

**ADDRESSES AND INFORMATION- Information on homes and businesses in Madison by street address taken from various sources. Transcribed by Janice Barnes. Updated by Camille Fife 1-5-2019**

Abbreviations:

Btwn=between

DB=Deed Book

HABS=Historical American Buildings Survey

JCPL=Jefferson County Public Library

MC=Madison Courier

NRHP=National Register of Historical Places (NHL)

TK=Tri-Kappa Homes Tour

BALTIMORE

214 Baltimore-<https://www.flickr.com/photos/madisonindiana/8057259257/> *The lot which originally ran from Second St. to Adams Ave. was purchased by George and Mary Short. Very little history is known about this house or its occupants. The home is a central passage vernacular home with 4 over 4 double hung windows. It features an arched upper light and panel door with an upper transom window. For several years (1940s), an elderly woman named Maude Sheets resided in the home. In later years (late 1960s-2007), it was owned by George Shaffer. George was a handy man of sorts and made his living as a gardener until ill health forced him to retire. By the time the house was purchased again, it had fallen into major disrepair. The new owners had to jack up the floors and foundation, gut the interior and replace ceilings that had fallen in. During the home's renovation, they were able to retain the original windows.*

BROADWAY

Broadway Fountain-Madison Courier, 12 Apr 1867-Broadway market not used, would make a park in center of street with trees. Madison Courier, 22 Sept 1886-Dedication 28 Sept 1886 and the original idea was for it to be a drinking fountain. Madison Courier, 27 Mar 1976-Back ground of fountain researched. Manufactured by the Janes, Kirtland Iron Company of Morrisiana (now the Bronx) and is good example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century ornamental cast iron. Called simply No. 5 in the Janes, Kirtland catalog. There were duplicates erected in Savannah, GA Poughkeepsie, NY and Cuzsco, Peru. One was built in Zanesville, OH but no longer exists. Designed by French sculptor, J. P. Victor Andre. The fountain in Madison originally a part of the PA Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The fountain has been refurbished several times.-See library files, Madison Broadway Fountain. Madison Courier, 25 Sept 1886-Preparations for dedication. 18 Sept 1886-Drawing of Fountain, long article, Gives a history of idea of the fountain and how it came to fruition. Madison Herald, 27 Sept 1886-Program and order of march for parade. 18 Sept 1886 Long article begins on first page and continues on page 3. RoundAbout, Apr 1999, "*Originally made of ornamental cast iron, the fountain had deteriorated from years of exposure to the elements and was near collapse. To save the fountain, a group of community leaders, spearheaded by the late Madison realtor Harry Lemen, formed a committee and raised enough funds for its repair. Unfortunately, the result was temporary, and by the mid-1970s, the fountain was again in disrepair. David Wells of the Cincinnati Enquirer newspaper reported on Aug. 8, 1980, that "Nearly 100 years of rain, snow and smog took its toll on the cast iron, and by 1977, it had become a rust-encrusted relic with broken plumbing that allowed only a trickle of water to flow from the maiden's vase."* Once again a committee was formed, and this time, a contractor was chosen to completely re-cast the fountain. Madison Mayor Warren Rucker signed a contract with Eleftherios Karkadoulis of Cincinnati on Oct. 11, 1976. Karkadoulis, a Greek sculptor, submitted the lowest bid for the fountain's restoration: \$79,000." [www.oldmadison.com/homes/fountain.html](http://www.oldmadison.com/homes/fountain.html) has good history of the fountain including the squabbles and near dissolution of the project. This was also the site of the old market house started in 1848.

- 120 Broadway-Brown Memorial Gymnasium. See library files under Madison Schools. Art Deco 1940 Description and builders (NRHP) The building was closed in 1960 when the High school moved to North Madison. Now used for civic purposes. Mentioned in Dean Miller Walking Tour, <http://www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/records/madison-in-the-late-1890s> Managed by the Madison Parks Department. Madison Courier, 30 Nov 1974-a smaller gym was on the site and was incorporated into the new Brown Mem. Gym. The original gym was built in the 1920s.
- 124 Broadway-See Historical files-April 1973 Rivertown News gives full description of home. Lemen Collection has picture and description under "McKee" Home. Built in 1846 by Shrewsbury for his daughter as wedding present. In 1928 the [Madison High School](#) was built on the site in Classic Revival style. Full description in NRHP. See also, JCPL vertical files under Madison Schools and [www.mjcp.org](http://www.mjcp.org), Lemen Collection Historic Photos. Full description of interior of home in Rivertown News (See library files, Madison Homes).
- 202 Broadway-Presbyterian Church-Built 1846 Classic style-see library files under Madison Churches. NRHP gives description of the building.  
*The church was organized in 1815. The Second Presbyterian split from it in 1833. William Hendricks quit claimed Lot 9 in Madison to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church on Sept. 13, 1839. (DB R p. 243). On Nov. 28, 1848, John and Drusilla Cravens, sold Lot 10 for \$1,000 to the trustees. (DB 4 p.626.) This land was in the First Addition West on the corner of Broadway and High Street, east of Broadway and North of High. The current building was constructed in 1846-47 or 1848, according to the Historic Sites Inventory, which says the building was the congregation's third. – Bob Scott*  
See also HABS-IND-39-MAD-95, gives full description of church.
- 301 Broadway-Built ca. 1854. Sometimes called Taflinger Home. In 1909 was home of Dr. Gertrude Morse, daughter of Professor F. L. Morse, early woman doctor.
- 302 Broadway-ca. 1900 Colonial Revival (NRHP)
- 304 Broadway-ca. 1860, duplex, Federal Style (NRHP)
- 306 Broadway-ca. 1860, duplex, Federal Style (NRHP)
- 307 Broadway-*In the 1887 Madison City Directory James T. McCoy operated a livery stable in the building. In 1912 John Feurstien maintained a livery there. By 1925 M. C. Litson owned and operated a livery and in 1927 the sign above the door was Wallace McNeel. Evidently the building was used for various purposes after 1927 and at times stood empty. In 1954 Bennett Motors was in the building, according to the city directory, and Bennett remained until about 1968. From about 1977 to 1993 Ivy Tech maintained a technical training center in the building. At some point the facade of the building was changed, doing away with the big, arched double doors. In 1995 the building stood vacant, but by 1998 it had become part of the Broadway Tavern property. See library files under Madison Businesses, Sanborn maps, Lemen Photo Collection, 1887 Bird's Eye View Of Madison map. Today the building is associated with the Broadway Hotel and is used for Social functions, catered affairs and business meetings.*
- 308 Broadway-Present building built between 1904 and 1911 (Sanborn Maps) Prior building was a carriage house attached to a livery stable (at one time the Broadway Livery) It ran all the way to the alley.
- 310 Broadway
- 312 Broadway-Livery stable running all the way to the alley. See Sanborn Maps.
- 313 Broadway-Broadway Hotel, See Sanborn maps, library files under Madison Businesses  
<http://www.mjcp.org/photos/items/show/104> :  
*The sign over the door says "Established 1834". The owner has a copy of the original deed dated 1833 signed by James Lanier. In the 1859 city directory there is an advertisement and it states the owner to be Jacob Smith. The menu of that day included oysters, fresh fish and game. Jacob Smith's services included the care of the horses and wagons of his guests. The address, however, is given as 401 West Main (Cross). In the early 1900s the Finnegan family took over the hotel. The 1909 Madison Daily Herald states the New Broadway Hotel is newly renovated, refitted and refurnished. Mike and Dan Finnegan owned the business until about 1939 when John Niehouse took over the property. In 1946 Delbert Taflinger became the owner. He and the Taflinger family ran the hotel until 1978 when the Hosclaw family became the owners. They owned it for only a short time when the Maurice Hublar family bought it. Libby Mann now owns the old hotel and she states there still exists a knife and fork inscribed on the back with the words*

*"Broadway Hotel" and dated 1835. The building boasts many antiques original to the place because each time it was sold the furnishings went with the property. Over the years there were wings built on to the building for more space, though we were unable to ascertain the exact date of the additions, and visitors today will find a lovely outside dining area on the north side of the building complete with awnings and a pretty fountain. (There is a Lemen photo on this site.) The 1911 Sanborn Map labels the building "The New Broadway Hotel".*

There seems to be some confusion as to the date for this establishment. See 401 West Main Street.

318 Broadway-Attached to 327 West Main. NRHP says "White House" ca. 1855.

319 Broadway-Madison Courier-7/28/1925

409 Broadway-Trinity M. E. Church-Gothic Revival-Cornerstone laid September 9, 1872. Addition in 1990s. (Full description in Nat'l Register of Historic Places) See library file under Madison Churches.

410 Broadway-MC, 14 Oct 1871Constructed 1871 by Mayor James White. Article Tri Kappa-Oct. 1990 Also 11/11/95, also, Lemen Collection. (Found on library website) Madison Courier, 14 )ct 1871-Mr. James White will erect home on East side of Broadway.

411 Broadway-Built ca. 1870 in Italianate design. Sits on the alley.

414 Broadway-Built in 1956 by Dr. Wallace Childs, architect, A. B. McCullough of Louisville. Built of used brick on site of a former carpenter's shop and possible carriage house of James White (from daughter of W. Childs).

419 Broadway-"Eggleston House" Edward Eggleston lived here between 1891 and 1902. John Paul said to have constructed the building before 1834. (Full description in Nat'l Register of Historic Places) MC, 19 July 1851-Judge M. C. Eggleston's remains brought to Madison. Funeral from residence of Mrs. Stevenson, corner of Broadway and Third. Note: Mrs. (Benjamin C.) Stevenson is daughter of John Paul.

420 Broadway-See Historical Files (Madison Homes)-sold in 2004 at auction. Daily Evening Courier-Sisters of Providence will build school on SE corner of Broadway and Third  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West\\_Third\\_Street.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West_Third_Street.html)

*The building nearby at the southeast corner of Third and Broadway Streets has an interesting story to tell. Seemingly residential in form, it is known as St. Anne's Academy and is one of the oldest frame buildings remaining in Madison, with part of the building perhaps dating back as far as the 1830s or earlier. It may be the site of Madison's first Catholic mass, which took place in 1827. What is known is that it operated as a school for the majority of the 19th century, first as the Madison Academy and later as Saint Anne's Academy, run by the Sisters of Providence. The current owners intend to restore the building, which has several additions and alterations.*

#### **July 30, 1887-Madison Courier**

##### **THE CHURCH OF ROME IN MADISON**

A Hitherto Unwritten Chapter of Local History

From the Indianapolis New Record ( Roman Catholic)

*The original town of Madison was laid out by John Paul, Jonathan Lyon and Lewis Davis in 1811 and the plat recorded June 1, 1812. Several families had located in the valley which Madison covers a few years prior to the laying out of the town, but they were principally squatters with no legal rights to the lands upon which they erected their cabins. In July 1815 Messrs. Paul, Davis and Jacob Burnet laid out an addition to Madison. Mr. Burnet was a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, who was subsequently a convert to the Catholic faith and will perhaps be best remembered by your readers as the author of several Catholic books. In the spring of 1817 Mr. Burnet had the material for a frame building got out near Cincinnati and shipping it down the Ohio river to Madison had it erected on lot 51 on the southeast corner of Third and Broadway streets. He offered this building, together with the whole block in which it is located, to the commissioners of Jefferson county on condition that they would remove the site of the court house and jail to said block. The Commissioners, however, did not accept the generous offer and the building was subsequently utilized for an Academy. It is one of the oldest buildings in Madison and is now occupied as a residence and academy by the Sisters of Providence.*

*In the summer or fall of 1817, soon after the building was erected and its occupancy for a school, a Catholic priest visited Madison on a missionary tour, and fixing up a rude temporary altar in the building, celebrated thereon for the first time in the village the Divine mysteries of the Holy*

*Mass. I am unable to give the name of this pioneer missionary, and it will probably never be known till the great day of judgment. Mr. James Lewis, one of the pioneer Methodists of Madison says: "I was present with my father at this service, which commenced about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and lasted more than three hours. He was a very eloquent preacher and spoke with foreign accent. I think he was a Frenchman. There were four or five Catholic families present and a large number of non-Catholics. The most of the latter went out for curiosity to see a Catholic priest and hear what he had to say. William Shannon and family are the only Catholics whose names I can now remember. Some of the other Catholics had been married by a magistrate several years before, and the priest remarried them according the rites of the church. He also baptized several children who had not previously received the rite. I well remember that we outsiders were very much surprised and pleased with the service and preaching which my father said was good enough Methodist doctrine for him, and as it was our first glimpse of a Catholic priest, our curiosity was also satisfied.*

ROUNDABOUT-OCTOBER 2006

*The building, located at 420 Broadway, was a finishing school for girls where Catholic nuns from Sisters of Providence, based in Terre Haute, Ind., taught French and piano from 1814-1817. The home sat vacant for a decade, and the Campbells bought it at an August 2004 auction of the Cochran estate. When they finish restoring that house, they plan to turn it into a bed and breakfast.*

- 501 Broadway-ca. 1850 Federal style. Ca. 1840. Hammond family has lived in it since 1948. Extensive remodeling in the 1950s.
- 502 Broadway—Site of Walter Greiner Home- Original home torn down in the late 1920's to build new home. Tour of Homes 1993 (Cour. 11/3/93) Built for the Greiner family 1932-B&B 1993-Georgian Revival-Article April 14, 1930, Madison Courier. Once home of Dr. Zink. TK (1980)=(Leininger House) *This impressive structure was built in 1932 in the Georgian Revival style. Large and elegant, the home once truly needed its butler's pantry, maid's room, linen room and packing room for their original purpose. Built on the site of another house (from which came two mantels and several doors) the home was designed around a large elm tree in the yard. The library of the home burned in 1978 and the room was redone. New oak flooring was placed and the plaster moulding around the ceiling was hand done by a local craftsman. The five working fireplaces have an unusual gas ignition system. It is interesting to note that before the home was converted to gas heat, it had a heating bill second only in the county to the school system. Mr and Mrs. George Leininger purchased the home in 1978 and have added modern touches... (1980)*
- 503 through 509 Broadway-Federal row houses built in the 1830s. (Details in Nat'l Register of Historic Places, library files, Madison Homes)
- 505 Broadway-ca. 1840 (NRHP)
- 507 Broadway-ca. 1835 (NRHP)
- 508 Broadway-ca. 1850, Federal style (NRHP)
- 509 Broadway-Federal style, ca. 1835
- 511 Broadway-Federal style ca. 1849 "The Alfred Dunning House" (Complete description in Nat'l Register of Historic Places) In *Beloved Madison* by Snodgrass.
- 512 Broadway-Daily Courier-July 21, 1883-New home of C. (Cornelius) Vail on SE Corner Broadway and Presbyterian. Sanborn maps-first appears 1886 map. Madison Courier, 25 Apr 1893-Vail lived there until his death in 1893. Madison Courier, 28 Apr 1893-Vail leaves home on SE corner of Broadway and Presbyterian to his wife, Mary. City Directories-Hendrick Canida lived in the home for over 50 years (from the 1960s to 2010). The home was refurbished in 2013.
- 601 Broadway – Druscilla Home "Old Ladies Home" – Madison Courier – 5-15-1982  
Built in several phases beginning in ca. 1836. Was home for elderly women from 1884 until 1969. The columns of the home are from the original Madison Hotel built by Costigan (MC, May 1982) Purchased for a Medical building in 1980, it underwent major renovation. Main door originally faced south, as did first addition during the Civil War (1982 Tour of Homes, library files) Madison Courier, 8 Apr 1872- William Wells' residence on NW corner Broadway and Presbyterian Avenue contains 10 rooms, pantries and cellar; two cisterns, stables, carriage house and wood house. Price \$5000.
- 609 Broadway-Federal style ca. 1840 (Complete description in Nat'l Register of Historic Places)

615 Broadway-Second Baptist Church-Madison Courier 26/Aug/1878 “Work has begun on Bryant Chapel this morning...” and the official opening on 23/Nov/1878. Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 2, pg 17.  
City directories.

617 Broadway-Classical Revival ca 1906 (NRHP)

619 Broadway-ca. 1900 (NRHP)-Not on the 1904 Sanborn Map but is on the 1911 Sanborn Map.

621 Broadway-Shotgun house ca. 1880 (NRHP)

623 Broadway-Shotgun house ca. 1880 (NRHP)

625 Broadway-ca. 1840 (NRHP)

627 Broadway-Black school-Madison Courier, 27/Dec/1880, Lot purchased; 7/Feb/1880, contract let; 6/Sept/1880 school finished. Madison Courier, 4/30/2012 history; [www.mjcp.org](http://www.mjcp.org) Lemen Collection History and picture; there was a home on this site owned by Patrick and Bridget Burk (MC 8Mar1883) Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 2, pg 28. Daily Courier, 20 Feb1880- New colored school contract awarded to James Blassingham; List of bids given.

