.

***Charles Schussler purchased the lot at 514 Jefferson Street in 1849 and likely built this Federal home soon thereafter. The large three bay home sits abutted to the sidewalk on a rubble stone foundation. There are six/over/six light windows at the façade's basement level and at one time there were stairs and a basement entry to a doctor's office here. The walls of the home are laid in a brick common bond pattern. The impressive deeply recessed front entry has a Classic surround and a cut stone stoop with lyre-decorated iron railings. The double upper light doors have side and upper transom lights. The two/over/two light replacement windows are set in openings with slightly pedimented stone lintels and sills. The side gable, medium pitch roof has a decorative cornice that does not quite extend the full width of the home. The same pattern of dentils and beadwork decorates the cornice and the entry surround. The south gable end of the home has a double chimney. There is a brick carriage house behind the home with segmental arch openings. A period iron fence surrounds the yard.

****The two story rowhouses at 518, 520, 522, 524, and 526 Jefferson Street are excellent examples of urban style federal homes of the early nineteenth century. The four homes sit abutted to the sidewalk and were likely erected between 1835 and 1839. Each is side gabled with a three bay façade. They sit on rubble stone foundations and have walls of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern. The

southernmost of these homes, 518, has a deeply recessed entry with a slightly pedimented surround and a sandstone stoop. Its windows are replacements set in openings with radiating brick voussoirs, and stone sills. 518 shares a party wall with 520 to the north, a rowhouse with a double arch upper light panel door and six/over/six light windows all set in similar openings with radiating brick voussoirs, and stone sills. 522, 524, and 526 to the north have replacement windows set in the same openings. The five rowhouses have parapetted roofs between them and share brick chimneys on their adjoining party walls. The row has a running line of brick denticulation as a cornice treatment.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Rowhouse	520 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Rowhouse	522 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Rowhouse	524 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Rowhouse	526 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	602 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	604 Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
House	606 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	1	
House	608 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1865	C	2	
House	614 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	616 Jefferson Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	618 Jefferson Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	620 Jefferson Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	622 Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	712 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	1961	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	714 Jefferson Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	752 N. Jefferson Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	754 N. Jefferson Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	756 N. Jefferson Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	758 N. Jefferson Street	No Style	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	760 N. Jefferson Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
Garage	411 Gerry Lane	No Style	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	525 Gerry Lane	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	801 Gerry Lane	Other: Cottage	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
Garage	811 Gerry Lane	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	1 Carpet Alley	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	2 Carpet Alley	Other: Cottage	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	780 Gerry Lane	No Style	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	804 Gerry Lane	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	103 Walnut Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1915	N/C		1A
Warehouse	105 Walnut Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	107 Walnut Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
Duplex	111-13 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	115 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	117 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	121 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	201 Walnut Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	203 Walnut Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
Duplex	207-09 Walnut Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1850	C	1	
Icehouse	215 Walnut Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	217 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	219-21 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House*	301 Walnut Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The Queen Anne style home at 301 Walnut Street was constructed around 1890. It sits at the corner of Walnut and Second Street and features a prominent tower at the corner. Its irregular plan sits on a high coursed rough-face stone foundation. Walls are a composite of brickwork, wood shingles, and modern aluminum siding. The porch on the first floor of the round corner tower is enclosed. Various windows are found on the house. A near-Palladian style window with intricate column details is on the east façade. Below it is a segmental arch composite windows with a limestone lintels and keystone with metal embossed details. The steep pitched roof is cross-gabled, with a saw tooth band of trim under the wide eaves. These eaves return at the gable ends. The tower has a conical roof with a decorative finial and embossed metal trim. The south gable end has a large decorative gable vent.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	307 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	309 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	313 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	425 Walnut Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	501 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	503 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	505 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	507 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	509 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	511-13 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	515 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	517 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	521 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	527 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	529 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
Commercial Building	601 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	605 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	607 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	609 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	611 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	613 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	617 1/2 Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	619 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	621 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	625 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	627 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	701 Walnut St.	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	705 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	707 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	709 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	711 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	713 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	715 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	719 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	721 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	801 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	803 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop*	805-09 Walnut Street	Italianate	1871	C	1	

*The Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop at 805-809 Walnut Street was constructed in 1871. The Italianate building is marked by a series of six Roman arch openings on its street facade. The openings alternate in width, the widest three having double doors. Each arch has a projecting row of bricks as a crown above. Multipane doors or windows fill each opening, and each fills the transom above with a multipane transom. Above each arch is a set of six/over/six double-hung windows paired into a segmental arch surround. The roof slopes to the rear and has a heavily bracketed projecting Italianate cornice. The building has a rubble stone foundation and brick walls in a variant of the Flemish bond pattern.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	811 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	815 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	817 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	819 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	821 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	823 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	901-03 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	905-05 1/2 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	909 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	911 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	917 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	921 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	923 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	965 N. Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1003 N. Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	1005 N. Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1007 N. Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1009 N. Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	C	1	
Commercial Building	1011 N. Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
Reynard Hunting Club	1041 N. Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	1127 N. Walnut Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C	1	1NIP
House	1131 N. Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	1133 N. Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	2	
Phillip Birk House	1137 N. Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1201 N. Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1205 N. Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	1207 N. Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1209 N. Walnut Street	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	1211 N. Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	1215 N. Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	102 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	202 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	204 Walnut Street	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	210 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
Richard Talbott Inn*	218 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1818	C	1	

*The Richard Talbott Inn at 218 Walnut Street displays a characteristic of early Madison architecture- it sits high on a five-foot foundation. This inn was constructed in the 1820s largely to accommodate travelers on the nearby Ohio River. The 3-story rectangular building abuts the sidewalk on Walnut Street and an alleyway to the south. While its high foundation is parged, brick walls above reveal a Flemish bond pattern. Windows are replacement six/over/six and nine/over/six double hung windows set into the original openings with radiating brick voussoirs, as lintels and limestone sills. Windows at the basement level have wood lintels. There are two double doors at the first level, likely leading out to where there originally was a porch. Today there are iron balconettes. The roof is hipped on the south side and of standing seam metal. There is a gable end chimney.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	220 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	312 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	314 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House*	316 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

*The ca. 1840 home at 316 Walnut Street is a great example of the simplistic Federal style. The two-story rectangular house sits on a stone foundation with a stone water table. Its walls are laid in the brick Flemish bond pattern. It has a panel door with an upper transom light and six/over/six double hung windows set into openings with stone sills. Side windows also have radiating brick voussoirs. The roof is a side gabled of low pitch. Typical of the style, rising above the south side is a parapetted gable end chimney.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	318 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Castor Law Office/ Land Title Co.	320 Walnut Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Commercial Building	324 Walnut Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1900	C	1	
Garage	416 Walnut Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	418 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	420 Walnut Street	Commercial Style	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	422 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Fire Station	424 Walnut Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	502 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	504 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	508 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	510 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	512 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	516 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	520 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	522 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	524 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	526 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	526 1/2 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
Commercial Building	528 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	606 Walnut Street	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	612 Walnut Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1845	C	1	
House	616 Walnut Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	618 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	620 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	622 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	624 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	626 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	704 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	706 Walnut Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	2	
House	708 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
August Schmidt House	712-14 Walnut Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	716 Walnut Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	722 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	724 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	804 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	806 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Walnut St. Fire Company # 4*	808 Walnut Street	Italianate	1874	C	1	

*Architect Alexander White designed and constructed the Walnut St. Fire Company #4 in 1874, his nephew James White planned alterations in 1894. This Italianate building at 808 Walnut Street presents a balanced, symmetrical façade. It stands two and a half stories high on a brick foundation. Its walls are a combination of brick patterns, both common and Flemish bond variant. At front center is a multilight wood garage door centered between two panel doors with very large upper transom lights. These doors are set into an 1894 decorative iron front that replaced the original arched transoms. Above are three bays of four/over/four double hung windows with bracketed decorative crowns, the center one of which has the added embellishment of being pedimented. The gable front roof is covered in standing seam metal. It has a decorative projecting Italianate cornice at front with dentils and eaves brackets. In the center of this gable is a bull's-eye window with brick surround. There is a stone ball finial atop the center of the gable. The Fire Company's tower was destroyed in 1933.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	810 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	812 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	814 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	816 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	820 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	902 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	904 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	906 Walnut Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	910 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	918 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	N/C		1A
House	920 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	924 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	926 Walnut Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	928 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	932 Walnut Street	Other: Camelback Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	944 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	948 Walnut Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	615 Saddletree Lane	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	715 Saddletree Lane	No Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	717 Saddletree Lane	No Style	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	725 Saddletree Lane	Federal	ca. 1850	N/C		1A
House	819 Saddletree Lane	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	612 Saddletree Lane	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
Telegraph Hill Culvert	Telegraph Hill Road	Other	ca. 1880	C	1	
Telegraph Hill Rock Quarry	Telegraph Hill Road	Other	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	419 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	421 E. Fourth Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	423 E. Fourth Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	416 E. Fourth Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	418 E. Fourth Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	419 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	423 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	425 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	427 E. Third Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
St. Michael's Rectory*	519 E. Third Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C	2	
St. Michael's Catholic Church**	519 E. Third Street	Gothic Revival	1837	C	1	

*St. Michael's Rectory, located at 519 E. 3rd St., sits on a hill 50 feet from the street alongside a church of the same name. Facing toward and aligned with the street, the rectory is surrounded by a loose stone retaining wall and shrubbery hedge, mostly on the front of the property. A concrete sidewalk runs from the foreground of the church, around to the rectory. An urban forest is located at the rear of the building, along with a wood shed. Built circa 1850, St. Michael's Rectory is a three-story building with a rectangular plan and parged rubble stone foundation. The outer walls are also clad in rubble stone. A side porch with a hipped roof is present beside the rectory, with expressed rafters and wood posts. Openings are apparent in the form of a panel door with multilight upper transom and six over six windows with stone sills and shutters. The roof is pyramidal with multicolor decorative shingles, while two brick chimneys protrude from the west end. Brick corbelling and dentilling are visible at the cornice.

**Looming as a beacon to downtown Madison, St. Michael's Catholic Church sits on the rise of a dead-end hill at 519 E. Third Street, also intersecting St. Michael's Street. Concrete steps and a patio connect the entry to the sidewalk on the front façade. Much like the rectory, an urban forest grows at the rear of the church. Construction of the three-story church began in 1837 as a rectangular plan with a coursed cut stone foundation and walls also clad in coursed cut stone. A stone stoop leads to the front of the Gothic Revival church. Openings exist as a large entry with a pointed arch, stained glass upper transom light and double leaf entry door. Composite colored windows have pressed metal hoods, stone sills and pointed arches. St. Michael's Church is topped by a high pitch front gable roof. A sculpted stone archangel decorates the gable and a large cross stands atop the front gable. The five-story bell tower comes to a point at the rear with a cross finial. Vents and quoins also decorate the tower at the rear, which was built later.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	523 E. Third Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	508 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	510 E. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	514 E. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	516 E. Third Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	524 E. Third Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	415 E. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	419 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	421 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	423 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
Rea House	427 E. Main Street	Federal	1845-1847	C	1	
St. John's Methodist Church	501 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	1849-1850	C	1	
House	503 E. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	505 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	507 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	509-11 E. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Rowhouse	513 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	515 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	517 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Friedley House	519 E. Main Street	Federal	1872-3	C	1	
Friedley House	521 E. Main Street	Federal	1872-3	C	1	
House	601 E. Main Street	Shingle Style	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	605 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	609 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	611 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	617 E. Main Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1930	N/C	1	
House	701 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	705 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Leche-Snodgrass House	707 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1848	C	1	
House	709 E. Main Street	Other: Camelback Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	711-13 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	715 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	717 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
Victoria Inn	801 E. Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1890	C	1	
Hillside Inn	831 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C	1	1NIP
House	1001 Park Avenue	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	1003 Park Avenue	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	1005 Park Avenue	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1880	N/C		1A
House	1007 Park Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	1009 Park Avenue	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	416 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	418-20 E. Main Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	424 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	2	
House	426 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
Commercial Building	502 E. Main Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	506 E. Main Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	508 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	510 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Friedersdorff House*	512 E. Main Street	Italianate	1871-72	C	2	

*An excellent example of Italianate architecture is located at 512 East Main. The three story five bay house was constructed in 1871-1872 and is an imposing statement in the streetscape. The house is situated on a raised foundation of limestone with large basement windows. The common bond brick walls support a heavy ornate roof cornice. The roof cornice has large brackets that extend down past the cornice board and also incorporate the attic windows on the third floor. Large ornate pressed metal window hoods adorn all of the two /over/ two light windows. A center portion of the façade projects forward from the rest of the façade and extends the full height of the façade. The central portion incorporates the main entry of the house. Which has a bracketed surround of pressed metal. The doorway is surmounted by a semicircular arch that also houses a similar transom. Located above the entry is an ornate cast iron balcony.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
William Kirk House	514 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	2	
House	520 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	524 E. Main Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	606 E. Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	612 E. Main Street	Other: Tudor Revival	ca. 1920	N/C	1	
House	614 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	704 E. Main Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1939	C	2	
Abijah Pitcher House*	708 E. Main Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1840	C	1	
House**	710 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1838	C	1	

*This home incorporates many of the details of Greek Revival style architecture. The Pitcher House located at 708 East Main was constructed circa 1840. The two-story building sits on a finished dressed stone foundation. The foundation has a limestone water table and boasts common bond brick walls. An elegant wide cornice that incorporates dentils, bead & reel motifs. The six-over-six windows have slightly pedimented wood window lintels. First floor windows of the façade extend to the limestone water table. The main entry is framed by a wood surround including pilasters and a slight pedimented entablature adorned with dentils. The recessed entry has a transom and sidelights. Abijah Pitcher is reputed to have been a sensitive advocate for the plight of the fugitive slave.

**A series of three handsome rowhouses located at 710, 712, and 714 was constructed in the late 1830's of rubble stone and mortar. Each of the three houses are two-story and have three bays. The rubble stone construction has a stucco finish that is tooled to represent mortar joints. This technique obviously was intended to imitate the more costly appearance of finished cut stone. A projecting band located between the first and second floor runs across all of the three facades. All of the houses have a paneled, recessed main entry with a transom.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	712 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1838	C	1	
House	714 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1838	C	1	
House	716 E. Main Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	718 E. Main Street	Other: Pyramidal Cottage	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	102 Sering Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	104 Sering Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	112 Sering Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1855	C	1	
Sering Street Culvert	at 112 Sering Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1850	C	1	
Commercial Building	114 Sering Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
House	116 Sering Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	118 Sering Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	924 Park Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
Gustav Zoeller House	926 Park Avenue	Federal	ca. 1830	C	1	
M. Greiner and Sons Brewery	928 Park Avenue	Federal	ca. 1854	C	1	
M. Greiner and Sons Brewery	930 Park Avenue	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
M. Greiner and Sons Brewery	932 Park Avenue	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Garage	948 Park Avenue	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
Fulton School	1004 Park Avenue	Italianate	1875	C	1	
House	1012 Park Avenue	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
St. Mary's Catholic Church*	413 E. Second Street	Gothic Revival	1851	C	1	

*St. Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1851 at 413 E. Second Street in a Gothic Revival style. The ground underneath the church slopes very slightly to the south, toward the Ohio River. A paved parking lot to the east abuts the building, while wide stone steps lead from the sidewalk on Second Street to the front entry. The iron fence is Stribling (see architectural description 3-397) cast iron and runs around the front gardens and up stairs as a railing. Small trees and bushes grow in front of the church and two lampposts protrude from the sidewalk. St. Mary's church is three stories, excluding the tower, and was built in a rectangular plan with a dressed, coursed stone foundation. Double arched panel doors open onto Second Street with a stained glass upper transom fit into pointed arch surround. Pointed arch stained glass windows with stone sills and brick surround peer from the front and the side of the church. The roof is a front gable low pitch with overhanging and boxed eaves. The steeple is square with brick decorative work and a rose window. An octagonal bell chamber extends above with decorative gables, a conical roof and a steeple.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
St. Mary's Rectory	415 E. Second Street	Other: Free Classic	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	417 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	419 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	421 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Apartment Building	507-11 E. Second	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		3NIP
House	515 E. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	603 E. Second Street	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1915	C	1	
House	607 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	609 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	611 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	613 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	623 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	701 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	705 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	707 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	711 E. Second Street	Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	713 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	715 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	717 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Commercial Building	721 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1855	C	1	
House	723 E. Second Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	2	
House	801 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	2	
House	803 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	805 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	807 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	809 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Duplex	811-13 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Gas Station	901 E. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
McNaughton House	416 E. Second Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1835	C	1	
House	418 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	420 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	422 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	424 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Pommer House	502 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	504 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	506 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	510 E. Second Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	514 E. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
House	518 E. Second Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	1	
House	602 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	606 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	610 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	614 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	618 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	620 E. Second Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1920	C	1	
Green-Grayson House	624 E. Second Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	706 E. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	708 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	712 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	714 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	716 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	718 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	720 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1900	C	2	
House	802 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	804 E. Second Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	806 E. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
House	808 E. Second Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	810 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	N/C		1A
Commercial Building	814 E. Second Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	904 E. Second Street	Bungalow/ Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	906 E. Second Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	910 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	918 E. Second Street	No Style	ca. 1900	N/C		1A
House	920 E. Second Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	416 Adams Avenue	Greek Revival	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	520 Adams Avenue	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	518 Adams Avenue	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	507 E. First Street	Greek Revival	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	509 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	511 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	509 1/2 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1980	N/C		1NIP
House	617 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	623 E. First Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	707 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	709 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	711 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	713 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	715 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	2	
House	717 E. First Street	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1915	C	2	
House	723 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	801 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	803 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	805 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	811 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	815 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	819 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
Church	420 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	508 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	510 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	708 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	710 E. First Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1910	C	2	
House	712 E. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	714 E. First Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	724 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	804 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	806 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	808 E. First Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	814 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	816 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	818 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	820 E. First Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	1NIP
Auto Sales Facility	822 E. First Street	No Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	716 Fillmore Street	Italianate	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	808 Fillmore Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1880	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	820 Fillmore Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Garage	409 E. Vaughn Drive	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1940	N/C		1NIP
House	411 E. Vaughn Drive	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	413 E. Vaughn Drive	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	512 E. Vaughn Drive	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	616 E. Vaughn Drive	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	202 Shamrock Lane	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
Barn	203 Shamrock Lane	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	111 East Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
Duplex	113-15 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1840	C	1	
Genter House	119 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	127 East Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	201 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1830	C	2	
House	203 East Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	205 East Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Duplex	209 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	211 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	215 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	311 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	313 East Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	315 East Street	Other: Saltbox	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	317 East Street	Other: T-plan	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	321 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	323 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	407 East Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	411 East Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
Eggleston School*	419 East Street	Classic Revival	1906	C	1	

*Eggleston School has educated generations of children since 1906. The facility was constructed by E. E. Dunlap at 419 East Street in a Classic Revival style. The building sits on flat ground with a paved playground along East Street and alleys or roads on all sides. The playground contains basketball goals and is enclosed by a chain link fence. The three-story school was built in a rectangular plan with a concrete, limestone water table foundation and brick clad walls. Rounded concrete steps lead toward the East Street entrance made of modern glass doors with limestone and brick neoclassic surround. Large windows cover the building with louvered openings and brick and limestone radiating brick voussoirs, and decorative ten bay façade. A low roof is apparent behind parapetting with coping and projecting wood decorative molding surround. At the top of the building is a limestone label with the name of school inscribed.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	505 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	507 East Street	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	511 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	513 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	515 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	517 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	519 East Street	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	607 East Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	611 East Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	110 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	112 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	114 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1890	N/C		1A
House	114 1/2 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	118 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
Duplex	120 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	122 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	124 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	126 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Duplex	132 East Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	134 East Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	202 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	204 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	206 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	208 East Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	210 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Dillon House	212 East Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	218 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	220 East Street	Federal	ca. 1835	C	1	
Duplex	316-18 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	320-22 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	324 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	406 East Street	Federal	ca. 1860	C	1	
Building	408 East Street	No Style	1967	N/C		1NIP
House	410 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	412 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	414 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	416 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	418 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
Rowhouse	420 East Street	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	422 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	424 East Street	Modern Movement	ca. 1965	N/C		1NIP
House	426 East Street	Italianate	ca. 1870	C	1	
Old Medical School	502 East Street	Federal	ca. 1845	C	1	

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	504 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	506 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	508 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	510 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	512 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	514 East Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	516 East Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1900	C	1	1A
House	518 East Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	520 East Street	Federal	ca. 1870	N/C		1A
House	524 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	604 East Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	141 Lafayette Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	143 Lafayette Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	145 Lafayette Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	111-13 St. Michael's Ave.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	117 St. Michael's Ave.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	119 St. Michael's Ave.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	121 St. Michael's Ave.	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
Duplex	123 St. Michael's Avenue	Italianate	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	125 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	127 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	129 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	131 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	133 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1945	N/C		1NIP
House	201 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1900	C	1	
House	205 St. Michael's Avenue	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	2	
House	207 St. Michael's Avenue	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	209 St. Michael's Avenue/516 Adams	No Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	311 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	315 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: Cross Gable	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	317 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	411 St. Michael's Avenue	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	415 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Eagle Cotton Mill	108 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: 19th C. Functional	1884	C	2	
Eagle Cotton Mill Office*	108 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1890	C	1	

*The Eagle Cotton Mill, located at 108 St. Michael's Avenue, was built in 1884 by Rankin and White. The style of this four-story building is 19th century functional, with a coursed cut stone foundation, a rectangular plan and walls clad in brick common bond. This mill, that produced cotton twine and yardages, sits on ground that slopes slightly toward the south and faces the Ohio River. A gravel drive into a yard, enclosed by a chain link fence, is accessible by Vaughn Drive. The complex is so huge that it occupies an entire

block. There are no actual porches, but various wood overhangs are present. Three layers of brick segmental arch openings are visible above 30 pane casement windows with stone sills, 25 bays and panel upper light doors with upper transom lights. The roof is nearly flat and made of metal with overhanging eaves. Various industrial related shops and sheds lie to the north, along with one large metal clad modern building. The Eagle Cotton Mill is the most extensive and complete surviving example of industrial architecture built during the 19th century when Madison was a prospering waterfront. There was a ca. 1950 shed roof garage which has now been demolished.

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	204 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: T-plan	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	206 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: Cross gable	ca. 1890	C	1	
Duplex	212 St. Michael's Avenue	Federal	ca. 1840	C	1	
House	212 1/2 St. Michael's	No Style	ca. 1910	N/C		1A
House	320 St. Michael's Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1960	N/C		1NIP
House	408 St. Michael's Avenue	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
Duplex	410 A&B St. Michael's	Other: I-House	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	412 St. Michael's Avenue	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	414 St. Michael's Ave.	Other: Gable front	ca. 1990	N/C		1NIP
House	416 St. Michael's Ave.	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1880	C	1	
House	420 St. Michael's Ave.	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1910	C	1	
Commercial Buildings	420 1/2 St. Michael's Ave.	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1910	C	2	
House	422 St. Michael's Ave.	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
House	424 St. Michael's Ave.	Federal	ca. 1840	C	2	
Duplex	209 Baltimore Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	211 Baltimore Street	Other: Camelback Shotgun	ca. 1860	C	1	
House	409 Baltimore Street	Other: Hall and Parlor	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	411 Baltimore Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1950	N/C		1NIP
House	413 Baltimore Street	Other: Shotgun	ca. 1850	C	1	
Duplex	415 Baltimore Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	1	
House	417 Baltimore Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	210 Baltimore Street	Other: Gabled-ell	ca. 1890	N/C	1	
House	212 Baltimore Street	Other: Gable front	ca. 1890	C	1	
House	214 Baltimore Street	Other: Central Passage	ca. 1870	C	1	
House	312 Baltimore Street	Federal	ca. 1850	C	2	
House	410 Baltimore Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	412 Baltimore Street	Other: American Four Square	ca. 1920	C	1	
House	414 Baltimore Street	Other: Central Passage	ca. 1870	C	2	
House	415 Roosevelt Avenue	Modern Movement: Ranch Style	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
House	416 Roosevelt Avenue	Craftsman/ Bungalow	ca. 1920	N/C		1A
House	418 Roosevelt Avenue	Modern Movement	ca. 1970	N/C		1NIP
Sales Lot	213 Harrison Street	Other: 20th C. Functional	ca. 1930	N/C		1A

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
House	208 Ferry Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	1	
M. Greiner and Sons Brewery	215 Ferry Street	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	
Stone Curbs and Gutters*	Typical: On Elm and Vine Streets between W. Main and Vaughn Drive. Others on Broadway, Poplar Street, Central Avenue, Pearl and Mill Streets, Union Avenue, Mulberry, Jefferson and Walnut Streets. (See Maps 3, 4 and 6)	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	

*Many of the stone curbs and gutters in Madison have survived from as early as ca. 1850. They can be found on the north-south streets, especially in the oldest parts of the historic district. A typical example of a full stone gutter can be seen on Elm Street adjacent to the Lanier Mansion. Hard limestone, or calcite, rough dressed, is laid on end to form the edge curbs, while slabs of the same stone are buried, perpendicular to the edge curbs, to form the center of the guttering. Other types, which may date later, utilize large, dressed stone as curbs only. Although they exist at many locations around town and with some variety, the stone curbs and gutters of Madison have been counted as one resource (structure).

Historic Name of Resource	Address	Primary Style	Date	NHL Rating	# C	# N/C
Spring Street Stone Culvert	N. of Sering St. at 2nd St.	Other: 19th C. Functional	ca. 1880	C	1	
City Water Reservoir	Hillside N. of Sering St.	Other: 19th C. Functional	1846	C	1	

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally:__ Statewide: X* Locally:__
*The SHPO has sent a letter indicating they would like to change the significance for the NR nomination to National, but has not yet sent the documentation needed.

Applicable National Register Criteria:	A X B__ C X D__
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):	A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__
NHL Criteria:	Criterion 4 and Criterion 1.
NHL Theme(s):	For Criterion 4: Theme: Expressing Cultural Values: Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Urban Design.
For Criterion 1:	Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements: Reform Movements
Areas of Significance:	Criterion 4: Architecture Criterion 1: Ethnic Heritage: Black
Period(s) of Significance:	ca. 1817–ca.1939
Significant Dates:	ca. 1817: Date of construction of earliest extant building, the Schofield House, 217 W. Second Street.
Significant Person(s):	N/A
Cultural Affiliation:	N/A
Architect/Builder:	Costigan, Francis Dubach, David Falconer, James Peck, Edwin (design possibly by A.J. Davis & Towne practice) Wallick, Fred

The architects listed above either have nationally significant reputations, or may have, judging from their works in Madison. Research is scant for some of the early architects. See Section 7, Description, for a complete list of Architects/Builders and their works in Madison, Indiana.

The Contexts: XVI. ARCHITECTURE
C. Federal
D. Greek Revival
E. Gothic Revival
F. Romanesque Revival
G. Renaissance Revival
Italianate

Romanesque
Renaissance
I. Second Empire
K. Queen Anne-Eastlake
M. Period Revivals
Tudor
Neo-Classical
Renaissance
N. Commercial
P. Prairie
Q. Bungalow
R. Craftsman
T. Moderne-Art Deco
V. Historic District
W. Regional and Urban Planning
Parks
Cemeteries
X. Vernacular Architecture
XXXI. SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS
D. Abolitionism

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary of National Historic Landmark Criteria and Themes

The Madison, Indiana, historic district is nationally significant on the basis of two NHL criteria and two themes. The period of significance that encompasses these criteria is ca.1817–ca.1939. Madison is nationally significant according to NHL Criterion 4, as it embodies the distinguishing characteristics of nearly all popular architectural styles from the early nineteenth to early twentieth centuries as demonstrated in a small river town. Madison stands out among the other Ohio River towns in the Old Northwest Territory. It is nationally significant for the quantity, quality and variety of its collection of extant historic properties that remain to convey the "frontier" at the first half of the nineteenth century up through the end of the Great Depression. Earl H. Reed (FAIA, Committee on Historic Buildings) has said: "Madison exhibits more unaltered examples of Federal architecture than can be found in any other town in the Old Northwest Territory, and, since the Federal was the first American style of architecture, it may be said that Madison is the MOST AMERICAN TOWN in this vast area." It also retains an exceptionally well-conserved collection of post Civil War Italianate and Italianate-detailed buildings, with one of the oldest and best-preserved Main Street commercial centers in the country.

Historic Preservation expert, Dr. James Glass, of Ball State University, has recently commented on the district, calling it "extraordinary in multiple respects", and "one of the largest collections of mid-19th century residential and commercial architecture in the Midwest and one of the largest in any river town in the Ohio or Mississippi River Valleys." He also noted: "It possesses an unusual representation of building types … including mansions, middle class detached dwellings, shotgun worker's houses, commercial row buildings, civic structures, schools and churches. Finally, there is an extraordinary degree of preservation of the town character and careful restoration of a large segment of the historic district …"[7]

The town demonstrates the continuity of its architecture and reflects a nationally significant example of American values just prior to the onset of World War II. During the war, Madison was selected to convey, on film, the beauty and significance of American values and American small town life to the European allies. Thus, the thematic framework of "Expressing Cultural Values" in architecture, landscape architecture and planning applies.

Pursuant to Criterion 1, because the community of Madison was integrally involved in the mid-nineteenth-century national issues of Abolitionism, the Underground Railroad, and the growth of African American communities, the theme of "Creating Social Institutions and Movements" also applies. Madison's Georgetown neighborhood represents possibly the most intact pre-Civil War historic fabric in the country which is related to free blacks active in the freedom seeking movement. Here, one can not only view the homes and churches of antebellum African Americans, but one can experience the historic neighborhood much as they did. This neighborhood was recently recognized as the first Underground Railroad historic district in the country to be listed as part of the Network to Freedom. Further, the historic resources are also intimately linked to the Ohio River, a major crossing for freedom seekers, and to other centers of anti-slavery activity such as the Eleutherian College, a National Historic Landmark that was a nearby stop on the Underground Railroad. Compared to other towns and neighborhoods associated with this theme, Madison emerges as nationally significant, for the quality of individual resources and the neighborhood environment related to this theme.

[7] Letter to Carol D. Shull, dated January 17, 2005., Dr. Glass is Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana and a National Trust advisor.

Criterion 4. NHL Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Summary

Madison's historic district is a nationally significant collection of examples of nearly all styles of American architecture. It contains the largest cumulative collection of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and shotgun (over 250 in the latter category alone) buildings to be found in a small town in the Old Northwest Territory. In addition, it possesses an excellent collection of buildings in the Queen Anne, Romanesque and Craftsman styles, as well as contributions from the inter-war period, including Neo-Classical, Art Deco and the Great Depression/Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). Further, the district represents all types of buildings, residential, religious, commercial, education, recreational, industrial, and governmental, as well as a wonderfully diverse range of economic levels.