April 30, 2012:

<http://madisoncourier.com/main.asp?SectionID=178&SubSectionID=961&ArticleID=69340>

*Broadway was the first commissioned high school for blacks in Indiana, and the designation meant it was accredited; its graduates could go on to colleges or universities. It was the only high school for blacks in Jefferson County. At one time, Broadway School had all 12 grades. The first four grades were on the first floor in one classroom. The fifth through eighth grades were upstairs on one side of the hall, also in one room. The high school was across the hall in one room. The school, sometimes called Broadway Colored School, opened in 1898 and closed 59 years later. Desegregation closed Broadway School and arson destroyed it. A state law in 1949 abolished racial segregation in public schools in Indiana. Madison began desegregation with high school seniors, then the rest of the school. The first eight grades stayed at Broadway until 1957. A decade later, the school building burned down, and the then-fire chief said it was arson. A marker notes the location,. The A.S. Gaines Park is now on the site. Much more information in article.*

631 Broadway-Shotgun house ca. 1870

633 Broadway-Madison Courier, 24 Jan 2012; shotgun house ca. 1870 (NRHP)

*Owner Julie Brown was honored Monday as a Preservation Hero at the Historic Board meeting. Her brick house at 633 Broadway was most likely built between 1852 and 1870, city preservation planner Camille Fife said. The house had several owners before she bought it from Luella M. Lott, the niece of the late Charles O'Banion, whose family had owned it since 1947.*

*The 1890-91 directory states family named Cooney lives in the home. See Sanborn maps, and city directories.*

### Cragmont

419 Cragmont Street-bought by Lee Pearson in April 1937.

421 Cragmont Street-Rivertown News, September 1974-*The Antle Grocery was a popular place in 1894 (Photo). Located on Depot St. between main and Third Streets, John Allen became the owner of the grocery after the Antles. Empty flour barrels lined the flagstone sidewalks before Mr. Allen rebuilt the old grocery building making it a two story brick. A few years ago Shirley Smith had a bakery in the same building, and the address is now 421 Cragmont St.*

512 Craigmont Street-Eades Antique Shop-Built 1945-See Lemen Collection library website.

### CROZIER AVENUE

1534 Crozier-Farm home built 1843-Fed. Style-10 inch brick walls-1970 tour brochure history files.

### EAST STREET

- \* Madison Courier, July 8, 1899-“Workmen have just completed the tearing down of the old double tenement frame house at the corner of the alley on East Street, between Third and Main, to make room for the erection of an addition to the Upper Seminary. This old building was occupied by the late Jesse D. and Michael G. Bright and their families when they first moved to Madison, and their father lived with them. Michael G. Bright afterwards built the house at present occupied by

Mr. J. W. Bishop, and later lived in the house where Dr. Hutchings now lives, (118 W. Third) which was built by the late Jacob Schuh. Jesse D. Bright subsequently lived for several years in the large brick residence property now owned and occupied by Mr. George J. Wood and wife on West Third Street.”

110 East Street-Ca. 1890, on 1892 Sanborn Maps.

111 East Street-ca. 1990 NRHP

112 East Street-On the 1892 Sanborn Maps, Gable Front, ca. 1890.

113 East Street-Duplex, ca. 1840 NRHP Lemen Collection, Madison Homes, Photo room.

114 East Street-On the 1892 Sanborn Maps, Shotgun, ca. 1890. NRHP

114 ½ East Street-Site may have once been #116 (Sanborn Maps) Gable Front ca. 1950. NRHP

115 East Street-Duplex,ca. 1840 NRHP Lemen Collection, Madison Homes, Photo room

118 East Street-Gable Front, ca. 1870. See Sanborn maps. NRHP

119 East Street-Genter Home-built and owned by Alfred Genter, a brick mason, dating from abt. 1873 Italianate style-Two story brick, 7 rooms, 4 fireplaces, carriage house in the rear-Tour brochure 1976-Library. Files, Madison Homes. Later Baxter home. Pathways Youth Shelter and Family Services.

120 East Street-Gable Front, ca. 1850. See Sanborn maps. NRHP

122 East Street-Gable Front, ca. 1850. See Sanborn maps. NRHP

124 East Street-Shotgun, ca. 1870. See Sanborn maps. NRHP

126 East Street-Federal style, ca. 1840. NRHP Sanborn maps

127 East Street-ca. 1850, Federal style-NRHP Sanborn maps

130 East Street-Lemen Collection, Madison Homes, Photo room.

132 East Street-ca. 1860, Federal style- NRHP Sanborn maps

134 East Street-ca. 1860, Federal style- NRHP Sanborn maps

201 East Street-Italianate, ca. 1830. NRHP Sanborn maps, Lemen Collection, Madison Homes, Photo Room.

202 East Street-Italianate, ca. 1870. NRHP Sanborn maps

203 East Street-ca. 1950. NRHP Sanborn Maps

204 East Street-ca. 1840. Federal style. NRHP Sanborn maps

205 East Street-ca. 1950. NRHP Sanborn maps

206 East Street-ca. 1870, Gable Front. NRHP Sanborn maps

208 East Street-ca. 1870, Gabled-ell. NRHP Sanborn maps

209 & 211 East Street-Italianate, ca. 1870 NRHP, 200 block not shown on 1886 Sanborn Maps, listed as 211 and 213 on the 1892 Sanborn Maps but as 209 and 211 on the 1911 maps.

210 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style. NRHP Sanborn maps

215 East Street-The 200 block not shown on the 1886 Sanborn Maps but does appear on the 1892 map.

218 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style. NRHP Sanborn maps

220 East Street-ca. 1835, Federal style. NRHP Sanborn maps

311 East Street-Does not appear on the Sanborn Maps until 1927.

313 East Street-On the 1886 Sanborn Maps on south side of the alley.

315 & 317 East Street-Share a common wall on the 1886 Sanborn Maps. 315 list as 1840 salt box by NRHP and 317 called T-Plan, ca. 1900.

316 & 318 East Street-Duplex, ca. 1860. NRHP Sanborn maps, Lemen Collection, bk. 43, pg. 69.

320 & 322 East Street-Duplex, ca. 1860. NRHP Sanborn maps, Lemen Collection, bk. 43, pg.69.

321 East Street-On the 1886 Sanborn Maps. NRHP says Federal Style ca. 1840.

323 East Street-On the 1886 Sanborn Maps. NRHP says Federal Style ca. 1840.

324 East Street-Gable Front, ca. 1860. NRHP Sanborn maps. Lemen Collection, bk. 43, pg 69.

406 East Street-Federal style, ca. 1860. NRHP Sanborn maps. Home of Gen. Walter S. Krueger lived here from age 7 to high school graduation.

Tri Kappa Tour 1954-

407 East Street-Original site housed a duplex with address of 407 and 409 on the Sanborn Maps. NRHP-Modern Ranch Style, ca. 1950.

408 East Street-ca. 1967 NRHP

409 East Street-Lemen Collection, Madison Homes, Photo room.

- 410 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps
- 412 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps
- 413 East Street-Duplex with 415 on the early Sanborn maps. Now Eggleston School. 114 East Street-On the 1892 Sanborn Maps, Shotgun, ca. 1890.
- 414 East Street-ca. 140, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 415 East Street-Duplex with 413 on the early Sanborn maps. Now Eggleston School.
- 416 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 418 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps  
 TK= *Peddie House. A delightful example of the Federal period this townhouse style home was built sometime between 1832 and 1839. An Eastlake influence is reflected in the gate post and front door. The home's most unusual architectural feature is the arched covered walkway along the side of the house. The original home consisted of two rooms up and two down; the back rooms were probably added early in this century (20<sup>th</sup>) Charles A Anger purchased the home in 1889 and the house remained in his family until 1976, standing empty the last 15 years. (Tour brochure, 1980)*
- 419 East Street-Eggleston School. The above buildings were razed to construct the school. The school opened in 1906 in the Classic Revival Style. More complete description in NRHP, library files under Madison Homes. Named for the writer Edward Eggleston.
- 420 East Street-ca. 1840, Federal style NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 421 East Street-Duplex with 423 on the early Sanborn maps. Now Eggleston School.
- 422 East Street- Shotgun style, ca. 1870 NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 423 East Street-Duplex with 421 on the early Sanborn maps. Now Eggleston School.
- 424 East Street-Modern, ca. 1965 NRHP Sanborn maps show no building on lot prior to 1927.
- 426 East Street-Single dwelling, brick, Lemen Collection, Book 43, page 13. Sanborn Maps.
- 502 East Street-Federal style, ca. 1845 NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 504 East Street-Shotgun style, ca. 1840 NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 505 East Street-Ca. 1870
- 506 East Street-ca. 1860 Shotgun style NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 507 East Street-Empty lot on Sanborn Maps until 1927 map.
- 508 East Street-Shotgun style, ca. 1860 NRHP Sanborn maps.
- 511 East Street-Appears on the 1886 Sanborn Maps. NRHP says ca. 1840, Federal style.
- 513 East Street-Appears on the 1886 Sanborn Maps. NRHP says ca. 1860, Shotgun style.
- 515 East Street-Appears on the 1886 Sanborn Maps. NRHP says ca. 1840, Federal style.
- 517 East Street-Doesn't appear on Sanborn Maps until 1911. Maybe duplex with 519. Shares common wall. Doesn't appear in city directories until 1914.
- 519 East Street-Doesn't appear on Sanborn Maps until 1911. Maybe duplex with 517. Shares common wall.
- 607 East Street-One story brick. Probably built between 1892 and 1897 (Sanborn Maps). Rose Mary Winkle states that her grandfather, Joseph Winkle, built the home. She does not know when. Research shows that on the 1880 Fed. Census, Joseph is in the home of his father, John, age 21, on Second Street. The 1887 Madison City Directory shows Joseph still living on Second St. The 1900 Fed. Census shows Joseph at 607 North East Street.
- 611 East Street-ca. 1860

## ELM

- \* Madison Courier, 26 June 1844-School teacher, A. A. Morrison of Elm Street solicits students.
- 116 Elm-Historic Madison, Inc.-Tobacco Prizing House, ca. 1890. Erected by William Stapp or Alexander Lanier as a four bay carriage house between 1887 and 1892. William Trow purchased in 1904 and added 10 structured bays to the east and converted it to a cooperage. Later a garment factory under the name Major Apron Co. from 1919-1921. Barney Hughs bought in 1922 and rented it to American Tobacco Co. through the 1960s. Now owned by Historic Madison, Inc.
- 243 Elm-There was another building on this site as early as 1886. The present home shows up some time in the 1920s. It was once owned by Charles Lemen and then, for many years, the Keller family resided in the home. At some point the home was given a "stucco" effect which changed its appearance somewhat.
- 302 Elm-built ca. 1830-Courier-1/1/64. May have been built by man named Colby and occupied by J. F.

- D. Lanier in 1837-Madison Courier-Sept. 23, 1932 was owned by the JCHS in 1932-Tri Kappa tour 1954. See history files for more info. In 1932 was called "the old inn". At this time was converted to "tourist quarters". Later known as the Colonial Inn.
- 313 & 315 Elm-Mad. Cour. 10/2/1911-Fire destroys home-gives owner's name, insurance info etc.  
Explosion 1958 kills one; home destroyed (Mad. Cour. 8 Dec 1958)  
Destroyed in gas explosion 1958. Fourplex built ca. 1960 replaced it.
- 316 & 317 Elm- Madison Courier, 3 June 1947-Andrew Lytle to build residence on his Elm street lot with a large garage in the rear of the Lytle Funeral Home which is the second building east of that corner. To be of stone and to occupy the site of Mr. Lytle's former brick garage which was razed some time ago. William Bailey of Dupont has the building contract.
- 410 Elm-Building belonged to the Powell estate. Called a carriage house it is now a part of the library complex. Was once the home of the Jefferson County Historical Society. See Library Files under Madison Libraries
- 414 Elm- Second home built on Lot # 88 sometime between 1906 and 1911. See 420 Elm.
- 416 & 418 Elm-Third home built on Lot #88. Built between 1911 and 1927 (Sanborn Maps) See 420 Elm.
- 420 Elm-Listed variously as 321 W. Third, 422 Elm and 424 Elm. North part of Lot #88. For list of property owners from 1826 see library files (Madison Homes)  
Built ca. 1835 during the early ownership of Wilberforce Lyle. Once owned by Elizabeth Cravens Davis, granddaughter of JFD Lanier. In 1906, during the time it was owned by George Patton, the south end was sold off and a house was built there by 1911. A second home was built on the property a few years later. Madison Courier, 5 Oct 1212, Tri Kappa Tour:  
*This federal-style home purchased by Michael and Linda Pittman in 1996 has undergone extensive renovation and is believed to be built prior to 1830. The land is thought to have once been owned by the famous Lanier family. Originally the home had an outside staircase attached to it which makes some believe that it might at one time have been a tavern. Many of the windows as well as other features of the home are original. The two story porch was reconstructed base on columns found in the cellar during clean up. The cellar also contains the original poplar floor timbers. In 2000 while filming the movie "Madison," Jim Caviezel stayed in the home for three months. Mr. Pittman was a recipient of a Tri Kappa scholarship as a young man.*
- 423 Elm-<http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/index/page/6>-There was another building on this site as early as 1886. The present home shows up some time in the 1920s. It was once owned by Charles Lemen and then, for many years, the Keller family resided in the home. At some point the home was given a "stucco" effect which changed its appearance somewhat.
- 510 & 512 Elm-South half of house of corner Presbyterian and Elm. Land title records and other information for these two homes can be found in library files under Madison Homes, Elm Street, #510 and 512.

#### FAIRMOUNT DRIVE

- Pfister/Jones Home-Built by Louis Pfister and Bernard Jones. Situated on 3 acres between the Vawter-Augustine and Moffet homes. Colonial entrance and center hall. A long living room with fireplace on west side of first floor. To the east of the hallway a dining room and kitchen also a powder room. Four bedrooms on second floor with a tiled bath. Full basement, divided, with a recreation room on the west side and furnace room on the other. Floors are of hardwood, walls and ceilings are tinted in pastel shades, interior woodwork is finished in white.
- Wilber-Taylor Home-Article in Madison Courier. Home on 28 acres bought by Drusilla Cravens. See article for description and history of the property. Madison Herald, no date given-  
BEAUTIFUL HILLTOP HOME-Mrs. A. Wilber Taylor Purchased by Miss Drusilla Cravens-to the Madison Herald: *On September 30, 1925, Amelia A. Taylor sold to Miss Drusilla L. Cravens, her home at the top of the hill known as the Wilber farm, which was purchased by Shadrach Wilber from the Jesse Vawter heirs in 1832, consisting of a quarter section of land lying between the Michigan and hanging Rock roads, and moved into the house on the land now owned by Mrs. William Davidson "with additions". Wishing to build he selected the land lying south on the adjoining section and purchased 16 ½ acres and began the work of building, quarrying the rock, burning the brick, preparing the timbers on the premises. The house was completed within*



*two years, and the family moved in, some of whom have since occupied it never having been sold. In the late sixties or seventies it was given me by my father. After the death of my husband, Captain Bushrod B. Taylor, U. S. N., I returned here and have made it my home now over forty-two years. Notwithstanding I had hoped to end my days here, I thought best, under existing conditions to dispose of it, and am much gratified to be able to pass it on to my life-long friend, Miss Drusilla Cravens, who will appreciate the beauties and advantages of the situation, and wish for her a long and happy life, surrounded by her loved ones. Mrs. A. Wilber Taylor*

#### FIFTH STREET, East

309 East Fifth-African American Episcopal AME Church

#### FIFTH STREET-West

212 West Fifth-site of Barber & Cravens Straw Paper Mill (1886 Sanborn Map) later Butler Dairy.

308 West Fifth-Home of Mr. & Mrs. Carl Tyree-Courier-about Jan. 9, 1930

#### FIRST (East)

313 East First-Built late 1800's as a wool warehouse for Schofield Woolen Mills.

314 East First-The Iverness Shop operated here making Jeffery mirrors. Tri Kappa tour, Cour. 11/11/95

319 East First-Built early 1900's as an experimental model by the Schofield Monument Co., the house is constructed of solid cast concrete ornamental blocks. Expensive and project abandoned. Trim is example of carpenter's lace with small "port hole" giving access to the attic. 1976 brochure, Tour of homes.

400 East First-Tri Kappa Tour-Cour., 10/14/94

401 East First-Tri Kappa Tour-11/12/1994-formerly the Elderberry B & B- 1890s Victorian.

511 ½East First-Gutted by fire (Courier 12/15/1965) Owned by Mrs. Randy Eden. Located in an alley between St. Michael's and East Streets.

621 East First-<http://www.mjep.org/photos/items/show/33>

In 1893 the railroad bought the whole block on First Street from Vine to Mill Streets and built the depot and moved it in 1894"-Madison Courier, November 28, 1981. The station was used for passenger service until June 22, 1935. It was used for freight services but by the 1950's it had become obsolete and stood vacant for a few years. In the 1962 city directory the building was occupied by the Wilson Brothers Storage Company and Wilco Electric Company was later located in the building. In 1986 the Jefferson County Historical Society announced in the Madison Courier plans to purchase the building from Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Wilson for the purpose of restoring the building to its busiest period circa 1900. The building is still maintained by that organization.

[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Madison\\_Railroad\\_Station.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Madison_Railroad_Station.html)

Constructed for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad Company in 1894, the Madison Railroad Station is the third to serve the community. Unlike early railroad properties that valued functionality over style, the Madison station used an octagonal plan rarely employed for commercial and public buildings. It is the only example of this unusual building style in Madison. The two-story octagonal main section served as a passenger waiting room with the second story forming a cupola that reached above the wraparound porch's roof. The small wing off the cupola's west side housed the baggage area and ticket office. Passenger service ended in 1935, but the railroad retained ownership of the building until the 1960s when it was used by a storage company and later housed the Wilco Electric Company. In 1986, the Jefferson County Historical Society purchased the property and restored the station to its historic appearance. It is now home to the historical society's Railroad Station Museum where the space is interpreted as an early 20th-century passenger station. The Madison Railroad Station contributes to the historic significance of the Madison Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark.

801 East First-Built 1850-one story brick cottage-Tri Kappa Tour 11/12/94-owned by Mary Clashman

- 808 East First-Courier (no date given) sale of dwelling in Scott's Garden belonging to German Bldg. And Aid Assc. #6 sold to Clara Keller Taylor and Graham Taylor.
- 819 East First-Tri Kappa Tour-Cour., 11/1195-Built in late 1800's
- 1004 East First-in 1977 home of Louise Schwab-built in 1801?-burned Jan. 10, 1977-Was a 5 room, 2 story bldg. Was in the Schwab family 150 years-Article in Mad. Cour. Jan. 11, 1977. <http://ferrytofulton.wordpress.com/category/by-gones/> "once soared to three stories dominating the whole panorama of Fulton in its youth and even into its adult age, for the lowering of half a story is only a matter of about 40 years ago."
- 1011 East First- <http://ferrytofulton.wordpress.com/tag/madison-indiana/page/4/>

....one of the few properties I looked at when I first moved to Madison. The inside was rough, having been sectioned into two separate units, (now a duplex functioning as 1011 and 1013, though 1013 was actually the back lot of 1014 Park) but I knew it could be nice with some work. I also knew it was old, (then) a 150-year old building. The way I read it, that brick building shows up on the 1854 map, as a public school building. This has since been clarified from a number of sources, namely as part of the abutting property's legal description in the warranty deed (1014 Park Avenue) wherein it is referred to as the "old school house lot." The building on High Street pre-dates the other building as a Fulton School, and would be the one mentioned in 1850's Fulton School reports. It is one of the only three properties in this block on the 1854 map, two of which were brick.

#### FIRST (West)

- 222 West First Street-known as the Fred W. Schelke property – Article Madison Courier, 28 May 1928
- 301 West First Street-Scofield (Joseph) Home was purchased May 16, 1876 by Aaron Marks for \$1,450. (Evening Courier)-See MJCPL Lemen Collection-Go to MJCPL home page and click on Lemen Collection.
- 403 West First Street-Home of W. W. Trow for many years. Wm. Hendricks, 2<sup>nd</sup> Gov. of IN purchased the land in 1826. It is believed the house was built around 1857. Tri Kappa 1964-Tri Kappa, 1976-Hist. Files, also know as the Thomas Home (purchased 1963) also Oct. 1, 1964 "The Mirror"-Hist. Files Tri Kappa Tour of Homes-Cour. Special Edition 10/28/1978.  
<http://www.mjcp.org/photos/items/show/185>-*The home located at the southwest corner of First and Broadway was built in 1867 by William and Ann Hendricks. It was originally sold to Edward and Ellen Weyer. It had a number of owners and occupants down through the years. The Weyers occupied the home from 1867 until 1882 when it was sold to the William and George Trow families. The Trows operated a flour mill at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ohio Streets (now Vaughn Dr.). They also operated a cooperage firm at the corner of Vernon and Ohio Streets. The Trows lived in the home from 1882 until 1903, when it was sold to Dr. Harry Hatch and family. Dr. Hatch was an invalid and had a chauffeur to drive his limousine and to help him in and out of the automobile. The Hatch family occupied the home from 1903 until 1940. From 1940 to 1947 Dr. Hatch's daughter and her family resided here. The Cecil Grow and John Wurtz families lived here from 1947 to 1950 and the William Wolf family were occupants from 1950-1952. The Harold Lohrigs purchased the home and lived there from 1952 until 1957 when Werner and Erma Braun bought the home and were residents until 1965. The Thomas family then bought the home and held it until 1988. John and Sarah Morgan have resided in the home since 1988.*
- 407 West First Street-See Madison Homes-Graham/Stanton-Colgate-See Historic Files (Colgate Home)  
This home was built about the turn of the century. It was most likely built by the Alexander Graham, Jr. family and they lived in the home until the mid-1950s. In 1954 Charles and Elizabeth Rousch moved into the home. In later years, it was owned by the Campbell family. Through the years the home has had some renovations, the most obvious to the exterior is the modification of the porch.
- 409 West First Street-Joseph Colgate home-Built about 1902-See Lemen Collection & Historic Files
- 411 West First Street-Frank P. Vail (1947) original site of the William Hendricks home (2<sup>nd</sup> Gov. of IN) West Second Street. The property is occupied at present by Mr. George Smith.-Madison Courier-May 28, 1928
- 511 West First Street-TK Tour 1995-Cour., 11/11/95-Built 1840-1850 by J. F. D. Lanier. Designed by

Francis Costigan-Greek Revival-Was Indiana's first historical site-now operated by DNR Div. Of Museums & Historical sites  
601 W. First Street-Lanier Mansion-Lawn fronts on Second Street.

<http://www.indianamuseum.org/explore/lanier-mansion>

*Lanier Mansion is one of the best examples of **Greek Revival** architecture in the country and is considered to be the "Crown Jewel" of Madison's Historic District. Designed by architect Francis Costigan, the mansion exhibits many original **Greek Revival features** including its square plan, the full façade porch on the south elevation, the Corinthian columns on the south portico, the Doric pilasters that appear on several locations on the exterior, the massive exterior entablature and dentilated cornice, the ornamental anthemia, the ornamental pediments over the windows and doors, and the Ionic columns that separate the double parlors on the first floor. Careful interior restoration and redecoration have recaptured the Mansion's 19th century splendor. During the 1990s, the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Museums and Historic Sites, with major funding provided by the Lanier Mansion Foundation, restored the building and grounds to their former grandeur. After many years of painstaking research, the home was painted in the original colors both inside and out. On the interior, horsehair brushes were used to paint the walls and decorative plaster moldings which were then covered with a high gloss varnish as they were in 1844. The wallpapers and carpets are all reproductions of those available for purchase in the 1840s. Curators and other staff continue to research furnishes from the period and changes to reflect their research may be made to the home in the future. Lanier Mansion became a National Historic Landmark in 1994. **Indiana Magazine of History, Vol 22, Issue 22, pp 277-284-***

*One hundred years ago, lacking just thirteen days, a stranger came to Madison whose earthly possessions consisted only of a wealth of kin and a surname, which surname was Lanier. To it was prefixed that of his grandfather, recently deceased, Alexander Chalmers. Alexander Lanier, the elder, was a son of James Lanier, who appears in family records as a planter, well educated, a cultivated gentleman, energetic and public spirited; a captain in Col. William Washington's regiment of light cavalry; also a captain in General Wayne's expedition against the Indians of the Northwest. Alexander, the grandfather, was born in Virginia in mid-revolutionary times, January, 1778; was married to Drusilla Cleaves Doughty, and died in Lexington, Ky., in March, 1820; their son James Franklin Doughty Lanier, was born in North Carolina, but his home from childhood was in Kentucky until 1817, when his parents moved to Madison, Ind. In 1819 he married Miss Elizabeth Gardiner of Augusta county, Virginia, later of Lexington, Ky., and at the time of her marriage, of Madison, Ind. Alexander Chalmers Lanier, the younger, was their eldest child, but just where their early home was is uncertain so the house where he was born cannot be located, if it is still standing. It is both asserted and denied that the present Colonial Inn was at one time their home. When it first became the William McKee Dunn home is not clear, but such it was for years and from it they moved when they went from Madison to locate in Washington City. It is said that here Elizabeth Lanier, the oldest daughter, was married to William McKee Dunn, and it is certain that here Drusilla, the second daughter, was married to John R. Cravens. The inference is that it must have been the family home. The story of the building of this house is unusual. A man came to town one day, with so much of value in stocks, bonds, etc., in a tin box, that he dared not retain it in his own keeping over night, so went to the bank direct from the boat, carrying the box himself, for safety and deposited it unopened. He lived the life of a gentleman of wealth and leisure, borrowed on the credit of the deposit, and spent lavishly, having won the confidence of the monied men of the town. Such an advent was not so remarkable then as it would be now. He at last announced that he was going to build a home and was welcomed as a permanent resident. The reputation established by his reckless spending and his strong box made easy borrowing money on these and the house, which was a pleasing one to the new town. The memory of after years was that he never occupied it, no family materialized, that it was all a piece of bravado required by his rather original get-rich-quick scheme. When it was completed, or perhaps before, he vanished into the nowhere whence he came, leaving his "strong box" and his abundant debts. His creditors at last opened the box and found in it absolutely nothing of value. The house went for his debts and it was remembered, but has not been so proven, that J. F. D. Lanier owned it, either by purchase or took it in payment of debt. The family home, beyond question, was on the north-east corner of the present Museum grounds, while this house was being built. The house they occupied was a two storied brick, built on the then approved model, room*

after room, with a long hall at the side, with second story and attic. It was later removed, probably in the sixties, when the graperies were built on this location. It must have been but a tarrying place for convenience in superintending the construction of the new one, for the latter, as the newel-plates tell us, was in 1844, the year of the Cravens wedding in the Colonial Inn of today. To the new house, the fulfillment of cherished dream, the builders came with five of their eight children. The two oldest daughters had then homes of their own, and the second son had been drowned in the Ohio. But the dream was brief as fair, for the Reaper we call Death claimed the wife and mother, and her home cares devolved on Margaret, the eldest daughter at home. The following years were devoted to the education of the young people. Madison social and educational advantages were then excelled nowhere and here they spent the early years of school life; later all completed their studies in the east, at New Haven Schools, and the sons at Yale. Alex, at least, was graduated from Yale in 1846. While there, he was a member of the famed "Skull and Bones" society. One vivid recollection of New Haven school life was the squirming shower of caterpillars shed from the avenue of elm trees which led to the church, and of this each one had a story to tell. Mrs. Cravens could never forget her class of girls, with empty bottles to receive the caterpillars they picked from their clothes during service each Sunday. In 1848, J. F. D. Lanier relinquished Madison banking to take up banking in New York. On leaving here, he married Miss Mary McClure, and the family, consisting of Alex, Mary, Louisa and Charles, became the household in this home, all dividing their time between it and the New York home except Alex, who accepted the responsibility imposed by the law of primogeniture, the head of the household, and fulfilled the wish of his father by keeping it still as the "old home" of the family. Thus the original plan for the house he had builded (built), Mr. Lanier did not abandon when he left it himself; he endowed it liberally, and added a sufficient annual bequest to his successor who was to carry out his purpose to enable him to maintain it as a veritable "Sans Souci", which he did until his death. On the marriage of Mary to Mr. Stone of New York, and her removal to that city, the younger children made their homes with their father and sisters, and Mr. Alex became sole permanent proprietor. His reduced household he augmented by invitations, and when he could, claimed as co-residents his unmarried nephews. Robert and Will Cravens made their home with him at different times; also Mrs. Stone, in her widowhood, with her young daughters, Lizzie and Minnie, and a charming French companion, Fannie Polet. The latter was a woman of rare refinement, address, and well educated, from Lausanne, Switzerland, speaking her native tongue with a charm possessed by few, musically and correctly. She is now in the home for aged French women in New York, conducted by the French Women's Christian Society, and now as then beloved by all who know her. Architecture, like statuary, is a mute language to convey the unutterable impulses of thought to other minds, present and to come. This message the builders of this home have bequeathed to us. The material gift by which we are enriched is that of the youngest son, Charles, now the last of the family of five sisters and three sons, but the life fragrance which embalms it with happy memories is that of the eldest son, Mr. Alex Lanier. To call him by any other form of his name would seem unnatural to any of his contemporaries now living, except the few who adopted the "Uncle Alex" of near friendship. In such an environment, and relieved of all financial care, his life flowed on as a song. One remarkable fact is, that though for the greater part of a century this home housed a family, and successive branches of it, with guests innumerable, it has never harbored the extremes of youth or age. It is the birth place of no one, and while the hush of death has reigned often within its sheltering walls, it has witnessed the passing of but two, Mr. Alex Lanier and his mother. But one marriage illumines its records, and of that a true tale should be told. The bride was Margaret, the fourth child, and third daughter of the house, at the time filling the place made vacant by the death of the mother. On the morning of the wedding day, a bridal cake, such as only a bride-to-be would order, was sent from the confectioner's by a boy half grown. Margaret herself answered the knock at the north door of the breakfast room, and perhaps dazzled the messenger with her comeliness, for he dropped the cake from the glass stand enthroning it, and with all its bridal adornment it lay in fragments at their feet. A wave of horror swept over the boy, but the amiable Miss Lanier—Mrs. Winslow of after years—said: "Never mind, here's the money, run back quick and have another made just like it. I won't tell anybody and don't you." To his dying day, the boy, grown to manhood and age, told this as the greatest glory of the Lanier name, and so it was, the expression of a kindly spirit that could put itself in the place of others. This it was in her brother which made the bachelor's hall of many decades the

*delight it was to Madisonians. No one ever said of it: "Bachelor's Hall. Oh! what a queer place it is", for its genial welcome was the same for all and always the same. Endowed by nature with a rare social nature, and this birthright symmetrically developed by a liberal education and cultured surroundings, Mr. Lanier fitted well the part he was called to fill in the life of his period in Madison. In 1858 he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church, to which his parents, sister and brother belonged. During the remainder of his life he was a devoted church worker in all the activities of this church. His doors were always thrown open for church purposes, socials, deservedly popular. It was his delight to entertain. He was for many years a faithful teacher in the Sunday School, his class of boys loyal and true to him as boys only can be, though he did honestly confess that while his class was a promising one, it was not much of a performing one. He was a deacon, and though elected a ruling elder, declined the office for conscientious reasons, because the rule laid down in the Bible was that a Bishop (which in the Presbyterian Church is an Elder) must be the husband of one wife and he had none. Friends suggested that it meant but one wife, but he could not be convinced. Mr. Lanier's home was not alone a center for the social life of his church, but for his circle of friends; brilliant scenes of gay assemblies are recalled by many. The interior fell to him complete, and he kept it so. The grounds were his creation. The deer-like cows of his pasture grazed or rested contentedly under the lone monarchs of the forest the axe-men had spared, and came lowing to their sheltering roof on the western border of the garden as the shades of evening fell. Then, too, to well appointed and picturesque kennels the group of blooded and pedigreed, combed and curried hunting dogs sauntered for their suppers and slumbers. The garden lay between the homes of the canines and the kine. Here dwarf fruit trees of choicest varieties, berries and good things less poetic abounded; wire frames draped with varicolored sweet-peas screened the homelier but more necessary food patches; holly, red with berries in their season, hydrangeas, wisterias, clematis, syringas and spireas, flowers of each season in its turn, kept a ceaseless succeeding of bloom. On the north-east stood the graperies, glass houses of shapeliest design, through which peeped the luscious fruit—purple grapes, red grapes and white ones. Touch not, handle not, was the unspoken rule of these grounds for their quality commanded respect, but by the invitation of the host, all who came tasted, and those who could not come, for beautiful fruit-laden baskets from here sought the shut-ins from the wealth of luxury these grounds supplied. For it was his pleasure to share with his friends his best. He delighted in hunting and game of rare kinds he divided with the sick and those he held dear. He was a student of floriculture and of horticulture and active as a member of the State Horticulture society; its president at one time, and one of its founders it is said, but facts on these points have not been obtainable. Beautiful as was his life, it was not all unshadowed. He was with his brother John when he was drowned, and the grief that he could not save him bore heavily on him to the end of his days. He spoke often of it, but never with dry eyes. It was in 1836 when he was sixteen and John nine. They went to the river in the family carriage to swell the wheels and to water the horses, for the city had no water system at that time. The driver, a young colored man, drove into the river at the foot of Mulberry Street and struck the quick sand there, which takes toll of human life almost annually. Alex, trammelled by water-soaked garments, was unable to do more than reach the shore, and his brother, the driver, and the horses and the carriage were all swallowed by the quicksand, washed later down the river and found far to the westward. Another sorrow he buried down deep in his heart for many a long year, but which in these latter days may be told as a romance in real life. When he left for Yale, he bore with him a consuming but unspoken devotion to the reigning beauty of Madison. He had but one thought, to claim her as his own when the fullness of time should come, which in those days of discreetness, was when one's school days were ended. He came back to find her betrothed to an unsuspected rival and with dutiful fidelity to her youthful vow, she fulfilled her plighted troth, and became the bride of the fortunate rival. Mr. Lanier accepted the role of bachelor friend of both, and from the hanging of the crane on the new hearthstone till near half a century later, when death severed the bond, no one mourned more than he did the parting with his successful rival, he was an almost daily visitor in their home, biding his time. November 21, 1889, the marriage of the patient lover and the still radiantly beautiful widow, Mrs. Stella Godman Sering, was solemnized in Indianapolis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Walcott. To this date, J. F. D. Lanier had held the title to the property in his own name as the family home still. Now the status was changed and the title passed to Mr. Alex in his own right. An outline of the title has been asked and by*

*courtesy of Mr. Fred Watson, Recorder, secured, and with the consent of the family who have always held the deed, herewith given. The items in the abstract read:*

*PATENT: James Madison to John Paul, Lewis Davis and Jonathan Lyon, August 13, 1812.*

*ADMINISTRATORS' DEED: John P. Paul (son of John Paul), William Hendricks, Administrators of John Paul, Dec'd, to J. F. D. Lanier, Oct. 6, 1831.*

*DEED: James F. D. Lanier and Mary McClure, his wife, to Alexander C. Lanier, his heirs and assigns, November 18, 1889.*

*WILL. Alexander C. Lanier to Stella L. Lanier, December 10, 1889.*

*DEED: Stella L. Lanier to Elizabeth G. Davidson, May 26, 1898.*

*DEED: Elizabeth G. Davidson to Drusilla L. Cravens, May 9, 1902.*

*DEED: Drusilla L. Cravens to Charles Lanier, April 26, 1917.*

*DEED: Charles Lanier to Jefferson County Historical Society, April 30, 1917.*

*In the last there is a reversionary clause by which provision is made for the return of the property to Drusilla L. Cravens if it should ever be abandoned as a museum. Having held the home in trust for the family from 1848 to 1889, the forty-one years of hopefulness, scarcely of expectancy, culminated in the realization of his life dream, and as Benedict and Lord Proprietor of the home which had become a part of himself, Mr. Lanier basked in condensed sunshine, taking no note of time while six swift years sped by, and at their close, as at the end of a perfect day, he passed from fields Elysian here to fields Elysian there. After a sojourn of weeks in Indianapolis under the care of specialists, he fell on slumber in his own loved home, as the autumn sun was sinking to its temporary rest and the afternoon shadows were beginning to lengthen among his surrounding treasures October 11, 1895. As the heavy message spread from one to another, Madison bowed her head in sorrow, and beyond her borders, Madisonians everywhere shared the grief as a personal loss. The burial was in Springdale Cemetery, Monday, October 14th, from the home, the services being conducted by his pastor and friend, the Rev. Joseph H. Barnard of the Second Presbyterian church, and the Rev. W. S. Barnes, of Trinity Methodist church, a personal friend. An obituary in the Indianapolis Journal said of him: The death of Mr. A. C. Lanier, of Madison, removes the last male representative of the name in the state, of a family whose connections with the commercial and social life of Indiana for three-quarters of a century has been conspicuously honorable. These facts are but a thread on which to crystallize memories so abundant that time will fail to tell us even a small part of them; but if they in any way or measure serve to re-animate a vanishing past too full of charm and inspiration to be willingly lost, it will not have been in vain. If we could but restore the material beauty of this place, so if, as an unseen presence Mr. Lanier could be with us still, he would be satisfied, what a glory it would be!* **BLANCHE GOODE GARBER.** See also, library files-Madison Homes, Sanborn maps, Lanier family files. See Julie LeClerc Knox, "A Quaint, Little, Old Indiana City", in *Indiana Magazine of History* (June, 1932), XXVXI, 88-95, for a description of the Lanier mansion.