In 1943, Madison, Indiana was selected from many other candidates by the Office of War Information as the best example of American values in a small town, for a film to be translated into 32 languages and distributed throughout the free world. According to a local newspaper article, "Madison is the only town in the United States so honored." The town was chosen from thousands of photographs obtained from the Department of Agriculture. The film, called "The Town," portrayed Madison as the embodiment of "the best in American small town life."[8] Madison's historic resources, as well as the town's setting along the Ohio River, were among the qualities which led to its selection. The film was shot in 1943 and distributed in 1945. Madison retains nearly all the same historic architecture, character and setting today, thus it is nationally significant under the NHL Theme: Expressing Cultural Values. The continuity and depth of types of architecture are what still makes it a truly American town as claimed in this film sixty years ago.

In addition to the publicity generated in the 1940s by the film, which included articles in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Louisville Courier-Journal,* and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* the town was honored during the mid-nineteen seventies by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as one of only three communities in the country to pilot the Main Street Program. In these two important instances, Madison has been nationally recognized for the way in which it expresses cultural values, through its architecture, landscape architecture and planning. In 2004 it was designated by First Lady Laura Bush as a *Preserve America* community. In her designation, Mrs. Bush commended the town for, "preserving an important part of our nation's historic past for visitors, neighbors, and, most importantly, for children."[9]

It has been said that Madison, Indiana, has the best collection of early and mid-nineteenth century architecture surviving today.[10] Rexford Newcomb, FAIA and Chairman (1932-1954) School of Architecture, University of Illinois has said: "Nowhere else in the country is it possible to find so many examples of fine early 19th century architecture in their original state and in such nearly untouched condition."[11]

Its remarkably intact plan reflects the configuration and feeling of the river, which was responsible for its early development. The district possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with regard to its historic architecture, infrastructure and landscape architecture.

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[8] *The Madison Courier,* June 5, 1943, p. 1.
[9] See Appendix for more information.
[10] Windle, John T & Taylor, Robert M., Jr, *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana*, (Madison and Indianapolis: Historic Madison, Inc., 1986), p. vii.
[11] National Register Nomination for Madison, Indiana, 1972, NPS.

For a town of its size (about 13,000 people, fewer than half of whom reside in the historic district), a considerable number of Madison's historic resources have been recognized through the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record. Twenty-seven individual sites and five multiple sites (commercial blocks) have been recorded by HABS. Four engineering sites, including the Madison and Indianapolis railroad incline and the Schroeder Saddletree Factory, have been recorded by HAER. The district also contains two individual National Historic Landmarks: The Shrewsbury House and the J. F. D. Lanier State Historic Site.

Madison's history helps explain the people and influences which helped it become known as a sophisticated frontier town during the nineteenth century. As a cultural environment, its architecture, landscape architecture, urban design and engineering demonstrate the highest degree of American cultural values extant in a small Midwestern town. Compared to others along the Ohio River, Madison is a particularly compelling example of that American icon: the small town. Architecture professor Michael Lykoudis of the University of Notre Dame put it this way: "Madison is not a nostalgic reconstruction of the past, but an actual, living town with and integrity and charm found in very few places any more in North America …"[12]

Period of Significance

The period of significance under this criterion begins with the date of the construction of the earliest extant building, ca. 1817, and ends in 1939, after which new building, including the huge growth after World War II, was concentrated on the top of the bluffs rather than in the lower town. The period includes all of the styles that were prevalent in the Midwest through the years of the Great Depression until 1939. Though construction in the lower town gradually abated after the first decades of the twentieth century, important examples of craftsman, prairie influence and Art Deco styles continued to be built. Continuity is an important characteristic of the significance of Madison's historic district. Because of the geographical confines, later buildings are interspersed with earlier ones, providing a good example of Madison's layering, both of style and of use. The historic fabric which was so well documented in the film of 1945 is largely complete by 1939, and it remains extant today. Only a few important buildings have been lost since that time. The key streetscapes, infrastructure, resources and landscapes continue to vividly express American cultural values in a small town.

Historical Background

Restless and energetic, the people of the new American Republic began to explore their frontier even before the War for Independence was won. Moving beyond the natural barrier of the Allegheny Mountains was slow. For a time, the areas between the coastal habitations and the trans-Allegheny settlements of the latter portion of the eighteenth century were the "west,"[13] but it was a frontier in constant motion. Adventurous Americans soon crossed the mountains to populate the Old Northwest Territory north of the Ohio River. The town of Madison would play a pivotal role in their settlement of this new frontier.

The Old Northwest Territory, bounded on the south by the "Belle Riviere", as the French called the Ohio River, on the west by the mighty Mississippi, and roughly, on the north by the Great Lakes,[14] would become the new 'west" at the latter part of the eighteenth century. This fertile ground of rolling hills was once called the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River" (probably to distinguish it from the "territory south of the River Ohio"

[12] *Madison Courier,* 27 February 1993. Michael Lykoudis was the Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Notre Dame at the time.
[13] Ibid., p. 68.
[14] James Truslow Adams, Ed, *Atlas of American History*, (New York: Charles Scribners Sons), Map 92, Indiana and Illinois Territories, 1800-1818.

which included Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia[15]). In the census of 1790 the Old Northwest Territory included most of present day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.[16] It was bound together by a vast water system.

As a crucial link in the chain of settlements along the Ohio River, Madison, Indiana is significant for its association with the development of the Old Northwest during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Nestled in a generous northern crook of the famed waterway, the town herded countless droves of settlers into the middle country of the 'west'. It nurtured their needs for goods, news and inspiration—imported via the Ohio River from Pennsylvania and points east. At times during this era, it reigned supreme in frontier population, achieving an estimated 3,000 inhabitants in 1835. [17] It began to rival Cincinnati in pork processing: In 1845-46, 63,000 hogs were slaughtered in the growing frontier town of Madison; by 1852-53, 123,000 animals had passed through the city's plants.[18]

> Charles Lewis Shrewsbury was born January 12, 1804, in Kanawha, Virginia…. At this time the salt business was dominated by "Associations," which brought 35 local producers of salt together. Their products were shipped down the Kanawha River to the Ohio River for sale. In his teens, it is believed Shrewsbury may have accompanied such shipments as far west as Madison where they were sold to Madison hog packing plants. Sometime in the 1830s, Charles moved to Madison, apparently at the urging of steamboat shipper John Woodburn, to manage the company's affairs. The company name changed to Charles Shrewsbury & Company. On November 13, 1839, he married John Woodburn's daughter.[19] Shrewsbury was the tough product of the Kanawha salt mines, and prospered while he and his numerous relatives provided the cohesion to assemble a series of "Associations," primitive trusts that held back production and held up process from the late 1830s to the early 1850s…. Shrewsbury had supplied the salt and Lanier financed the ham on the hoof which had made Madison, during their youth, a close competitor to Cincinnati as chief supplier of pork products to the ravenous plantations of the South.[20]

The importance of the Ohio River area to the development of American values was recognized by noted historian Frederick Jackson Turner. The Ohio River valley, strategically situated between the settled areas to the north and south, served in Turner's words as a "Middle Region." For Turner, the effects of the conquest and development of this Middle Region were of fundamental importance to the future character of the United States:

> It is the economic and political center of the Republic…. It possesses, in its physiography, in the history of its settlement, and in its economic and social life, a unity and interdependence…[21]

Only eleven years separated the Declaration of Independence and the Ordinance of 1787. This crucial legislation established the Old Northwest Territory and while doing so created a precedent for all future public lands. It laid out the process for establishing new states, guaranteed representative government to the inhabitants, established individual rights and assured that slavery would not be tolerated in the new territory. As

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[15] Ibid Map 66, "The Thirteen Colonies" and Map 82, "The United States, 1783-1802."
[16] Turner, *The Frontier in American History,* p. 126.
[17] Zimmer, Donald Thomas, Madison, Indiana, 1811-1860: A Study in the Process of City Building. (Dissertation: Indiana University, 1975). P. 49.
[18] Ibid, p. xii.
[19] John Galvin, Charles L. Shrewsbury House Nomination, National Historic Landmarks Program (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1993), 10.
[20] Quoted in Roger Kennedy, *Architecture, Men, Women and Money in America, 1600-1860* (New York: Random House, 1985), 432-435.
[21] Turner, p. 125

a part of this development, Madison shared in the expression of these cultural values. Just nineteen years later, in 1806, the first land was settled in the future town of Madison. Only a generation later, by 1840, Madison had become known as a sophisticated town of unusual beauty. In the spring of that year a Methodist circuit rider, Louis Hicklin, highly recommended it to John Parsons, a 23 year old from Petersburg, Virginia who was traveling in the "west", calling it, "an old town and a seat of culture …" [22]

Following the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and the rush westward to a new frontier, Madison's contributions to the mainstream of American History were less dramatic. However, the river community continued to be a well-preserved microcosm of the nation's major events, including the struggles of the Civil War and development as a post-war industrial center. It retained the architectural and human values of a quintessential American town throughout the first half of the twentieth century and the Depression Era until the eve of World War II. During the war the town was promoted in foreign countries as the perfect embodiment of the highest American values.

Madison's History

Highlights of Madison's history tell the tale of her development: The land which would become the town of Madison had only been secured by Indian Treaty in 1805. In August of that year, General William Henry Harrison negotiated an agreement for what is now southern Indiana.[23] As early as 1806 settlers discovered attractive homesteads in the high bluffs above the Ohio River.

Although accounts differ, it is certain that three men, Colonel John Paul, Lewis Davis and Jonathan Lyons were responsible for the first plat of the town. In 1808 they purchased at the Jeffersonville land office 691.54 acres along the Ohio River.[24] By all accounts, Colonel Paul was a sophisticated and energetic entrepreneur. In Madison, he enlarged upon a plan he had developed in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio a few years earlier. In both instances, the town was laid out on a grid with two intersecting streets designed to be spaciously wide.[25]

Paul and Lanier: Two towering figures.
Colonel Paul was "tall and of commanding appearance, magnanimous and generous to a fault, a friend to the poor and the helpless…"[26] Born in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1758, his family relocated to Hardin County, Kentucky in 1781. At the age of 20, Colonel Paul fought with George Rogers Clark in a campaign against the Indians in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. By 1794 he had started a family in Kentucky, moving first to Greene County, Ohio by 1800, then within a few years to Indiana.

In Madison, he swiftly demonstrated his leadership, serving as a representative in the Territorial Assembly of November 12, 1810 and as Jefferson County's first clerk and recorder.[27] As early as 1811, he unsuccessfully campaigned for the relocation of the territorial capital from Vincennes to Madison, stating that the town was central to the territory. To his disappointment, the territorial capital was eventually located at Corydon.[28]

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[22] Rabb, Kate Milner, ed., *A Tour Through Indiana in 1840, The Diary of John Parsons of Petersburg, Virginia*, (New York: Robt. M. McBride & Co.), 1920, p. 48.
[23] Madison Chamber of Commerce, *Madison, Indiana History and Highlights*, (Madison, Indiana, ca. 1950).
[24] Jeffersonville District Tract Book 5:215 (Archives Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis: microfilm A-19), Referenced in: Windle p. 3.
[25] Santmyer, Helen Hooven, *Ohio Town*,(New York: Harper & Row, 1956), pp 29-31.
[26] Harrison's Messages and Letters, P. 487, Vol Vii, in: Muncie, Emory O, *A History of Jefferson County*, Unpublished Master's thesis at Indiana University, (1932), p. 44.
[27] Bertha L. Earhart, "Civilization of the Old North West", in Wilson, unpublished MSS, (1953).
[28] Ibid., p. 45.

Another notable Madisonian symbolizes the striking qualities of the frontier town. Gifted for the demands of law and business, J. F. D. Lanier became one of Madison's most prestigious citizens. Born in 1800 in Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, Lanier completed his education at various schools in Kentucky as well as in Madison, where his family relocated in 1817. Around 1819, he studied at a local law office and later finished his academic work at Transylvania law school in Kentucky, where he graduated in 1823.

He practiced law in Madison from 1824, was appointed associate Clerk of the state House of Representatives, and then principal clerk in 1837. When the Madison Branch of the (Second) State Bank of Indiana was formed in 1833, Lanier had a share of the management.[29] The Madison Branch inherited the functions of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, which was considered Indiana's first successful bank, incorporated in 1814 during the Territorial years.[30] A lot at 308 Jefferson Street was the bank's home beginning in 1817, although the exact date of the building's construction is unknown. The intrepid Colonel Paul had been its organizer and first President. He was still alive in 1824-25, when the bank was honorably closed (it did not go bankrupt—the fate of many such frontier institutions).[31] Undoubtedly Lanier and Colonel Paul knew each other and shared common interests, at least between the years of 1824 and 1830, when the elder man died.

While Colonel Paul contributed farsighted entrepreneurial skills to Madison's planning, Lanier and others gave the town a reputation for sophistication and culture. Between 1824 and 1833, he prospered through investments in agricultural and forest lands. He would later become an internationally famous financier.

During the decade of the 1830s, he was instrumental in the establishment of important north-south transportation arteries, such as the Michigan Road and the Madison-Indianapolis Railroad. Both were part of Indiana's mammoth Internal Improvements Act of 1836, which authorized railroads, land routes and the single largest canal-building effort in the Midwest. Lanier was a promoter of this development and was personally involved in both railroad and canal efforts. By 1851, he had formed a partnership with the financier, Richard H. Winslow, and was pursuing his railroad and banking interests in New York as well as Madison "We were without competitors for a business we had created, and consequently made money very rapidly", Lanier later reported. During a six year period, 10,274 miles of railroad lines were constructed in America and, according to Lanier, "with all the important lines we were, in one way or another, connected." Conducting business with foreign investors, Lanier and Winslow earned the respect of important international financiers.[32]

Later, during the Civil War, Lanier would be instrumental in saving the Midwest for the Union Cause. He had supported the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, but by 1862, the Indiana legislature was bitterly divided between supporters of Lincoln's party and those who opposed the war and were determined to remove the State from the Union ranks. The latter hatched a secessionist conspiracy in Indiana by attempting to cut off funds through which the Unionist governor Oliver P. Morton could pay the militia. To avert this, the governor and other Unionist legislators (who were in the minority after the 1862 election) withdrew, leaving the legislature without a quorum. Then Morton called upon his friend (and Lincoln supporter), J. F. D. Lanier who purchased bonds in the amount of $420,000 which helped provide funds to equip Indiana's Civil War troops. Again, two years later, when pro-Confederate and secessionist elements in the state legislature blocked funds to pay the state's debt; Lanier procured the creditors list and personally made the payments, which amounted to an additional $640,000 over two years. The secessionist plots were foiled, thanks to the incredible support of a Madison citizen.[33]

[29] Ibid. p. 9
[30] Windle, p. 8.
[31] Muncie, p. 56.
[32] Roger Kennedy, *Architecture, Men, Women and Money in America, 1600-1860,* (New York: Random House, 1985), p. 442.
[33] Ibid, p. 444.

Indiana was a pivotal state during these turbulent years, fraught with dissension between pro and anti-slavery factions. As one of the mainstays of the Old Northwest Territory, its defection from the Union cause on behalf of the south could have encouraged others in the region to follow suit. At the very least, it would have put the war effort and Lincoln's fiercely contested reelection in 1864 in great jeopardy.[34] The importance of the Hoosier state was not lost on Lincoln. Regarding the election of 1864, he remarked that the loss of Indiana in November "would go far toward losing the whole Union cause."[35] Thus, the efforts of Lanier and others like him played a role in sustaining the Union cause in the Midwest. The historic district's association with Lanier, and the Lanier family, through the fabric of several buildings, contributes to its national significance.

Although the senior Lanier was living in New York after 1853, his son Alexander resided in and maintained the stately family mansion in Madison, thus continuing their association with the town well into the twentieth century. In 1917, J. F. D. Lanier's granddaughter, Drusilla Lanier Cravens sold the mansion to her uncle who in turn gave it to the Jefferson County Historical Society. By 1925 it had become the property of the State of Indiana, and the first State Historic Site.[36]

Eastern Influences in the Early Town

Perhaps Madison earned its reputation for sophistication because of the comparatively large number of early settlers who were attracted to the town from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century eastern cultural centers. By the time that the architect/builder, Francis Costigan had relocated to Madison in 1836, other Baltimoreans had been established in Madison for decades. About 1818, Dr. Israel T. Canby visited Baltimore to buy goods and met William Robinson, then a wholesale grocer in the city. On his return to Madison, the doctor bought a brick residence at the southeast corner of Second and Poplar for the Robinsons, who moved with the Taylors in 1819. The house still stands a sturdy federal building which contributes to the significance of the historic community. When William Robinson's son George was eighteen, he was sent on horseback to Baltimore to get plans drawn for a Methodist Church to be built in Madison.[37]

Immigrants from Baltimore also included John McIntyre who arrived about 1814 and laid out additions east of the original plat. He is credited with naming Baltimore Street.[38] Also reminiscent of the eastern seaboard style are the so-called "Baltimore Row" houses, on East Third Street with a round arched opening leading to the rear of the property. These may have been built during the 1830s by John Lowe, another Baltimore transplant.[39] Probably another sixteen men and their families relocated to Madison from the town of Baltimore, many contributing to its growth, architecture and cultural development.

Other eastern sojourners included four enterprising young men who set forth from Newark, New Jersey in 1819, to settle in the "West". John Alling chose to make his home in Madison. He was a graduate of Princeton College and bought a substantial home in 1828, on present Jefferson Street. A man of business, he collaborated with his former traveling companion from New Jersey, Mr. F. Baldwin, to build and run the large flour mill, called the "Tunnel Mills" in nearby Vernon. He remained in Madison until his death in 1835.[40]

Not all of the prominent citizens who built Madison were from the east; many arrived from Kentucky. Milton Stapp is a good example. Arriving in 1816, he served in the state legislature and was elected Indiana's Lieutenant Governor in 1828. Later, he was the cashier of the State Bank of Indiana and mayor of the city in

[34] Ibid, p. 445.
[35] Quoted in William CA. Harris, *Lincoln's Last Months,* (Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2004), p. 34.
[36] Ibid, p. 13.
[37] Muncie, pp. 124-127.
[38] Windle, p. 61
[39] Ibid, p. 62, and Muncie, p. 124.
[40] Muncie, p. 127-8.

1850.[41] Joseph G. Marshall, like Lanier, attended Transylvania University and moved in 1832 to Madison where he distinguished himself as a lawyer. Marshall would later become the lead attorney in the famous trial of anti-slavery activist Delia Webster.

During the period between the late 1820s until the Civil War, Madison's reputation was based not only on its geography, architecture and commerce but for the quality of its prominent citizens. Many participated in state government and/or were involved in national business and politics. When James H. Cravens came to the area from Pennsylvania in 1829, Madison had an enviable reputation: "At that time, Madison, the capitol of Jefferson County, was the leading town of the state and contained a number of men who were, even then, noted for their ability. … Marshall and Sullivan [Jeremiah*)* the two Brights [Jesse and Michael], Robinson [William] and others resided there."[42] Lawyer Jeremiah Sullivan, who settled in Madison in 1817, served as a Supreme Court Judge (today his brick home at 302-304 West Second Street is one of the best examples of the Federal style in Madison). Jesse Bright served both in the state and United States Senate. His brother Michael, who moved to Madison in 1820, was also a prominent lawyer and held various state offices. The Jesse Bright home is still present in Madison, located at 312 West Third Street.

William Hendricks, born in 1782, came to Cincinnati in 1810, where he studied law until 1812, when he relocated to Madison. During his years here he bought a press and published the Western Eagle the second weekly paper in the Northwest Territory. The first issue was dated May 26, 1813. Secretary to the first Indiana state constitutional convention, after statehood he became, from 1816 to 1822, the state's first Representative in Congress. From 1822 to 1825 he was the Governor of Indiana, a post he resigned in 1825 to become a member of the U.S. Senate where he served for 12 years before he died in Indiana in 1850.[43]

In addition to the cultural broth generated by the stimulating intellect of its citizenry, Madison's generous geography continued to help foster growth during the decades of the 1830s through the 1850s. Although the Panic of 1837 caused a national depression, thanks to the prudence and courage of James Lanier, Madison's bank did not close. Economic hardship in Madison was not as devastating as elsewhere in the nation.

Transportation was noteworthy during the 1830s for the beginning of the Michigan Road. It was part of a massive public improvements effort begun in Indiana with the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act of 1836. The first major overland route in the state, it would connect points along a north-south route from Madison to Michigan. It helped to expand settlement northward from the river throughout the Old Northwest Territory. The advantage of such overland routes was clear to a young traveler, John Parsons who visited in 1840, when Madison was at a peak of prosperity. Enthusiasm for the town was high. It boasted the largest population in the state and the first railroad. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad gave the town the transportation link it needed to command the river trade. Begun in 1836, the first 28 miles were completed in 1842.[44] John Parsons recalled Milton Stapp's evaluation of the importance of this effort. The latter had enthusiastically supported its inclusion in the internal improvement act of 1836:

> … Mr. Stapp has foreseen what the railroad penetrating the interior would mean to a city on that great highway, the river. By its means, Madison, already of commercial importance, would become one of the chief cities of the west—a gateway of commerce for the state.[45]

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[41] Rabb, p. 59; Williwam W. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana ,(*Indianapolis, IN: Hammond & Co., 1883), p. 168.
[42] Woolen, p. 274.
[43] Woolen, p. 51; Wilson, p. 20.
[44] Zimmer, p. x
[45] Rabb, p. 60

Madison was already challenging the larger river port city of Cincinnati. Pork processing became a major industry in the town, with 63,000 animals processed in 1845-46 and 123,000 in 1852–53. In 1836, only 15,000 had been processed, but by 1847, the railroad was complete, providing a massive increase. By the 1850s and later, up to nineteen processing plants encircled the city. In addition, related industries that produced lard, bristles, skins and barrels thrived. Madison was the first city in Indiana to join the steamboat and the railroad, with a floating wharf active as early as 1830 "for the purpose of receiving and forwarding goods to and from the steamboats." By 1833 the town had a permanent wharf and by 1851, six had sprouted along the river's edge.[46]

In the 1840s, partly by joining these early transportation routes, Madison had become a thriving, populous river port. By 1850, she was toe-to-toe with Indianapolis and the river town of New Albany for population supremacy, each having slightly over 8,000 residents. The Michigan Road connected the town to the northern part of the state and the Territory, including the Great Lakes. Madison's railroad was the only one in the state. The massive railroad cut which was constructed to carry the line from the riverfront, up the rugged hills, to the highlands and beyond, was a wonder in the region. For its time, it was the steepest incline in the world. Many of Madison's substantial homes remain as evidence of the fortunes made during this era.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, combined river and rail transport was of prime importance. The Madison Marine Railway, complete with five ways to cradle the hulls of steamboats had been built in 1851. It included a steam sawmill. Regular packet service had been instituted in the 1840s to Cincinnati and Louisville and a ferry between Madison and the village of Milton, Kentucky across the river began operations in 1851. This increased Madison's steam mills, including a new mill across the river. In the same year the town's heavy metal industries were enhanced with the Southwestern Car Shop which provided railroad wheels and cars for lines throughout the Midwest.[47]

Freight and passenger stations were located by the river during this era, and some elements of these facilities remained in this location until after the flood of 1937. A new passenger station was constructed between 1893 and 1895 at 615 West First Street and remains today as an unusual and interesting example of the octagon form used in a railroad depot.[48]

During the latter half of the 1850s, competing railroads in the region had begun to rob Madison of its exclusive route. As river transport declined, land routes by-passed the town, causing a decline and recession. When the decade of the 1860s opened with war, everything changed. Even though high prices, depreciating currency, scarce labor and interrupted trade plagued the nation, Madison's economy improved considerably. Shipyards and foundries prospered all along the river. Suddenly, Madison's painters, carpenters and iron workers were in short supply. In 1863 at least thirteen new commercial buildings were under construction, on Main Cross (present Main) Street alone.[49]

During the Civil War, Madison rallied with excitement and fervor, like much of the rest of the country. Another result of the war was the construction of the United States General Hospital in 1863 on the old fairgrounds west of the city. This land, which was later used for recreational purposes, as the Beech Grove Driving/Trotting Park, is presently the western border of the historic district. The hospital consisted of up to 143 mostly temporary buildings laid out like a New England village. In its two-year existence, over 8,000 patients were treated in what

[46] Ibid, pp. xi–xiii.
[47] Windle, p. 12,13, "Madison, Indiana 1806–1973, unpublished MSS in the public library.
[48] Ibid.
[49] Windle, p. 24.

was purported to be one of the North's largest military hospitals. After the hospital closed in 1865, most of the buildings were auctioned off.[50]

The sheer quantity of remaining Italianate style buildings is evidence of Madison's economic viability following the Civil War. Fortunes made before and during the War resulted in considerable investments in the town's architectural fabric. Often, buildings which began life in the Federal style were remodeled during the post-war years, adorned with ornate Italianate cornices, doors and window hoods. Approximately 153 buildings, many in the commercial downtown, appear to have been remodeled in this fashion. An additional 290 buildings in the Italianate style have been recorded. Many of these may also have an earlier building hidden under the later style. A good example of this practice is the Bierck Block on East Main Street. Four brick buildings, at least one of them dating to ca. 1820, were unified in the 1880s with a completely new brick façade, and decorated with pressed metal cornices, larger windows and cast iron storefronts. Approximately 440 extant buildings in the district reveal some sort of post-Civil War remodeling or construction, (compared to an estimated 533 buildings dating before 1855). In addition, of the surviving architecture in the historic district, twenty-five Queen Anne buildings and over 250 shotguns were constructed, most after the Civil War. Debunking a commonly held notion that the town of Madison "died" after 1854, construction activity alone indicates a vibrant economy. In addition, the variety of post-Civil War stylistic influence is impressive.

In the flurry of post-war construction, Madison's traditional industrial base remained. In 1869 her top ten industries (in taxable wealth) were pork and lard, flour, starch, barrels, boats, clothing, furniture, leather, woolen goods and engines. The town had five breweries, five brickyards, and five saddletree factories, plus many smaller ventures which supported these industries.[51] One example, the Schroeder Saddletree factory, survived into the latter half of the twentieth century, with most of its nineteenth century technology intact. As the century waned, industrial activity continued to prosper, even though railroad transportation was usurping the role of the river. Madison continued to see industrial buildings constructed during the early years of the 1870s. Nestled around them was a considerable amount of modest worker housing. Some of the over 250 shotgun houses which have survived may be the work of Alexander White. The local contractor advertised in the *Daily Courier* in 1877 that he could provide ready-made houses, wooden cottages, place them on wheels and deliver them to the owner's lot.[52] These shotguns and other vernacular houses contribute to the district, demonstrating the need for worker housing engendered by the post-Civil War industrial boom and its impact on the entire spectrum of economic and social classes.

Madison's industries in 1880, according to the census of that year, included (in order of value of product and capital investment) The R. Johnson & Son Starch Works, two Hub & Spoke factories, the McKim and Cochran Furniture Company, seven saddletree shops (plus two individual artisans), ten blacksmith shops, foundries, tin and iron works, three carriage and wagon works and two cooperages. In addition there were flour and saw mills, not included in the inventory.[53]

Along the Ohio River, prosperity waned and advanced in changing cycles, depending upon the vagaries of the navigable pool. With the construction of the canal at Louisville in the 1830s, the Falls of the Ohio, a major obstruction to navigation, was bypassed. But periodic fluctuations of the water level still stopped shipping or created havoc. A prominent Madison citizen, the newspaper editor Michael Garber, Jr. lobbied hard to convince Congress to establish a modern Ohio River lock and dam system. He hoped it would improve the reliability of

[50] Windle, p. 25.
[51] Windle, p. 25, 26.
[52] Ibid, p. 30.
[53] Statistics compiled by John Staicer, Historic Madison, C.

cheap river transport, the modus that had built the town's early prosperity. In 1919 he saw his efforts bear fruit when Congress voted $120 million for the project.[54]

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, although the population began to decline, the qualities which had given Madison its unique intellectual and cultural sophistication continued. Several iron foundries were active, providing a glorious abundance of decorative iron fences and accoutrements which are still prominent features of the streetscape. Cobb, Stribling and Company, founded in Madison in 1863, patented an iron fence that did not require extensive foundations. These innovative fences can be seen on a number of properties today. Stribling and other Madison foundries sold iron fences, parts and materials to major markets up and down the Ohio River. The 1870s saw the construction of a few "French Renaissance" (or Second Empire) buildings, including the massive Masonic Hall on Main Street, built only a short time after Charles Garnier (1861-74) had premiered the Mansard roof in the Paris Opera House.

The small river town of Madison, Indiana began as a frontier town that played a role in the great pattern of American history, immortalized by Frederick Jackson Turner as the "advance of American settlement westward." As a deep gateway to the interior, inland from the Ohio River, the town contributed, during the first half of the nineteenth century, to the development of the Northwest Territory and thus, the Midwest. It continued to be an innovative, sophisticated river town with a concern for its architectural and cultural environment. Today, the town's exuberant built environment expresses the values of the early nineteenth century, thanks to the high degree of integrity that remains.

Expressing Cultural Values: Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design and Engineering in Madison, Indiana.

Madison's historic district is significant for the way in which its architecture embodies early-nineteenth-century American values in a small Ohio River town that is associated with the Old Northwest Territory. The large number of Federal and Greek revival buildings, which remain throughout all parts of the district, provide a foundation, a broad base, for the layers of historic fabric that followed during the years up to the end of the Great Depression. Along with its setting and urban design, it is probably the presence of this architectural foundation which made it a logical selection by the Office of War Information in 1943, as the embodiment of the best of American values.

At a relatively early date, the citizens of Madison began constructing buildings of brick. Although the first of these was probably Colonel Paul's home (now gone), constructed in 1814, many others remain, including the Talbot House, at 301 W. Second, at least part of which was constructed before 1819, and the Schofield House at 217 W. Second, constructed ca. 1817.