614 West First Street-Madison RR Station-Tour of Homes-'1995-Cour., 11/11/95-Built 1895-Large home of Capt. Howe on the corner of Mill and First was torn down and the empty lot of A. C. Lanier, Esq. was acquired to build depot.

620 West First Street-On the national register- ca. 1839

724 West First-This building was erected sometime between 1886 and 1892 (Sanborn Maps). It may have been the office building for the Dow and Brown Sawmill (see Dow and Brown Sawmill) for a time. In 1927, Harry Lemen describes it as the Cassidy House. The 1927 city directory states that Martin Cassidy was at that address. Part of the original building is still standing. The back portion (white in this picture) is gone and the middle part of the building is probably not the original. The front portion is now painted white. It is still a residence.

## JEFFERSON

- \* Madison Courier, 13 August, 1852-Delia Webster to open school for young ladies in home fronting Main (Jefferson St.) and Third, same home as President Brough.
  - \* North side of Main, 2 doors west of Mulberry, tailor shop of T. E. Burk.  
Site of John Carter home, near Jefferson and Second-March 25, 1892-Madison Courier.
- 111 Jefferson-Madison Courier-June 11, 1968-House being torn down-condemned
- 207 Jefferson-JOHN PAUL HOME-February 4, 1958 and February 14, 1958 Mad. Cour. Article-New Post office. Demolition of Home described. See Hart&Mapother 1854 Map, 1886-1927 Sanborn Maps.
- 208 Jefferson-J. Scofield & Son Woolen Company
- 214 Jefferson-Once called the "Kentucky Boarding House" and was before 1922 operated by R. W. Ball. After Ball's death (ca. 1922) it was bought by Harry Miles and continued as a boarding House until torn down in about 1960 in order to make a city parking lot. See MJCPL web Page under historic photos, Lemen collection.
- 221-223 Jefferson-In 1930 was called the remodeled Drake and Tague Bldg. The Greyhound Bus Line moved to that building from the Gertz Bldg. on Main Street. In 1930 Tague and Drake "have built up a splendid trade in the restaurant business since they opened in the Gertz building a few months ago and their patrons will doubtless increase in numbers as they open in their modern quarters on south Jefferson street". Further description in Courier-Feb. 3, 1930.
- 222 Jefferson-Built in 1892 by George W. Robinson or Robertson as a residence and grocery store. It was contracted and built by his brother, Thomas Robinson/Robertson and George Straub laid the foundation. The property belonged to John Carter, a black teacher before George bought it. Mad. Cour.-25 Mar 1892. John Carter a colored leader in the community had a grocery store here for many years. The family lived above the store. See library family files under Carter and historical files under Madison Homes.
- 302 Jefferson-Joseph Steinhart-grocery-Opened in March of 1901-Long associated with Kasper Grocery. March 21, 1901-Mad. Cour.
- 309 Jefferson-Jacob Lucht Store Building-Built as a shoe store and residence for Jacob Lucht in 1905 later, Madison Advertising Agency, owner, Gary McCammon.
- 411-413 Jefferson-Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 1, pg 27-Sutter Motor Company.
- 428 Jefferson-Madison Courier, 5 Oct 1212, Tri Kappa Tour:  
*The Greek revival-style home with Italianate influences was built in 1860. The home was once owned by Rolla Doolittle who was the owner, editor and publisher of The Courier and Constitutional Advocate, now The Madison Courier. The Goebels purchased the property in early 2012. Tony Goebel operates his law office in the downstairs area of the home, and the couple uses the remainder of the house as a weekend retreat. Madison Courier, 5 Oct 20012-Greek revival, ca. 1860. Once owned by Rolla Dolittle, newspaper publisher. <http://goebellawoffice.com/office-locations/madison-office/>-The Goebel Law Office is located at the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets in the heart of downtown Historic Madison. The office is just one block north of the Jefferson County Courthouse in a beautifully renovated Greek Revival style home with Italianate influences. The home was built in 1860 by Rolla Doolittle, who at the time was the owner, editor and publisher of The Courier and Constitutional Advocate (now Madison Courier).*
- 505 Jefferson-Madison Courier, Sept. 4, 1893. Fire in the building. Gives tenants and losses.
- 506 Jefferson-Tri Kappa Tour 1995-Cour. 11/11/95-Built 1860's-Fed. Style
- 509 Jefferson-Courier, September 12, 1992-Tri Kappa Tour-ca. 1870.  
<https://www.facebook.com/historichomesofmadison>,  
2 Story, red brick Italianate, circa 1880. Six original clay chimney pots. Very tall front door with large pane of glass. Poplar floors, cherry banister. Coal fireplaces, some with tile (presumed

Rookwood, from Cincinnati). The wrought iron fence is recent, but the wrought iron on the porch is old.

514 Jefferson-Built ca. 1849 by Dr. Charles F. Schussler, a German immigrant-1994 a bed & breakfast owned by Bill & Judy Gilbert-Cour., 1/14/94;  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/madisonindiana/8057250951/in/photostream/>

*The Schussler Home was built in 1849 by Dr. Charles Schussler and served as his home and office. Dr. Schussler served as Regimental Surgeon for the Indiana 6th Regiment during the Civil War. The open area at the front of the house had a stairway that led to Dr. Schussler's office, located in the basement. The house features spacious rooms with the original woodwork, crown molding, and staircase. Custom walnut cabinets highlight the kitchen. There are 6 fireplaces in the home and 4 bedrooms, each with a private bath. An extra lot was purchased, to be used as a yard. At that time, some considered Dr. Schussler a bit eccentric to purchase an extra lot, just to be used as a yard. The home was operated as a bed & breakfast for over 18 years with three different owners. It is currently a private home.*

519 Jefferson-Alling Home-Indpls. Sun Star-Mar. 17, 1929 find in "Madison Homes-Alling" in vertical files.

521 Jefferson-Staircase and second floor added during Civil War-Tour home 1978 Courier 10/28/1978  
611-613 Jefferson-Madison Courier 7/29/1925

#### LONESOME HOLLOW-JEFFERSON COUNTY

Bachman House- Significance: The Bachman House is believed to have been built ca. 1825 for Alois Bachman, a German immigrant and tavern keeper. The house is built into an embankment, similar to many early Pennsylvania stone houses, with the first floor level with the top of the embankment and the lower floor facing out from the hillside. The house, constructed of two square stone pavilions and connected by a wide overhanging roof and central breezeway, is similar to the dogtrot plan. Full description and details recorded by historic American Buildings

Survey (HABS IND 39-MAD. V 1) See library files, Jefferson Homes.

Lonesome Hollow, four-tenths of a mile south of Telegraph Road, approximately 2.3 miles from the center of Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana.

#### MAIN STREET (East)

- \* MC-18 May 1849-To be two market houses, one on Main Cross and Walnut and one on Walnut.
- \* MC-25 July 1850-Start of new market house on city lot, corner of Main Cross and Walnut. Roof to go up soon.

105 E. Main-Ohio Theater-See library files under Madison Theaters, Sanborn maps, city directories  
Lemen Photo Collection, 23 Apr 1855 newspaper mentions a parsonage in the back.  
<http://cinematreaures.org/theaters/1663>:

*The Ohio Theatre was built in 1938 and is located in the small Ohio River town of Madison, Indiana. The site where the theater sits first housed a nickelodeon in the early-1900's, then a movie theatre called the Little Grand Theatre, which burned in 1937. Rebuilt as the Ohio Theatre in 1938, it ran first run movies until it closed in 1993. Renovated and reopened in 1996, the now-twinning Ohio continues to show mid-run family targeted movies (no R-rated films) and also operates as a venue for various live events throughout the year.*

108 E. Main- Was Geile Bros. news stand , tailoring shop and billiard hall from approx. 1912 to 1932. Purchased in 1932 by Peter Petrokas from Henry Lotz along with bldg. next door where Krue Cleaning and repair shop were located. The Greek Candy Kitchen to occupy those quarters. Madison Courier-March 31, 1932 also Madison Courier-Oct. 28, 1932

112 E. Main-Tour 1982-Davis/Hoffman Bldg.

116-118 E. Main-Madison Courier, 17 Feb 1979 says, *Business in the Lodge family for four generations.*



- At one time a Presbyterian Church, the Lodge Building was only half the size as at present. Caleb edge started the hardware store around 1860. It was incorporated in 1866 and became Alling and Lodge. Later Lodge bought out Alling.*
- 123 E. Main-1887-88 city directory-William Mosser, proprietor, Planet Restaurant and Saloon-First Class Meals all Hours of the Day.
- 131 E. Main-Mad. Cour. 27 June 1929-Western Union was located there before 1829
- 132 E. Main-Mad. Cour. 27 June 1929-Housed the Mad. Light & Fuel Co. in 1929
- 133 E. Main-Petrokus –Candy kitchen and café from 1916 to 1932-Madison Courier-Oct. 28, 1932
- 135-137 1/2 E. Main-Bula's Inc. and Nowling Apt.-1982 Tour
- 202-204 E. Main-Madison Courier, March 4, 1912-Daily/Roth Building.  
Description of new building and re-opening. Erected by Puise & Porter of Greensburg, IN. Woodwork of Mahogany finished with corrugated metal ceilings. Air cleaning system exchanges air completely every 40 minutes.
- 206-208 E. Main-<http://oldmadison.com/208/>:  
*The French Empire style is manifest in this 1870s building at 206 and 208 East Main Street. A mansard roof pierced with six windows shields the third floor. The windows are slightly arched, have heavy caps supported by consoles, and are surmounted by an inconspicuous cornice. The upper slope of the roof is not visible from the street, although a fractable wall appears at the east extremity. A pair of slender chimneys rises from a middle wall marked by another fractable. A second pair of similar chimneys rises from the west wall. Below the mansard a very massive and heavily bracketed cornice extends the width of the building, punctuated by seven unusually large brackets which extend down between the windows of the second floor. Below the cornice are six tall windows with half-round tops and heavy extended caps with keystone-like ornaments in the centers of the arches. Panes in the windows of both the second and third floors are two over two. Those on the second floor are much longer. The cornice between the first and second floor is original and in stone. Iron pilasters at the extremities and again in the middle of the façade are integrated with the first floor cornice. Ascher Hoffstadt owned the property between 1863 and 1881. He lived in the building where he operated a dry goods store. From 1930 to 1960 Peggy's Dress Shop occupied 208.*
- 209-211 E. Main-Vail Furniture Store. see 402 West Main Street. Madison Courier, 26 Nov 1850-Vail and White on Second Street have new metal burial cases.
- 212 E. Main-March 27, 1930, Madison Courier-W. H. Rahe Bldg. now occupied by Scott Stores Inc. To be remodeled by George T. Lohrig. See article for complete description. Mad. Cour. Mar. 17, 1930-George Lustig gets contract to remodel building at 212 E. Main to be occupied by Scott Stores, Inc., a chain organization dealing in many lines of clothing & other merchandise. Partition of two stores to be removed, double doors, two story addition, etc.
- 217-219 E. Main-[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Main\\_Street\\_Commercial\\_Buildings.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Main_Street_Commercial_Buildings.html)-Perhaps the most notable commercial architecture on Main Street is the Masonic Building at 217-219 East Main Street. Constructed from 1871 to 1872, it is one of the few examples of Second Empire style in Madison. John Temperly, a second-generation Madison architect, designed this building with its Mansard roof, fine stone carving around the storefront windows, and artful central gable.  
Madison Courier, 14 Dec 1860-Old Masonic Hall on West Street; 27 July 1870-Masons bought Sim Hunt property East of Branch Bank and will erect a new hall; 8 Feb 1871, Demolition of frame bldg to make way for hall; 18 Mar 1871, Digging out of cornerstone of old Masonic Hall laid 1821-22, description of what was inside; 12 Apr 1871, List of articles put in cornerstone of new lodge; 3 Aug 1871, Improvements on hall; Dedication of Masonic Hall. HABS no. IN-134-A, complete description and facts. See Sanborn maps, library historical files.
- 218 E. Main-Madison Courier, 17 May 1886-*The house on East Main street now being torn down to make place for the new palatial business house of A. Marks & Sons is one of the old land marks of Madison that are fast disappearing. It was originally built by the late Alois Bachman in the year 1822-sixty four years ago. At the time it was erected it was the finest structure of the kind in the city and for years was the envy of rival merchants, but like its designer and builder, it has filled its day and generation and gives way to modern ideas and a new generation. Mr. Joshua Eble was the master mechanic that placed the brick and mortor in position and how well he did his work is attested by the service the old structure has done. It has stood for sixty-four years as a monument*

- to the honesty and integrity of its builders and but for the pride of the present generation would serve as many years more. It has been the scene of many a convivial gathering and at one time was occupied as a restaurant by Dr. Otto, long since dead. For the above facts we are indebted to Mr. James E. Lewis, the acknowledged "trilobite" of the present age. The information was sought of Mr. S. Hunt, but when asked by our interviewer, her promptly answered "It is too old for me-see Jim Lewis". From this answer and the information gained we have settled another disputed question, as to which was the oldest person-Mr. Sim Hunt or Mr. James E. Lewis.*
- 220 E. Main-Madison Courier, 15 May 1886-A. Marks & Son, wishing to concentrate on wholesale dry goods business, sold their clothing dept. to Joe E. and Joseph M. Marks at 220 E. Main Street.
- 222 E. Main-Quaker Maid Grocery open here on June 20, 1919.
- 223 E. Main-Commercial block-HABS IND 39 MADISON, 30-Excellent surviving examples of mid-to-late century architecture, this block of four stores was built with a continuous façade and cast iron store fronts, of which only one survives. Fronts built 1880-Madison Evening Courier-22 June 1880, New iron front of Otto Heuse's business nearly done. Iron for Mr. Bierk's front has arrived.
- 230 E. Main-Madison Courier, 15 May 1886, advertisement-Crozier and Mullen successors to W. H. Geen 2 doors west of Courthouse.
- 230 E. Main-Madison Courier, 15 May 1886, advertisement-Crozier & Mullen successors to W. H. Geen, 2 doors west of the courthouse.
- 232 E. Main-Mr. Craig tearing down old building (sw corn.) to build new-Mad. Cour.-Aug. 14. 1863
- 233 E. Main-Mad. Cour. Sept. 21, 1863-Owned by Mr. Geen and to be occupied by the Messrs. Harper Iron front-Harper's Drug Store.
- 300 E. Main-There were two previous courthouses on this site. The first was of logs called "Old Buckeye" built in 1811. The second one was octagonal brick. Dollar Weekly, 3 Jan 1854-Notice to contractors for building a new courthouse. 15 Feb 1854-Proposed that county purchase property around courthouse. Daily Courier, 16 June 1855-Commissioners will purchase bell weighing 3000 lbs for courthouse cupola if citizens buy a clock (with four dials). Citizens of Madison quickly subscribe required amount to buy clock. Daily Courier, 26 Sept, 1855-Editorial on new courthouse. 20 Dec 1855-All watches and clocks in town keep time with courthouse clock. 21 Feb 1859-Courthouse burns, walls still standing, most records saved. 22 Feb 1859-Loss at courthouse \$12,000 to \$15,000. It cost \$40,000 to build. 2 March 1859-Courthouse fire probably arson. 20 Aug. 1860-Prof. Charles Cevor ascends in balloon from Courthouse square. 21 Dec 1860-courthouse bell valued at \$3000 cracked last night.
- 318 E. Main-Jeff. Co. Jail-built 1849-50-Native Limestone from Marble Hill Quarry in Saluda Twp. Not in use now (1976) Tour brochure 1976  
Daily Courier, May 22, 1850, **THE NEW JAIL:** *The removal of the "Lawyers' Block" in front of the new jail, on Main-Cross street, is progressing, and the front of the Jail is now almost exposed to view from the street. It seems somewhat paradoxical to say that the view of a Jail, even if it be a new one, is an ornament to the city; however, after the old buildings shall have been removed, the front of the new building finished, and the yard between the buildings and the street decorated with shrubbery, etc, we hope to be able to say that the new Jail is an ornament to the city—particularly as the grated windows are in the rear of the Sheriff's house. The new Jail looks better than the Lawyers' Block, or the indifferent and insecure offices, farther down the street, in which the valuable records of the county are exposed every hour in the twenty-four to destruction.*
- 405 E. Main-Mad. Cour. Mar. 3, 1888-Fairplay buys old street car stable; Madison Courier, 8 May 1850-New bell for Fairplay arrives in steamboat, 1200 pounds, heavier than the old one.
- 407 E. Main-Barber Grocery Company-Tour-1976 Archibald Cosby built this house btwn. 1835 & 1845. Has been used as a doctor's office, lawyer's office and a residence. Modified in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Cent. by addition of window caps, oval transom above the front door and metal ornaments under the eaves of the gable facing the street-shares a common wall with Fair Play Fire Co. No. 1 with a gangway btwn. the two buildings. TK=Tour brochure 1976
- 416 East Main-See Sanborn maps, city directories; Madison RoundAbout Nov. 2006-*The Newhouse Home, 416 E. Main St.: The original portion of this home was built in the 1830s and consisted of two large first floor rooms with two rooms above and an outside gallery porch. The kitchen, like Madison's historic Sullivan House, was in the basement, which was accessed beneath the stairs. The property was within the original boundaries of the old town of Madison in 1809. The facade is*

- in the Federal style with an Italianate cornice having Gothic details (note the pointed arches). In the 1870s the Cooperider family lived in this home. Dr. Cooperider was a Civil War veteran (wounded at Stones River) who practiced medicine in Madison for many years. At this time a front parlor, with a bedroom and bathroom above were added. In 1889 a kitchen and porch were added to the rear of the house and a two-story brick carriage house was built at the back of the property, replacing a smaller shed.*
- This home was purchased by Larry and Pam Newhouse in 2002 and features five fireplaces, 10-foot high double doors separating the formal and informal parlors, much of the original window glass and door locks.*
- 423 E. Main-In 1891 owned by J. P. Wells and was torn down at that time. The purpose was to build a brick building.
- 427 E. Main-Wood home-Tri Kappa Tour-1953-Designed by Costigan between 1844 and 1850. See files (Madison Homes) article 1953, library historical files.
- 506 E. Main – TK (1980) = *This frame cottage displaying delicate carpenter's gothic trim at the gable and side porch, is an excellent example of the adaptive use of an old building. Currently housing the office of a modern business, this four room charmer has changed hands many times since its beginnings as a home in the 1840s.*
- 512 E. Main- Built in 1873 by Conrad Friedersdorf, grocery man and pork packer. This date is confirmed in an article in the Madison Courier, 6 Jan 1900, titled *Twenty-Seven Years & A Joke of 1873*-  
 “Mr. Friedersdorf was a wealthy German citizen, who, shortly after young McKee had come to Indianapolis, put a considerable sum into the building a handsome new residence.....”  
 Freidersdorf died in 1879. Deed records show his heirs sold the property to Harvey Foster, President and Secretary of the Madison Gas and Light Company (city directories). Found on the Sanborn maps. See Library files Madison Homes. Madison Courier 26 Apr/1884: Freidersdorff house to be sold at auction from courthouse steps.
- 514 E. Main-Tri Kappa Tour 1966-built by Cpt. Wm. Kirk after purchase of lot in 1890 from the Herbst family. Owned by Kirk until 1916 when sold to Charles Horuff. The Denton family acquired it in 1955. See Tri Kappa folder 1966. Madison RoundAbout, Nov. 20016-*Built in the early 1890s and extensively updated by the previous owners, this classic Victorian home has largely been returned to its original elegance by the present owners. The home features eight fireplaces with their original faux marble paint still intact, original faux burlled walnut doors, including a double set of entrance doors, pressed wood moldings, baseboards and pine floors.*
- 515 E. Main-Courier December 2, 1991-
- 517 E. Main-Charles Keeton Home (formerly Kremer sister's home)--Victorian-Built late 1880's. Bought by the Sorrels 1983.
- 519 E. Main-The Sheridan/Lloyd House-Built in the 1840's-Has common wall with another antebellum house and narrow street frontage. Two front rooms have an expanse of 35 feet. Tri Kappa, 1966. also see historical files (Madison Homes) Riverfront News-June 7, 1843 this plot was divided for the building of two antebellum houses. Since land was very expensive at this time in Madison, common walls with narrow street frontage was usual. The house shows influence on Costigan.
- 520 E. Main-September 5, 1986-also Cour. 9/5/86
- 521 E. Main-Hoffstadt house-Part of two houses with common wall. 1970 tour brochure (files)
- 522 E. Main-Built 1895-Madison Courier (8/1/1895) – 8 rooms, including bath, gas & water; Madison RoundAbout, Nov. 2006-*This property was built between 1866 and 1882 according to local deed records. Members of the Harry L. Vail family lived here during the 1920s. This family owned local furniture and funeral home concerns. The Herbst family also lived here at one time.*  
*The home is a combination of popular Victorian styles from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The ornate brackets supporting the eaves represent the Italianate style. The steeply pitched roof is evidence of the Gothic Revival style. Indications of the Second Empire style can be seen in the structure's only dormer, located in the center of the roof and the bargeboard scrollwork around the windows. Elements of the Folk Victorian style can be seen in the spindle work of the front porch.*  
*The home is graced with lovely wrought-iron details on the cresting of the roof and porch roof. A more subdued wrought-iron fence surrounds the property. These details are a reminder of Madison's past during which at least three foundries produced artful ironwork, which still grace our city's streets.*

- 601 E. Main-Built in 1914 (Apr. 9, 1914 Mad. Cour.) by Dr. W. A. Hanna. Brick, two story w/ six rooms and a bath located on lot 60 X 100 feet on NE Corner of Church & Main. Frank Douglas of the City Planing Mill made the drawings.
- 603 E. Main-Madison Courier, April 9, 1914: Dr. W. A. Hannah home. Brick two story, 6 rooms and bath. Lot 60 X 100 feet. Plans and specification by Frank Douglas of the City Planing Mill. Work to begin soon.
- 707 E. Main-1974 Tri Kappa Tour-Article Mad. Cour. 9/14/74-Built co. 1830's added to in 1846. Served as an orphanage until 1919 known as the Board of Children's Guardians Home. Owners in '74 Mr. and Mrs. Burl Hill.-1984 Tri Kappa Tour-From 1885 to 1920 served as the Jefferson County Children's Home-Tri Kappa Tour 1978-Courier Special 10/28/1978.
- 708 E. Main-Pitcher House -designed by Francis Costigan in 1840-Completely restored as it was. Tri Kappa Tour 9/25/72 (art) also TK Tour 1995-Cour. 11/11/95-Built by Abijah Pitcher, Businessman-Pitcher family owned home for over a century-one of the first indoor plumbing Systems in Madison. September, 1972, Rivertown News-Bay rooms added in 1850s. Gas fixtures imported from France added about 1870.
- 710-712-714 E. Main-See Madison Cour-December 13, 1971- Standing about 140 years East Main-Purchased by former Louisville Mayor, Charles P. Farnsley in 1971-Houses thought to be about 140 years old at that time. Outstanding examples of row housing built in the federal style-common walls 18 in. thick of pound rubble. Bought from Louis Horuff Capasso of Cincinnati and Charles Horuff, N. Y. Horuff family once owned Mill Dept. Store. HABS 39 MAD 31 Built prior to 1839.

#### MAIN STREET (West)

- \* Madison Courier, 19 July 1853-Workmen tearing down old building on NW corner of Main Cross and West Streets.
  - \* Madison Courier, 10 Sept 1853-Indiana State Bank will be on the SW corner of Main Cross and West Streets, now occupied by George M. Phillips.
  - \* Wharton pork packing on corner of Elm and Main Cross. Cure celebrated hams.
  - \* Madison Courier 8 Apr 1871-Two story brick residence and lot belonging to the heirs of Alois Bachman on ss of Main Cross Between Plum and Vernon Streets; house contains 11 rooms, hall and pantries, cellar and cisterns with all necessary outbuildings. Lot 65 feet front by 168 feet deep, on good side alley running back to an alley. Well set with fruit and shrubbery.
- 102 West Main Street-Lodge Furniture Store-
- 105 West Main Street-Madison Courier, 15 May 1886, advertisement-S. A. Cunningham, dry goods.
- 113 West Main Street-Was at one time used by Arno Schmidt-See Hoffstadt family files for picture.
- 115 West Main Street-Was the R. Hoffstadt dry goods store for many years. See Hoffstadt family files.
- 119 West Main Street-Krogers-1927
- 204 West Main Street-Rivertown News, July 1973-Once served as a studio for William McKendree Snyder. Was at one time a Barber Shop. Now home to Hinkle's Sandwich Shop. Madison Courier, October 29, 1996-Opened 1933 by A. C. Hampton and was a franchise throughout Indiana. 1887-88 City Directory says William McKendree Snyder located at 206 W. Main.
- 218 West Main Street-15 May 1886, advertisement, A. Marks and Son on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of May 1886 must give up our quarter to Rankin and White, the builders who will erect in its place the handsomest bldg. in the city. We are moving to 210 E. Main. Dry goods and Notions.
- 220-West Main Street-www.mjcp.org/historyrescue-THE PALACE STABLES  
Robert R. Rea's Faith In A Bright Future For Madison.  
His Deserved Success In Business, And his Indomitable Pluck And Enterprise.Mr. R. R. Rea is one of those who showed to the croakers that he had faith that there was a bright future for our beautiful city by erecting, a few years ago, the Palace Stables, one of the finest, most commodious and best arranged buildings for the livery business in the West. His venture provided a success from the start, and he has just closed a contract with Messrs Rankin & White, the well-known carpenters and builders, for the erection of a handsome brick building on the site of the frame structure adjoining the Palace Stables on the east, and now occupied by Mr. Rea as a carriage room. The new building will have an iron front a duplicate of his present stable, with the exception that it will have two fine store rooms on the first floor, with two handsome plate glass

- show windows, and the second floor will be in one large room, with stairway to reach it, which can be converted into a hall or be arranged for offices. The building will be thirty-one feet front by ninety feet deep, with carriage room in the rear of the storeroom, and the whole covered with a tin roof. The building will finally be extended back to the alley, the depth of the stable. The work will be commenced within the next ten days, and when the new building is completed it will be one of the finest blocks in the city, showing a frontage of 64 feet, including his present brick structure. Such a man as R. R. Rea is worth his weight in gold to the business interest of the city, and we bespeak for him continued success. Messrs. Rankin & White are greatly elated over the prospect ahead for work in their line, and already have contracts ahead enough to keep their present large force of workmen employed during the entire season. But they will increase their force and be able to get away with all their present contracts and as many new ones as may fall into their hands. Competent workmen, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, etc., need not complain of hard times in the future, as there will be employment for them all. Rivertown News, July 1893
- There was a public hall on the second story of the building known as Gayoso Hall. Was used as a meeting room for the Juniata Tribe No. 24, Improved Order of Red Men. There are several newspaper references to a skating rink here.
- 121 West Main Street-Todd Peters Hardware-1927
- 222 West Main Street-Originally Wesley Chapel. Evening Courier, 15 Nov 1882-subscriptions for Opera House. Madison Courier, 27 Oct 1883-Wesley Chapel selected as the site. Price to be \$4,000. Madison Courier, 8 July 1884-Bids too high to erect new building. Decide to investigate remodel of present building. Financial problems cause set-back. Madison Courier, 10 Apr. 1885-Little interest in opera house. Must decide: new building, remodel old building or disband project. 25 Oct 1885-Grand Opera House, Madison's New Pride and Beauty, Those who planned it and built it. Description of project from beginning to completion. Photo Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 1, pg. 1.
- 123 West Main Street-Anger Plumbing-1927
- 202 West Main Street-Eagle Lodge Bldg.-June 11, 1957 Mad. Cour.-Description of new façade being done.
- 204 ½ West Main-Courier-1/8/1930-Confectionary changes hands-Orrill & Thevenow to Charles Collins and Thelma Grey-Formerly on Mill & Main Streets.
- 206 West Main Street-April 23, 1937-Leach and Fisher to open Ice Cream Store-Formerly the offices of Knoeble Dry Cleaners-Wholesale and retail-500 gallon capacity-Delivery service in the city.
- 214 West Main Street-The city directory says the Adams Express Co. was located here in 1890-91.
- 218 West Main Street-Madison Courier, 15 May 1886, advertisement-A. Marks & Sons on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1886 we must give up our quarters to Rankin & White, the builders, who will erect in its place the handsomest building in the city. We are moving to 210 East Main. Dry goods and notions.
- 220 West Main-www.mjcp.org/historyrescue/ -

*EVENING COURIER, APRIL 5, 1883-THE PALACE STABLES*

*Robert R. Rea's Faith In A Bright Future For Madison.*

*His Deserved Success In Business, And his Indomitable Pluck And Enterprise.*

*Mr. R. R. Rea is one of those who showed to the croakers that he had faith that there was a bright future for our beautiful city by erecting, a few years ago, the Palace Stables, one of the finest, most commodious and best arranged buildings for the livery business in the West. His venture provided a success from the start, and he has just closed a contract with Messrs Rankin & White, the well-known carpenters and builders, for the erection of a handsome brick building on the site of the frame structure adjoining the Palace Stables on the east, and now occupied by Mr. Rea as a carriage room. The new building will have an iron front a duplicate of his present stable, with the exception that it will have two fine store rooms on the first floor, with two handsome plate glass show windows, and the second floor will be in one large room, with stairway to reach it, which can be converted into a hall or be arranged for offices. The building will be thirty-one feet front by ninety feet deep, with carriage room in the rear of the storeroom, and the whole covered with a tin roof. The building will finally be extended back to the alley, the depth of the stable. The work will be commenced within the next ten days, and when the new building is completed it will be one of the finest blocks in the city, showing a frontage of 64 feet, including his present brick structure. Such a man as R. R. Rea is worth his weight in gold to the business interest of the city, and we*

*bespeak for him continued success. Messrs. Rankin & White are greatly elated over the prospect ahead for work in their line, and already have contracts ahead enough to keep their present large force of workmen employed during the entire season. But they will increase their force and be able to get away with all their present contracts and as many new ones as may fall into their hands. Competent workmen, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, etc., need not complain of hard times in the future, as there will be employment for them all.* July 1973, Rivertown News-There was a public hall on the second story of the building known as Gayoso Hall. It was used for many years by Juniata Tribe No. 24, Improved Order of Red Men. It was the largest fraternal organization in Jefferson County.

- 221 West Main Street-Wade Feed & Grain-Started business in 1858-see Madison Businesses, Wade Feed and Grain.
- 222-224 West Main-Wesley Chapel/Grand Opera House/Grand Theater-  
<http://www.mjcp.org/photos/items/show/44-Lemen> Photao Collection: (Lemen1030-grandopera)  
*The original structure was a Methodist Church erected in the 1850s. When it was converted into an opera house, there was additional space added in the back for a stage area. A balcony was needed and a new facade was added. It opened in 1886 and the building remained basically the same until its destruction on March 17, 1960. The original opera house presented everything from Shakespeare to Uncle Tom's Cabin, ballet to soft shoe, but as the new innovation, movies, came into being, the opera house began to move to modernization. After the turn of the century, stage presentations gave way to the innovation of silent movies. In 1929-30 George Holwager, manager, announced the acquisition of equipment to enable the theater to present "talking movies." In 1935 "high fidelity" was introduced by Jeanette McDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Another modern discovery may have helped contribute to the demise of the old theater. With the advent of TV, movie houses all over the country were finding it hard to compete. The grand old lady was leveled to make way for a parking lot in 1960.*
- 303 West Main Street-April 24, 1937-Funeral Home Will Move to Residential Dist.-At this location 16
- 304 West Main Street-Wehners Groc. 1945  
 years
- 306 West Main Street-Oct. 25, 1945 (Cour) Glenn Pherigo rents bldg. and opened the Clifty Falls Sportsman's Shop.
- 308 West Main-Madison Courier, 9 Feb 1886-For Sale, Splendid Business Property-*Having purchased a farm and moved on to it I find that I cannot give proper attention to my business in the city. I therefore offer for sale my building No. 318 Main Street, together with all the improvements and saloon fixtures. The building is brick, fronts Main Street, nearly opposite of the Post Office and is two stories high with cellar, out buildings, two cisterns and all conveniences. The lot extends to the alley in the rear, where there is also a small brick of two rooms. The saloon fixtures are new, costly and complete, and the bar has an old established custom. I now offer this property all complete and in good condition for sale at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned at the Sunnyside.-PETER HERTZ*
- 312 West Main Street-In 1884 Taylor, Hitz & Co. refitted the old Columbia Mills. Good descriptive article in the Daily Herald on July 14, 1909 also Historical Files (Madison Industry).
- 401 West Main Street-Broadway Hotel-Madison Courier, 1 May 1849-New house going up on South West corner of Broadway and Main Cross; Rep. Banner, 24 Dec 1860-Samuel Cook cut with knife by William C. Johnson at Smith's Coffee House on corner of Main Cross and Broadway; Madison Weekly Newsletter, 26 Dec 1860, Fatal affray Sunday night at Broadway Hotel at Broadway and Main Cross. William C. Johnson killed Samuel Cook with a knife; Madison Courier, Madison Courier, 21 Aug 1863, Vacant lot on South west corner of Broadway and Main Cross has been bought by Felix Leonard who will erect building for grocery and liquor business; Madison Courier, 7 Mar 1866-Died at the Broadway Hotel, Dr. Daniel Clark; Madison Courier; 30 Oct 1872-New dwelling on NW corner Broadway and Main Cross to be erected in the spring; Madison Courier, 20 July 1910-Broadway Hotel leased for a store and residence. *Mr. Sylvan Mouser will use main corner room as a store for the sale of bread, etc, while other parts will be occupied as a residence for himself and brother and their mother. The work of renovating and repairing the interior of the building is in progress and when it is finished the family will move into it from North Vine street where they live in the Hutchings property. It is probable that later on a general*

*store will be started at the Broadway corner. The Mousers were formerly in the grocery business at Hanover, where their place is leased for three years to another party.*

City directories-1903 a hotel; 1909 second-hand store; 1914 The Broadway Hotel is now located at 313-317 Broadway (We can surmise that the present Broadway Hotel was instituted between 1909 and 1914); 1859 Business Directory-Broadway Hotel owned by Jacob Smith on the SW corner of Broadway and Main Cross, 1875, owner George Smith, 1879, George Smith, 1890-91 George Smith owner 401 West Main. See Sanborn maps, library files under Madison Businesses, 1887 Bird's Eye View of Madison, Madison Courier, Maury 26, 1939, Charles Heberhart: *On the southwest corner of Main and Broadway, the Broadway Hotel then stood. It was built originally by a Mr. Dryer, although in Mr. Rahe's day, and according to the directory of 1859, it had been operated for some years by Jacob Smith, who conducted the famous Alhambra Restaurant on the west side of Mulberry Street between Main Street and Second Street.*

In the [1859 city directory](#) there is an advertisement and it states the owner to be Jacob Smith. The menu of that day included oysters, fresh fish and game. Jacob Smith's services included the care of the horses and wagons of his guests. The address is given as 401 West Main Street.