The Federal Style in Madison

The single most common architectural style in Madison is the Federal. Sometimes called the Adam style after the Scottish architects, James and Robert Adam, it evolved after the Revolutionary War from the Georgian style which had been prevalent during the colonial period. The style combines classical architecture with Renaissance and Palladian forms. In America, the style emphasized elegance of design and the use of symmetry. The style was seen as a demonstration of the new country's adoption of rational thought and democracy, important cultural values. It was established first along the New England seaboard by wealthy merchants.[55] In Madison, a particularly distinctive version of the style became nearly a hallmark of the town. There are 427 recorded examples of the Federal style in Madison's historic district. Of these, forty-six can be considered outstanding. The style, as exemplified in Madison, features low side gables. Some display paired-end chimneys. A high style

[54] Wallis, p. 51.
[55] Ibid, p. 49; V. & L. McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992)., p. 153.

example can be seen in the Jeremiah Sullivan House at Second and Poplar Streets, built in 1818. The owner came from Virginia to Madison in 1816; and his house evokes others which could be found in Washington, D.C. or Virginia at the turn of the eighteenth century. Two others of similar style can be found on the same corner, the Talbot House at 301 W. Second, and the Schofield House at 217 W. Second. All are of brick, with stone foundations, raised above the grade level, (although only the Sullivan House has a full basement). This intersection provides a glimpse of the earliest nineteenth century residential construction extant in the town.

The Madison interpretation of the Federal style is repeated throughout the town. Most common are the modest versions, typified by a simple cornice of brick dentils, such as can be seen in a group of Federal rowhouses in the 500 block of Jefferson Street. Similar details can also be seen at the Devenish-Fry House, which exemplifies some of the later, classical influences in Madison's Federal style homes. Also common was the simple wood cornice seen on the McClain House at 106 E. Third Street which also has fractables, carried above the roof with bridged gable end chimneys. Similar details can be seen in the rowhouses along Walnut Street in the Georgetown neighborhood, an early location for free African American residents of the town. This neighborhood demonstrates, especially well, the national significance of the remarkably intact architecture of the historic district.

Other excellent examples of some of the earliest Federal style commercial buildings can be seen along Jefferson Street below Main. These buildings, like the residences on West Second Street, display a Flemish bond, typically a sign of Madison's earliest construction. Also typical in these early Jefferson Street buildings are low side gabled roofs delineated by raised parapets with chimneys in the shared party walls. Another striking example of the Federal style in Madison's commercial buildings is the 300 Block of Mulberry Street. Here, amid a variety of styles, it is easy to distinguish the three-bay Federal blocks, with low sweeping side gabled roofs, brick dentils, flat, stone or wood lintels and (occasionally) six-over-six light windows, even when later Italianate details have been added.

Three unusual examples of rowhouses can be seen at the east of town in a section laid out by Baltimore native John McIntyre. The walls are constructed of formed rubble and mortar, with a stucco finish on the main façade, marked to imitate cut stone. Probably constructed in 1838, the buildings housed at least three families.[56]

Like most river cities, hotel accommodations were needed by steamboat travelers and crew. Another good example of the Federal style is the Indian-Kentuck Hotel Building, constructed in 1851. Typical of the later Federal buildings in Madison, the hotel has slightly pedimented stone lintels surmounting the windows. The Central Hotel, at 301 Mulberry Street exemplifies another typical variant on the Federal style in Madison, that of the commercial Federal building with a later, Italianate remodeling. The changes include Italianate bracketed cornices, and segmental arched windows with projecting, pressed metal hoods, in contrast to the simple, flat stone lintels on the south elevation. In addition, a cast iron storefront has been added.

The Washer-Newell House at 109 West Third Street also demonstrates a Federal/Italianate combination in a residence. Between 100 and 150 buildings in Madison have been documented with the combination of Federal/Italianate styling.[57] Among the commercial buildings which demonstrate this trend, are the Mundt building at 207 West Main Street, the commercial row at 201-205 W. Main Street and the building at 117 W. Main Street.

Madison builders borrowed other stylistic elements from eastern precedents. An interesting example is the round-arched opening, on the first floor, which leads from the street to the rear of the buildings. This detail is

[56] Windle, p. 61.
[57] Ibid., pp 50–73; Madison NHL Survey, 2002-2003.

found in rowhouses on Shakespeare Street in Baltimore Maryland's Fells Point area. [58] In Madison, Indiana, such a pass-through can be seen in the "Baltimore Row" at 408-414 E. Third Street, the rowhouses at 503-507 Broadway, and at 313-319 Central Avenue, as well as other locations.

While Madison's collection of Federal style commercial and residential buildings reflects an east coast influence at an early stage of the town's development, it also expresses the cultural values of the new nation. The collection is nationally significant, among small river towns of the Old Northwest, for both the quantity and quality of surviving examples. The architectural fabric which is present today retains both significance and integrity in large part due to the efforts at mid-twentieth century of residents like John T. Windle, and early preservation organizations such as Historic Madison, Inc.

Greek Revival

Contemporaneous with the Federal style in Madison, the Greek Revival also reflects early American values. Many examples in the district demonstrate both styles. [59] If early Madison owes a debt to Baltimore, it is surely in the quality of the Greek Revival architecture which was built here, especially by Francis Costigan, a transplant from the Maryland city. The quality of these examples is extremely high. Roger Kennedy praised it in his book, *Greek Revival America: "*Madison is the most diverse assembly of high-quality Grecian work to be found anywhere in America."[60] Forty-seven Greek Revival style buildings were recorded in a recent survey of the district, although there are many additional buildings which bear evidence of similar detailing.

Greek Revival is a subset of Early Classical Revivalism, introduced into this country by Thomas Jefferson and others, at the end of the eighteenth century, following his return from Europe, where he had been inspired by Roman ruins. The Early Classical Revival is frequently characterized by an entry portico which dominates the front façade, supported by simple columns (usually Doric or Tuscan). Most are one- or two-story blocks. Most of Madison's fully executed Greek Revival architecture features these elements.[61]

Interest in Greek architecture inspired many in the young democracy. This was particularly true during the growth period in Madison following the War of 1812. Porches are often small, or represented by a recessed main entry only, although some examples have a full-height front porch, with a front gable which recalls the typical Greek temple form. Wide bands that suggest a frieze beneath the cornice of main and porch roofs are typical, as are elaborate door surrounds, with side lights and transoms, often recessed. Where porches are used, classical columns or pilasters are often a prominent feature.[62]

Costigan's designs in Madison, along with those of craftsmen who worked under his tutelage (up to 150 are said to have been employed) produced a highly significant series of architectural works in the Greek Revival style. As previously mentioned, two of the mansions he designed and built, the Lanier and Shrewsbury homes, are individually listed as National Historic Landmarks. When he came to Madison as a young man, he had probably seen the work of the great architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe. He and his pupils, Robert Mills and William Strickland, designed public buildings in Philadelphia that introduced the Greek Revival to America. Among these were the Bank of the United States, built in 1818. Latrobe worked in Philadelphia, Baltimore and

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[58] Elizabeth Fee, L. Shopes, L. Zeidman, Ed., *The Baltimore Book, New Views of Local History*, (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1991), p. 123.
[59] Note: there are a number of buildings which fall in a category somewhat between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, having elements of each. For the purposes of the survey, these were largely included in the "Federal" category. Thus, there are some examples, dating to ca. 1840-1850, which might also be termed Greek Revival.
[60] Roger Kennedy, *Greek Revival America*, (New York: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Stewart, Tabori & Chang, 1989), p. 249.
[61] McAlester, pp. 169-170.
[62] Ibid., pp. 179-182.

Washington DC. It is likely that the young Costigan had seen or known of these works.[63] Costigan was born in Washington DC on March 4, 1810, but his family moved to Baltimore sometime thereafter. By 1835, when he was twenty-five years old, he was listed there as a "carpenter and builder" with a shop on Frederick Street. John Windle believed that Costigan had been a student of Strickland in Philadelphia. Strickland was a lecturer in architecture at the prestigious Franklin Institute.[64] If Windle's supposition is correct, it would have given the "carpenter and builder" familiarity with some of the best Greek Revival architecture in the country.

Probably because of financial constraints in the east coast during the mid-1830s, Costigan moved westward in 1837, settling in Madison, which was at that time, a cultured and prosperous town.[65] The country was in the grip of the Panic of 1837, a "terrible catastrophe" during which, according to J. F. D. Lanier, "nearly every bank in the Western and South-western states failed, with the exception of that of Indiana." Lanier's bank, though it was slow in paying its interest, stayed solvent. [66] Madison was looking forward to the construction of the first rail terminus to the inland areas of the state, which was begun in 1836 and completed to the state capital by 1847.

If Costigan had only been responsible for the Shrewsbury and Lanier projects, two of the most important examples of the Greek Revival style in the country, his reputation would have been assured. However, he was also responsible for at least ten additional buildings (credited or attributed to him).[67] Eight of these are within the historic district. Costigan left Madison for Indianapolis in 1851, where he completed a number of important commissions before his untimely death in 1865. However, none of these later buildings remain, thus Madison is significant for its collection of his work.

The Lanier Mansion, was built between 1840 and 1844 for the town's famous financier. It is an urban building, with a great north façade that once faced First Street, which was closed to create a memorial park in the early 1950s. When the building was constructed, there was an active manufacturing facility across the street. The mansion also faces the Ohio River and the architect provided a generous portico at the back, a platform for viewing the parterre garden and the river beyond. The central hall provides a clear view through the building to the river when the massive doors are open. Costigan used Lafever's pattern books, especially in the home's striking feature—the use of the "New Corinthian Order" with full entablature. In addition, a raked block course with its anthemion and decoration atop the entablature can be found in Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture, 1835.* The same feature was employed, a year earlier, on the Bank of Louisville designed by James Dakin. The latter building was probably known both to Costigan and Lanier.[68]

The classic mansion that Francis Costigan designed for Captain Charles Lewis Shrewsbury, at 301 West First (formerly High) Street, was built just after the Lanier Mansion, in 1846-49. It is more conservative than the latter, and is cubic in form, with a side wing. A regal cornice and entablature featuring elaborate moldings and dentils surrounds the house which has a low hipped roof. According to John Windle, the house shows evidence of Costigan's use of the Lafever and Benjamin handbooks. Designs for the iron fence and the balconies, as well as the recessed entrance on the street can be found in the two books. Two pairs of fluted columns in the drawing room feature the Egyptian lotus, taken from Lafever. The same capital was first used in Madison in the Lanier

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[63] Ibid.
[64] John Windle, "Francis Costigan, Some Notes toward a Biography, Prepared Nov. 1956", unpublished manuscript in the collection of Historic Madison, C., p. 2.
[65] Anton Scherrer, "Francis Costigan, Architect, 1810-1865",*Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians,* Vol. XVII, Number 1, (March 1958), pp. 30-32, quoted in Carolyn Pitts, "National Historic Landmark nomination for the Lanier Mansion, NPS, 1993.
[66] J. F. D. Lanier's *Memoirs*, quoted in Roger Kennedy, *Architecture, Men, Women and Money in America, 1600-1860,* (New York: Random House, 1985), p. 441.
[67] Pitts, pp. 9, 10.
[68] Diana Lanier Smith, *The James F.D. Lanier Mansion,* quoted in Pitts, p. 11.

house and also later appeared in the ballroom of the Washington Firehouse on West Third Street, which was designed by Matthew Temperly in 1848 or 1849.[69]

The Lanier and Shrewsbury Mansions alone, could go far to establish Costigan's and Madison's national architectural significance. Rexford Newcomb paid the following tribute to the architect: "These two residences, had he designed nothing else, would secure his name to posterity." [70] But he built several other masterpieces in Madison Indiana which have survived (and three which did not). The home he constructed for himself at 408 West Third Street is a tour-de-force of majestic detail and design in a narrow urban lot. It was built between 1846 and 1849, when he was at the peak of his career in the town. The two rowhouses at 415-417 Vine Street are also outstanding examples. Designed around 1840, they date from an earlier phase than the Costigan House or the rowhouses. The architect built one side as a residence for himself and rented out the other half. Another outstanding house at 718 West Main was probably built during Costigan's first year at Madison.

Other examples of the Greek Revival style include a grand five bay home at 1229 West Main Street which was built in the 1840s. It probably underwent alterations during the Italianate period since there is a projecting cornice with brackets and dentils on two sides. Reflecting Roman classical influences, the Colby-Lanier house at 424 West Second Street was completed in 1838, under the instruction of James F. D. Lanier. The house features a prominent two-story tetra style portico. The high coursed, rough dressed stone foundation is typical of Madison homes of the early period.

Other outstanding examples of Greek Revival residences in Madison include the McIntire house at 739 W. Main, a statuesque home at 728 W. Main, as well as the Thomas Cogley House, 509 W. Main and the house at 524 W. Second Street, the McNaughton House at 416 E. Second Street, the Abijah Pitcher House at 708 E. Main Street, the Simeon Gillett House at 517 West Street, and the William Griffin House, 601 Mulberry Street.

Madison also boasts a number of impressive institutional buildings in the Early Classical Revival tradition. Among them is the Jefferson County Courthouse at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Main Streets. Designed by Architect David Dubach in 1854 after a fire destroyed the original courthouse, it is a masterpiece, with a high foundation of limestone, mined nearby. One enters the building through three round arch openings under the floor of the second level portico, a detail similar to a design found in *The American Builder's Companion*, by Asher Benjamin.[71] While the building was designed by Dubach, the cupola was replaced in 1859 after a fire, under the guidance of local architect and builder John Temperly.

Also in the Greek Revival style is the Jefferson County Jail constructed in 1849. It is a simple, two story rectangular building of stone quarried in nearby Jennings County, Indiana. The builders were McKim and Falconer and the building contains a vaulted ceiling in the cellblock. Although a large addition was built on the east side in the 1970s, it does not detract from the original building.

The Second Presbyterian Church at 101 East Third Street was designed by E. J. Peck and completed in 1834. It is a beautifully proportioned example of the Greek temple plan with a recessed entry flanked by two massive columns which are fluted and slightly tapered. Three other classically proportioned churches reflect the Greek Revival style and this time period in Madison. They include the First Presbyterian Church at 202 Broadway, built in 1848, which has a square bell tower topped by an octagonal cupola, the First Baptist Church at 416 Vine

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[69] Ibid.
[70] Rexford Newcomb, *Architecture of the Old Northwest Territory: A Study of Early Architecture in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Part of Minnesota*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950), p. 85 (Quoted in Windle, p. 86)
[71] Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder's Companion, or a system of architecture particularly adapted to the present style of building. sixth edition,* Boston, MA: R. P & CA. Williams, 1827, Reprinted by Dover Publications, C. New York, p. 107.

Street, north of Main (1853-1860), and St. John's Methodist Church at 501 East Main Street built in 1848-50, with the classic temple form so often associated with the style.[72]

An interesting and well-restored Greek Revival commercial/residential building is located at 120 West Third Street. Built sometime between 1838 and 1848, [73] it was a law office before being purchased in the late nineteenth century by Dr. Hutchings, a local physician. It presently serves as a museum of early medical practice.

Madison's collection of Greek Revival buildings is of national significance because of the high quality of the examples, which reflect a period of intense commercial activity prior to the advent of the railroad in the Old Northwest Territory. This style, along with the Federal, is a vivid reminder of the prosperous Ohio River town that was considered so remarkable by nineteenth century visitors.

Italianate, Gothic Revival and Second Empire

Madison's population stabilized after the Civil War. Nonetheless, like many other cities and towns in the northern states, it experienced a period of economic growth. One of the best indicators of this economic viability is the number of Italianate buildings in Madison that have been identified for the period between the Civil War and the end of the nineteenth century. Two hundred ninety buildings have been recorded whose primary style is Italianate. In addition, another 153 dwellings and commercial buildings were identified with Italianate detailing as a secondary style. Thus, more than 440 intact buildings, a very large number, can be associated with the period between the Civil War and the turn of the century. With this period of growth came a change in values and a desire to demonstrate wealth through more ornate decoration.

The Italianate style was extremely popular in the Midwest during the period from 1855–1880. It began in England, along with the Gothic Revival, as part of the Picturesque Movement.[74] In Madison, as in much of Indiana, local architects and builders evidently preferred the Italianate over the Gothic Revival. Except for religious buildings, the latter is rarely seen. Madison's renowned Main Street area is a nationally significant demonstration of the vigor of the Italianate style in a typical nineteenth and early-twentieth-century river town. A large and well-preserved commercial business district exists along Main Street between approximately Jefferson and Broadway, and on the north/south streets from Third to Second. (See Maps 4, 5 and 6). Madison was honored by the National Trust as one of three pilot Main Street programs developed in 1976. Most of the buildings in the Main Street area have been sensitively rehabilitated or restored through this activity, the efforts of Historic Madison, Inc., and others.

The buildings which display elements of the Italianate style fall into two categories: those originally designed and built in the style and those later adapted to reflect all or some of these romantic details. In many cases, especially in the commercial downtown, it is obvious that a new cornice was added to an older building, along with larger windows, and perhaps an iron storefront, to "modernize" its appearance. Although it has lost its iron front, a commercial building at 321 Mulberry displays this characteristic.

The Bierck-Heuse Block at 223-229 E. Main Street is another good example. Here, a completely new façade was added in 1886 to four buildings, unifying their windows, cornices and cast iron storefronts (only one building retains its original cast iron front on the ground floor). This remodeling by the Bierck family is evidence of the economic vitality of their saddle, harness and hardware business during the latter decades of the century.

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[72] Windle, p. 113.
[73] Windle, p. 89.
[74] McAlester, pp. 210-233.

Other excellent examples of such conversions include the building at 207 W. Main Street that now houses Mundt's Candy Shop and 117 W. Main Street. Some outstanding examples of Italianate commercial buildings in Madison include the building at 113 E. Main, ca. 1860; The Richert Block, at 323-325 E. Main, a late example dated to 1903; the building at 113 W. Main, ca. 1870; and the Hubbard Building at 209 W. Main Street, ca. 1875. The commercial block at 313-315 W. Main demonstrates an interesting use of the elliptical arch on the second floor, echoed in the cornice treatment, with round-arched ground-floor openings.

Buildings in the Italianate style that demonstrate nineteenth century concerns for public safety include the Fair Play Fire Company Building at 403 E. Main Street. It was originally constructed ca. 1875 as a trolley barn for the Madison Street Railway Company, designed by James White. In 1888 it was sold to the Fair Play Company which had been organized in 1841. The Walnut Street Fire Company No. 4 at 808 Walnut Street was designed and probably built by Alexander White, and a new iron front added in 1893.[75] The building at 416 West Street was constructed as an early City Hall ca. 1870 and features interesting tripartite windows on the front, with more typical segmental arched openings on the side façade

The Italianate style, with some variations, was also popular for industrial buildings during the nineteenth century in Madison. The Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop at 805-809 Walnut Street is an example. Here, the use of segmental arches on the second floor, in double windows, as well as the round-arched door and window openings on the first floor (also often double leaf) enhances the feeling of monumentality in this brick building. The J. Schofield and Sons Woolen Mill at 200 Jefferson (corner of First Street) also makes use of double windows with pronounced segmental arches to emphasize the grandeur of the river-facing elevation.

The earliest portion of the Broadway Hotel at 313-317 Broadway dates to 1834, but Italianate remodeling has greatly influenced its present appearance. Two warehouse buildings on Elm Street are also interesting. Located at 120 Elm, across the street from the Lanier Mansion, was a carriage house. The other building, at 116 Elm, served as a tobacco prizing house for the Hughes Tobacco Company and as a cooperage. Both were likely erected between 1890 and 1900. Modest bracketing, brick window heads and wide, double leaf wooden doors on the main entrance are typical details. The massive Eagle Cotton Mill at 108 St. Michael's Street also demonstrates elements of the Italianate style especially on the St. Michael Street elevation. It was built in 1884, with an office constructed in 1890. The Fulton School at 1004 Park Avenue with its double brackets, wide returning cornice and projecting window hoods, proclaims the Italianate style, here adapted for educational purposes.

Residential examples of high-style Italianate work in Madison include the Friedersdorff House at 512 East Main Street. The wide eave and hipped roof typify an 1871-72 construction date. The Stribling House at 625 West Second Street (ca. 1840) displays a pressed metal hood over the main entry door, supported by two ornate scrolled brackets. The house is also interesting because of the good condition of the iron fence, one of those that were patented by the Stribling Company. Madison was a regional center for ornamental iron at this period, with the river convenient for transport to larger markets. The Stribling House contributes to the national significance of the district as a demonstration of the late nineteenth century industrial success of its owner and others.

Many other residences also contribute to the significance of the district as examples of this period in the community. The Coates House at 212 W. Second Street has ornate pressed metal window heads and decorative cornice. A high-style Italianate residence is the Powell House at 402 W. Main Street which was constructed in 1873. The Eckert House at 510 W. Second Street is a wonderfully exuberant illustration of pressed metal. In this instance, the entire façade, complete with quoins, round-arches with keystones above the three major

[75] Windle, pp. 193, 196.

openings and a composite frieze and cornice with brackets, paneling and impressed floral designs was constructed of this material. Completed in 1872, it continues to fascinate architectural buffs today.

The Thomas B. Wright House at 416 W. Main Street, which was constructed ca. 1840, may have begun life with more Greek Revival details than just its slightly pedimented window lintels, but the characteristic bracketing at the cornice give it a distinct Italianate style. Another outstanding residential property, an obvious conversion, is the Jesse Bright House at 312 W. Third Street. This impressive brick residence was built in 1837 in the Federal style and later modified in the Italianate mode. A good example of a front-gable roof Italianate can be found at 525 W. Third Street. Nearby, at 405 W. Third, a residence displays a typical hooded window crown in a segmental arch with labels and a decorative keystone, all in pressed metal, while ornate bracketing in the cornice distinguishes the home at 317 W. Third Street.

The Italianate style in Madison provides evidence of the community's continued prosperity during the period following the Civil War until the end of the century. As in other Midwestern communities, the style demonstrates a change in cultural values which dictated an exuberant demonstration of renewed economic well-being. Commercial and residential examples of the Italianate style are of high quality and often involve adaptations to buildings of an earlier construction date. The river community had ready access to the most up-to-date milled, cast and pressed metal decorative elements for building construction. Madison's contractors took full advantage of this transportation advantage to update many older buildings to the new style as the century waned. Thus a great variety of Italianate style buildings—intact and well-preserved—contribute to the national significance of the district by demonstrating the vitality of post Civil War industrial activity in a typical, small Ohio River town.

Although there are relatively few examples of the Gothic Revival style in Madison (thirteen in the survey), several prominent buildings in this style can be compared favorably to any in the country. The frequency of its use in religious buildings is probably not surprising, since the style was inspired by medieval churches, and called "Christian Architecture" by the English architect Augustus W. N. Pugin.[76]

Two excellent examples of medievally inspired Gothic Revival architecture are St. Michael's Catholic Church and Christ Episcopal Church. Both were constructed before 1850. Rexford Newcomb, in his study of early architecture in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, *Architecture of the Old Northwest Territory*, cites the latter building as "an excellent Gothic design." The architect of this building, W. Russell West of Cincinnati, also supervised work on the much-admired Ohio State Capitol. Christ Episcopal Church at 506 Mulberry Street was built in 1848 and contains key elements of the style, such as a steeply pitched main roof, small buttresses, pointed arches and exposed beams and rafters. Two other components of this property are of note: the iron fence, designed by the architect and constructed by a Madison ironworker;[77] and the rare, painted, stained glass windows, which were made by a Cincinnati artisan with techniques perfected in Germany.

St. Michael's Church was begun in 1837 and completed in 1839. Francis Costigan is reputedly the architect. According to local historians, the warm, orange-toned sandstone which is the primary material of the building, was hauled from the nearby mammoth railroad cut begun in 1837 for James Lanier's Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. (Once completed, the railroad so shortened the time to transport stock and goods that the local newspaper credited it with "annihilating time and space".[78]) Inside the church, the ceiling in the main auditorium is designed in a double curve, or "open book" style, a unique detail in Madison. A stone steeple and

[76] Windle, p. 119
[77] Ibid.
[78] The Madison *Daily Tribune*, November 22, 1851, quoted in Windle, p. 12.

copper clad wooden spire were reconstructed at the rear of the church after 1865, with four bells from St. Louis hung in the tower.[79]

Another early Gothic Revival Church in Madison is St. Mary's Catholic Church, constructed between 1850 and 1851 for the German-speaking part of the local Catholic population. Of brick, it has a majestic central square tower, surmounted by an octagonal wooden bell tower. Above this, eight steeply pointed gables provide a base for the spire, surmounted by a gilded ball and cross. The tower with its chimes was installed in 1860. According to a local newspaper article, the church was designed by an architect named Grainer, about whom little else is known. His design, in particular the soaring tower spire, is remarkable.

Several other churches also reflect variations on the Gothic style. Trinity United Methodist church at 409 Broadway, constructed between 1872 and 1874, shows evidence of late, High Victorian Gothic influence. The extremely high spire and gabled tower emphasize the vertical, while vestigial horizontal bands of limestone provide contrast in the brick façade. It was constructed at a cost of $30,606, not including the organ and stained glass windows which were supplied later.[80]

Two churches in the Gothic Revival mode reflect Madison's African American heritage and the continuing vitality of this segment of the community. The Ebenezer Methodist Church at 409 Poplar is a small, rectangular brick building, with a gable front, and graceful pointed main entry, situated on a rise above the common grade. It is reputed to be a remodeling ca.1868, of a former carpenter's shop, which may have been constructed between 1835 and 1855. It is still used as a church facility that accommodates a mixed congregation of African Americans and others. The Second Baptist Church at 611 Broadway also exhibits a simple Gothic Revival style, very similar to the Ebenezer Methodist Church, but on a much larger scale. This facility, built in 1883 by the firm of Rankin and White for the African American congregation, is still an active church serving both the black and white community in Madison.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, at 217 E. Third Street is similar to the two African American churches in its rectangular design, Gothic Revival styling and three bay façade. It served the German ethnic community of Madison from 1876 when it was constructed. Today it is home to the Covenant Church.

Residential Gothic Revival buildings are rather rare in Madison, one at 738 West Third, a one-story five-bay wood frame building is known for its ornate, open porch. The fence around the front of the property is by Cobb and Stribling.[81]

Madison's institutional Gothic Revival buildings emphasize the continuing economic life of the community, before and after the Civil War. They contribute to the district through their quality of design and they demonstrate the ongoing vigor of the town.

Two examples of the Second Empire style in the central business district demonstrate America's exuberant post Civil War recollection of France's latest building fashions during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). One that would be considered outstanding in any environment is the Masonic Lodge at 217-219 East Main Street, designed by John R. Temperly. It is presently undergoing an extensive restoration and will soon demonstrate the full glory of its original stone, brick, slate and metal work. The Masonic Lodge contributes to the district as an illustration of the high quality of architecture built during the post Civil War economic boom. The current restoration speaks volumes about the aspirations for quality that are typical of Madison, Indiana. The work involves the replication of extensive amounts of damaged or lost slate, sensitive hand removal of paint from all

[79] Windle, pp. 121-122.
[80] Windle, p. 124.
[81] Ibid, p. 125.

walls of the four story building, and replacement of copper guttering and downspouts as well as repair and replication of numerous large windows. The project is being undertaken in this small town exclusively with private funds during a period of recession.

Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and Neo-Classical Styles

Continuing the trend toward more ornate architecture and demonstrating the economic growth of turn-of-the century industry, Madison's architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century expresses American cultural values. Although the Queen Anne style is not prevalent in Madison, true to the character of the town, the examples that exist display a high quality of design and integrity. Twenty-four examples are present in the district. Among them is a wonderful residence at 523 Jefferson Street, which employs ornate carpenter styling.

A brick version of the style at 517 West Main Street is replete with irregular massing and noteworthy details. The Dr. Kremer House at 322 East Second Street is a more typical example of the Queen Anne as it is often seen in the Midwest. More exuberant, although smaller in scale, is the building at 301 Walnut Street. Another example is the home at 747 West Main Street, which features a square plan and massing with cross gables and an open front porch. Queen Anne buildings, although fewer in number, continue Madison's tradition of high quality in scale with a small town. They contribute to the significance of the district not only on their own merits but also because they help to complete the continuity of styles found in Madison.

During the latter part of the nineteenth and the early twentieth century, fraternal organizations prospered in Madison, leaving buildings which are admirable tributes to their efforts. The Knights of Pythias building at 318 Jefferson Street is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. The brick building features a huge round turret, complete with crenellations.

Two Neo-Classical Revival inspired buildings also originally served as lodges. The Elks Lodge at 420 West Street is a two-story brick and limestone building, with a carved cameo containing the bust of an elk. The building is an outstanding example of this revival style as demonstrated in a small town. The Odd Fellows Building, located at 408-418 Mulberry Street, constructed in 1911, demonstrates a much more subtle Neo-Classical influence. It exemplifies an eclecticism that was popular in urban settings after the turn of the century. The Eggleston School, at 419 East Street also demonstrates the subtle Neo-Classical influence seen in institutional buildings during the first part of the twentieth century (1906). On the other hand, the Broadway High School at 124 Broadway, now adaptively re-used as apartments, illustrates an exuberant use of adapted classical elements. It is typical of the eclectic tastes of the early twentieth century. The building was constructed in 1928 and contributes to the historic district as an outstanding example of its period.

Craftsman/Bungalow and Prairie Influences

As America continued to grow following the new automobile highways westward, the need for simple, comfortable housing increased. These homes, influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movements reflected the expansion of the American dream to a much larger portion of the population. Although suburban growth during the 1920s had begun to mushroom in North Madison, atop the hill, Madison's historic district also reflects the architectural fabric of this new cultural value with some truly outstanding versions of the Craftsman style as well as some Prairie influences. The Madison State Hospital Power Plant (now a private residence) at 1231 West Main Street, once generated power for the hospital complex located on the hill. Constructed between 1906 and 1910, the building has a low pitched hipped roof covered in architectural tile, with a slight bell cast.

The house at 416 West Second is built, ca. 1915, in the American Four Square form, but it can be said to fall under the general category of craftsman styling. The house is constructed of brick, with limestone sills. The detailing on this residence, along with the quality of the materials used and the workmanship make this one of the outstanding examples of a high-style Craftsman/American Four Square house.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Station at 615 West First Street is an unusual example of a generally craftsman inspired building which utilizes an octagon form for part of its waiting room. It was constructed between 1893 and 1895 for the railroad and uses sandstone and buff brick for the main walls.