- 402 West Main Street-Madison Courier, May 1, 1849-Dr. J. J. Stites advertises office at residence on NW Corner of Main Cross and Broadway. Madison Courier, 12 Oct 1857-Dr. W. (Willis) Hodges advertises his house for rent corner on Main Cross and Broadway. The 1859 City Directory state Willis Hodges living at North West corner of Broadway and Main Cross. Powell Home/Vail Funeral Home. Madison Courier, 30 Oct 1872-New dwelling on NW corner of Broadway and Main Cross to be erected in the spring; Found in city directories as early as 1870s. The Lewis and Frank Powell families both lived here at times in the 1880s. In the early 1900s and for about 15 years after, Oliver Roe lived in the home. In 1937 The Vail family bought the property to use as a funeral home. It was a funeral home until about 2013. <http://www.indianahistory.org/our-services/books-publications/hbr/vail-holt-funeral.pdf> -

*Vail-Holt Funeral Homes Founded: 1839*

*Location: 109–111 West Main Street, Madison (1839–1920); Third and West Streets (1920–24); 402 West Main Street (1924–)*

*Cornelius Vail and J. H. White formed the Vail & White Furniture and Undertaking Company. The partners made their own caskets from wood felled in the nearby hardwood forests or they could order metal "burial cases." They also crafted cabinets, chairs, mattresses, and looking glasses. The seven-member firm purportedly aided in the burial of President Zachary Taylor and former Vice President John C. Calhoun in 1850. After several years Vail bought out White, continuing to both make furniture and provide funeral arrangements, bringing in his son, George, to help with the business. Cornelius Vail was the son of a master shipbuilder, Thomas, who built military craft for the War of 1812, piloting them down the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans for service on the American side. Before the Civil War some believed that buying premade caskets was sacrilegious and one report noted that Vail was "almost mobbed for buying a small stock of 'factory' coffins." People must have grown used to the idea of having premade coffins around because Vail remained in charge of the business until his death. By 1861 Cornelius changed the name of the business to C. Vail & Son. George Vail was born in Madison the same year his father and White began their partnership. He worked in Richmond for four years before moving back to Madison to help his father. George became the sole proprietor of the firm after his father's death and like his father included his sons in the business, changing the name of the company to George C. Vail & Sons in 1895. Throughout this period the partners continued to make furniture from a store on the west side of West Street between Main and Second Streets. By the turn of the century the furniture store could boast of having a wide selection of Victor Victrolas in stock as well as a complete catalog of records, numbering more than 5,000 recordings. Frank and Harry Vail continued the traditions began by their grandfather and father after George's death in late 1920. By 1937 the brothers owned a twenty-foot hearse with a 120 horsepower engine, advertised as "luxurious enough for kings and queens." Frank's son, Dana Vail, took over the business after his father's death. Dana closed the furniture store before 1949. A longtime employee of Vail's Furniture Store, John Gans, continued to sell furniture at 209–211 East Main, the last building that housed the furniture department, after Vail closed the*

- store. By 1959 the company could boast of having recorded more than 25,000 burials. Dana Vail continued the business alone until 1973 when he took in Jim Holt as a partner. Eleven months later Vail died, making Holt the only operator. Holt was born in Indiana and matriculated at the Kentucky School of Mortuary Science. Beginning in 1965 he went to work for the Lytle Funeral Home, remaining there for three years before taking a job with Vail. The 1973 partnership changed the name to the Vail Memorial Funeral Home, a designation retained until 1985 when Holt became the sole proprietor.
- Holt incorporated the business, combining the name of Vail and Holt.
- Growth has accompanied the tenure of Jim and Sherrill Holt. They purchased the Grayson-Barnes Funeral Home in Hanover in 1978, renaming it the Vail-Holt Funeral Home, located on 278 Main Street. In 1997 the Holts, in cooperation with the Lytle Gans-Andrew Funeral Home and Carriage Services, a national chain, acquired property on Michigan Road in Madison to build another home.
- In 1998 Vail-Holt Funeral Homes were a subsidiary of Carriage Services. James and Sherrill Holt continued to work at the company along with their sons, James II, and Brent J. Carriage Services, Incorporated is the fifth largest publicly held provider of funeral services in the United States. By the end of 1997 the company based in Houston, Texas, operated 120 funeral homes and twenty cemeteries in twenty states.
- 403 West Main-Mad. Cour.-7/28/1925-Three story brick-Taken down to erect Brdway. Serv. Station.
- 407 West Main-Lemen Coll. Scrapbook1, pg 4.
- 411 West Main-The Ernst building. In 1929 was "The Barn", a rustic inn-Mad. Cour. 28 June 1929
- 412 West Main Street-The Todd Home- The foundation for this home was laid on June 22, 1872. It was built by Isaac Newton Todd, the youngest son of Abraham Todd. Isaac and his wife, Druscilla Hendricks built by Isaac Newton Todd, the youngest son of Abraham Todd. Isaac and his wife, Druscilla Hendricks Todd raised their family in this home. When the elder Todds were gone, one of their sons, William H. Todd, and his family continued on in the family home until sometime in the 1940s. In the 1950s the home was taken down and the Trinity Methodist Church soon built an annex for the church. Madison Courier 22/June/1872- *Foundation laid for Mr. Isaac Newton Todd's new home on Main below Broadway. (412 West Main Street, torn down for Trinity Methodist Church.)*
- 413 West Main-ca. 1860 For several years was the J. Howard Bird home. Now owned by Dot Jones.
- 415 West Main-Nov. 2006, RoundAbout-The Davis Home, 415 W. Main St.: This Victorian two story brick home was constructed in 1890. Throughout the years the home has changed hands many times and was owned by the Pritchard family for more than 40 years.
- The house has five rooms downstairs, four rooms up, two bathrooms and a sun porch at the rear. An efficiency kitchen from when the house was a two family dwelling remains on the second floor. The side porch and the unique shape of the family room add special charm to the home.
- John Davis' mother made the various handmade quilts displayed throughout the house. There are more than 40 different patterns including around the world, bow tie, wedding rings, log cabin, candy jar and grandmother's flower garden.
- Christmas is one of Linda Davis' favorite holidays and the decorations inside and out reflects her creativity and love of the Yuletide season.
- 416 West Main Street-Tri Kappa Tour 1964-At one time the Harry & Elizabeth Vail home. Courier 2/2/64. TK Tour 1986-Cour., 9/12/86-Built around 1830 by William Robinson-Italianate-alterations made in the 1870's-original carriage house and stables at the rear of house.
- 419 West Main-Tri Kappa Tour 1994-built ca. 1855 See Sanborn maps and city directories
- 420 West Main-Original site owned by Dr. Howard Watts came to Madison 1818. Was a pond before being built on. Mad. Weekly Newsletter, 17 Oct 1860-Dr. Watts improving residence on corner of Main Cross and Elm. Daily Evening Star, 19 Apr 1878-New and handsome house will soon be built where the old Dr. Watts property now stands on the corner of Main Cross and Elm or the building entirely torn away and the lot beautified like Mr. Ross' just across the street. Daily Evening Star, 15 July 1878-Old Watts home being torn down. The property being added to Capt. (Nathan) Powell's residence on which important improvements have been made. Note: Capt. Powell was married to Mary the daughter of Dr. Watts. Capt. Powell's home was torn Down after 1902 and the present building that houses the library was built after 1902 and before 1911. (Sanborn Maps) In 1929 was purchased for a library. In 1966 a major renovation began that took nearly two years to complete. See [www.mjcpl.org](http://www.mjcpl.org), Library History for full description. Weekly Courier, 4 Jan 1865-Died, Prudence, w/o Howard Watts, res Main Cross and Elm.



- Madison Courier, May 25, 1939, article by Charles Heberhart:  
*Getting back to Main Street again, Mr. Rahe recalled the time when where the public library stands was once the home of Dr. Watts, whose daughter married Nathan Powell, Sr. On the property where the library stands, Dr. Watts' home occupied a part, and later a house was built for Nathan Powell and his bride, a more pretentious place than the Watts home. Both houses were razed to make place for the present building erected by Mrs. Ed Powell.*
- West Main-Was once 423 and 425 West Main. Two building combined. Adjoining wall. Front has been changed. See Madison Home (historical files) under Lytle-Beetem House. Home of Child's Drug Store (1850-60) Schmidlapp Drugs (1871-73) Thompson Grocery, Madison Public Library 1904-1914) as well as used as residential property at time.
- 506 West Main-Ross home-1982 tour of homes-owned by Mr. & Mrs. Bob Pruett-constructed 1920. Original owner, J. Graham Ross and architect Herbert Bass raised many eyebrows with the Dutch Colonial design. Remolded 1960. "Mr. J. Graham Ross will erect a handsome new residence at the corner on Elm and Main streets on a lot that was a part of the old Ross homestead. The contract for building has been awarded to Mayor James White and work on the residence is to start at once. The plans were drawn by Herbert Bass, the Indianapolis architect. Mr. Bass was in the city yesterday in consultation with Mr. Ross and the contractor. The residence will be of stucco construction and will front on the Main street. It will be two stories with a long sweeping roof of Dutch design. An unusual feature will be a spacious garage built in at the rear as a part of the residence. The plans show a home of wonderful attractiveness and it will indeed be an artistic addition to Madison"—Madison Courier, May 31, 1919.
- 507 West Main-Mrs Bertha Keelty and Dau. Mrs. George Perry sold the Danner House to Mrs. Edna Ault Thomas who will remodel to a double rental. Property was operated as a rooming house By the late Hannibal Danner and wife for many yrs.-Mad. Cour. April 17, 1947. Plaque on House says ca. 1834-ca.1842 John Boyd House-on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 510 West Main- -See Historical Files (Madison Homes, Main Street, West #510)  
 Crawford-Whitehead-Ross Homes-Samuel Crawford built the house ca. 1833. Joseph Lyle was second owner; Jesse Whitehead had the parlor addition erected ca. 1852; Isom Ross had the walls of both sections raised and Italianate trim added.  
<http://www.theazaleamanor.com/history/index.php>
- 512 West Main-<http://www.mjcp.org/photos/items/show/154>-*The First Christian Church is located at 512 West Main Street in Madison. The original church building was erected in 1863. In the early morning hours of September 28, 1899, a fire of undetermined origin practically destroyed the entire interior of the church. Only the walls were left intact. The building was restored, and in March of 1901 the first service in the newly renovated building was held. On Christmas Eve of 1989 another disastrous fire broke out, supposedly in the kitchen area of the basement, and this, once again, gutted the entire interior of the church. In the early 1950s the church had purchased adjoining property to the west in order to build a new educational wing and offices. This wing was not damaged by the fire but sustained much water and smoke damage. The church building was completely restored from the fire damage and today continues to serve its membership.*
- 517 West Main-Cassidy home-see Lemen Coll.-Historical Files (Madison Homes) "In 1881 the late William H. Powell chose to build his home on the southeast corner of Vine and Main Streets." John Tevis next owner. Further facts and description of the home in Madison Courier, 5 Aug 1946
- 602 West Main-Hampton Cracker Factory and Union Brewery. Madison Courier, 13 June 1863-Weber Fittin up McQuiston's old stand, corner of Main Cross and Vine for a brewery. Madison Courier 3 May 1877-Weber's new brewery opens. It began in 1861. City directory states brewery was there in 1909 but the 1914 directory calls it the Union Storage Company. Madison Courier, 9 Dec 1920 says Cracker factory ready to run. Trial run yesterday. The first baking was ginger snaps. 20 Oct 1920 Madison Courier- Hampton Cracker Co. buys the old Taylor-Hitz bakery plant at 310 West Main and closes it and moves production to the 602 address. Gives good description of the new cracker factory. See Sanborn maps. Is on the 1887 Bird's Eye View of Madison map. See also, library family files, Weber.
- 610 West Main-Emilie Todd Helm Home. Built ca. 1850 possibly by Costigan shared east wall with Union Brewery at one time but a fire in the brewery which spared the house caused the brewery building to be replaced. For more information see library files under Madison Homes.

613 West Main Street-<https://www.flickr.com/photos/madisonindiana/7509469050/in/photostream/> *The Kirk-Webster-Dorsey Home, circa 1869-1870 was a collaboration by architects Alexander White and Robert Rankin. In 1874, White rose to prominence as the mayor of Madison. At the end of his term, he went into the lumber business and continued as an architect and builder until his death in 1884. White's obituary stated that he "built some of the most substantial residences and business houses in the city". Few have been identified but he is believed to have been the original architect of the Walnut Street Fire Department and the Presbyterian Church in Hanover. This home is of the brick Italianate style, with a frontal gable popular after the Civil War. It is a full two story structure (excluding the area over the sunroom), with a steep pitched gable roof, and decorated eave, scrolled modillions, a wide plain frieze and return gable ends. Romanesque windows are primarily six over six on the front façade and extend down to the floor, with a tri-partite Palladian window with half round tops in the gable end. This home was featured in the October 1988 edition of Colonial Homes Magazine. A framed copy of that edition is hanging on the front parlor wall. When the Dorsey's purchased the home in 2011, the interior wall coverings, flooring and window treatments were as they were in the magazine article. The Dorsey's began renovating and updating the home, replacing 14 radiators with a new, more efficient heating and cooling system. The kitchen was also renovated, wood floors and staircases were re-finished. The home retains all of its original windows. An ornate wrought iron fence, with cast iron posts graces the front of the property and shade trees are seen throughout the side lawn. The iron fence was designed by U.B. Stribling and produced by the firm of Cobb and Stribling, a local foundry that held a patent for producing an iron fence that did not require a stone underpinning.*

617 West Main-ca. 1854 (plaque on house) TK (1980) = Sitz House. *Mr. & Mrs. O. A. Sitz are not newcomers to the restoration of Madison's historic past. This is the third house they have refurbished and the second one featured on Tri Kappa's Tour of Homes. Visitors should first note the lovely recessed entryway to this Greek Revival building, with its beautiful beveled leaded glass door and sidelights. The wrought iron fence in front of the home was forged here in Madison at the Iron Foundry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The house was built about 1850 and changed owners five times before coming into the ...hands of the Sitzes in 1977. ...complete restoration has been undertaken, including the refinishing of the original yellow poplar floors and ponderosa pine woodwork.*

618 West Main-Costigan designed wrought iron fence, was for over 30 years an apartment house. Restored by Dietrichs. Original five rooms built in 1837. Original owners-William Hendricks, Jr.-A. B. Smith family owned home for over 100 yrs-from 1847 to 1947 when it was converted into apartments. Tour 1982. Built in 1837 by Martha Stapp Hendricks. Full description in Library files under Madison Homes.

619 West Main-Tour 1996-Cour. 10/10/96-built 1839-owned by John Mulvey (Mayor 1856-1865) In 1992 the front porch and paint were removed to restore to original appearance.

620 West Main-Hendricks-Beall Home, RoundAbout Nov. 2006-Built btwn 1848 and 1858, Italianate Style. May have been design of Costigan. Original owner was William Hendricks and later William Stapp. RoundAbout, February 2007

Nov. 2006, RoundAbout-The Hendricks-Beall Home, 620 W. Main St.: This brick home was built between 1848-1858 and is one of the finest examples of Italianate style in Madison. This home may have been the design of Francis Costigan. The original owner of the home was William Hendricks, and it was later acquired by William Stapp. In the late 1950s, the home was partitioned off for use as a rooming house to accommodate construction workers building the local I.K.E.C. power plant. Having fallen into major deterioration and disrepair, the home was rescued by the Waverly Beall family in 1961.

The Bealls restored the home to its original floor plan, lovingly cared for and maintained family ownership for the last 40-plus years. The home features a large, cast iron, balcony-like roofed porch spanning the front of the façade and accessible only from the interior. The first floor features floor length, six over nine windows which also function as doors.

The current owners, Sam and Lori Snyder, are newcomers to Madison and want to share this grand home with the public as a bed and breakfast. Notice the magnificent mirrors from the Beall family era that grace the library and dining room walls. Homeowner Sam Snyder will delight you with Christmas carols played on the Beall family piano.

622 West Main-Thomas Gavin sells to Mrs. Frederick Detmar of Rising Sun. Courier (10/17/1936)

630 West Main-Land on which the building is built is part of land grant to John Paul. Land was sold and present building erected 1838. Courier Special 10/28/1978

631 West Main-The Attic-owned by Philip George family-Incorporates a carriage house and original brick court yard. Four original fireplaces and double parlors with handsome woodwork. Library files under Madison Homes.

703 West Main-Lanham House-built by John Sheets ca. 1875. Tri Kappa 1966. See 1966 folder for desc.

714 ¼ West Main-Madison Courier, 15 Oct 1850- Cochran and Peddie have contract for new firehouse (Western Fire Co #3s) at cost of \$2000; Madison Courier, 25 Nov 1850-Engine house #3 on Main Cross above Mill almost finished.