A Prairie style bungalow at 750 West Main Street is another successful blend of styles, with wide projecting eaves and asymmetrical composition. An overhanging porch roof "floats" above battered posts on narrow round columns. It successfully evokes the ideals of the Prairie movement as demonstrated in a relatively modest dwelling constructed ca. 1920.

A more typical bungalow at 603 East Second is notable for its size and some of the details of its trim. Constructed ca.1915, it has a full, open porch with a brick foundation and walls. While this residence is more typical of the bungalows which dot the Midwestern landscape, its large size and interesting detailing set it apart. Like the other styles, Madison's Craftsman buildings contribute to the national significance of the District.

The Depression Era and the Art Deco Style

The United States was sorely tested during the worldwide Great Depression, but the country's response reflected the strength of American values: self-help programs stressed work rather than the dole, and durable community improvements emphasized local labor and honestly demonstrated the value of indigenous materials. The Works Progress Administration (W. P. A) era in Madison is well represented by the Crystal Beach Pool and Bath House. Located at 400 W. Vaughn Drive, along the riverside, the concrete pool is semi-circular in plan, recalling a shell. The shallow water is at the outside of the circle and the deeper water toward the center (Map No. 4.) The architect designed several other examples of the unusual pool shape, but the one in Madison may be the only extant version.

When the W.P.A. under its Municipal Improvement section decided to undertake the extensive project to build the pool and recreation center, Indiana, like the rest of the country, was still in the grips of the Depression. The project was eagerly welcomed by the community when it was begun in 1937. The architect of the building was Lester Routt and the pool itself was designed by a Mr. Hunter who held patents on the mechanical devices. Typical of W.P.A. projects, stone from a nearby demolished mill foundation was re-used for the construction of the bath house. W.P.A. workers were taken off other county projects to work at Crystal Beach. Thirty men began the project, and the number swelled to seventy at the peak of production. During 1938, construction was in full swing with thousands of feet of conduit and water lines laid for the project. By 1939, 3,000 members of the city turned out to dedicate the long awaited facility. The ceremonies included fancy swimming, diving, racing, a live radio broadcast through a Louisville station, talks by state, local and W.P.A. officials as well as musical entertainment. Crystal Beach today is a facility which is actively used by the community during the summer. It has a high degree of maintenance and integrity. The facility contributes to the national significance of the district through its association with the Depression Era and the Roosevelt Administration's social works programs as well as for its design and construction.[82]

The Art Deco style is represented in a few small buildings in the commercial area including one at 902 W. Main, but the largest and most impressive local example is the Brown Memorial Gymnasium. Located at 120 Broadway, it was built in 1924 with a 1939 addition designed by the architects Hawkins and Walker. The gymnasium illustrates the style with a massive stepped, vertical concrete surround at the main entrance. The surface has been sand finished to create the appearance of stone. The building is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style, as adapted for an educational purpose and using public funds.

[82] Kim Franklin, "Crystal Beach swimming Pool & Recreation Center Timeline", (Historic Madison, C., 2000).

Industrial Buildings and Shotgun Housing

Industrial buildings and the related vernacular housing which served the employees also contribute to the architectural significance of the district. No discussion of the architecture of a river town like Madison would be complete without including them. River transport, first by steamer and later by barge, continued to be important throughout the period of significance. Indeed even during World War II, such transportation arteries were considered crucial to national security. Even today, barge traffic flows swiftly along the Ohio River. Ports established during the current era are flourishing.

The industrial life of Madison is represented by several extant manufacturing complexes from the latter part of the nineteenth century. Foremost among these is the Schroeder Saddletree Factory (Photo No. 183), which contributes to the national significance of the district as an example of small scale nineteenth century industry. The property is an excellent example of an intact, typical late nineteenth and early twentieth century building complex of vernacular design associated with small manufacturing. Such facilities once prolific in communities like Madison all across the country, are rapidly vanishing. The complex has been restored and now possesses a high degree of integrity, thanks to the presence of important original source material and meticulous documentation. The quality of the ongoing documentation and restoration has been honored with an award by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana DNR.

Among other manufacturing buildings which contribute to the district, the Eagle Cotton Mill at 108 St. Michael's Street (1884) is significant as one of the largest Ohio River mills still standing which has not yet been restored or adaptively reused. Another example, although not so massive, is the Schofield Woolen Mill at 200 Jefferson Street. The Tower Manufacturing Company, at 1001 West Second Street is a complex of buildings, some of which date to 1884, and others to ca. 1890. It is still operating as a manufacturing facility today in these original buildings. Located on the west side of town, and on the lowest tier above the flood plain of the river, it was a focal point for vernacular worker housing. Of such housing, the shotgun was the most common type in Madison. As might be expected, these simple dwellings were often situated near manufacturing facilities. However, it is also true that some are intermixed with grand houses such as the Lanier and Shrewsbury Mansions. The former once looked upon a furniture manufacturing complex immediately to the north.

Over two hundred and fifty examples of shotguns were recorded in Madison. Of these, forty-four were thought to have been built before 1861, but the majority were found to be constructed after that time. As Madison's post Civil War industrial activity increased, so did the number of residences required to house the workers in these complexes. Most shotguns are one story, rectangular in plan, and constructed of wood with clapboard siding and a gable front roof. However, a variety of verge board decorations can be found. and some examples are built of brick, while others have two stories. The "camel back" shotgun form found in Louisville in such large numbers is extremely rare in Madison, with only a few examples, possibly later adaptations. The Cosby House is an elaborately styled example with extensive scroll and bracket work, located at 407 E. Main Street. A similar example, individually listed on the National Register, is the J. Vail Edwards house at 620 West Second Street. This brick home was probably built in 1839.

A more typical example of the common shotgun is at 422 East Street. This home has pleasant scroll work as a verge board. A row of modest shotguns can be seen along West Third Street. While some have not been restored or need attention, each retains the integrity of design in its form, fenestration and decorative details, as well as location and feeling. Similar rows of worker housing are along West Main Street. Some of these have two stories, with high style porches. More shotguns are located in the 1000 block of West Main Street, only a block north of the Tower Manufacturing Company on West Second. Good examples of Victorian scrollwork and turnings can be seen on the shotgun at 745 W. Third Street. A similar example exists on West First Street. These modest buildings contribute to the national significance of the District because they demonstrate the full

range of community life and the democratic values associated with a small river town during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth.

Engineering Structures and Historic Landscapes

Madison is also home to an outstanding example of engineering design and construction. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, begun in the mid-1830s, required a steep incline to ascend northward over the bluffs and continue north. It was one of the earliest railroads in the region and reflects the mid-nineteenth century desire to expand commerce quickly throughout the vast country. Madison's railroad construction required extensive cuts through the local limestone, and resulted in the steepest incline built during this era. Over the years the walls have been reduced, however the structure is still remarkable. In the 1830s, trains reached Madison by descending 400 feet in a mile's distance. In addition, the railroad passed over Crooked Creek, necessitating the construction of a bridge. The structure which survives is the second at the crossing of the inclined plane and the creek. The first was washed out in a flood. The present bridge is a marvel of beautifully dressed and coursed masonry, with a stone lined creek bed to assure stability.

Today the bridge and the incline are in good condition and retain a high degree of integrity of workmanship and design. Both contribute to the historic district. During the time of its construction and for many years thereafter, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad incline was the steepest in the Northwest Territory. Today, with the decline of the railroads in the Midwest, such engineering features are rare.

The Madison historic district contains several historic landscapes. Of these, the reconstructed garden at Lanier Mansion is one of the most significant. Constructed ca.1875, by Alexander Lanier, J. F. D. Lanier's son, the garden has been partially restored based on a historic lithograph and other available sources, including observation and some subsurface investigation. Mr. Lanier was known to share the products of his garden with neighbors and friends. It contributes to the historic district as an example of a formal garden associated with this Ohio River mansion.

John Paul Park was originally set aside by Madison's founder as the town cemetery, probably about 1820 (Sketch Map 4). It served in that capacity until a larger facility, Springdale Cemetery, was laid out in 1839, down the hill and to the north (See Sketch Maps 2, 3, and 4). John Paul Park encompasses land along the upper part of a steep bluff, as well as in the lower flood plain of Crooked Creek, between Mill and Vine, Third Street and the creek. This park is significant for the design of its landscape, including the remaining small scale features and vegetation. John Paul Park contributes to the historic district as an example of a vernacular landscape with an additional designed layer that reflects the Victorian era of pleasure parks.

Springdale Cemetery, with its sculpture by nationally known artist George Grey Barnard, land forms and circulation systems, as well as an architect-designed chapel is an excellent example of the garden cemetery as adapted to the needs and tastes of a small town. Like much in Madison it possesses a greater degree of sophisticated design and accoutrements than would normally be seen in other similar Midwestern communities. Thus, as a designed landscape, it also contributes to the significance of the district.

Madison's Urban Design

Madison's remarkably intact plan and infrastructure, as an example of a small, nineteenth-century town, contribute to the national significance of the district. The town that Colonel Paul and his partners first laid out in 1809 along the Ohio River followed the precedent established by the great National Survey begun in the waning years of the previous century. It was a system of efficiency and rationality, much of which was based on the ideas of Thomas Jefferson and which represented some of the earliest values of the new nation. Madison's first plat, encompassing the land between East and West, High (now First) and Fourth Streets, followed the efficient grid system of the National Survey. This plan, with straight streets intersecting at right angles to form

rectangular blocks, was the norm for cities laid out in the Midwest during the early part of the nineteenth century and the latter part of the eighteenth, with a handful of exceptions.

Most towns incorporated open space—a central courthouse square or open green. Some plans, like Savannah, Georgia's grid, for example, were interrupted by several open squares. The earliest plat of Madison laid out sixteen squares with the streets oriented to the cardinal points, east, west, north, and south. The east-west streets (from the river north) were High (now First), Second, Main Cross (now Main), Third and Back (now Fourth). The north-south streets (from east to west) were East, Walnut, Main (now Jefferson), Mulberry and West. Although there were no special open squares planned, a parcel at the center of the plan was donated by the proprietors for the purpose of a courthouse. In 1817, Colonel Paul donated land on Third Street, west of Vine for a proper town cemetery (now John Paul Park), although this area would not be incorporated into the city until after 1826.[83]

The National Survey, with its unrelenting grid, represented order and symmetry to a new nation imbued with eighteenth century rational thought. Thus, it is probably not surprising that, in 1814-15, when John Vawter laid out Madison's first addition for Colonel Paul from West Street to Broadway, a hue and cry arose from the population. This addition (and eventually all of the western sector), was designed with a grid whose axis was at an oblique angle to the original plat. This deviation permitted all of the north-south streets in the west side to lie perpendicular to the Ohio River, each with an unobstructed view. In addition, the lots were square, with generous amounts of land. By adjusting to the river's natural bend, the planners made many more lots front on the river.[84] Perhaps this is one reason why so many visitors to Madison remark on its beauty.[85] Nonetheless, the social and cultural enthusiasm for order and regularity was so high during the first years of the new federal nation, that local citizens felt outraged at this departure from a "proper" plan.[86]

In addition to this interesting variant on the traditional grid, Madison's planners assured that future needs would be accommodated by planning for wide streets, especially on the two main thoroughfares (Main and Main Cross, now Main and Jefferson) which measure ninety-nine feet wide. (The measurement is exactly one and a half chains, the common basis for measurement used in the National Survey.) Other streets in the town were platted at sixty feet. The sixteen squares of the original plat each included two generous lots. No lots were platted along the river. To assure a view and access, the proprietors stipulated that passage from the south end of every north-south street to the river be open and unobstructed.[87] This requirement is still met today.

As the town grew, variations occurred. However, buildings from earlier eras remained in regular rows, and new construction was built consistent with the existing streetscape. This, coupled with the popularity of the Federal style, gave Madison, even during the mid-nineteenth century, a well-ordered, elegant look. A writer in the nearby Ohio River city of New Albany complained that, compared to Madison, his home town looked "as though it had been pitched together, or the houses as though they had dropped from a sieve."[88] Thanks to the wisdom of Madison's planners and builders, the integrity of Madison's original streetscape and grid configurations contributes to the historic district. Many of these blocks demonstrate, to a high degree, nineteenth-century viewscapes.

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[83] Zimmer, "Geographic Expansion of Madison, 1811–1854", p. 6.
[84] Current Events Club, "Early History of Madison and Jefferson County", MSS in Madison-Jefferson County Public Library, p. 4, "Madison in the Long Ago, Part II", *Madison Evening Courier,* 9-12-1883.
[85] Media essayist, Charles Kuralt stated (in "The Magic of Rivers", USA Weekend, November 2, 1990): "As I sort through remembered pleasured, Madison, Ind., comes to mind, old Madison on the Ohio, largest city of the state for a little while there, now content to be merely the most evocative, its Greek Revival houses aging gently in the sun; …"
[86] Muncie, p. 43
[87] Windle, p. 5
[88] The *Bulletin,* New Albany, Indiana, quoted in Windle, p. 21

By the third decade of the nineteenth century, Madison was known for the large number of paved or macadamized streets within the community. However, in 1849 the city surveyor recorded all of the grades of the city streets, some of which had been the object of manipulation over the previous decades. The surveyor's record book duly notes the grades of various streets, and the additions of stone culverts, the widths and compositions of sidewalks and gutters. Most of these dimensions are correct today. The mid-nineteenth century curbs and gutters were of stone, constructed of hard limestone or calcite. Many have survived to contribute to the architectural significance of the district. Original stone gutters and/or culverts can be found on Lincoln Avenue between W. Third Street and Presbyterian Avenue, on several blocks of Mill Street south of W. Main Street, on both sides of Vine, Elm, Broadway, and Poplar Streets south of W. Main Street, both sides of Central Avenue south of W. Main, on West, Mulberry, Jefferson, and Walnut Streets south of East Main and on St. Michael's Avenue south of East Main Street. (See Sketch Maps 3, 4, 6 and 7.) These features in the urban landscape date to ca. 1850, perhaps earlier, and are extremely rare in a contemporary environment. By this time, at the peak of a period of prosperity, the citizens of Madison enjoyed a level of infrastructure planning that rivaled many eastern seaboard communities and was noteworthy on the frontier.[89]

When selecting their site, Madison's planners were sensitive to the vagaries of the Ohio River. Their designs took advantage of the two plateaus, (banks or tiers) which had evolved over centuries by the action of the river. They built their town on the second of these (north of the river front), but not on the first, which to a discerning eye was flood prone. In fact, they purposefully declined to build a road along the river front, leaving all of the land in this area free from development, although specifying that a "public high way of one hundred feet wide [would be built] on the first bank from the river, that is never to be obstructed by the Said Proprietors nor by any person or persons …".[90] Later generations constructed industrial buildings close to the river transport, deemed secure by a series of locks and dams built along the Ohio River, beginning in 1919. When, in 1937, a 100 year incident devastated towns all along the Ohio, the wisdom of the early planners was revealed. In that catastrophic year, flood waters penetrated a foot above ground level at First (or High) Street, but hardly further. Madison weathered the inundation better than its contemporaries. Thus, one of the reasons that Madison has such a large number of extant early buildings, compared to other river towns, is because of the foresight of its planning. Buildings (mostly industrial) that were constructed in the flood area have now vanished, with only a few exceptions.

Madison's urban design and planning, represents a high degree of sophistication for a frontier town. It reflects both the rational values of the new nation as well as practical notions to improve land values and provide long-term stability for investment. Today this plan is remarkably intact and, along with the early architecture helps provide a historic foundation for the historic district.

Water, Fire Prevention and other Utilities

Madison's water system, the earliest in the state, also demonstrates its nineteenth century sophistication. An 1871 reservoir, with a capacity of 720,000 gallons is still used as part of the modern water system, along with many late nineteenth-century water lines. The reservoir is located in the eastern sector of the town, on a hill above Park Avenue (See Sketch Map 7).[91]

Only a few years after Madison's founding, probably between 1814 and 1817, a crude system was devised to transport abundant spring water from the limestone bluffs, to the central part of town. According to recollections in the *Madison Daily Courier*, a great number of logs were cut, bored through and then fitted

[89] City Surveyor Streets Grades Plat Book, 1849–1901, Jefferson County Historical Society collection.
[90] "Explanation of the Original Map of Madison", April 24, 1824, Original document in the collection of the Jefferson County Historical Society.
[91] Joseph E. Hamilton, "Sanitary Survey of Madison, Indiana, (1930), MSS from the collection of the Madison-Jefferson County Public Library, p.13.

together to form a wooden water main from a spring at the top of the hill, then owned by Colonel Paul. Several "plugs" were constructed in this wooden main. At these points, upright hollow posts were inserted, with holes bored in the sides, stopped with wooden plugs. Water was received by unplugging them, filling a bucket and reinserting the plug. Other accounts indicate that this system (or one similar) was installed to serve Colonel Paul's house at the corner of Jefferson and High (now First) Street. If this is true, he would probably earn the distinction of having the first running water system connected to a residence in the Northwest Territory.[92]

Although Madison's town council attempted to develop an independent, secure water system in 1834, such a plan would not be realized for another 15 years. In the meantime, public wells were used for both drinking water and fire fighting. In 1846 a local entrepreneur who owned land on the spring-fed upland bluffs proposed to build a great reservoir, and pipe the water down the hill to the city. This system was installed by 1849 and served as the first water works in the state. Later, around 1867, a large dam was built close to this reservoir, to increase the water supply to the city. It was completed about 1868.[93] In the early 1870s, another large reservoir was established on Telegraph Hill, above the eastern limits of the city. It still supplies the needs of the city today as a storage facility for water pumped up from deep aquifers under the Ohio River. Madison is proud of the sophistication and innovation of her early citizens whose concerns for fresh water and adequate pressure to fight fires prevailed. By comparison, the state capital at Indianapolis didn't undertake a similar system until 1871.[94]

In 1830 Madison had responded to the problem of fire with an ordinance excluding the erection of wood frame or log buildings "for the purpose of either dwelling houses, stores, groceries, stables or workshops." This regulation applied to the city limits, then East to West and High to Third Streets. By 1844, this had been expanded to include areas between West and Broadway.[95] Undoubtedly this edict contributed to the relatively large number of brick and stone buildings remaining in the district today (of more than 2,000 buildings, over 1,000 are of brick). According to some sources, the community contained 400 brick buildings by 1837.[96]

Madison also saw the formation of the state's first organized volunteer fire department, the Volunteer Fire Fighters Club, formed in 1831.[97] Today, three historic fire houses remain. Two are still actively used by the all volunteer fire department, the longest such continuous use in the state, and probably in the region.

Madison also built the state of Indiana's first gas works. Incorporated in January of 1850, it was granted a right-of-way through city streets and alleys for twenty years. In August of 1851, a wrought-iron framework produced at the Neal Iron Foundry and Machine Shop was placed atop the gas holder. Two months later eighty gas lamp posts were ordered and two days before Christmas, the city celebrated the onset of gas illumination.[98] Today, a considerable portion of the gas works building survives, adaptively used as offices, although the gasholder is no longer present. Madison's planning, infrastructure and early utilities, many of which date to the first half of the nineteenth century, contribute to the planning sophistication of the district and its national significance as an intact nineteenth-century town.

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[92] "Water System in Madison" unpublished MSS in the collection of Madison Water Company.
[93] *The Indianapolis News,* August 29, 1929.
[94] "Water System in Madison," "Water Treatment in Indiana," From the collection of Madison Water Co.
[95] Windle, p. 18.
[96] National Historic Landmark survey, 2002,2003; William Lee Harned, Chair, book comm., "Madison's 175th Anniversary Commemorative Book, 1809–1984"
[97] Kappa Kappa Kappa, p. 5; Windle, p 19.
[98] Windle, p. 19.

Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of the national significance of Madison, Indiana's historic architecture must take into account the special nature of this small river town. The comparison is primarily focused on those cities which were founded, like Madison, during the formative stages of the Old Northwest Territory. In addition, because the Ohio River plays such a large role in both the design and development of the town, it is appropriate to limit the analysis to similar towns along that waterway.

In a historic atlas of the "Ohio Country, 1787-1803," the primary locations identified include a large number of forts, at least one still in the hands of the British.[99] Along the Ohio River, the towns were Marietta, Gallipolis, Massie's Station, Limestone (Maysville) and Cincinnati. A similar map of the Indiana and Illinois Territories 1800-1818 [100] shows a number of towns established near or along the Ohio River, including, from east to west: Lawrenceburg, Vevay, Madison, Lexington, Jeffersonville, Clarksville, New Albany, Corydon and Evansville in Indiana and Shawneetown, Cave-in-Rock and Golconda in Illinois. During this time a number of settlements were developing in Illinois along the Mississippi, including Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher and other towns which grew up around St. Louis. However, as previously mentioned, this comparison is limited to Ohio River towns, because of the tremendous influence of this waterway on the character and development of Madison's historic district. During the time period covered by this map, the Indiana and Illinois territories included all of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and what would become Wisconsin.

In the Ohio country, Cincinnati, upriver on the Ohio from Madison, had been founded in the late eighteenth century. It had achieved a large population base even before Madison was platted. The extant resources in the city of Cincinnati are large and complex, including vast numbers of neighborhoods and satellite settlements. In addition to its importance as a major city in the Old Northwest, it has a long and varied history with a number of other historical themes to its credit. However, it is just because of this size and complexity that it cannot legitimately be compared to a small river town like Madison. While some neighborhoods possibly convey the feeling of a river front settlement, none can portray the scale of a nineteenth-century town the way that a small historic community like Madison is able. Thus, it is neither fruitful nor appropriate to compare Cincinnati with Madison in assessing the national significance of its historic architecture.

In 1802-3 when Ohio became the first region to achieve statehood in the Old Northwest, Madison was still an unsettled wilderness, with considerable Native American property rights still unsettled. Thus it is amazing that little Madison, by the middle of the nineteenth century could challenge the larger city in one industry, pork production. During the decades between 1830 and 1860, Madison, Indiana was easily acknowledged as the largest, most sophisticated town in the part of the Old Northwest known as the Indiana Territory (first divided off in 1800).

Of the river towns considered, Marietta, Ohio, is the oldest in the Old Northwest. It was founded in 1788 by the Ohio Company of Associates, comprised of veterans of the Revolutionary War, led by General Rufus Putnam.Through a treaty with the Native Americans in the area, settlers were able to live in the surrounding territory. Marietta has much in common with Madison, but there are significant differences. Marietta's current population, 14,500 compares to Madison's 13,000. Both have downtown National Register historic districts. Marietta's contains about 1,200 resources, while Madison's is nearly double that number. Madison has had a local ordinance historic district since the 1980s, while Marietta is working to achieve one at this time.

Although Marietta is the oldest town in the Old Northwest Territory and thus it has earlier resources than Madison, the number of buildings dating to the first half of the nineteenth century is significantly smaller. In

[99] James Truslow Adams, Ed., *Atlas of American History,* (New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1943), p. 85
[100] Adams, p. 92

Marietta's historic district, there are about twenty Federal buildings which retain integrity, plus more of the Greek Revival style.[101] By comparison, Madison's historic district contains approximately four hundred seventy buildings in the Federal and Greek Revival styles alone. Madison's historic population peaked at 10,709 in 1870 and was a little under 9,000 in 1880,[102] thus the largest numbers of historic resources encompass the styles popular during these years: Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival. Madison's population declined slowly to the decade before World War II. Marietta experienced an oil boom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and a rapid increase in population after an earlier decline. Much of its architecture reflects either original construction in the Queen Anne and other similar styles, or rehabilitation of older buildings in the later styles.[103] The towns share other similarities, including interesting early town plans, but the quantity and quality of Madison's architecture, especially that of the early part of the nineteenth century is greater.

Another town in Ohio which can be compared with Madison, with regard to time period and architectural qualities, is Gallipolis. This town, located along the Ohio was founded in the early years of the Old Northwest Territory. Today its population is approximately 4,800 persons. It has a historic district, which encompasses resources from the nineteenth and early twentieth century, although Federal styles are not prevalent. There are 186 resources in the district, compared to 2,096 in Madison's historic district. "Our House" a three-story Federal home, built in 1819 celebrates the visit, in 1825, of General Lafayette and today is a museum celebrating the French families who founded Gallipolis. While the town was founded earlier than Madison, its extant resources simply can not compare in quantity and quality. In addition, Gallipolis is known for a different ethnic association.[104]

Massie's Station is also an early town in the Territory. Today known as Manchester, it was the first permanent white settlement within the Virginia Military District, constructed in 1790.[105] Today, the community has a population of approximately 2,000 persons. It was once a busy river port and a steamboat landing between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. Several buildings from the nineteenth century survive and the community can boast several "firsts" in the region; however, the number and quality of the historic buildings are too few to compare to those in Madison, Indiana.

In Illinois, Cairo, at the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers has similar river traditions to Madison. It was the site of the last of the series of locks and dams created to adjust the navigable pool of the Ohio River after the turn of the twentieth century. It was founded after 1818, when a treaty was signed with the Kaskaskia and Peoria Indian tribes. Today, the town contains a number of historic buildings, nearly all of which date to the mid or late nineteenth century. Few from the Federal or Greek Revival periods have survived. One of these, the Cairo Custom House, is a statuesque building built in 1872 and exemplifies the vitality of river traffic in the town after the Civil War. Madison too, has similar buildings from the late nineteenth century, although privately owned. Again, Madison contains a considerably larger collection of the earliest architectural styles to be found in the Territory.

Shawneetown and Golconda were also early settlements along the Ohio in the Illinois Territory. Today, the former has a population of only 1,575 with land of a little over three square kilometers. Golconda's population is only 823 persons in under one and a half square kilometers. While both date to the period of the first years of this region, neither has the scope nor the quantity of historic resources of Madison, Indiana. Towns like Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher also date from the Territorial period, but both are located along the

[101] Interview with local historian Nancy Hoy of Marietta, May 28, 2004.
[102] Excerpted from Census Bureau figures by Brooklyn Cull. "Highlights in Madison History, 1810-1865.
[103] Nancy Hoy, 5/28/04.
[104] Ohio Historical Society, https://www.ohiohistory.org/visit/browse-historical-sites/our-house-tavern/.
[105] Ohio Historical Society, Ohio History Central Web Site.

Mississippi, rather than the Ohio River. They are more properly associated with the settlement patterns of St. Louis, Missouri, in particular early French occupation.

In the Indiana Territory, along the Ohio, towns include Vevay, Rising Sun and Lawrenceburg to the east, Jeffersonville, Clarksville, New Albany, and Evansville. Of these towns, only Lawrenceburg contains a collection of early Federal style buildings similar to those in Madison, although on a much more modest scale. Vevay and Rising Sun have only a small sampling. New Albany was a strong competitor to Madison during the golden years up to 1860, and eventually surpassed the latter town in population. While it contains several early churches of a quality comparable to Madison and at least one residence that dates to this period, most of the early Federal and Greek Revival buildings which must have existed are now gone or replaced with later buildings. New Albany's close proximity to the Louisville metropolitan area has encouraged considerable development, change and the resultant loss of many early buildings.

Corydon, which served as the territorial capitol for a brief period, has been compared to Madison. It contains a small, well-conserved town square with a stone courthouse and other early buildings, but the quantity of extant buildings is very much smaller. In addition, Corydon is not located directly on the Ohio River, and thus it does not possess geographic intimacy with this natural feature to truly portray the small river town.

During the period between 1809 and 1850, when Madison was an emerging river town, other settlements in the northern part of the Old Northwest (then the Michigan Territory) were still adjuncts to the former French settlements and forts. Chicago, although an outpost of Fort Dearborn at the early part of the century, grew quickly to surpass most of the other towns, although several decades later. In a map developed to demonstrate pork packing points in the Midwest in the 1840s according to figures published in the *Philadelphia Commercial List*, December 5, 1846, Madison and Louisville are tied for production between 100,000 and 199,999, with only Cincinnati showing over 200,000 hogs packed per year in the entire region.

Other towns included Vincennes on the Wabash River, which today contains a few buildings from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries related primarily to the French period. However, the community did not enjoy Madison's commercial success during the early nineteenth century and thus never built the quantity or quality of buildings. This was probably true because commerce was limited on the Wabash River after 1814, when the New Madrid fault caused a great earthquake. Among other things, this uplifted a rock shelf which made traffic up the Wabash River difficult.

As previously mentioned, large urban centers in the Old Northwest region such as Detroit, Michigan and Cincinnati, Ohio as well as the southern city of Louisville, Kentucky cannot be compared to Madison, Indiana. These centers developed earlier, and thus contain neighborhoods of considerable size, with many early and significant buildings and other resources from the same period of significance. However, because of the burgeoning growth that they have experienced, they cannot convey the quality of the small, frontier river town in the same way that Madison is able to do.

Today as in the past, Madison is unabashedly a river town. Saloons, then as now, provide cheer and entertainment. Modern craft ply the river as before (although under different power): barges amble along with their loads of coal, grain or other commodities; the Delta, Mississippi and other "Queens" announce their visits to the town with a calliope fanfare while private boats slip in and out of the wharves.

Largely because of economic, geographic and other conditions, Madison on the Ohio River conveys a high degree of integrity, particularly in regard to the qualities of feeling and setting (see discussion of integrity in Section 7). In addition, it may contain the largest collection of Federal and Greek Revival buildings of any small town along the Ohio River. When put together with its equally substantial and well-maintained group of post-Civil War buildings, as well as the industrial buildings and related vernacular housing, the assortment is truly

remarkable. Finally, with the addition of unusual examples of pre-World War II influences, this small town is truly nationally significant—it eloquently portrays the evolution of life in a frontier town, along one of the nation's most historic rivers. Madison is the quintessential example of one of America's most beloved cultural values—the beauty, continuity and longevity of the American small town.

Criterion 1. NHL theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements; Reform Movements
Social and Humanitarian Movements: The Underground Railroad and African Americans in Madison, Indiana

Period of Significance

The period of significance with regard to Madison's Underground Railroad is ca.1820, when Madison had the third largest population of African Americans in Indiana,[106] until 1865. It is generally accepted that the Underground Railroad ended with the abolition of slavery. However, in addition, this theme includes the history of an important and continuing African American community in Madison, which persevered beyond slavery. Architectural fabric connected with this aspect of the theme includes at least one pre-1865 church that was active until 1925. It was sold in 1926. Members of this church also can be associated with the Underground Railroad of former years. Thus, the combined theme assumes a period of national significance from ca.1820 to 1925.

Summary:

The Middle West, especially along the Ohio River, where free and slave states were divided only by a fluctuating watery barrier, became a mediating sector between South and North. According to Frederick Jackson Turner: "The place of the Middle West in the origin and settlement of the great slavery struggle is of the highest significance."[107] In effect, thriving nineteenth century Madison was a microcosm of the country's broad patterns of Civil War history, hosting both ardent abolitionists and those with pro-slavery beliefs. The town mirrored the great national crisis. However, Georgetown, a neighborhood within early Madison, was an important settlement of free blacks who, along with abolitionist whites, assisted hundreds of slaves to freedom. The anti-enslavement faction of the community also provided an atmosphere of support for those who built the Eleutherian College, a National Historic Landmark, near Lancaster, Indiana, north of Madison.

Madison is nationally significant as an example of an Ohio River city on the cusp of the Confederacy whose citizens played a pivotal role in maintaining the anti-slavery status of Midwestern states as originally established with the Northwest Territory. It provides a unique opportunity to understand the patterns which occurred prior to and during the Civil War in the border states of the Midwest, especially with regard to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism and the growth of African American neighborhoods and communities. In particular, it retains a significant collection of properties that are associated with important leaders in the Underground Railroad movement as well as an intact pre-Civil War neighborhood which provides context to this association. The Georgetown neighborhood has recently been honored as the first district to be placed on the national Network to Freedom. A comparative analysis of Madison, with other similar communities reveals that it is especially this quality—the ability to portray both the historic fabric related to free black Underground Railroad activists and their historic environment—which creates a compelling, nationally significant demonstration of the theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements.

[106] Thornbrough, p. 44
[107] Turner, p. 139.

Statement of Significance

Madison's early African American history is a pastiche of fearless free black leaders and white abolitionists bound by common ideals of freedom, their story handed through time in a compilation of oral histories and vague documentation. Evidence exists that reveals antebellum Madison to be a relatively prosperous community for early black citizens and a point where fugitives escaped to freedom in the north. But Madison was also home to southern sympathizers with pro-slavery views. Early abolitionists were not without adversaries. Politically torn in pre-Civil War times, Madison eventually became a place where blacks created a community with a strong foundation of business, religious, and educational leaders. Madison's history is significant in illustrating the internal struggles felt within border state communities during the Civil War.

Although part of the Northwest Territory, and thus a free state, Indiana's view of enslavement was ambivalent. Settlers came to Indiana from both the South and the Northeast. Most hoped to escape the evils of slavery, but others brought their enslaved Africans with them.[108] In the eastern part of Indiana where Madison is located, however, antislavery settlers were in the majority. The Indiana congressional congress wrote the first state constitution to reflect their beliefs. The enslavement of people was illegal in Indiana beginning with the Constitution of 1816.[109] One of Indiana's earliest objectors to slavery was Benjamin Whitson, a Methodist minister who came to live in Jefferson County in 1809. He penned an anti-slavery pamphlet, "African Slavery Turned upside Down" in 1815.[110] Whitson and like-minded abolitionists of Madison's early years favored black Colonization to Liberia as a solution to the problem. An English visitor to Madison in 1833 wrote that the black families of Madison, however, thought the idea of colonization to be a scheme that perpetuated black degradation.[111]

This same English traveler, E. S. Abdy, visited the United States to observe the conditions of free blacks and slaves, and published an account of his 1833-34 travels. While in Madison, Abdy visited a barbershop owned by an African American and noted the "civility" in which patrons treated the barber.[112] He stayed the night in a thriving agricultural community of 129 blacks formerly called Graysville, which was located west of Madison along the old Indian trail, where he encountered active Underground Railroad operations amid the prosperous group of land-owning free black farmers.[113]

During Madison's early years, its African American population blossomed and had apparent commercial success. Louis Evans, a free black business owner of a shoe store on Main Street enjoyed both white and black customers.[114] Due to the core of free blacks living in Madison in the early years, recent Underground Railroad scholarship points to this time as the most active for fugitives escaping to freedom through the city proper. In 1830 George Evans, a free black, contacted a Jeffersonville anti-slavery group and offered his Madison home as a haven.[115] This shows not only that there was open communication between Madison and other active Underground Railroad communities, but also that the free black population enjoyed a time of relatively little persecution and was secure enough to give aid to escaping fugitives.

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[108] Emma Lou Thornbrough, *The Negro in America Before 1900,* Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1985, p. 7
[109] Thornbrough, p. 8 and 23
[110] Thornbrough, p. 75
[111] E. S. Abdy, "Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States of North America, From April 1833 to October 1834", London: John Murray, 1835, the Lost Cause Press Collection, Oberlin College, p. 366
[112] Abdy, p. 364
[113] Abdy, p. 365-373
[114] "Blacks In And Around Jefferson County" from the Drusilla Cravens papers, also in Mary Johnson's Study of Negro History in the *Madison Courier*, Feb 2, 1930
[115] Coons-Madison, p.2

Madison's geography helped make it an attractive location for fugitives crossing the Ohio River to northern freedom. The river is shallow and narrow at Madison, and during the early nineteenth century it experienced seasonal lows. The modern river maintains a constant level due to a series of locks on the Ohio, enabling constant flow of river traffic. Before the locks, droughts often caused standstills in river traffic. An 1854 Madison newspaper account notes the river depth at less than four feet.[116] In addition to the advantages of a shallow river, the surrounding hillsides provide various means of cover in caves, rocks, and trees. Several deep creek beds draining into the Ohio near the east end of the town lead from the river into rural Indiana, allowing an easy route north.[117] While Madison remained a town divided over the issue of slavery, fugitives could easily access pockets of ardent abolitionists in the town's surrounding countryside by crossing the Ohio River at this location.

In the latter years of the 1830s, several leaders important to the Underground Railroad operations located in or near Madison. These men made intrepid steps in freeing blacks from slavery in nearby Kentucky, including daring trips south to form communication networks and directly aid escapees.[118] Many of these leaders either lived in or had close ties to the neighborhood called "Georgetown" that extended north of East Main Street and between (present) Jefferson and East Street. The name Georgetown, given to this part of the neighborhood, was derived from a family that lived in a building that is still present at the corner of East Fifth and Walnut Streets. Two brothers, George and Charles were resident in this house, part of an African American neighborhood which existed ca.1830. The name originated from George Hopkins, the elder brother, according to reminiscences of an elder resident.[119]

Ongoing research has identified nine sites in this compact neighborhood that can be associated with key African-American individuals and or organizations connected with the Underground Railroad:

- The home of Charles and George Hopkins at 627 East Fifth Street, African Americans with whom the neighborhood name is associated.
- 309 East Fifth Street, the A.M.E. Church.
- 313 East Fifth Street, the second home of William Anderson, a key UGRR conductor.
- Northwest corner of East Fifth and Walnut Streets; (701 Walnut Street) presently a liquor store, formerly the home of Archibald Taylor, an African American blacksmith who purchased the building in 1848.
- 711 Walnut Street, the Walnut Street Methodist Church. William Anderson's first church and an early black congregation.
- 713 Walnut Street, William Anderson's first home in Madison.
- Area of the former Meridian Alley (between North Jefferson Street and U. S. 421). Homes of George DeBaptiste and John Carter were located here.
- 626 Walnut Street, the home of Elijah Anderson.
- 624 Walnut Street, the home of David Lott, another African American active in Madison's Underground Railroad.

Elijah and William Anderson owned land in Madison and contributed greatly to Underground Railroad operations. William was a free black and a minister who in 1849 formed Madison's African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church at 309 East Fifth Street in Georgetown. Mr. Anderson built the present building and then rented it to the congregation who also sponsored a school in the basement. Although Mr. Anderson is

[116] Frances Eisan, *Saint or Demon?: The Legendary Delia Webster Opposing Slavery,* New York, NY: Pace University Press, 1998, p. 105
[117] Coons-Madison, p. 2
[118] Thornbrough, p. 41
[119] Mary CA. Johnson, in the *Madison Courier,* November 16, 1916.

acknowledged as the builder, several important activists in the Madison Underground Railroad movement were also involved. On June 25, 1849, the property on which the building stands was deeded to three trustees of the A.M.E. Church, Sandy Brown, William Douglas and Griffin Booth.[120] The latter is known for leading many fugitive slaves along a route near his house east of town. The church was organized after a split from the Walnut Street Methodist Church, also located in Georgetown.[121]

William Anderson was born in Hanover County, Virginia to a free black woman, but was bound to a slaveholder as a child. He recalled he had been sold or exchanged hands eight or nine times. Nonetheless, he managed to learn to read and write, finally escaping slavery by writing his own pass. He arrived in Madison on July 15, 1836 with one dollar in his pocket. He began work and by the next year he married his first wife. William was a hard and diligent worker and soon was able to build a house in town and purchase a farm in the country. This first brick house at 713 Walnut Street was his family's home from ca. 1838 to 1859. It can be seen today in Madison. William Anderson moved from this location after 1859, having sold the home and other property to pay court costs incurred by him and other Underground Railroad workers in Madison. His later abode, a more modest home, is located at 313 East Fifth Street, next to the A.M.E. Church. Perhaps because of his childhood experiences, William Anderson was a tireless worker for the cause of freedom. In his narrative, published in 1857, he recalled: "My two wagons, and carriage, and five horses were always at the command of the liberty-seeking fugitive." He worked with two other important Madison area conductors, Elijah Anderson and Chapman Harris.[122] William Anderson died in 1867 in Madison and was buried in Springdale Cemetery.[123]

A colleague, but probably not a brother to William, Elijah Anderson ran a blacksmith shop on the corner of Walnut and Third Streets in Madison.[124] He arrived in Madison in 1837 and his home can be seen today at the corner of East Fifth Street and Walnut (626 Walnut Street). He was known as an aggressive conductor who, because of his light skin, traveled fugitives to freedom in Canada via steamboats and trains, masquerading as a master traveling with his slaves. He has claimed to have brought 800 to freedom while in Madison and 1000 during the time he was in nearby Lawrenceburg, Indiana.[125] This "superintendent of the railroad" also worked with Chapman Harris at nearby Eagle Hollow. In 1861, Anderson was captured on an Ohio River steamboat and taken to jail in Kentucky. When his family arrived at his jail cell on March 4 he was found dead, a probable martyr to his role in the Underground Railroad.[126]

Although he arrived in Madison in the fall of 1839,[127] Chapman Harris moved into Eagle Hollow, about one mile east of Madison, in 1840. His home, located on a high rise facing the river, was reputed to be a place of frequent crossings. He was instrumental in forming a communication network with local white abolitionists in the Ryker's Ridge and Lancaster areas.[128] Although he operated from his home, just east of Madison, his ties to the city were strong. When he first arrived, he worked for Lewis Evans, a wealthy colored man in the town. In 1890, when he died at the age of eighty-seven, he was buried in Madison's Springdale Cemetery.[129]

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[120] Jefferson County, Indiana Deed Book 5, pp. 40-42.
[121] Historic Madison, Inc. recently purchased the A. M. E. Church building and is facilitating further scholarship regarding its culturally rich history.
[122] Ibid.
[123] *Madison Daily Courier,* March 18, 1867.
[124] Coons-Madison, p. 12
[125] Coons, in Strandmark.
[126] *Madison Daily Courier,* August 14, 1970; *Madison Evening Courier,* June 15, 1874.
[127] *Madison Evening Courier,* January 13, 1880.
[128] Thornbrough, p. 41
[129] *Madison Evening Courier,* January 13, 1880; *Courier,* February 10, 1890.

George DeBaptiste settled in Madison in 1837 and immediately asserted his role as a powerful leader by contesting an 1831 Indiana law, which required a bond payment for a free black to settle in the state.[130] DeBaptiste challenged this law and refused to make payment. He was at first found guilty and ordered to leave. He enlisted the legal help of abolitionist Judge Stephen Stevens, who would become a member of the Indiana Supreme Court. With Stevens' legal arguments, DeBaptiste's removal from the state was ruled "defective expulsion." He then came to reside in Madison.[131] While there, he ran a wholesale shipping business between Madison and Cincinnati. In this venture, he met William Henry Harrison, who hired him to be "steward of the White House" during his presidency.[132] After Harrison's death, DeBaptiste returned to Madison and ran a barbershop for six years at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. During that time, his barbershop was the center for Underground Railroad activities in Madison. Although the advent of modern Highway 421 may have obscured the actual property, George de Baptiste and a colleague, a free black named John Carter, both had homes in the area of North Walnut Street and Meridian Alley. George DeBaptiste has been associated with national figures in the Underground Railroad movement.[133]

John Carter lived in Madison for 40 years, before his death in 1878. He was also active in the Underground Railroad in the area, a fact which was attested by John H. Tibbets, a white conductor who moved to Jefferson County on August 5. Carter would pass information regarding a "cargo" he would be piloting up Crooked Creek to Tibbets who was located north on the Michigan Road on top of the hills above Madison.[134] From there, the fugitives might be traveled north toward Lancaster or other destinations on their way to freedom.

Griffin Booth was born a slave and lived in Madison for many years before he was forced to leave because of his Underground Railroad activities. Booth took refuge in Canada from 1848 until 1865, when abolition allowed him to return to America. During his years in Madison he worked as a carriage driver for Mr. Victor King and for the *Banner*, a local newspaper where he worked as a pressman. His collaborators in the work of the Underground Railroad were Chapman Harris and Horace Stapp. He was rescued by two local white men from near death by drowning when a mob attempted to force him to divulge the hiding places of several slaves who had escaped from Kentucky. He died at the advanced age of nearly 90 at his home in Kalamazoo, Michigan.[135]

In 1841, the State Convention of Indiana Negroes held its meeting in Madison.[136] The second black Masonic Lodge in Indiana was organized in Madison in 1849.[137] This organization, the Eureka Lodge, was historically known as King Solomon's Lodge #2 of the Prince Hall Masons. During the nineteenth century they met at a building on Main Street between Broadway and Poplar. Since the 1950s the Eureka Lodge has met at 703 West Street, a building which combines a ground floor commercial space with an upper story meeting room. Prior to the Eureka Lodge, this building was home to Madison's black chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the women's counterpart, the Household of Ruth. The Convention and the Masonic Lodge are powerful examples of successful free black leadership in Madison during the Antebellum years.

In the 1850s, the issue of slavery increasingly divided Madison's white residents. Popular United States Senator Jesse Bright was active in the pro-slavery Democratic Party, a man with great financial interests, and a resident of Madison, Indiana.[138] He was outspoken in his pro-slavery beliefs, speaking before the U.S. Senate on the

[130] Thornbrough, p. 55
[131] Thornbrough, p. 60
[132] Coons, p. 12
[133] Strandmark, Tour of Georgetown.
[134] John H. Tibbetts, "Reminiscences of Slavery Times, Collection of the Eleutherian College, C.
[135] *Madison Courier*, July 5, 1889.
[136] Thornbrough, p. 79
[137] *Historic African American Sites and Structures*
[138] Woollen, p. 228

controversy surrounding Kansas's admission to the union and taking a stance on that state's slavery policy.[139] *Madison Courier* editor Michael C. Garber, however, openly denounced slavery.[140] These opinions soon brought him the "punitive wrath of [Bright] Indiana's most powerful politician"[141] Senator Bright and Editor Garber waged a war of opinions in the editorial pages of the Madison newspapers, a battle that led Garber to suffer a chisel stab in 1852 from one of Bright's followers.[142] Garber and Bright's fight serves as a dramatic parallel to slavery struggles in the Border States during pre-Civil War years.

While Jesse Bright's view attracted popularity, the city of Madison also nurtured ardent anti-slavery believers. The nearby community of Lancaster had formed an Abolitionist Society in 1839, calling themselves "abolitionist" when the term was still derogatory. By 1849, the Neil's Creek Anti-Slavery Society tired of talking about slavery's evils and decided to take action. They formed the Eleutherian College, an experiment dedicated to the education of blacks, whites, females, and males. The College was the only institution besides Oberlin west of the Alleghenies to hold such a policy, and the first in Indiana.[143] Their impressive 3-story stone classroom and chapel still stands today and is designated a National Historic Landmark. Authorities arrested several officials of this college in 1852 for violation of state laws, but the school succeeded in educating many black students. These students, as well as many more whites, went on to great success. In the *Indianapolis Journal* in 1880, Auretta Hoyt, daughter of one of the Society's founders, recalled her memories of these times. Her account details her family's connections with Chapman Harris and various Underground Railroad activities, indicating the strong communication network across Jefferson County that aided fugitives.[144] As the county seat and its largest town, Madison was a natural magnet in this network.

Madison's most active years in the Underground Railroad were likely the years before 1850. In that year, the United States enacted the Fugitive Slave Law, and there was a resulting influx of slave-hunters as well as an emigration of blacks to lands further north.[145] These men, such as Madison's notorious Sheriff Rea, actively sought fugitives for capture and return for ransom.[146] This influx of bounty hunters into Madison indicates that contemporaries knew the town to be active in the Underground Railroad, as the men chose this area believing it to be a source of income. During these mid-century years, Madison's political environment was tense, and there were several attacks on free blacks. Around 1849, a group of white Kentuckians attacked a Madison black neighborhood. According to newspaper reports, the attack was in response to slave losses in Kentucky. Several other attacks led some of Madison's leading free blacks to flee the city. George DeBaptiste, Booth, Louis Evans, and many others moved further north to Detroit or Canada in the latter years of the 1840s.[147] Some, like George DeBaptiste returned after abolition. Several events reveal possible reasons for their leaving: Elijah Anderson's arrest and mysterious death in a Kentucky jail cell, the burning of several buildings at Eleutherian College, and the passage of an Indiana Constitution Article XIII in 1851 that prohibited blacks from owning property in the state.[148] The coming Civil War created a community rife with discord and increasingly dangerous for African Americans. Madison's loss of Free Black leadership pushed many of the Underground Railroad activities out of the city and into the surrounding areas, where Chapman Harris and the Neil's Creek group were still active.

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[139] Jesse D. Bright, "The Troubles in Kansas: A Senate's Bill for the Admission of Kansas as a State into the Union." Speech before Senate, Washington DC, Printed at the Union Office, 1856, in the Lost Cause Press Collection, Oberlin College.
[140] Wallis, p. 11 (and Woollen p. 480)
[141] Wallis, p. 12
[142] Wallis, p. 16
[143] *Historic African-American Sites and Structures*
[144] *Madison Courier*, January 28, 1880
[145] Coon-Madison, p. 8 and Thornbrough p. xii
[146] Muncie, p. 160
[147] Coons, p. 14
[148] Woollen, p. 536

Nonetheless, amid the growing tensions, Madison was the site of the famous trial of Delia Webster in 1854. Webster was an ardent abolitionist with many national connections, including a personal relationship with Harriet Beecher Stowe.[149] An affluent, educated, white woman, Webster was held in a Kentucky prison for two years for the crime of "Negro-stealing." She established a free labor farm on the Kentucky shore opposite Madison, where she undoubtedly assisted fugitives in escaping north.[150] Webster was arrested in Kentucky several times in 1854, and finally escaped to Indiana when "antislavery people in Madison went into an emergency disaster mode [and] managed to rescue [her] at the last minute."[151] Instead of returning to Kentucky, she stood trial in Indiana under a *habeas corpus* law. Both prosecution and defense lawyers were the best in the state of Indiana, Joseph Marshall being the celebrated lead in Webster's defense. He was assisted by William McKee Dunn, who paid her indebtedness to save her farm.[152] The verdict was in her favor. The ruling pleased Madisonians, although the trial had come to be more about state's rights than Webster's Underground Railroad activities.[153] Citizens enraptured with Marshal's speeches ran many Kentuckians out of town.[154] Unable to return to her home in Kentucky after the trial, Webster came to reside in Madison in the home of a Mrs. Crozier. There, she taught black children through the Freedman's Bureau and was friends with the most well-known and respected families who took strong anti-slavery positions, such as Mayor Milton Stapp, Dr. Davidson, and some members of the Cravens family.[155]

The community of Madison, situated on the border between free and slave states, had citizens with strong alliances to each side of the great debate. The presidential election results of 1856 clearly show the voter's split in opinion. In Madison Township, anti-slavery John C. Fremont (1813-1890), the first Republican Party candidate, was the winner with 49% of the vote (1001 votes), but Democratic and pro-slavery James Buchanan garnered a solid 44% (888 votes).[156] In North Madison Township, the home of Sheriff Rea and the notorious pro-slavery Knights of the Golden Circle group, Fremont received only 23% of the votes.[157] The neighboring township of Lancaster, home to the Eleutherian College, gave 63% of their vote to Fremont. All told, Fremont was Jefferson County's preferred candidate for President in the 1856 election. It is illuminating to note that Jefferson County was the only Indiana County bordering the Ohio River in which Fremont received the majority of votes.[158] James Buchanan carried all other southern border counties in Indiana, most by a very large margin. While still struggling with the coming war and the fate of slavery, 1856 voters showed that Madison was a community that desired equality for all races.

In addition to the African American community's involvement in the Underground Railroad, sympathetic white Madisonians aided in the abolitionist movement. Among them were Michael C. Garber, publisher; William McKee Dunn, attorney; Mayor Milton Stapp; and freedom advocate Judge Stephen C. Stevens, whose home on Jefferson Street was said to be a stop on the Underground Railroad. Nearby was the store, home and thread factory of John Sering, the man who is credited with initiating the Clifty Falls U.G.R.R. route. Members of local white churches supplemented the efforts of the African American churches. Roberts Chapel, with an anti-slavery congregation, split from the Wesley Chapel M.E. Church on Third Street in 1841. The Second Presbyterian A.R.C. Church at Third and Vine Streets was also an anti-slavery congregation. Two other Madison congregations, the Methodist Protestant Church dating back to 1829, and the Universalist Church of

[149] Eisan, p. xi
[150] Eisan, p. 101
[151] Eisan, p. 115
[152] Eisan, Frances. *Saint or Demon, The Legendary Delia Webster Opposing Slaver.* Pace University Press, 1998.
[153] Eisan, p. 130
[154] Woollen,p. 434.
[155] Eisan, p. 7
[156] *Dollar Weekly*, Nov 12, 1856
[157] Coon-Madison, p. 13
[158] *Dollar Weekly* Dec 10, 1856

Madison were strong abolitionist congregations.[159] Methodists were the most influential group providing blacks with religious education.[160] In 1856, The Baptist Association in Madison resolved that it was "opposed to intemperance and opposition in every form".[161]

In the years during and after the Civil War, the black population of Madison grew as freed blacks left southern states and laws restricting immigration lifted. The Madison community continued to foster a black population of high achievement. Indicative of the community's support of the black community was the construction of the Broadway High School in 1880. The fine building, though segregated, showed a desire for equality in the public education of blacks and whites. The school had a laboratory, gaslights, oak furniture, various plaster statuary, and was known statewide for its superb music instruction.[162] According to the State Superintendent's report of 1903, Madison's Broadway High School was the only commissioned black high school in the state of Indiana. This accreditation allowed students from that high school to enter universities without a separate examination.[163] In that same year, there were 33 colored graduates from Indiana public high schools, and seven of those were from Madison's Broadway High School (unfortunately, now demolished).

The research about Madison's nineteenth century African American population reveals that the town was neither an enclave of abolitionists that supported black equality nor a place of danger and suppression for blacks. Madison was a town with intrepid black leaders who fought slavery and gained successful independence. The community supported the efforts of high-profile abolitionists like Delia Webster, the Eleutherian College founders and many others, while it also housed citizens with southern sympathies. All told, it was a town with varied and passionate viewpoints, representative of the national strife. Madison's story helps illuminate the nation's broad historical patterns and helps us to better understand the complicated history of the Underground Railroad. As such, it is nationally significant for its contributions to this broad historical theme.

Comparative Analysis

The neighborhood of Georgetown and Madison, Indiana's Underground Railroad and African American sites are nationally significant for their association with the Underground Railroad, especially the role of free blacks. In addition they possess a high degree of integrity. They can be compared to other communities in the border states of the Old Northwest along the Ohio River. New information is being discovered daily, with regard to Underground Railroad sites, but according to current knowledge, Madison possesses more sites specifically identified with the U.G.R.R. than other similar communities along the river. According to Diane Miller, National Coordinator of the NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, "Many African American sites are gone, or have been lost over the years. With some notable exceptions, such as the homes in Madison, and the Parker house in Ohio, African American communities are often only archaeological sites, or they lack a high degree of integrity."[164]

In addition to the homes of free black Underground Railroad conductors, Madison represents a nearly intact mid-nineteenth-century neighborhood. Thus, in addition to the homes of important leaders such as William Anderson, one can view the neighborhood that he experienced—with several blocks appearing as he may have seen them. Further, although the subject requires additional research, there are many homes in Madison that can be associated with white antislavery activists.

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[159] Coons, Diane Perrine. *Southeastern Indiana's Underground Railroad Routes and Operations.* Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, April 2001
[160] Crenshaw, Gwendolyn. *Bury Me In A Free Land*. Indiana Historical Bureau. February 1986.
[161] Ibid.
[162] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 239
[163] State Superintendent, p. 238
[164] Interview with Diane Miller, May 6, 2004, Madison, Indiana.

This comparison focuses on small communities which have an affinity with Madison, and thus bear comparison: small river towns of the former Old Northwest Territory, in particular those located on or near the Ohio River. Any discussion of the comparative Underground Railroad sites along the Ohio River must begin with those located in the state of Ohio. Ohio was settled earlier than the other states in the Old Northwest, becoming a state just after the turn of the nineteenth century. Since all travel evolved around the river arteries, the state experienced activity along its huge riverine border with the slave states of Kentucky and Virginia. According to Wilbur H. Siebert, Ohio "bordered Kentucky with about one hundred and sixty miles of river frontage; and Virginia with perhaps two hundred and twenty-five miles or more, and crossings were made at almost any point."[165]

Another important influence in Ohio was the influx of members of The Society of Friends, or Quakers, who were known for their abolitionist sentiments. By 1850, Ohio had the third largest Quaker population in the nation. In addition, others, such as the Chillicothe Presbytery, Scottish Covenanters and the Wesleyan Methodists also had similar convictions.[166]

The Ohio River community of Ripley, Brown County, Ohio may be compared to Madison, although it was considerably smaller, with a population in 1850 of only 1,780. Of this, one hundred thirty-five were listed as "free colored", a little less than eight percent. The area where African Americans resided was called Poke Patch. According to a 2001 multiple property listing, the sites which can be associated with the Underground Railroad and/or Abolitionism include one home of an African American, the John P. Parker house. In addition, there are three sites identified with white abolitionist leaders, the John Rankin house, the Nathaniel Collins house and the Red Oak Presbyterian Church. Of these, the latter was built relatively early, in ca. 1817 and was the site, in 1848 of the meeting of the Brown County Anti-Slavery Society, both abolitionist activities. Madison, as previously noted, has nine identified sites in Georgetown, all of which are identified with African American organizations or individuals. If the homes and organizations of white residents who were active in anti-slavery and Underground Railroad activities were documented, there would be many more. In addition, in Madison, the neighborhood which nurtured the leaders is intact.

The community of Mt. Pleasant in Jefferson County, Ohio was founded by Quakers in 1803 and considered an important refuge for fugitive slaves. In 1820, the African American population was approximately .025%. It grew to 14.8% in 1860. The community is located less than ten miles west of the Ohio River, providing access for fugitives and travelers. According to a recent study this community's significance is "immeasurable in Ohio's Underground Railroad and African American history.[167] However, all of the three sites which have been identified in relation to the Underground Railroad in one study, are related to the activities of primarily white abolitionists.[168]

Springboro, in Warren County, Ohio, was founded in 1815, six years after Madison was platted in 1809. It became an important center for Underground Railroad activity in Ohio. Many of Ohio's Quakers had located to Warren County. In the historic district there are approximately six properties associated with the Underground Railroad, but all are the homes or homesteads of white abolitionists.[169] In addition, while the site is very important for its role in the Ohio network, it is located north, between Cincinnati and Dayton and thus was not on the "front line", across the river from slaveholding areas. Towns like Madison and Ripley, located just across

[165] Wilbur H. Siebert, *The Underground Railroad, pp. 114-115.*
[166] Donna M. DeBlasio & Marcelle Wilson, "Historical and Architectural Resources of the Underground Railroad in Ohio" Multiple Property Listing, 2001, p. E-12.
[167] Ibid.
[168] Ibid. p. F-24
[169] Ibid. p. F-25.

the river from Kentucky, were within easy access of slave catchers who wished to recapture fugitives or punish black and white conductors.

Felicity, in Clermont County is located a few miles north of the Ohio River, but within five miles, a realistic walk. It was founded in 1817 by William Fee and contained a free black population. The Felicity Wesleyan Church is a site on the Network to Freedom. Like Madison, this community had easy access to the river, but at least to date, few extant sites have been documented. In addition, Madison, during the period of significance, had a much larger population base, with a mixed population.

Towns like Oberlin, in Lorain County southwest of Cleveland and Hudson, in Summit County, north of Akron both have many sites that can be associated with the Underground Railroad. They both served to assist fugitives on their way to the Great Lakes and Canada. Oberlin was an exception in northern Ohio because of the large number of free blacks who settled there. In 1860 there were a total of 442 free blacks in Oberlin out of a total population of 2,114. They were proud of their record—no slaves were lost to the hunters, in spite of several attempts to recapture fugitives. Madison also had incidents of unsuccessful attempts at slave recaptures (although one was recaptured). Oberlin also has one site associated with a rescued fugitive, the Wilson Bruce Evans house, built ca. 1856 as well as the home, Allencroft, 1861, of his rescuer. In addition the Congregational Church of Christ (1842-1844), is associated with abolitionists in Ohio and Oberlin College also played a role in this context. The Oberlin Heritage Center is listed as a Network to Freedom site. Oberlin is an important center for abolitionist activity and for the work of the Underground Railroad, but it is not a river town, existing in close proximity to the forefront of the conflict.

Like Oberlin, Hudson was also home to an academic institution, the Western Reserve College, a center of antislavery activity. The campus is now the home of a private boarding school for elementary and secondary level students, the college having relocated to Cleveland as Case-Western Reserve University. In addition to the college site, the town contains five houses or farms associated with the Underground Railroad, constructed between 1820 and 1850. All are associated with white abolitionists, especially John Brown and members of his family. The Free Congregational Church, although altered, also reflects this heritage and a local historic district, at least in part. Hudson has an enviable record, but like Oberlin, it is located considerably north of the intense river crossing and does not have the same kind of distinctive collection of sites as are found in Madison.