718 West Main-Some evidence that Francis Costigan might have had part in its inception in 1837-His signature on much of the keystone work, geometric design and the original cupola (now missing) Now the home of Mr. & Mrs. Ron Greves. See files, Madison Homes- "Whitsitt". Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 1, pg 20. Madison Courier, February 25, 2014-*A two-story Greek revival home in downtown Madison is back in the hands of the family who commissioned the build 180 years ago. Ruth Donohugh, a retired restaurant owner from northern California, purchased the house earlier this year from Ron and Vangie Greves. The home at 718 W. Main St. - in front of Lydia Middleton Elementary School - was built in 1834-37 for Donohugh's great-great-great grandfather, Jacob Shuh. Shuh, who moved from Maryland, operated a stream mill in the Crooked Creek area of Madison and was one of the area's first industrialists, Donohugh said. In September 1846, the mill was destroyed in a flood that killed nine people. Though Shuh stayed in Madison and worked as a carpenter and the city assessor, he never regained his financial footing after the incident, Donohugh said. He died in 1860. The family relocated to Arkansas in the 1860s prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Donohugh said preserving and continuing the home's legacy is "redemption" for her ancestor, who worked so hard but ultimately lost much of his livelihood and fortune. For years, Donohugh knew the home existed. But last year, she spotted a for-sale sign in the front yard during a rivertown trip with her husband. Ron and Vangie Greves maintained the house well in the three decades of their ownership, she said. The family preserved the original materials, deed documents and even held on to old drawings and photos. "They've been great stewards," she said. In addition to the Greves family, Donohugh said she found information about the home and Shuh from local researchers and historians. She feels fortunate Madison puts such a high focus on maintaining its historic properties. If the house were in any other American small town, Donohugh isn't convinced it would still be standing today. "If it wasn't for the fact that it was in Madison, it probably would have been bulldozed," she said. The structure still has its authentic charm inside, with detailed trim flowing around its high ceilings, original flooring and banisters. The home has architectural similarities to the nearby Francis Costigan home, which was built in the 1850s. Costigan was a prominent 19th century architect and builder who is credited with building St. Michael the Archangel Church and the Lanier Mansion. While Donohugh now has a piece of her family's history, she said she's eager to find out more about her great-great-great grandfather's experiences in Madison and his journey to the town. She also hopes to contribute toward Madison's alluring historical presence.*

#### JACOB SHUH HOUSE

HABS No. IND-92

*Date of erection: 1837-38. Jacob Shuh sold the West Main Street property to William Disharoon in 1834 for consideration of \$550. Through a series of trials in 1842, 1846, and 1848, Shuh repossessed the property by order of the Jefferson County Probate Court. In 1834 Disharoon intended to move from Louisiana to Madison, establishing his permanent residence in Madison. However, he reconsidered his purchase and informed Shuh in January 1837 that Shuh should re-acquire the property. Expecting that Disharoon would give him legal title to the property, Shuh began "erecting thereon a good substantial dwelling & outhouses & enclosing said grounds and making other permanent & Lasting improvements to the value in all of more than one thousand dollars & has ever since been in peaceable occupation of said premises ..." [Shuh vs. Graves and Graves, Probate Order Book, October 16, 1847, pp 614-18.]*

#### JACOB SHUH HOUSE

HABS No. IND-92 (Page 2)

*Before Disharoon gave over to Shuh the title to the property, he died in Louisiana, July 10, 1839. Meanwhile,*

*Shuh had erected a house upon the land, "beginning in 1837. The legal title to the property was therefore in dispute between Disharoon's heirs, Ezekiel and Sarah Graves, and Jacob Shuh. The final court order conveying to Shuh the legal title to the property was rendered in 1848.*

719 West Main-Brunning Carriage House built by the Brunning family behind their large home on Main St.-The Brunning House was torn down and the clinic was built on the site. The clinic dismantled and moved the carriage house to its present site behind the trolley barn in 1978.-Cour., 11/11/95.

721 West Main-Margie's Country Store. The rear portion is a residence. All of the original construction remains intact (1972) Cisco Meat Market. Iron front was made in one of Madison's four iron foundries in the mid-1850's. Courier 11/18/1970

<http://www.margiescountrystore.com/history.htm>

*In 1827, out on the far west outskirts of the tiny town of Madison, Indiana, was built a white rural cottage all by itself. That cottage today is unchanged as the new Sewing Center for Margie's Country Store. The balance of our neighborhood was built between 1845-1870. Our main building was built in two stages, the rear half in 1850, with the store front and front upstairs added in 1870. Remember, now, for many years, throughout this country, landowners were taxed .based upon the width of their property, so here we have a three-story edifice which is only 35' in width but literally more than half a block in length, 116' to be exact.*

*Mr. Cisco bought the rear house, and added all the frontal and cellar, going into business as a thriving butcher shop. Margie's Country Store still has all the original windows of the period, all the original trim and Italianate decorum. For more than 45 years, the only sound along West Main St. would have been the rhythmic hooves of horses, pulling carriages, buggies, and singly with folks on horseback. Most homes here in the neighborhood still have the original "stepping stones" on which a person stepped down and out of a coach. The entire 300 block area of downtown Madison, Indiana, is on the National Registry of Historic Places, and we are certainly proud of our ongoing, uninterrupted heritage.*

*TK= (1980) ...The home of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Auxier. ...The cast iron front with free standing quatrefoil columns was cast at the Madison Iron Foundry. Two cast iron fireplaces grace the twin parlors of the living area, with tiles that bear likenesses of faces of people. ...*

722 West Main-Madison Courier-1/4/1950-Article on opening of Madison Clinic-Good description.

Was home of the Madison Clinic for many years until the hospital (KDH) built a new clinic and offices on West Street. Madison Courier, December 29, 2009-The Historic Board on Monday night approved demolition of the former Madison Clinic on West Main Street. The clinic was closed after a water main broke in January and caused extensive damage. Approval by the Historic Board was the final OK needed by Madison Consolidated Schools, which plans to build a playground and parking lot for Lydia Middleton Elementary School where the clinic and its parking lot are now at 722 W. Main St. This building, originally a private home, was built ca. 1878, probably by William H. Bruning. Mr. Bruning retained ownership of the home until his death in 1930, although he hadn't lived in the house for some time. It is assumed the property was rented to other individuals until it was sold to Sidney E. Haigh in 1932. Mr. Haigh turned the home into a funeral home and a residence for his family. It served in this capacity until 1948 when Mr. Haigh died and at that time it was sold to the Madison Clinic. The clinic built doctors' offices on the southeast corner of the property and leased the house for a nursing home. The clinic decided it would tear down the old home and build a modern clinic for the town of Madison. It was an ornate, two story Victorian -style home and when it was being razed in 1965, the Madison Courier remarked that all of the woodwork was of carved walnut as were the stairway railings. The fireplace was of marble. The interior walls were two bricks thick and the exterior walls had an air space between the outside brick and the interior walls. The building contained 51 doors. Historic Madison purchased much of the window glass and the marble from the fireplace, among other things. The house was estimated to have cost \$3,000 to \$4,000 when it was originally built. History Rescue-www.mjcp.org/historyrescue See also Sanborn maps

726 West Main- Home and Funeral Parlor-Description of nursing home opened there in 1950. This

- property is where the old Madison Clinic sits. Madison Courier, Sept. 21, 1876, "The magnificent residence of Mr. Wm. Bruning, on lower Main Cross is approaching completion. It will be one of the finest and most imposing residences in the city."
- 727 West Main-ca. 1840-50-Shields Home.
- 730 West Main-Library files, Madison Homes.
- 732 West Main-Bach/Stapp Home-Was first farm house west of Broadway when built. Tri Kappa, 1966. Henry Clay spoke under the elm tree in 1844. Originally 3 room farm house. Built onto many Times. The Bach family bought it in 1906 and tore out 12 rooms, 10 remain. The original part of the house was the remaining dining room, kitchen and two front upstairs bdrms. TK tour-1986, Cour. 9/16/86 Originally three room farm house ca. 1808-Cour. 7/31/82. At one time there were 24 rooms in the house. Walls 10-12 inches thick and the inside walls are made of 9" sq. bricks. Dean Miller Walking Tour, History Rescue, www.mjcpl.org-Across the street a little west of where Plum Street ends, was the General Milton Stapp property, and in 1844, so we were told, Henry Clay, a notable of that era, came to Madison on a political jaunt and made a speech under a large elm tree in the Stapp yard near Main Street. (This home was last occupied by Freida and Laura Bach.) The old elm had to be cut and was sawed into small chunks and sold for souvenirs.
- 733 West Main-Courier, October 1, 1992-Built in the 1920's for M. E. Garber it remained in the Garber family until 1987 when the Brunton family purchased it. Tour 2003
- 735 West Main-Original home on this site was built at least by 1867 and probably predated that. The Havey family lived in the home from 1867 to the mid 1940's. A one story brick ca 1950's or 1960's is now on the site. The original home was a one-story with shingle roof (Sanborn)
- 736 West Main-Jan. 24, 1977, Mad. Cour.-Apt. fire gutted building owned by Maurice Hublar, New Albany.
- 739 West Main-Tour 1986-Cour 11/29/86-11/25/86
- 740 West Main-August L. Frevert home-Built ca. 1850-Tri Kappa Tour-9/25/53. Tri Kappa tour 1966. Also see Courier, September 1986-Two story brick addition in the rear also see Madison Courier, Sept. 25, 1968-"Judge Schnaitter Tells About Home" See Sanborn maps Survey number HABS IN-91  
*Building/structure dates: 1849 initial construction*  
*Significance: The Frevert-Schnaitter House was built 1849 and is a fine example of one of Madison's stately mid-century residences. Its generous proportions and spaciousness are characteristic of the town's two-story houses. The typical Madison floor plan, however, was asymmetrical with an off-center through hall rather than a symmetrical plan with a central hall, as found here. The classical entrance portico is the structure's outstanding feature. The octagonal wooden columns supporting a plain denticulated cornice is unique to Madison architecture.*
- 743 West Main-Old deeds date back to 1852, according to City Directories once a tavern-Owned by David Carlow
- 747 West Main-Courier (May 6 1938) Dr. Samuel H. Feuerstin sold eight room brick residence to Raymond and Linda Jones. The Jones family was living at the Lodge property on East 4<sup>th</sup> St.
- 750 West Main-NRHP-The impressive Federal residence at 732 W. Main was built by Milton Stapp, Madison's Mayor from 1850-53 and Indiana State LT. Gov. from 1828-32, the two story home Has been through many subsequent changes including major alterations ca. 1840 and in 1906. Indiana Republican, 24/Aug/1820- J. F. D. Lanier to open office in south wing of Col. Stapp's home. (Not known if same home) Madison Courier, 14/Aug/1857- School started under J.G. Wilson in res. of Gen. Milton Stapp.
- 753 West Main-September 1972, Rivertown News-Once home of Mite Federal, later The Wooden Indian.
- 808 West Main-Tour 1986-Cour. 11/29/86 and 8/18/84
- 829 West Main-July 18, 1900-Stanley's new grocery store.
- 846 West Main-Madison Courier, April 8, 1871-For Sale-John Nickolas' two story brick house and lot on NE corner of Deport and Main contains 12 rooms and 2 garret rooms, price \$3500.
- 909 West Main-Mad. Courier-June 12 1947-Robert Lawson builds home on back of property. Mr. & Mrs. Paul King to be first residents.
- 923 West Main Street-Owned in 1972 by the Dean Claphams-Mid-Victorian built around 1850-Built on 30 x 166 foot half lot. The living room, dining room and upstairs bedrooms are original as is the decorative molding. The fireplace in the living room is cast iron with marble top

- veneering, pillars contrast the kitchen area where brick walls have been exposed. Was a bakery, grocery store and now antique shop for over 100 years.
- 933 West Main Street-Four room brick cottage once owned by Louis Ernst. Sold by his heirs to Bernard Rahe.
- 934 West Main-Greek Revival-Built ca. 1863 by Don Carlos Robinson deeded to the Maddox family in 1910 and remained in their hands until 1983 when bought by the Alcorn family.
- 936 West Main-files, Madison Homes.  
 949 West Main-Madison Courier, 5 Oct 1212. Tri Kappa Tour: *This federal-style home purchased by Michael and Linda Pittman in 1996 has undergone extensive renovation and is believed to be built prior to 1830. The land is thought to have once been owned by the famous Lanier family. Originally the home had an outside staircase attached to it which makes some believe that it might at one time have been a tavern. Many of the windows as well as other features of the home are original. The two story porch was reconstructed base on columns found in the cellar during clean up. The cellar also contains the original poplar floor timbers. In 2000 while filming the movie "Madison," Jim Caviezel stayed in the home for three months. Mr. Pittman was a recipient of a Tri Kappa scholarship as a young man.*
- 949 West Main-Madison Courier, 5 Oct 2012, Tri Kappa Tour- *This Italianate style home was built in the mid- to late-1800s. Records show it was once the home of Lydia Middleton who purchased the property in 1885. "Miss Lydia" was a teacher and principal at the Old Lower Seminary on West Main Street for thirty five years. This home was remodeled extensively both inside and out by the previous owners. Rick Reckner, director of the show choir "ESPRIT" at Southwestern Middle and High School, became the owner in June of 2008. Greg Truesdell, a graduate of Madison Consolidated High School, designed the interior of the home. It includes an Asian influence with the unique use of color and restored hardwood flooring. Original works of art by Greg are throughout the home.*
- 1030 West Main-First home built in the Johnson/Young Development by Bernard Scultz in spring of 1941. See library files, Madison Homes.
- 1032 West Main-In Johnson/Young Development. Built for Dwight Mills in 1941.
- 1104 West Main-West Madison Methodist Episcopal Church
- 1108 West Main-ca. 1910-NRHP-commercial building
- 1110 West Main-ca. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman-NRHP
- 1112 West Main-ca. 1900, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1114 West Main-ca. 1900, Gabled-ell-NRHP
- 1116 West Main-ca. 1925-NRHP
- 1120 West Main-ca. 1910, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1122 West Main-ca. 1909, Gabled-ell-NRHP
- 1124 West Main-ca. 1900m T-plan-NRHP
- 1126 West Main-ca. 1910, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1204 West Main-ca. 1900, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1206 West Main-ca. 1900
- 1208 West Main-ca. 1900, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1210 West Main-ca. 1900, Shotgun Style-NRHP
- 1212 West Main-ca. 1900, Gabled-ell-NRHP
- 1214 West Main-ca. 1890, Gabled-ell-NRHP
- 1218 West Main-ca. 1920, Tudor Revival-NRHP
- 1224 West Main-ca. 1960, Ranch Style-NRHP
- 1230 West Main-ca. 1940, Tudor Revival-NRHP
- 1232 West Main-ca. 1955, Colonial Revival-NRHP
- 1234 West Main-ca. 1980-NRHP
- 1236 West Main-ca. 1935, Bungalow/Craftsman-NRHP
- 1238 West Main-ca. 1950, Ranch Style-NRHP
- 1229 West Main-Cummins/McKinney home-Made into apartments in 1939 – Built 1843-44 was once used as a school (1893-1913) see Madison Courier 2/17/37. Built by Jacob Haas a newspaper man. Also see Historical Files (Madison Homes) Often called Whitehall was bought from the Cummins family by Jesse Whitehead. During the Civil War may have been used to house some Union officers. Some have said their were operations oN soldiers here but no evidence found to

substantiate this. This was one of the larger Union hospitals built and it was all encompassing which would, no doubt, have included ample space for surgical procedures in the hospital compound.

<http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NHLS/Text/73000020.pdf>-NRHP

*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 facade 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.*

1236 West Main-Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1935-NRHP

1238 West Main-ca. 1950 Ranch Style-NRHP

1251 West Main-Hunter Home ca. 1842; was used as quarters for officers during the Civil War when a Hospital was located on the grounds.

#### MAYWOOD LANE on Michigan Rd.

206 Maywood-Mountain House-see MJCP Lemen Collection-Built by Cunningham

226 Maywood-Tri Kappa Tour, 1866-Tri Kappa Tour 1954- Built in 1832 by Shadrack Wilber. At one time owned by Drusilla Cravens (bought from Wilber). The Bushrod Taylors and Joseph Cravens lived in it for many years. See also, Madison Homes, Yunker/Taylor folder also see Courier, October 3, 1992. Original property consisted of 100 acres. Reindollars purchased in 1966.

#### MICHIGAN ROAD

1050 Michigan Road, FAIRMOUNT HOUSE

Yunker Home- See Madison Homes, Yunker-also known as Fairmont and Gibson Home-

<http://www.indianalandmarks.org/newsphotos/pages/archivepressreleases.aspx?pressreleaseid=341> *Fairmount House, overlooking downtown Madison and the Ohio River beyond. The Victorian-era home – one of Madison's most noteworthy – was designed by Boston architect George Rand and constructed in approximately 1871-72. (July 8, 2013)*

*The house was built for Aurelius Gibson, a lumber company owner who showcased different types of wood in each of the main rooms: white oak in the dining room, white walnut in the sitting room, black walnut in the parlor, cherry for the foyer and staircase, and sweet gum upstairs.*

*TK- (1980 TOUR): Overlooking the river valley, Fairmount House stands as one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture. Built in 1871-1872 by Arleis H. Gibson and his Boston architect, the house is constructed of hard-pressed brick and richly ornamented with white stone (from Bowling Green, Kentucky), tiles and slate, and turned, carved and scrimshaw woodwork.*

*... To the east of the house stands the original carriage house. There are many interesting trees and shrubs on the grounds.*

*The home was extensively remodeled in 1949 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yunker. This included enlargement of the living room and the addition of a picture window. Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Keeton purchased the home in 1979.*

*The current owners, (c. 2016) Gary Valen and Betsy Lyman, moved to Madison from Washington, D.C., specifically to purchase this house two years ago. Guests may tour the entire house.*

1120 Michigan Rd.-

<http://www.roundaboutmadison.com/InsidePages/ArchivedArticles/2003/1103TourOfHomes.html>

MADISON, Ind. (November 2003) – The shiny hardwood floors of the home located at 1120 Michigan Rd. in Madison may look brand new, but appearances can be deceiving. Recently refinished by a Cincinnati company that specializes in hardwood basketball courts for the NBA, the cross-cut oak floors are original to the 163-year-old home. Known locally as the Steinhardt house, the residence is currently being renovated under the direction of owners Doni and Terry Flanigan. Flanigan has put to use his professional design skills to dramatically transform the hilltop house he purchased this year. On the ceiling of the 48x25-foot ballroom, which features double fireplaces and floor-to-ceiling columns, he has painted an ethereal looking sky. Along with the 14-foot ceilings, it lends the room an open and airy feel.