Other communities in Ohio have individually important sites but like the cities above, are not located along the Ohio River and are thus somewhat removed from the most intense antislavery conflicts. They include Quaker settlements like Alum Creek in Morrow county and Salem in Columbiana County. Rossville in Miami County, was the home to a community comprised of the freed slaves of a southern slave holder. They located here in west central Ohio in 1846. However, little remains today, because of the 1913 flood and other circumstances, except the African Jackson Cemetery.

Longtown in Darke County, in west central Ohio was a mixed race community founded ca.1820 by James Clemens and others. He was a freed slave from Virginia. However, only nine buildings in the original Longtown settlement remain. One important site is the James and Sophia Clements farmstead. This community was associated with the Underground Railroad, but it does not possess the quality, or the quantity of remaining fabric in the neighborhood and adjacent town that can be found in Madison. Thus, while an important stop on the way north, the town cannot demonstrate the experience of fugitive slaves as comprehensively as Madison, located along the Ohio River.

Other communities in Ohio include the venerable town of Marietta, which contains Underground Railroad sites, but does not contain the collection of African American sites that are found in Madison. In addition, the historic

fabric does not have the same high degree of integrity, according to the Midwest coordinator for the Network to Freedom.[170]

There are fewer Illinois river communities associated with the Underground Railroad than in Ohio or Indiana. The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom lists five sites for the entire state. Illinois was settled slightly later than Ohio and Indiana and thus the general population was somewhat smaller. Of the listed sites, Camp Warren Levis in Godfrey, Illinois is located on a river, in this case on the Mississippi. It was a "free" stop for escaping slaves as early as 1816 until 1865, especially from those fleeing Missouri. Since 1921 it has been used as a Scout Camp, and some evidence of Underground Railroad activity is said to remain.

Also on the Mississippi, north of St. Louis is the home of Dr. Richard Eels, a ca.1835 residence in Quincy, Illinois. Dr. Eels was arrested in 1842 for harboring an enslaved African-American named Charley. He was fined and appealed, but lost in the courts. The Ohio River town of Cairo is renowned as the spot where the Ohio joins the Mississippi. While some Underground Railroad sites are emerging here, they are neither as comprehensive as Madison's nor as well documented. Another river town, Galena, while known for its architecture, does not appear to possess more than a limited number of sites. None are listed to date in the Network to Freedom documentation.[171]

Forty-five miles north of Carbondale, in south central Illinois, Kimzey Crossing in Tamaroa documents the work of abolitionist G. Roots. Unfortunately, much of the fabric of the African American habitations has been lost. In northern Illinois the Lucius Read House in Byron and the Owen Lovejoy Homestead in Princeton document additional Underground Railroad efforts. The latter was built in 1838 by an outspoken abolitionist who resided there until 1864. It is one of the most important such sites in Illinois, represented by a Greek Revival style building, which was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1999. While important, these sites are primarily individual buildings, rather than neighborhoods. In addition, they reflect little occupation or ownership by African-Americans as is evident in Madison. Thus, Madison stands out among the sites presently documented in Illinois for both the quality and quantity of its Underground Railroad and African-American sites, as well as for the number and integrity of the buildings in the neighborhood that reflect the period prior to the Civil War.

In Indiana, the town of Clarksville (Clark County) had a larger African-American population than Madison, as did Knox County, with towns like Vincennes on the Wabash River, a tributary of the Ohio on the eastern border of the state.[172] Although research is continually underway, no significant sites have been documented for Clarksville at this time. Located across the river from burgeoning Louisville, its historic fabric has suffered from intensive development. New Albany, in Floyd County, Indiana has fared somewhat better and additional scholarship is underway. It is probably not surprising that Indiana and Ohio, with a generous length of river front were, "the most favorably situated of all the Northern states to receive fleeing slaves.[173] Numerous tributaries were channels of escape. In Floyd and Clark counties, these included Falling Run and Silver Creeks. There were three major corridors in Indiana: one, in Vanderburgh County, near Evansville at the western part of southern Indiana went north paralleling the Wabash River; the middle route at the center of the state passed through or around the counties of Crawford, Harrison, Floyd and Clark.[174] The eastern route, with Madison as its starting point traveled up toward Lancaster, where abolitionists associated with the Eleutherian College were

[170] Conversations with James Hill, Midwest Regional Coordinator, NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, Madison, Indiana May 6, 2004.
[171] Ibid.
[172] Thornbrough, p. 44.
[173] Wilbur H. Siebert, *The Underground Railroad, From Slavery to Freedom*, (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1898), p. 134.
[174] Pamela R. Peters, *The Underground Railroad in Floyd County, Indiana*, (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, C.), 2001, p.84.

located. Other branches headed north toward the sheltering homes of well-known anti-slavery pioneers like Levi Coffin whose home was in Fountain County, Indiana for much of this time period.

Probably the most well-known building associated with the Underground Railroad in New Albany is the Second Presbyterian Church a Greek Revival building constructed by 1852 in downtown. Many local history recollections identify the church as having been a refuge for escaping slaves. In addition, the fact that the church was purchased in 1889 by a black Baptist congregation is probably a sign of a relationship between the church and the black community.[175] New Albany had African American citizens who were also involved in the Underground Railroad. Among these was Henson McIntosh, who resided in the town ca.1850 and was arrested, convicted and served time for helping slaves escape from Kentucky. Although a black neighborhood has been identified, specific sites still need more complete documentation in New Albany. It is known that free blacks such as William Harding (arrived in 1848) as well as Edward Carter were part of this community. George Washington Carter is said to have arrived ca. 1820 and purchased property on Upper High Street in 1829. His descendents still reside in the town.[176] However, these sites are not well documented, nor is their integrity known.

Summary

Madison is nationally significant as a small river town that represents a microcosm of the conflict of the Civil War. It contains a number of well-documented Underground Railroad sites as well as several connected with African Americans and their institutions that dedicated themselves to the anti-slavery cause and later growth of an African American community. Madison's Georgetown neighborhood, the center of this activity before abolition, has a remarkably high degree of integrity which allows it to portray the community as the participants may have known it. The neighborhood has recently been honored as the first "district" concerned with the Underground Railroad to be included in the Network to Freedom.

While other communities, such as Ripley, Ohio and New Albany, Indiana have histories of similar Underground Railroad and abolitionist pioneers, only Madison has both the fabric associated with their lives and the surrounding community—with a high degree of integrity. In addition, the District has well-documented regional ties to sites like the Eleutherian College which already have established national significance. Regional networks were enormously important to the success of the Underground Railroad.

Finally, because of its intimate visual connection to the Ohio River, Madison portrays the geographical experience which confronted escaping fugitives and their rescuers alike. Thus, it is nationally significant for the way in which both the setting and the buildings convey the NHL theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements; Reform Movements, especially as it applies to the Underground Railroad and African Americans.

[175] Ibid., p. 100.
[176] Ibid., pp. 120, 123.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # IN-8, IN-9, IN-15, IN-23, IN-81, IN-82, IN-83, IN-84, IN-85, IN-86, IN-87, IN-88, IN-89, IN-90, IN-91, IN-92, IN-93, IN-94, IN-95, IN-122, IN-123, IN-124, IN-125, IN-126, IN-127, IN-128, IN-129, IN-130, IN-131, IN-132, IN-133, IN-134, IN-135.
X Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #IN-19, IN-26, IN-75, IN-76.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State Agency
X Federal Agency
__ Local Government
__ University
X Other (Specify Repository): Historic Madison, Inc., Madison, Indiana

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: +/- 2,050 acres more or less

UTM References:	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
1)	16	638590	4288200
2)	16	638060	4290180
3)	16	639320	4289660
4)	16	640870	4289930
5)	16	641930	4289220
6)	16	641910	4288740
7)	16	641085	4288300
8)	16	641060	4288510

See attached: Madison East Quadrangle and Madison West Quadrangle, USGS 5 minute series topographical maps.
See Sketch Maps 1–7 and Composite Sketch Map 8

Verbal Boundary Description:
Being a part of fractional Section 1 and all of fractional Sections 2 and 3, Township 3 North, Range 10 East, and part of Sections 34, 35, and 36, Township 4 North, Range 10 East, Jefferson County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Ohio River low-water line extending due south of the east side of Baltimore Street; thence westwardly along said low-water line to a point due south of the east boundary of the Madison Sewage Disposal Plant and the former right-of-way of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, thence north to the north property line of the Madison Sewage Disposal Plant and continuing west to the south west property line of 1145 W. Second Street, then north to the north side of W. Second Street, then turning west and following W. Second Street to the east property line of the former Madison Country Club, and continuing south to the low-water line of the Ohio River, then west along this line to the western property line of the former Madison Country Club, thence north along this line to the north bank of Crooked Creek and continuing along the creek in a north easterly direction to the western right of way of the former Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, thence northeast to the line of the northern approach to the Madison-Indianapolis Railroad Bridge, then crossing the railroad incline, then continuing east, crossing State Highway 7 to the western boundary of Springdale Cemetery. Continue north along this property line to the northern property line of the Cemetery and turn east, following this property line to the northern property line of 902 Vine street, continuing east to the eastern property line of 210 West Sixth Street, and crossing to the north side of Michigan Road following the road east to the western property line of 738 Michigan Road and follow this property line north to the base of the hill, thence east along the base of the hill, following this geographic feature north, parallel to North Walnut Street, until it intersects the northern property line of 1215 North Walnut Street, thence turn east along this line, and continue across North Walnut Street and New Hill Road (U. S. 421), to the eastern edge of the right-of-way of U. S. 421, thence south along the right of way to the intersection of Walnut Street, continuing south along the east side of Walnut Street to the northern property line of 932 Walnut Street and turn east, along this property line to the west side of Saddletree Lane, thence south to the north side of E. Fifth Street, thence turning east along E. Fifth Street to the east side of East Street, turning south to the north side of Telegraph Hill Road and following this road in an easterly direction, to include the Telegraph Hill Culvert and the site of the Telegraph Hill Rock Quarry, until it intersects the eastern corporate line of the City of Madison, thence south south east along the corporate line, past the City Water Reservoir, turning due south along the eastern property lines of 1009 and 1012 Park Avenue to the southern property line of the latter, thence turning west along this line to the southern property lines of 208 and 215 Ferry Street, thence north along the west property line of the latter, turning west, northwest along

the southern property lines of 932,930, 928, 926 Park Avenue and 924, 920, 918, 910, 906, and 904 E. Second Street. Continue, turning south at the east side of Harrison Street to a point opposite the southern boundary of the property at 820 Fillmore Street and continuing west along this property line and that of 808 Fillmore Street, thence north along the western property line of the latter to the south side of Fillmore Street, thence turning west along Fillmore Street to the west property line of 718 Fillmore Street, thence south along the east property line of 716 Fillmore Street, turning west along the southern boundary of this property to the east side of Baltimore Street, turning south to the point of beginning. See USGS maps and NHL nomination maps No. 1-8 for graphic depictions of the historic district boundary.

Boundary Justification:
The boundary of the historic district, as described above and on the accompanying maps is similar, but smaller than the boundary selected for the Local Ordinance Historic District that was enacted by the City of Madison during the 1980s and in force today. In addition it is considerably smaller, but encompassed within the National Register Historic District listed in 1972. Thus all of the resources fall within a district that has been accepted by and is known to the local government and the community. The proposed historic district boundary encompasses a nationally significant collection of buildings, sites, structures and objects which demonstrate the fabric of American cultural values from the beginning of the nineteenth century until just a few years before the Second World War. Most of the district encompasses an area that had been defined as the city boundary as early as 1854, with only a small section included in the north and a larger extension to the west. Unlike other communities, Madison's early twentieth century expansion did not occur through suburban development within the historic town. Buildings which represent the first four decades of the twentieth century were built as infill within the existing town, or upon the hill, outside of the historic district.

The northern boundary of the historic district follows two natural features that historically defined the town of Madison, the banks of Crooked Creek and the edge of the northern hills. The latter is the point where the 450 foot bluffs ascend, effectively limiting construction, at least during the nineteenth century. The district boundary includes that portion of the right-of-way of the former Madison and Indianapolis railroad which is within the historic town, including the stone railroad bridge over Crooked Creek. The boundary continues east to the Springdale Cemetery, including all of that significant designed landscape.

Further east, the district encompasses two very early houses along Michigan Road, and a portion of this historic road that, during the early nineteenth century, connected Madison (and thus the Ohio River) to the state capitol at Indianapolis and points north. The boundary then follows the edge of the bluffs and parallels the route of U. S. 421 (one of the three clefts in the bluffs) north to encompass a number of nineteenth century properties. The boundary has been extended to include the northernmost of these buildings, once the office of a large glue factory located at the site. Such manufacturing facilities, especially those related to the pork packing industry, were a key part of the economic life of Madison during the nineteenth century.

The historic district boundary follows the eastern right of way of U. S. 421 (New Hill Road) to a point where Walnut Street meets the new road, and then turns east to encompass the Georgetown neighborhood of Madison, where so many important sites connected to the Underground Railroad are located. Also included within the district boundary is the Irish neighborhood, west of Telegraph Hill. Telegraph Hill road contains two nineteenth century features: the site of the Telegraph Hill Rock Quarry, a vernacular landscape which was a source of early nineteenth century building materials and the nineteenth century water reservoir. The easternmost edge follows a line that was the eastern boundary of the town in 1854. From this point the district boundary jogs back west to include significant nineteenth century buildings such as the massive Madison Brewery. At Baltimore Street it returns south to the Ohio River, where it encompasses one of the last remaining large riverside textile mills.

The southern boundary of the district follows the line of the Ohio River, which was so important to the early development of the town. Excepted from the district, for obvious reasons are the sewage disposal plant and a modern marina. During the process of developing this nomination, discussions were held regarding the inclusion of the waterfront, since the 1937 flood (and other later devastations) destroyed most of the landings, buildings and other developments along the river. Today, a modern linear park provides access and enjoyment of the river for Madison's citizens. In addition to the fact that the river is the historic site of the first boat regatta, in the mid-1920s, it is an important natural feature of the cultural landscape of the town. Vistas and views from various properties and streets are dependent upon the unobstructed visibility of this river. It is a constant reminder of the crucially important role that river traffic played in the history of the town. This role is especially vivid today when modern reconstructions of nineteenth century paddle steamers dock with boatloads of visitors.

The western end of the district boundary was selected because of the important roles that the former Country Club/ Trotting Track (ca. 1870s) and Civil War Hospital (from 1863–65) played. Intensive investigation of the site has revealed that the patterns of the racing track are still present and visible during some times of the year. The present golf course follows the line of part of the track. In addition, the location of one of the buildings is also visible. The site is currently associated with recreation and has been used for this purpose for at least one hundred thirty years. It also commemorates an important Civil War effort, although the original ca. 1845 farmhouse (which served as part of the hospital during the Civil War) has been remodeled to such an extent that it does not retain exterior integrity. However, a considerable amount of original fabric has been retained within. Ultimately, the decision to recommend this western edge to the district relied on an evaluation of the integrity of the cultural landscape, reflecting a long tradition of recreational function. With the shadow of the original track present, and the right-of-way of a key railroad line that ran along the river's edge during the period of significance, the integrity of this landscape resource as the western boundary of the historic district appears logical and appropriate.

Thus, the boundary of the historic district encompasses the highest concentration of important buildings, structures, objects and sites that contribute to Madison's nationally significant themes. In addition, it has been drawn with sensitivity to the important natural features that were historically important in Madison's development and conservation.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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Melissa Buchanan, Preservation Associate
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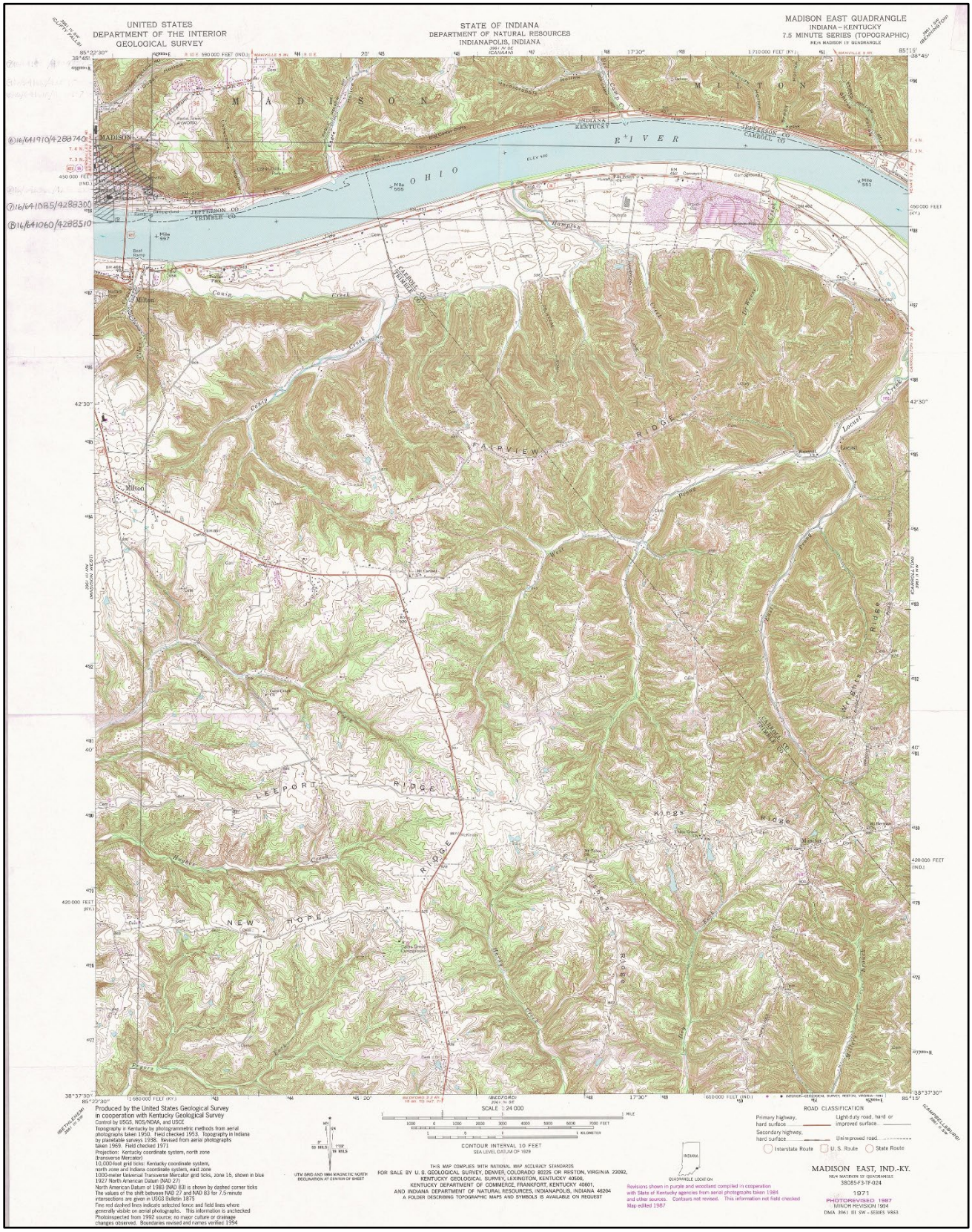
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Date: October 2003

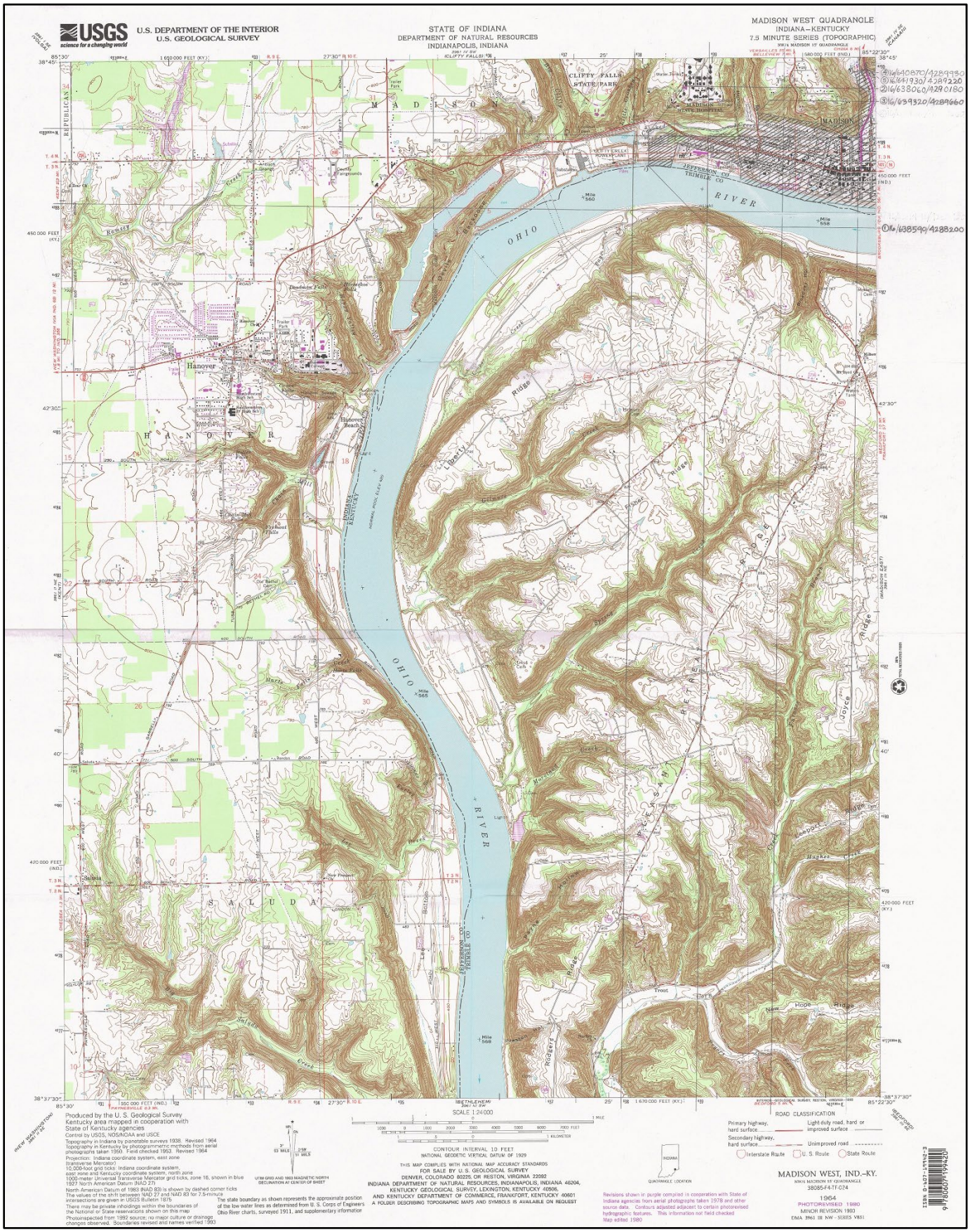
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Telephone: (202)354-2226

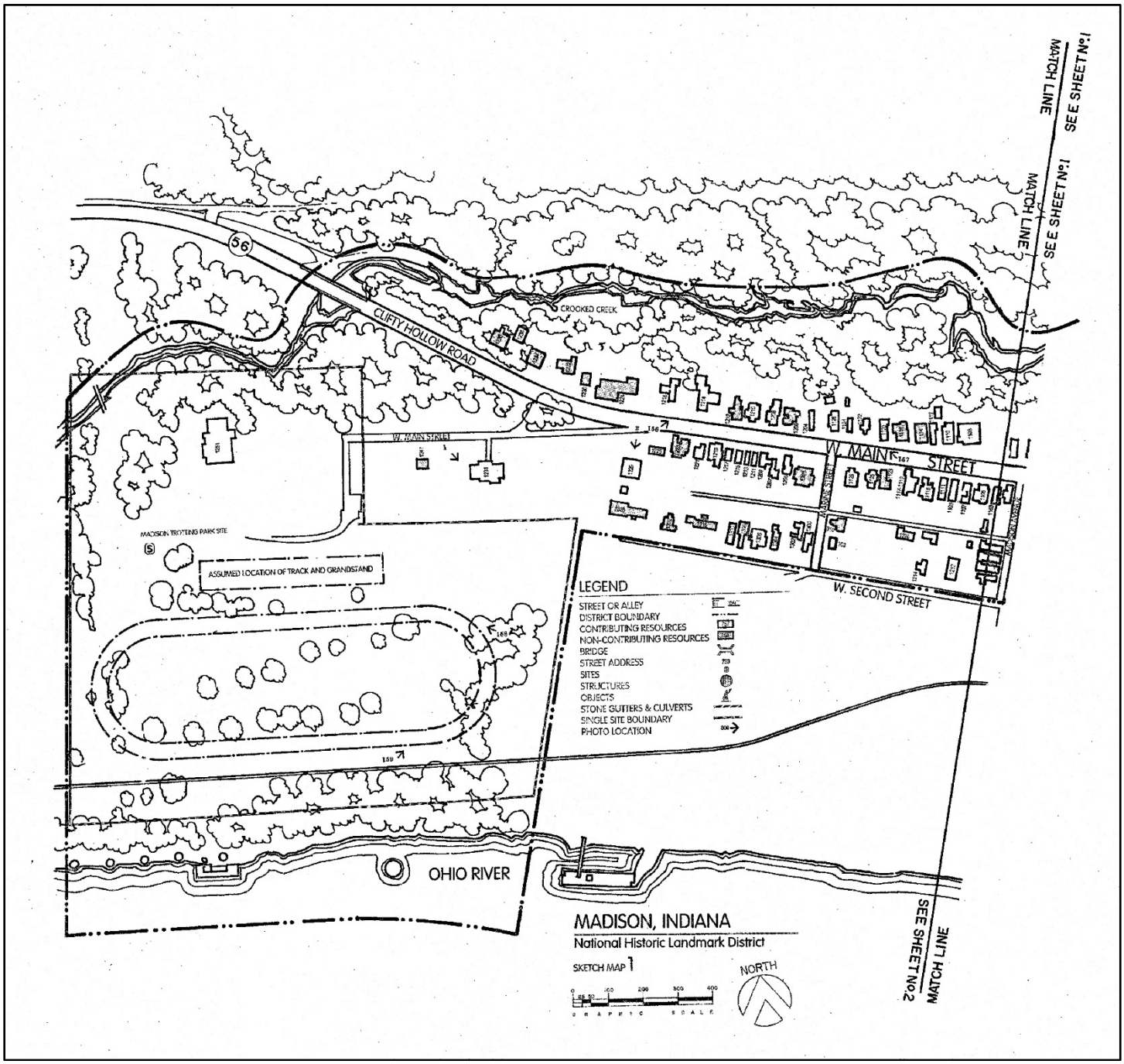
MAPS



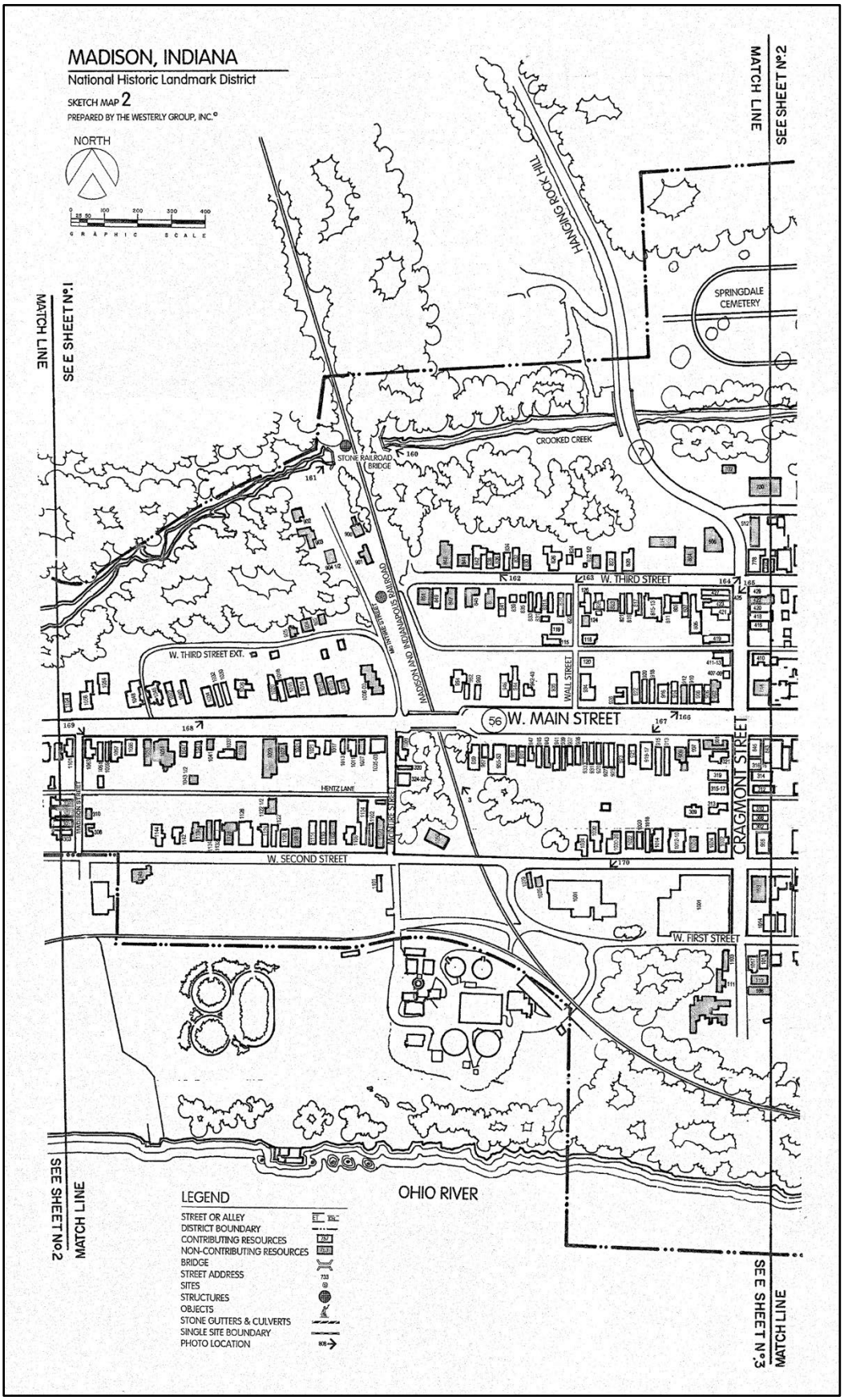
USGS Map 1


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
MADISON WEST QUADRANGLE
INDIANA—KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
MADISON
CLIFTY FALLS STATE PARK
Hanover
OHIO RIVER
SALUDA
Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
Kentucky area mapped in cooperation with
State of Kentucky agencies
SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
MADISON WEST, IND.—KY.
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1980
MINOR REVISION 1993

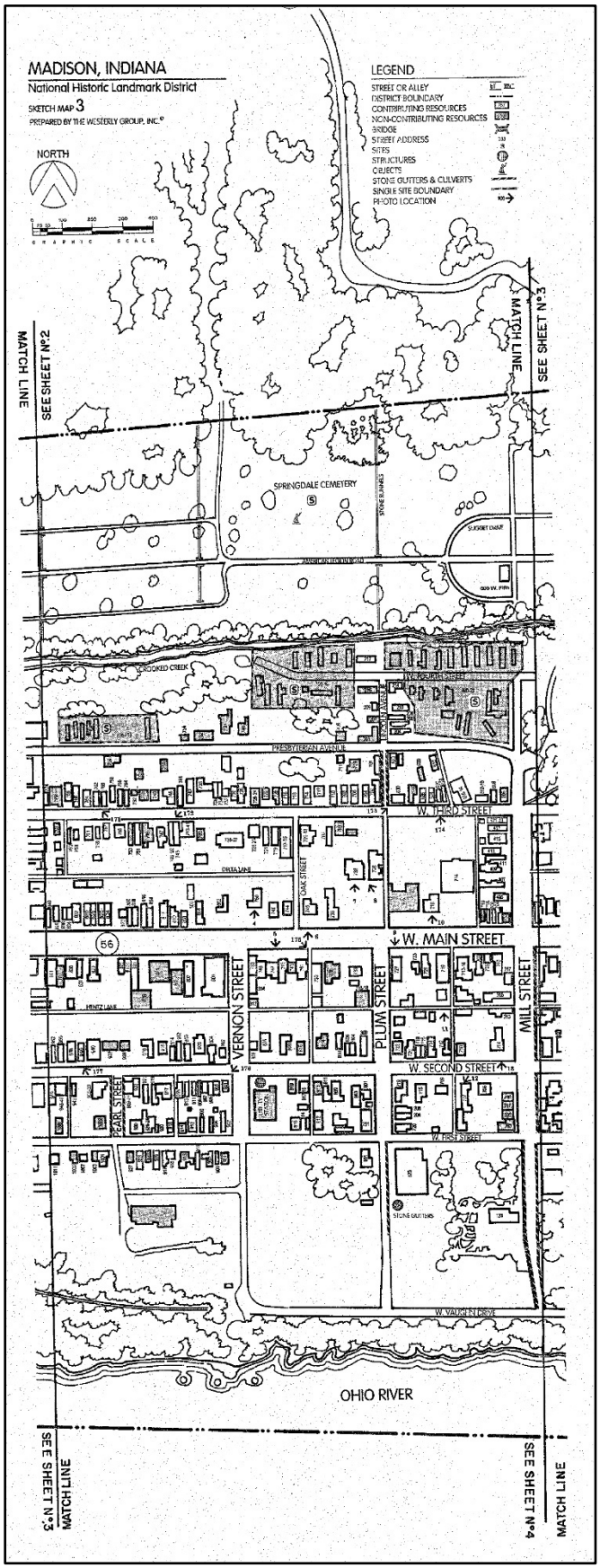
USGS Map 2


MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.1
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.1
56
CLIFTY HOLLOW ROAD
CROOKED CREEK
W. MAIN STREET
W. MAIN STREET
MADISON TROTTING PARK SITE
ASSUMED LOCATION OF TRACK AND GRANDSTAND
W. SECOND STREET
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION
OHIO RIVER
MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 1
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
SEE SHEET No.2
MATCH LINE

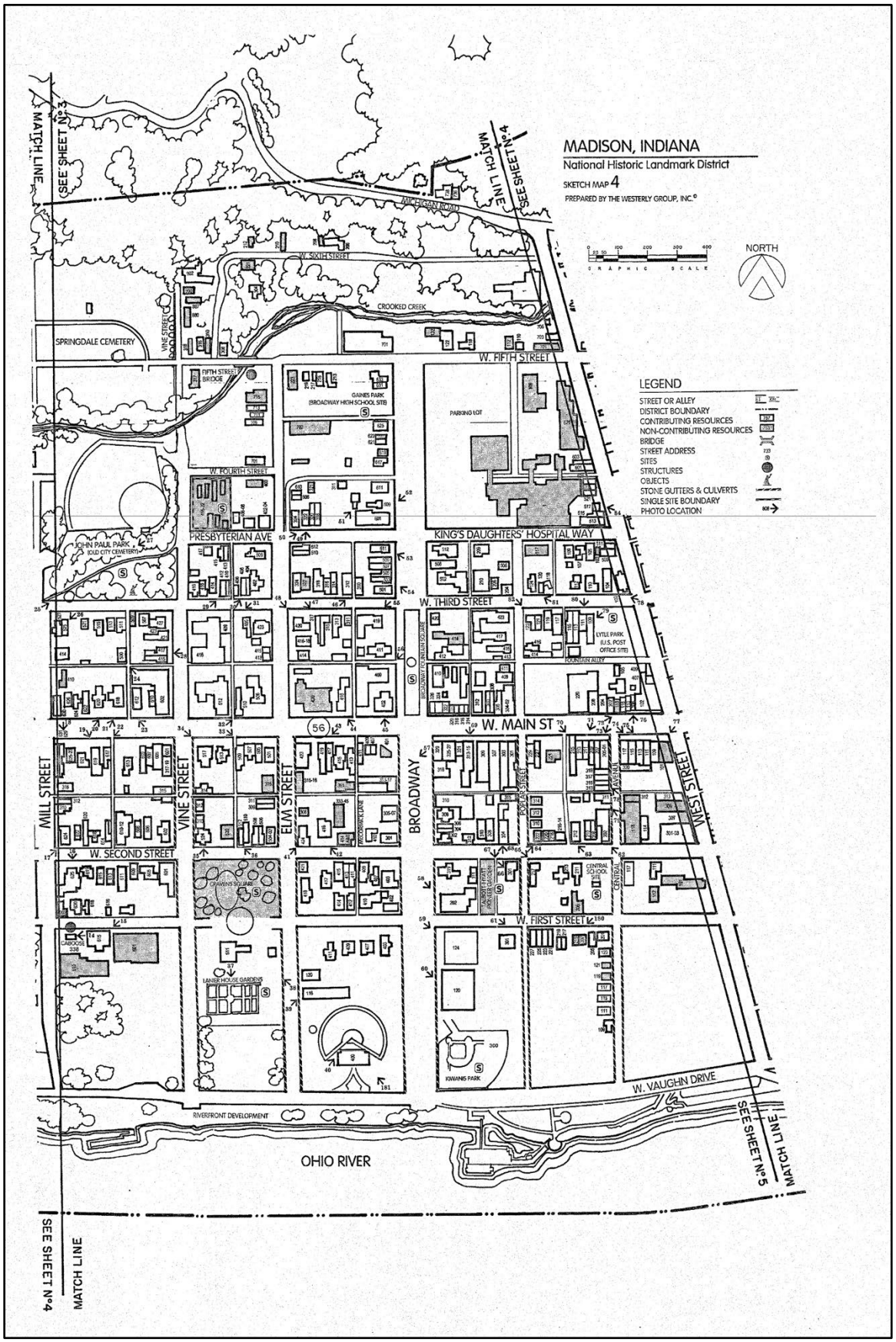
Sketch Map 1


MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 2
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.2
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.1
HANGING ROCK HILL
SPRINGDALE CEMETERY
CROOKED CREEK
STONE RAILROAD BRIDGE
MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD
W. THIRD STREET
W. THIRD STREET EXT.
WALL STREET
W. MAIN STREET
CRAGMONT STREET
HENTZ LANE
MONROE STREET
W. SECOND STREET
W. FIRST STREET
OHIO RIVER
SEE SHEET No.2
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.3
MATCH LINE
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION

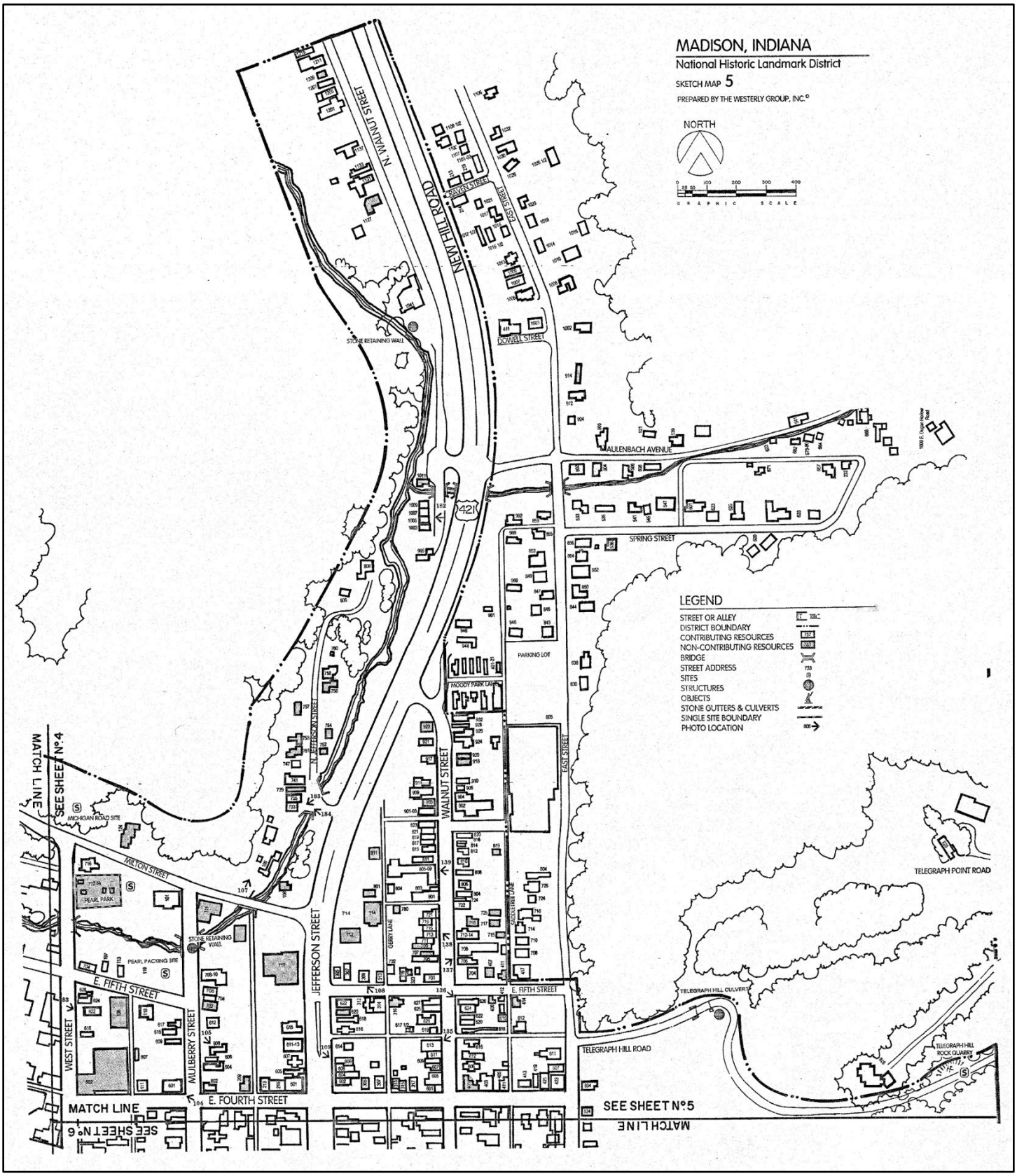
Sketch Map 2


MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 3
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.
NORTH
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET N°2
SEE SHEET N°3
SPRINGDALE CEMETERY
CROOKED CREEK
W. FOURTH STREET
PRESBYTERIAN AVENUE
W. THIRD STREET
OAK STREET
W. MAIN STREET
VERNON STREET
PLUM STREET
MILL STREET
W. SECOND STREET
PEARL STREET
W. FIRST STREET
STONE GUTTERS
W. VAUGHN DRIVE
OHIO RIVER
56

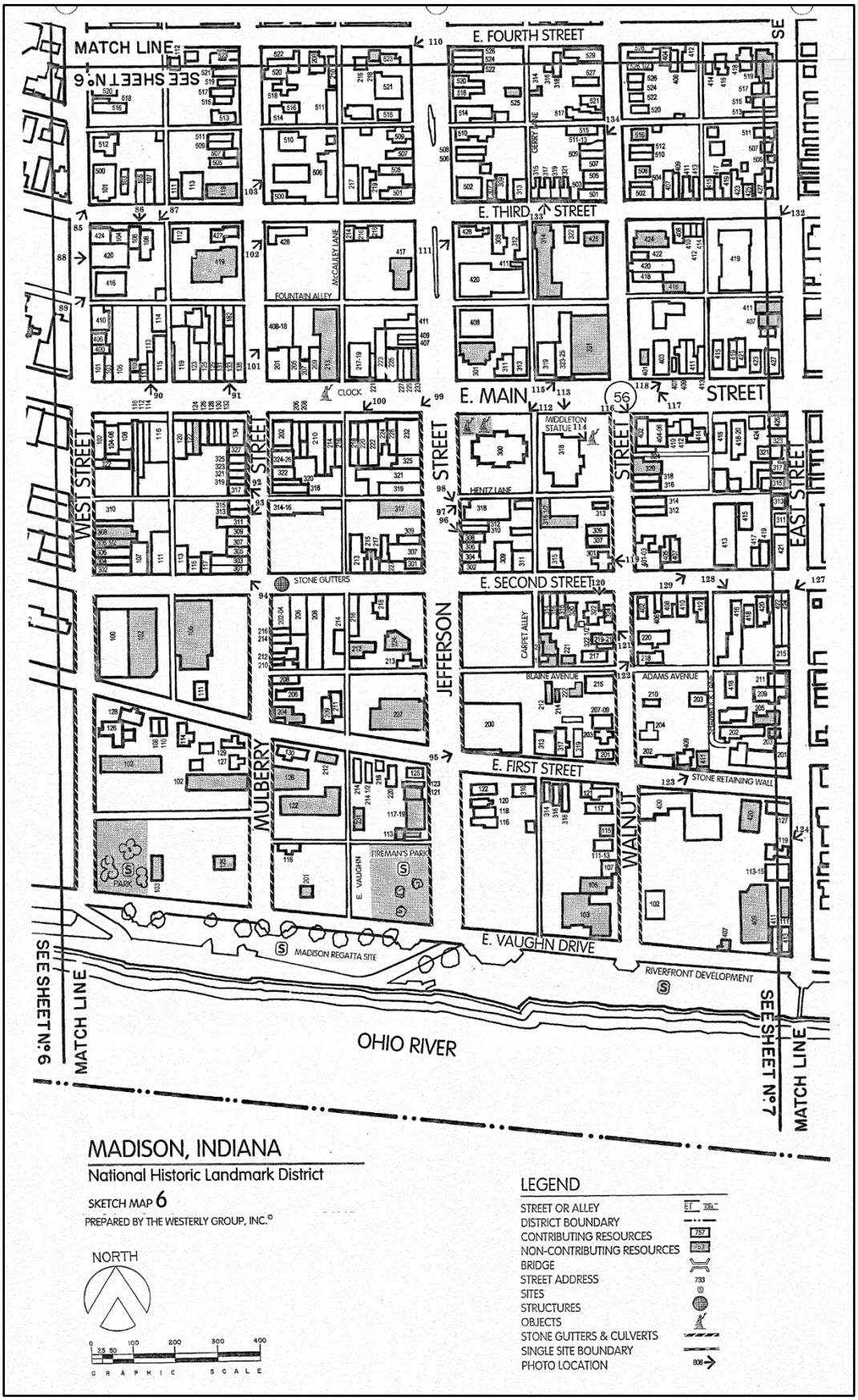
Sketch Map 3


MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 4
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION
SEE SHEET No.3
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.4
MATCH LINE
MICHIGAN ROAD
W. SIXTH STREET
CROOKED CREEK
SPRINGDALE CEMETERY
VINE STREET
W. FIFTH STREET
FIFTH STREET BRIDGE
GAINES PARK (BROADWAY HIGH SCHOOL SITE)
PARKING LOT
W. FOURTH STREET
PRESBYTERIAN AVE
JOHN PAUL PARK (OLD CITY CEMETERY)
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL WAY
W. THIRD STREET
LYTLE PARK (U.S. POST OFFICE SITE)
FOUNTAIN ALLEY
W. MAIN ST
MILL STREET
VINE STREET
ELM STREET
BROADWAY
POPLAR STREET
WEST STREET
W. SECOND STREET
CAMPBELL'S SQUARE
CABOOSE
LANIER HOUSE GARDENS
CENTRAL SCHOOL
W. FIRST STREET
KIWANIS PARK
W. VAUGHN DRIVE
RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT
OHIO RIVER
SEE SHEET No.5
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No.4
MATCH LINE

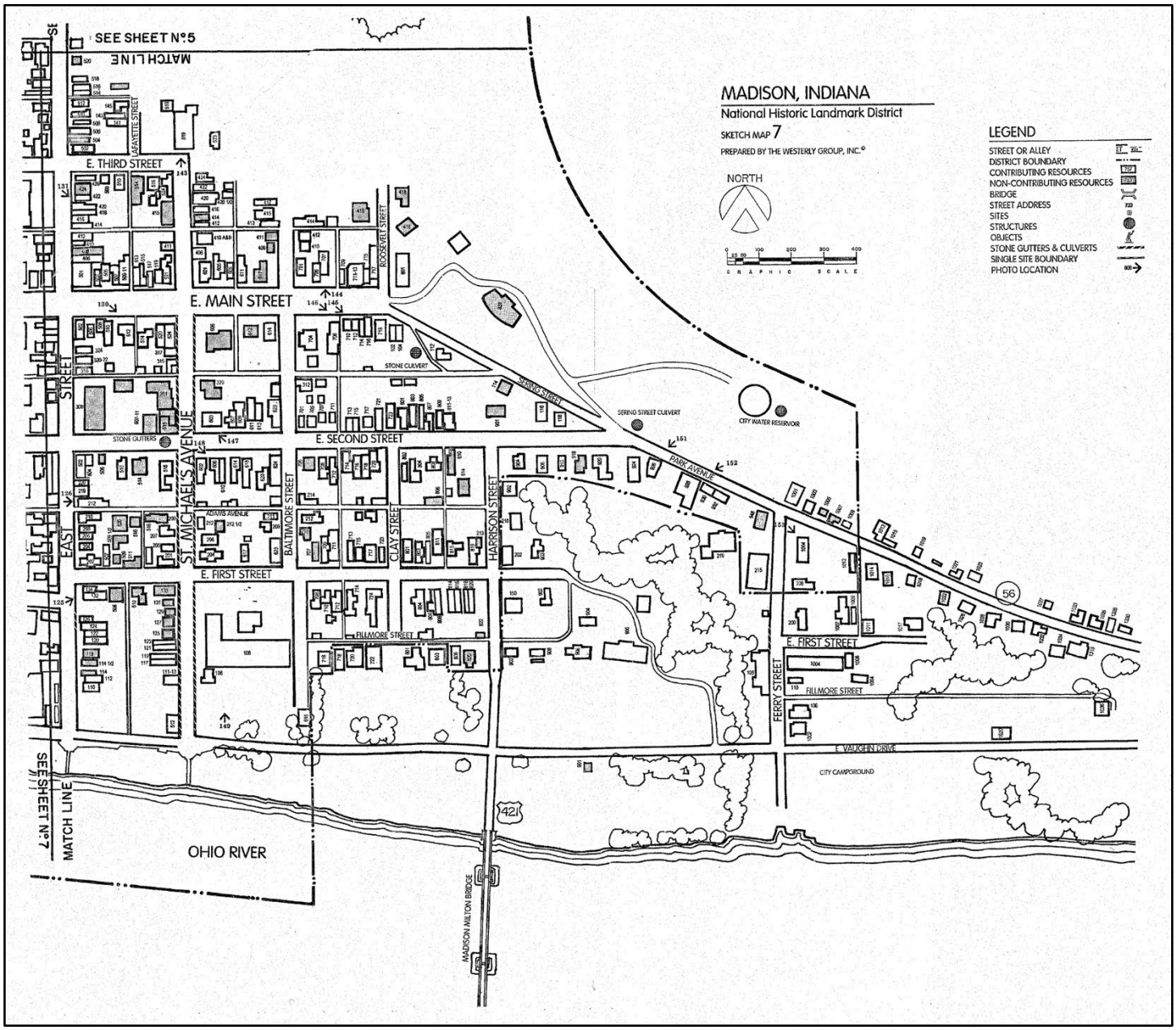
Sketch Map 4


MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 5
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.©
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION
N. WALNUT STREET
NEW HILL ROAD
CRAVEN STREET
EAST STREET
DOWELL STREET
STONE RETAINING WALL
MAULENBACH AVENUE
SPRING STREET
PARKING LOT
MOODY PARK LANE
WALNUT STREET
N. JEFFERSON STREET
EAST STREET
GERRY LANE
CROSSFIELD LANE
JEFFERSON STREET
E. FIFTH STREET
MILTON STREET
PEARL PARK
PEARL PACKING SITE
STONE RETAINING WALL
MICHIGAN ROAD SITE
WEST STREET
MULBERRY STREET
E. FOURTH STREET
TELEGRAPH POINT ROAD
TELEGRAPH HILL CULVERT
TELEGRAPH HILL ROAD
TELEGRAPH HILL ROCK QUARRY
MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET N°4
SEE SHEET N°5
SEE SHEET N°6
421

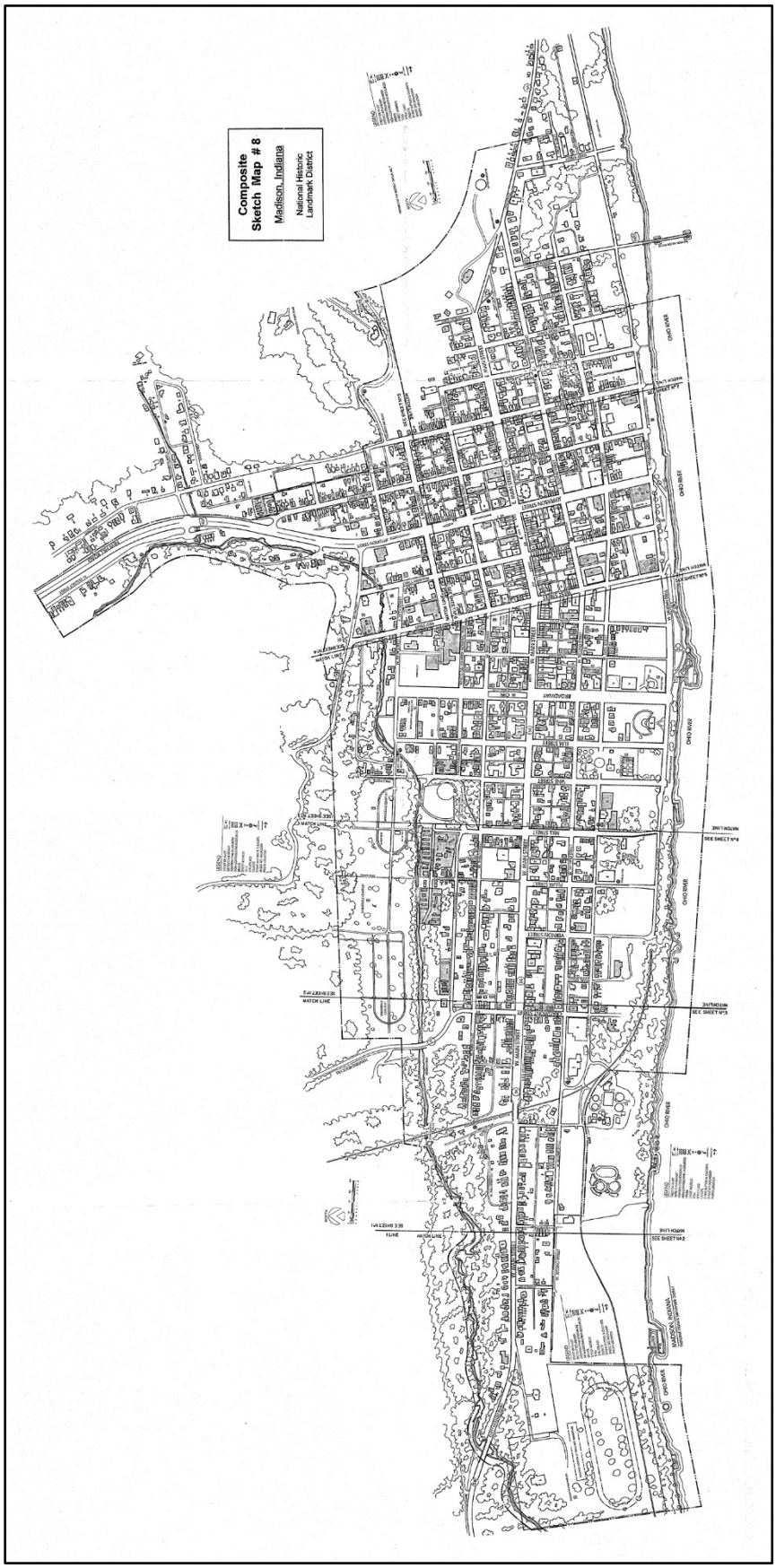
Sketch Map 5


MATCH LINE
SEE SHEET No. 6
E. FOURTH STREET
E. THIRD STREET
E. MAIN STREET
E. SECOND STREET
E. FIRST STREET
E. VAUGHN DRIVE
WEST STREET
EAST STREET
JEFFERSON
MULBERRY
WALNUT
FOUNTAIN ALLEY
McCAULEY LANE
CLOCK
MIDDLETON STATUE
HENTZ LANE
CARPET ALLEY
BLAINE AVENUE
ADAMS AVENUE
STONE GUTTERS
STONE RETAINING WALL
FIREMAN'S PARK
PARK
MADISON REGATTA SITE
RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT
OHIO RIVER
SEE SHEET No. 7
MATCH LINE
MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 6
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.©
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION

Sketch Map 6


MADISON, INDIANA
National Historic Landmark District
SKETCH MAP 7
PREPARED BY THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC.©
NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
LEGEND
STREET OR ALLEY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BRIDGE
STREET ADDRESS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS
STONE GUTTERS & CULVERTS
SINGLE SITE BOUNDARY
PHOTO LOCATION
SEE SHEET N°5
MATCH LINE
E. THIRD STREET
E. MAIN STREET
E. SECOND STREET
E. FIRST STREET
FILLMORE STREET
VAUGHN DRIVE
PARK AVENUE
SPRING STREET
SPRING STREET CULVERT
STONE CULVERT
STONE GUTTERS
CITY WATER RESERVOIR
CITY CAMPGROUND
FERRY STREET
HARRISON STREET
CLAY STREET
BALTIMORE STREET
ADAMS AVENUE
ST. MICHAELS AVENUE
EAST STREET
LAFAYETTE STREET
ROOSEVELT STREET
MADISON MILTON BRIDGE
OHIO RIVER
SEE SHEET N°7
MATCH LINE
421
56

Sketch Map 7


Composite
Sketch Map # 8
Madison, Indiana
National Historic
Landmark District

Sketch Map 8

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Madison, Indiana Historic District
All photographs are on file in the Survey office.

The following information is the same for all photographs unless otherwise indicated:
1) Madison, Indiana Historic District
2) Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana
3) Description of the view
4) Photographers: Camille Fife, Melissa Buchanan, Emily Tucker, Katie Sabel
5) Photographed June–November, 2002
6) The Photograph number.

1) Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad Station, 615 W. First Street
3) This photo was taken looking southwest toward the Madison Railroad Station.
6) Photo no. 1

1) James F. D. Lanier House, 511 W. First Street
3) This image is taken looking northwest toward the south façade of the Lanier Home.
6) Photo no. 2

1) Shrewsbury House, 301 W. First Street
3) This photo views south onto the north façade of the Costigan designed Shrewsbury House at 301 W. First Street.
6) Photo no. 3

1) 944 W. Second Street
3) This image was taken looking northwest toward the house at 944 W. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 4

1) John Eckert House, 510 W. Second Street
3) This photo is taken facing northwest toward the pressed metal façade of 510 W. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 5

1) 416 W. Second Street
3) This image was taken looking northwest toward the façade of the Craftsman style home at 416 W. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 6

1) Jeremiah Sullivan House, 304 W. Second Street
3) This photo was taken facing north toward the façade and entry of the Jeremiah Sullivan House at 304 W. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 7

1) 222, 220, 218 (l-r) W. Second Street
3) This streetscape was taken facing northeast toward three identical factory homes at 222, 220, and 218 W. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 8

1) 603 E. Second Street
3) This image views northwest toward the Craftsman style house at 603 E. Second Street.
6) Photo no. 9

1) Petrified Rock Wall, 324 E. Second Street
3) This photo looks northwest at a petrified rock wall at 322 and 324 East Second Street.
6) Photo no. 10.

1) Madison Trotting Park remains, 1200 block of W. Main Street
3) An image looking northeast, here you can see how the tract turned to the left.
6) Photo no. 11

1) Madison State Hospital Power Plant, 1231 W. Main Street
3) This photo was taken looking south east toward the building at 1231 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 12

1) 1229 W. Main Street
3) This photo was taken looking south from Main Street to the building at 1229 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no.13

1) 750 W. Main Street
3) This photo views north from Main Street, showing the façade of 750 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 14

1) 728 W. Main Street
3) This photo was taken looking north toward the house at 728 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 15

1) 727 W. Main Street
3) This photo was taken facing southwest toward the house at 727 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 16

1) Bruning Carriage House, behind 719 W. Main Street
3) This image was taken facing north east toward the carriage house behind the building at 719 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 17

1) William Hendricks House, 620 W. Main Street
3) This photo was taken looking north toward the house at 620 W. Main Street.
6) Photo no. 18

1) 116, 110, 108, 102 (l-r) W. Main Street
3) Commercial buildings on the north side of the 200 block of W. Main Street, looking northeast.
6) Photo no. 19

1) Indian-Kentuck Hotel Building, 402 E. Main Street
3) This photo views southeast toward the front and side facades of the Indian-Kentuck Hotel building at 402 E. Main St.
6) Photo no. 20

1) 745, 745.5, 747 (l-r) W. Third Street
3) This streetscape shows the south side of the 700 Block of W. Third Street.
6) Photo no. 21

1) Washington Fire Co. No. 2, 104 W. Third Street
3) This photo was taken facing northwest toward the Firehouse at 104 W. Third Street.
6) Photo no. 22

1) 525 W. Third Street
3) This photo was taken facing south toward the house at 525 W. Third Street.
6) Photo no 23

1) Devenish-Fry House, 108 E. Third Street
3) This image views southwest toward the façade of 108 E. Third Street.
6) Photo no. 24

1) Second Presbyterian Church (John T. Windle Mem. Auditorium), 101 E. Third Street
3) This image was taken facing northeast toward the Greek revival façade of 101 E. Third Street.
6) Photo no. 25

1) A. M. E. Church, 309 E. Fifth Street
3) This image was taken facing northwest toward the building at 309 E. Fifth Street that served as the A. M. E. Church.
6) Photo no. 26

1) Stone Railroad Bridge along Crooked Creek
3) This image views northeast toward the bridge façade, riprap can be seen along the embankment.
6) Photo no. 27

1) Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory, 106 Milton Street
3) This photo was taken facing southwest onto the group of buildings that comprise the Schroeder Saddletree Factory at 106 E. Milton Street.
6) Photo no. 28

1) Broadway High School, 124 Broadway
3) This image was taken facing southeast toward the façade of the Broadway High School at 124 Broadway.
6) Photo no. 29

1) J. Schofield and Son Woolen Mill, 200 Jefferson Street
3) This image was taken looking northeast toward the large brick industrial building at 200 Jefferson Street.
6) Photo no. 30

1) Syracuse #104, Knights of Pythias, 318 Jefferson Street
3) This image was taken facing northeast onto the Romanesque facade of 318 Jefferson Street.
6) Photo no. 31

1) 301 Walnut Street
3) This image was taken facing west toward the side façade of the house at 301 Walnut Street.
6) Photo no. 32

1) 711, 713, 715, and 719 (l-r) Walnut Street
3) This view is northwest toward the homes on the west side of the 700 block of Walnut Street.
6) Photo no. 33.

1) 626, 624, 622, 620, 618 (l-r) Walnut Street
3) This streetscape was taken facing southeast toward the east side of the 600 block of Walnut Street.
6) Photo no. 34

1) Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop, 805-09 Walnut Street
3) This photo views west toward the 6-bay façade of the Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop at 805-09 Walnut Street.
6) Photo no. 35

1) Eagle Cotton Mill, 108 St. Michael's Avenue
3) This image views north toward the immense south façade of the Eagle Cotton Mill at the corner of St. Michael's Avenue and Vaughn Drive.
6) Photo no. 36



Photo 1. Looking southwest toward the Madison Railroad Station.



Photo 2. Looking northwest toward the south façade of the Lanier Home.



Photo 3. View south onto the north façade of the Costigan designed Shrewsbury House at 301 W. First Street.



Photo 4. Looking northwest toward the house at 944 W. Second Street.



Photo 5. Facing northwest toward the pressed metal façade of 510 W. Second Street.



Photo 6. Looking northwest toward the façade of the Craftsman style home at 416 W. Second Street.



Photo 7. Facing north toward the façade and entry of the Jeremiah Sullivan House at 304 W. Second Street.



Photo 8. This streetscape was taken facing northeast toward three identical factory homes at 222, 220, and 218 W. Second Street.



Photo 9. View northwest toward the Craftsman style house at 603 E. Second Street.



Photo 10. View northwest at a petrified rock wall at 322 and 324 East Second Street.



Photo 11. 1200 block of W. Main Street looking northeast, here you can see how the tract turned to the left.

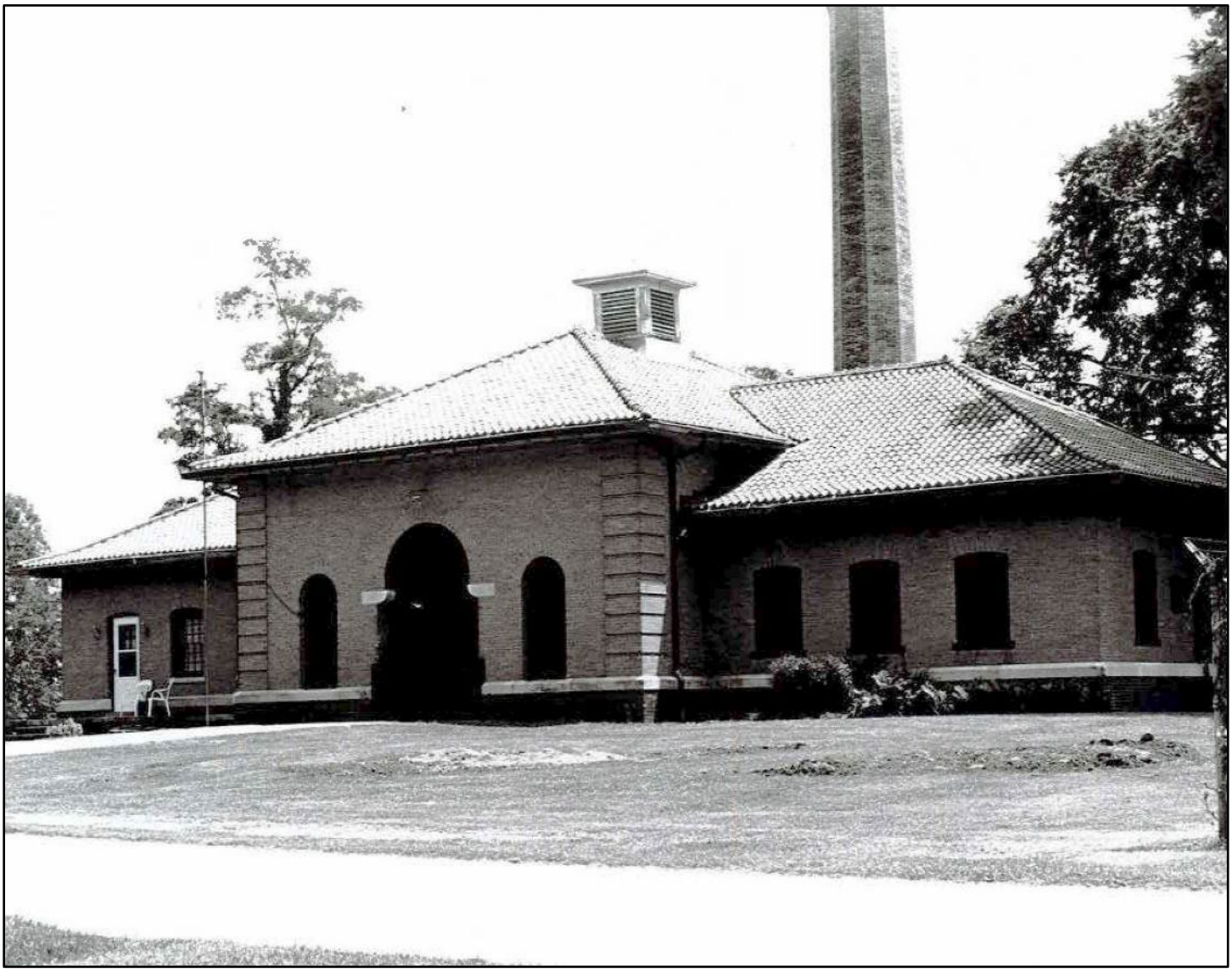


Photo 12. Looking south east toward the building at 1231 W. Main Street.



Photo 13. Looking south from Main Street to the building at 1229 W. Main Street.

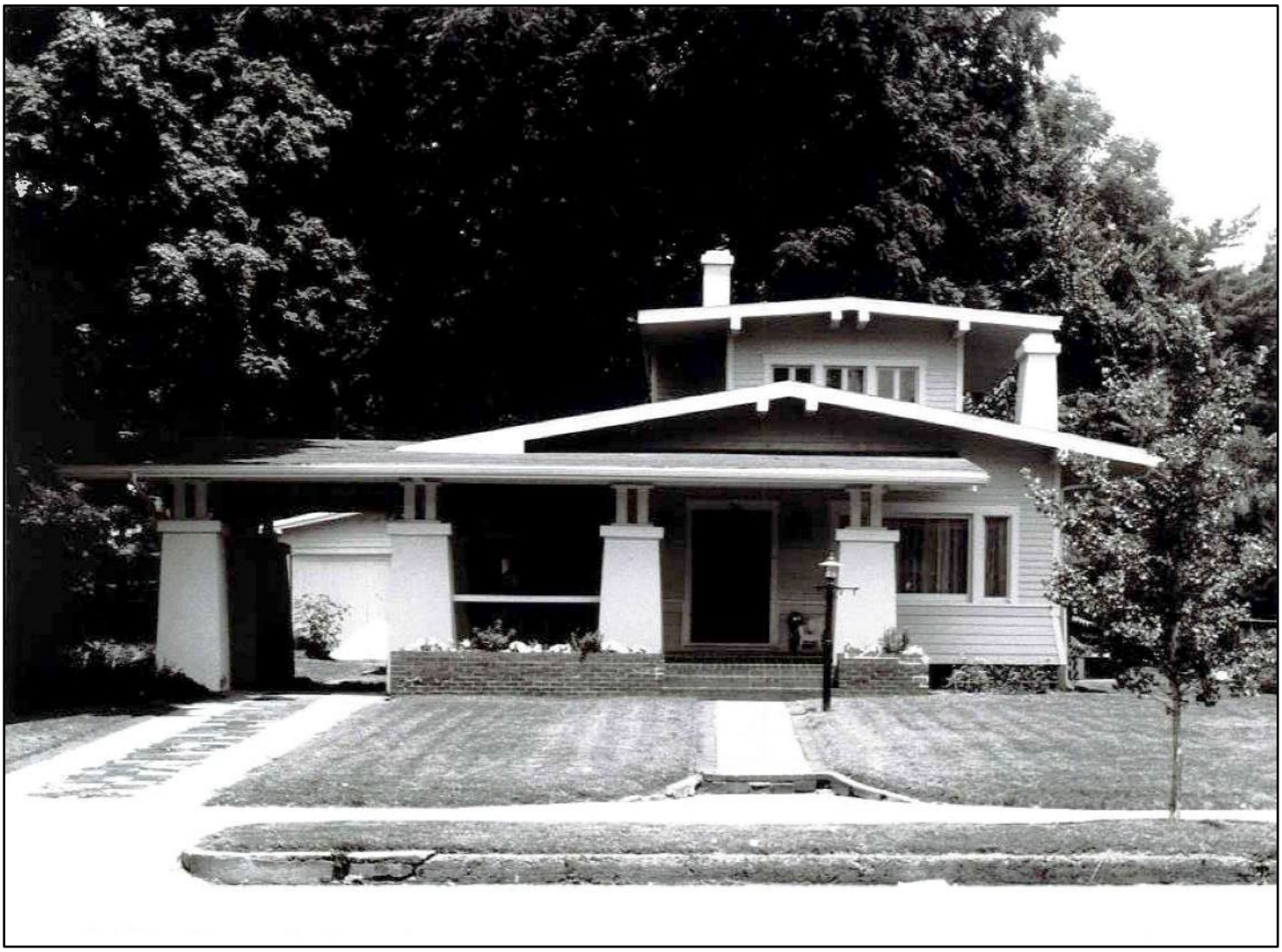


Photo 14. View north from Main Street, showing the façade of 750 W. Main Street.



Photo 15. Looking north toward the house at 728 W. Main Street.



Photo 16. Facing southwest toward the house at 727 W. Main Street.

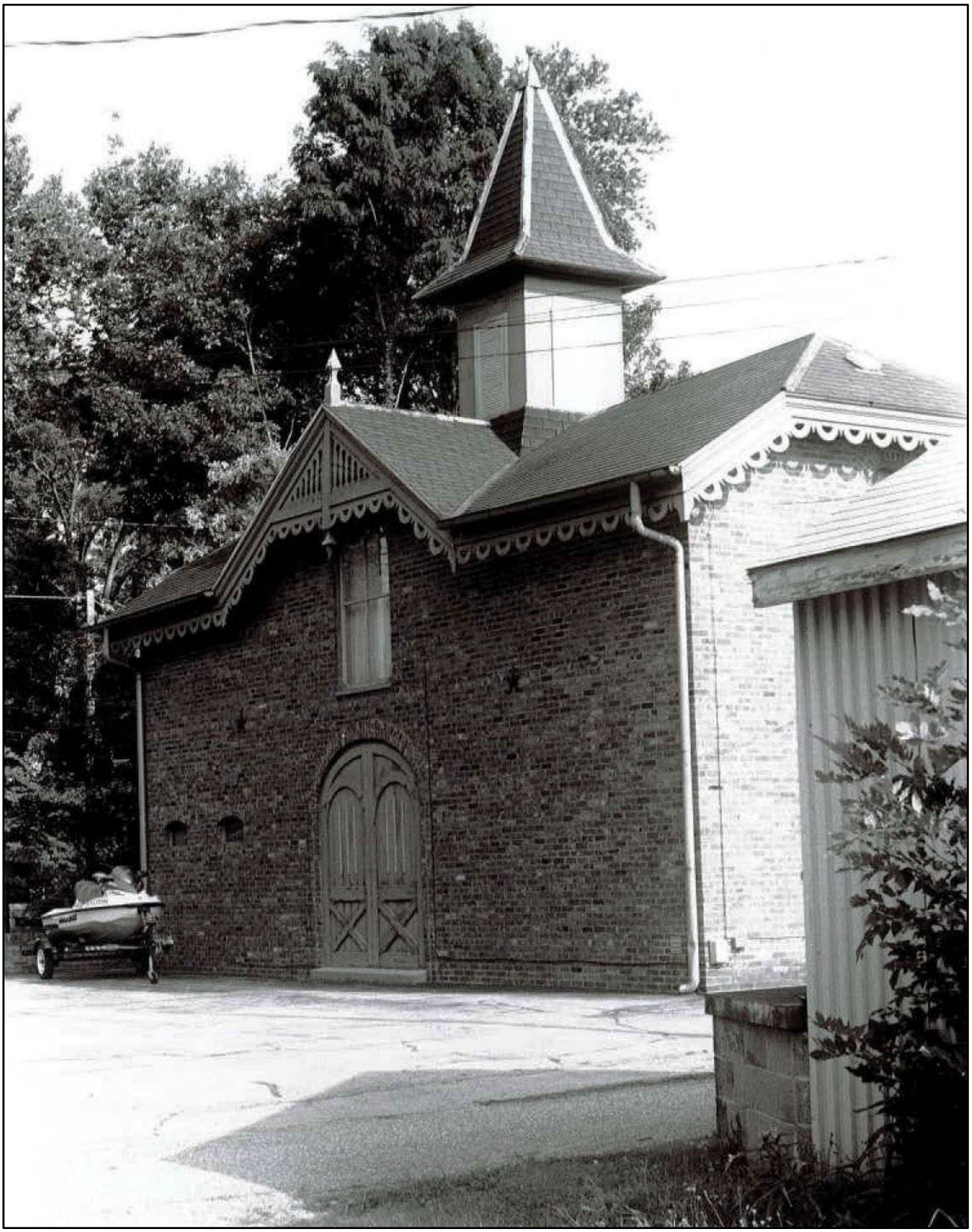


Photo 17. Facing north east toward the carriage house behind the building at 719 W. Main Street.



Photo 18. Looking north toward the house at 620 W. Main Street.



Photo 19. Commercial buildings on the north side of the 200 block of W. Main Street, looking northeast.



Photo 20. View southeast toward the front and side facades of the Indian-Kentuck Hotel building at 402 E. Main St.



Photo 21. Streetscape showing the south side of the 700 Block of W. Third Street.



Photo 22. Facing northwest toward the Firehouse at 104 W. Third Street.



Photo 23. Facing south toward the house at 525 W. Third Street.



Photo 24. View southwest toward the façade of 108 E. Third Street.

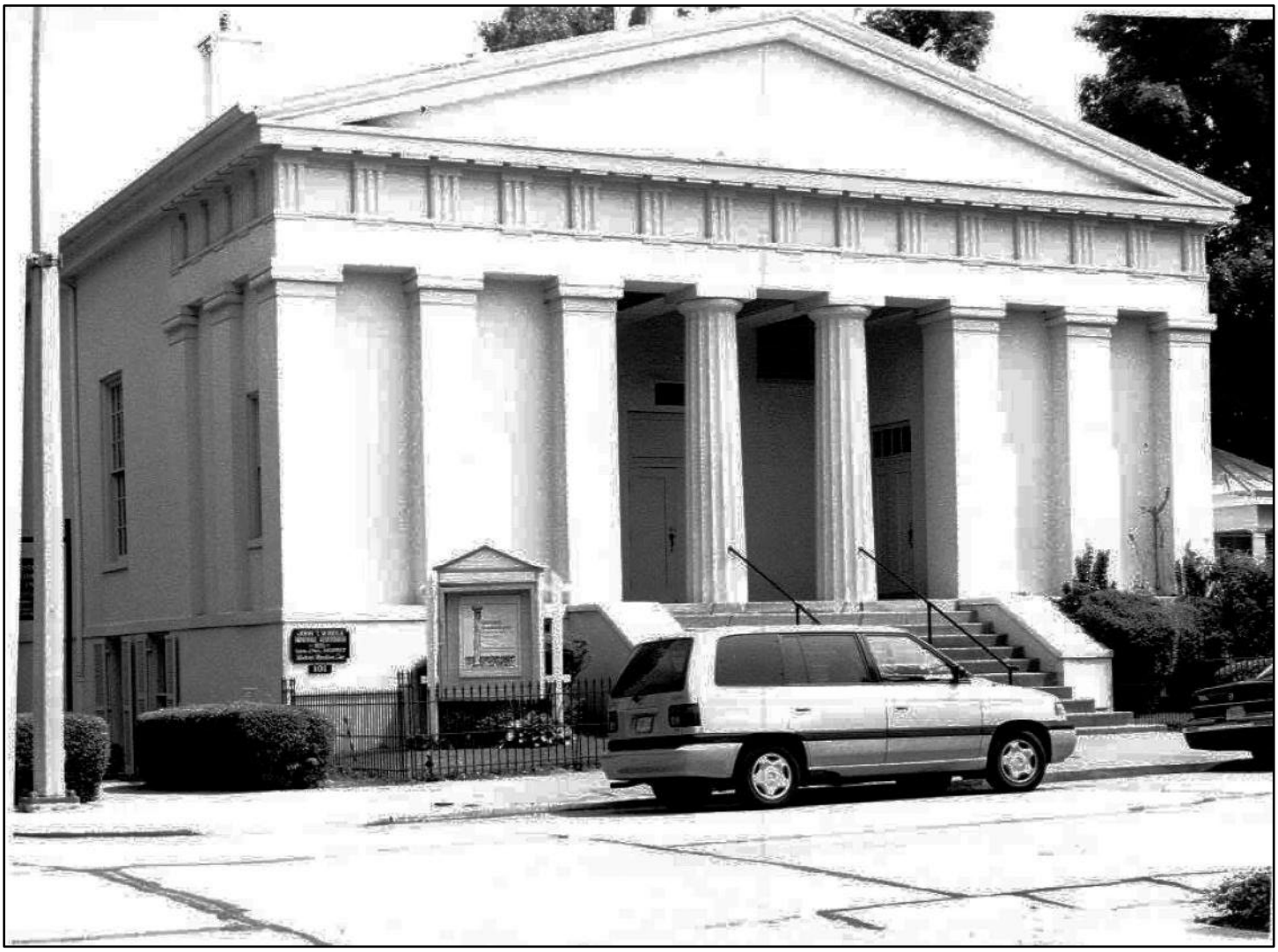


Photo 25. Facing northeast toward the Greek revival façade of 101 E. Third Street.



Photo 26. Facing northwest toward the building at 309 E. Fifth Street that served as the A. M. E. Church.



Photo 27. View northeast toward the bridge façade, riprap can be seen along the embankment.

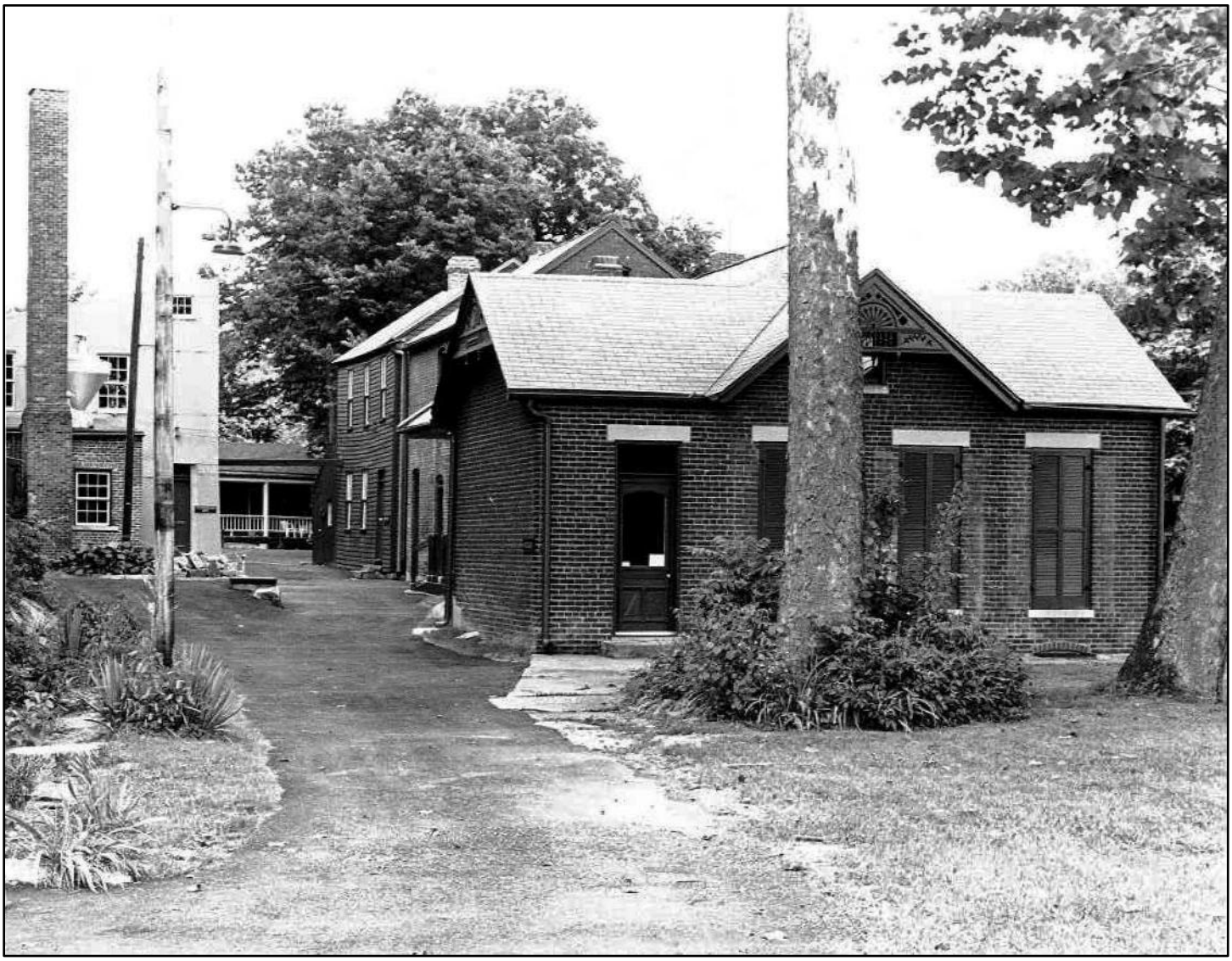


Photo 28. Facing southwest onto the group of buildings that comprise the Schroeder Saddletree Factory at 106 E. Milton Street.



Photo 29. Facing southeast toward the façade of the Broadway High School at 124 Broadway.



Photo 30. Looking northeast toward the large brick industrial building at 200 Jefferson Street.



Photo 31. Facing northeast onto the Romanesque facade of 318 Jefferson Street.



Photo 32. Facing west toward the side façade of the house at 301 Walnut Street.

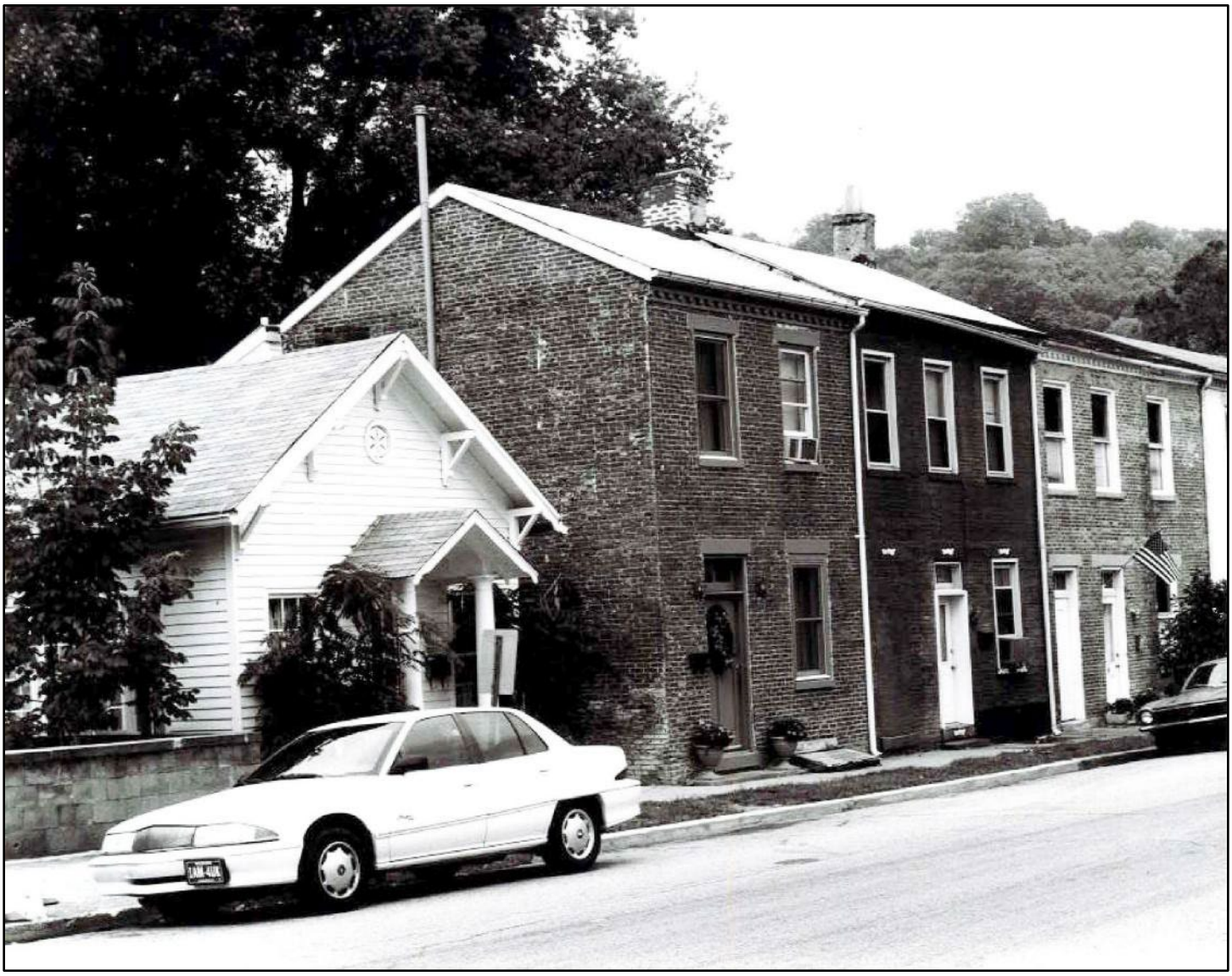


Photo 33. View northwest toward the homes on the west side of the 700 block of Walnut Street.



Photo 34. Streetscape facing southeast toward the east side of the 600 block of Walnut Street.



Photo 35. View west toward the 6-bay façade of the Miller Wagon Manufacturing Shop at 805-09 Walnut Street.



Photo 36. View north toward the immense south façade of the Eagle Cotton Mill at the corner of St. Michael's Avenue and Vaughn Drive.

APPENDIX

Methodology

Prior to undertaking the development of this nomination, the consulting team devised a survey methodology and database which could encompass all of the resources within the historic district.[177] This electronic database included over 50 fields, at least six of which were concerned with aspects of the cultural landscape. This was done, in part, because previous surveys had not covered all of the resources, and a considerable number of gaps in the documentation existed. In addition, up to date photographs, descriptions and house numbers would be required to complete the complex maps required for the nomination. Finally, no complete documentation existed for extant infrastructure resources, such as the stone guttering and culverts. Each of over 2,029 resources (located in 1,896 sites documented in the survey) was described, analyzed for its significance, function and other qualities, located on field maps, numbered and photographed. (At least three shots each). The survey methodology was compatible with that of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (Indiana's SHPO). Ratings for inclusion in the historic district were either contributing or not. As the historic district was refined and reduced, many of the originally surveyed properties were eliminated. However, all were retained in the original database. Thus, a valuable resource, in a simple to use electronic format will be available to the community as a result of this nomination. At the present time, volunteers with special knowledge are continuing to review the data and make corrections. In addition, a local preservation organization is using the data and maps to help identify potentially threatened resources in advance of an "emergency" and work with local owners to avoid demolition or decay.

[177] Throughout the document "district" or "historic district" is used to refer to the proposed National Historic Landmark District, not the existing National Register Historic District which was listed in 1972 and which is considerably larger.