Flanigan used silver and gold leaf to embellish some interior fixtures, including the decorative fleur-de-lis caps of the ballroom columns and the top of the winding stair rail.

He has also painted on the walls of each room a distinct finish: an Italianate pattern in the entryway, a diamond pattern in the living room, and a stenciled French floral in the dining room. The soft-colored paints that Flanigan chose were donated by Pratt & Lambert. The paint company plans to document Flanigan's work and use it as a promotion for their paints, Flanigan said. On the second floor, Flanigan has painted the two matching children's suites a small bedroom. The third floor is comprised of a widow's peak, which will be fitted with a door that will act as a type of skylight. Other interior projects remain to be tackled. The kitchen, which hasn't been updated for many years, will be totally gutted. And a master suite, complete with a private bath and walk-in closet, is planned for the back section of the first floor. A bathroom on the landing between the first and second floors will be partially remodeled; the antique fixtures will remain. The exterior of the home, formerly white, has been painted a soft gold. The huge wooden front door, original to the home, will soon be painted a deep burgundy.

Future outdoor projects include the addition in the front and on the side of the house and ornate iron gates divided by 28-foot columns, each topped with a lantern. Huge maple trees on the deep front lawn will be up-lit, Flanigan said, along with 20 white birch trees that will be planted on either side of the house. A cobblestone driveway will curve in front of the house. The remainder of the four-acre property will feature a professional tennis court, an English garden, an Italianate gazebo and a pond.

<http://www.roundaboutmadison.com/InsidePages/ArchivedArticles/2007/0707FlaniganEstate.html>

(July 2007) – After more than four years of extensive renovations, the Doni Flanigan Estate, located at 1120 Michigan Rd., Madison, Ind., is ready to be shown to the public. Owner Doni Flanigan is planning an open house at the historic home from noon to 5 p.m. daily on July 4-8. The public is welcome to visit and explore the beautifully remodeled home. "We tried to create an opulent, but comfortable home," said Flanigan. "I wanted to show people what can be done with these historic properties."

Formerly known as the Steinhardt house, the Greek Revival home was built in 1840 by famed architect Francis Costigan. Flanigan said he spent many hours researching the correct way to restore the home to its original splendor. Most of the woodwork, including the hard-wood floors, is original, while the walls have been redone in historic Italian Venetiano plaster.

Flanigan, 50, has been an interior designer in Los Angeles for 25 years. His work has been featured on numerous home design programs on popular networks, including Home and Garden Television, The Discovery Channel and The Learning Channel. Some of his celebrity clients include Rodney Dangerfield, Kirstie Alley and Oscar de la Hoya.

Flanigan commutes frequently between Los Angeles and Cincinnati, where he lives with his wife, Terry, and their four daughters. Flanigan discovered the almost 5,000-square-foot home as he was looking for property to buy throughout the region. "I saw the house, and I knew it was the one," he said. He and his wife had moved to Cincinnati to care for her sick mother.

Besides working with his interior design company, Flanigan has also recently recorded a country music CD through his record company Hicktown Records. The CD, titled "Doni Flanigan American Cowboy," will be available in a few weeks at many major retailers, including Walmart. Sony Distribution helped with the CD.

Flanigan bought the house for \$250,000 and said he has put more than \$650,000 into remodeling, including a state-of-the-art kitchen with stainless steel appliances.



*"The kitchen is perfect for catering large events or simply cooking something for the family," he said. "This house, with its spacious rooms and unique charm, is just perfect for entertaining." At this time, Flanigan has not ruled out selling the historic house. But he is also open to renting it out for weddings and special events.*

1256 Michigan Rd.-ca. 1847

1312 Michigan Rd.- Joseph Cravens home see Historical Files (Madison Homes) burned in early 1900's. Later rebuilt of all stone. See Historical files-Davidson Home

1034 Michigan Rd.-Built about 1811 owned by Mr. & Mrs. Tom Good-Tri Kappa files

1340 Michigan Rd.- Cravenhurst and Cravenhurst Stables-<http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/52>-  
*In 1851, John Brough, president of the first railway that ran through Madison and Governor of Ohio, built Cravenhurst. Three stories high, made of brick, the home was located on a ten acre farm on Michigan Road on the brow of the hill, in what is now known as North Madison. It boasted at least 14 rooms that Mr. Brough furnished lavishly. There were French gilt chandeliers, pier glass windows and bell pulls to summon servants. In 1855, J. F. D. Lanier bought the home and presented it to his daughter, Drusilla Cravens. A broad porch around two sides of the house was added, probably in the 1890s. Some said this did much to detract from the beauty of the home but it was still a magnificent structure. The Cravens Family held the home for most of its existence but sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s J. W. LaGrange made an inn of the home. Mr. LaGrange died in 1933 but his wife continued with the inn for a time. In 1944 the property was conveyed to the Moose Lodge for their meeting place. There were many changes made to the building, making it more compatible for its use as a lodge hall. Again, in 1974, there was reconstruction done. The interior was "radically" changed. The former bowling alley was torn out and the space was converted to a dining and dancing area. The old kitchen was enlarged and re-equipped. The old dining room was remodeled for club functions and meetings. The old stone stables, still standing on the grounds, looks much the same as in earlier days. Its thick, mossy walls recall its former days of grandeur. Now fallen into disrepair, this relic of the past acts as a sad reminder of better days gone by. See files-Madison Homes, Brough.*

<http://travolsn.wix.com/portfolio#!cravenhurst/cbho>-Cravenhurst is situated in the southwest corner of section twenty-six, township four north, range ten east, in Jefferson County, Indiana. This southwest quarter of the section was entered by John Anderson on September 10, 1812, and the patent was issued to Francis Saunders, on March 17, 1813. The records are then silent until December 30, 1930 when Samuel T. Crawford, one of the four heirs of Thomas Crawford sold his interest to his brother-in-law William P. Brown. On January 15, 1831, another brother, James Crawford, sold his interest to his brother Thomas H. Crawford, who sold his interests to William P. Brown on May 2, 1831. On September 4, 1838, Brown and his wife, Alley C. Brown, sold these lands to Joseph C. Hite, who sold the tract that Cravenhurst stands on to James F. D. Lanier on September 10, 1838. On April 17, 1855 there are two deeds recorded in Deed Record 11, pages 617 and 618. The first is from John Brough and his wife Caroline A. Brough, to James F. D. Lanier, which recites that said Lanier on July 1, 1851, gave John Brough a title bond for a deed, and that he resold said lands to Lanier for the sum of \$14,000. The second deed said that Lanier and his wife deed the property to Drusilla L. Cravens. Cravenhurst has been in the Cravens family until quite recently. Joseph Cravens was an Indiana State Senator. His home, Cravenhurst, was originally built for John Brough, President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. His home had twenty rooms and sat on ten acres of land. In 1851, Baugh (Brough) sold his property to Lanier, resigned and returned to Cincinnati where he became the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and eventually Governor of Ohio. Lanier gave the property to his daughter Drusilla, wife of John Robert Cravens. In 1941, the property was purchased by the Loyal Order of Moose. <http://www.roundaboutmadison.com/InsidePages/ArchivedArticles/2012/0912BarnAgain.html>  
*The original farm was owned by J.F.D. Lanier, who gave the property to his daughter, wife of John Cravens. Cravens served not only as state senator but also as engineer of the incline for the Madison Railroad. The stones forming the first story of the barn are believed to have come from the excavation of the incline. There is also evidence bolts from the railroad were used in the construction. "The barn is connected to two major families of Madison. The barn's construction is very unique with the lower story of stone, the upper story of wood, and the archways. It was made both as a good looking architectural piece and a solid barn. This is a special part of Madison's history," says Deeg.*

<http://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/imh/article/view/6729/7179>

*Indiana Magazine of History – Vol 29, Issue 4, pp 339-342--Michigan Hill, back of the quaint, little city of Madison, Indiana, is rich in fine old mansions. At its crest is Cravenhurst, the home of an old and distinguished family. Here the twelve children of Judge John R. Cravens were reared.<sup>1</sup> Senator Joseph M. Cravens was born there. It was in 1851 that this house was built by John Brough, at that time the first president of the Madison & Indianapolis, Indiana's first steam railroad. The tunnels which he constructed through the hills of North Madison constituted one of the most wonderful feats of engineering then known and were at first called "Brough's Folly".<sup>2</sup> Cravenhurst is a three-story brick house set in the midst of veteran trees, with a broad veranda, suggestive of southern homes, sweeping in a wide curve across the front, side and back. This feature is an addition, made some forty years ago, replacing the original, little front stoop. Such stoops were popular in the architecture of the day in which the house was built. The veranda is, therefore, something of a subtraction as it takes somewhat from the unity of the first plan. There is the usual front hall of the period, cutting through the center, the entire width of the house, to the rear veranda, and the usual stairways with easy tread, ascending by graceful curves, to the second and third floors. The rooms on the highest floor which served as servants' quarters in the old days, include a wide, central hall off from which open two light and airy bedrooms. Each of these has front and back closet-like attics which could easily be transformed into snug winter bedrooms. The south room is especially attractive with wall paper of yellow-bird design (impossible to match now) and a large, door-like window, swinging out on hinges upon a lovely view of restful, green lawn. Four roomy bedrooms on the second floor have wonderful old bureaus, chests, dressing tables, four-poster beds, mirrors and other furniture in keeping. As one looks at the framed Godey prints on the walls one almost expects the lovely ladies to glide out in their hoop skirts and give surprised greetings, so much do the surroundings seem theirs. The most unusual things to be observed and enjoyed are the rare old bells, still in the walls, by which the servants were summoned in the days of the mansion's pride and glory. From the landing on the second floor, the visitor may step back and emerge on a sort of porch which looks like a conservatory, from which leads another series of rooms and still more rooms—some twenty in all. On the ground floor, spacious double parlors are on the right of the hall. They are divided by the fluted Corinthian pillars characteristic of old mansions in Madison. Each parlor has its wonderful mantel piece and at each end of both rooms, between the windows, are large gold-framed pier glasses. Heavy brass cornices, suggestive of the old royal palaces of France, extend across the mirrors and the windows as well. Elaborate French gilt chandeliers strengthen the impression of foreign magnificence. There is at least one chair that has passed the century mark. Needless to say it seems thoroughly at home in its surroundings. A Birge-Mallory clock with its invariable spread eagle, adorns the front mantel while a Seth Thomas of scarcely less ancient "vintage" surmounts the corresponding mantel in the back parlor. All the furnishings, chairs, sofas, tables, and other articles are beautiful antiques that would delight the eye of a collector. At the left of the hall the house extends in a long drawn out wing of two stories, the lower part terminating in an ell rising in a sort of postscript, as it were, of more and more bedrooms. Here is a back stair leading to the third story, already described, and an elevator, erected by Senator Joe Cravens for an invalid sister. One of the most remarkable art treasures which the house contains is an old and unique Chinese chandelier, beaded and fringed. Brought from the Orient by the son of Governor Brough, it has shed light on the comings and goings of the old place for some eighty years. Much of the paper on the walls is of very ancient pattern, which has clearly been there for many years. It would be expected, of course, that the old mansion would have a lion's head knocker on the front hall door.<sup>3</sup> The once extensive grounds have been diminished until now they include only ten acres. Several drives lead to the hospitable front door of the dignified home where so many distinguished guests have been entertained. When James Whitcomb Riley was entertained here by Miss Drusilla Cravens, he composed a poem which he scribbled on the margin of Moulton's edition of the Book of Job.<sup>4</sup> The present home of Miss Drusilla Cravens is nearer Madison, being farther down the hill. Its architecture is of the Victorian period and it is approached by a beautiful driveway. At the front is a wonderful sun-parlor and just back of it a living-room commanding a magnificent view of the Ohio River. There is a music room with souvenirs that recall some of the most distinguished musicians. Among them is a mahogany cabinet that once belonged to Liszt. The Library has not only rare old volumes but an endless number of priceless works of art. The dining*

room has a wonderful chandelier and antique china. In the bedrooms on the second floor are found marvelous old four-posters with canopied tops. Here are also fine old mirrors, chests and additional attractive furniture. Everything has an interesting history, many objects having been brought from Europe by Miss Cravens, who has made numerous trips across the Atlantic. She is an antiquarian of excellent taste, and a visit to her home is an education in itself. It would take a volume to describe accurately the things of interest which her present home holds.<sup>5</sup> Near the house of Miss Drusilla Cravens, is a lovely old mansion, now occupied by her brother Senator Joe. There is a triangular lawn from which one gets a splendid view of the winding Ohio. Great pillars support the facade in true southern style. This house was built in 1832 by Shadrack Wilber, one of whose daughters, Mrs. Taylor, widow of Captain Bush-rod Taylor of the United States Navy, owned and occupied the house until a few years ago. This mansion is furnished with the most wonderful antiques with everything arranged in perfect harmony. It is worth traveling far to see. The priceless old mahogany and cherry furniture are a delight to the eye. The wide hall with hospitable settees, the great double rooms on each side and the inevitable broad stairway—these present a picture from a past day, back into which the visitor seems to have stepped. It was Captain Taylor's expectation that, on retiring from the Navy after years of service in foreign ports, he would cast final anchor at Wilber Point, but death claimed him before he was made an admiral. His dream did not come true, but no one who has seen the old place in Madison can dispute the wisdom of his plan to make it his last harbor. There are many fine old homes on Michigan Hill and others in the little city.<sup>6</sup> It is always a matter of astonishment to people from other parts of Indiana to discover that so many fine homes were built in the cities down along the Ohio, but they are there and many of them were built by pioneers. They show conclusively the presence of a high culture in an early period, and should be a source of pride to the residents of the southern fringe of Indiana—indeed to all Hoosiers.

<sup>1</sup> In recent years, Cravenhurst became the property of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. LaGrange, who made an inn of the place. Since the death of Mr. LaGrange in July, 1933, Mrs. LaGrange has continued the business, with herself as manager of the inn. Joseph M. Cravens served for a number of years as a Democratic state Senator from the senatorial district which includes Jefferson County.

<sup>2</sup> John Brough was a well known newspaper man of Ohio before his brief period of residence in Indiana. He was successively editor of the *Western Republican* (Marietta), the *Ohio Eagle* (Lancaster), and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. These were Democratic organs. The last mentioned paper, which he purchased in 1844, was known as the *Cincinnati Advertiser* before that date. It was from 1848 to 1863 that Brough was devoted to railroad interests. After living in Madison and then in Indianapolis, he became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1863, the Democratic candidate being Clement L. Vallandigham. Brough, a lifelong Democrat, was made the candidate of the Union party for Governor in 1863, because of a speech made at Marietta, Ohio, on June 10, of that year.

<sup>3</sup> The metamorphosis of "Cravenhurst" into an inn, after it passed into the hands of Mr. and Mrs. LaGrange, brought many changes in the furnishings of the rooms and also many rooms were put to new uses. The first room on the left as one enters the front door was once the library. It is now one of a string of dining rooms, where are found old sideboards, cupboards, tables and china, including the famed rosebud china of the LaGrange family. One of the most striking features of the rear dining room is a massive white mahogany sideboard, an inheritance of the Cravens family. It is a marvel of the rococo style with deer, dragons' heads, clusters of grapes—a riot of the artist's imagination—carved all over it in high relief. In the hallway hangs a very large picture, painted by A. Nicolls in Rome in 1854. It seems to be a landscape, but the observer is rather uncertain. It commands respect in America on account of its age. Just below this painting is the LaGrange coat-of-arms, designed in France in 1626. At the top is a helmet with closed visor, emblematic of distinguished military prowess. Under this there is a crescent and below it a diagonal cross, with the whole encircled by a golden shield. The design is well balanced and distinctive. Mr. LaGrange was descended from a Huguenot family that fled from France in the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution. For many years Mr. LaGrange was a trustee of Hanover College. Mrs. LaGrange also comes from a fine family, which was at one time very wealthy.

<sup>4</sup> This volume, together with the poet's letter to the hostess, was presented by Miss Cravens to Dr. W. D. Gatch, Dean of the Medical School of Indiana University at Indianapolis.

*It was Miss Cravens who planned and executed the restoration of the Lanier home, built and owned by her grandfather. James Lanier.*

*<sup>6</sup> See Julie LeClerc Knox, "A Quaint, Little, Old Indiana City", in Indiana Magazine of History (June, 1932), XXVXI, 88-95, for a description of the Lanier mansion. Another old residence, popularly called the Vawter House, said to be the oldest mansion. Jefferson County, is now occupied by Charles Davidson, whose mother was a sister of Drusilla and Joseph M. Cravens. It is a long, low building which is full of interest. The writer is indebted to the following friends for the opportunities to study the homes described in the above article: Ella Porter Griffith and Mrs. W. R. Sulzer of Madison, and Evelyn Craig and Frances Culberson of Vevay.*

### MILL STREET

- \* Madison Courier, 24 Mar 1851-Mill of W. H. Page, corner of Mill and High, destroyed by fire.
- 123 Mill Street-Lanthier Winery-TK tour 1995-Historians debate whether the 10 inch thick walls and unusual windows indicate an old fort or farmer's stables-Cour. 11/11/95.
- 316 Mill Street-See Courier, September 9, 1986 also 9/4/86 and 11/12/94 and 11/25/94
- 317 Mill Street-See Courier, September 19, 1986-Constructed by James A. Murat at the turn of the last century. John C. Lanham bought the house 1913-Cour., 9/27/86 also 9/19/86
- 322 Mill Street-1974 Tour (Hist. Files) Cour.-8/15/74 Home above the business "The Attic"-Old carriage house in back.
- 410 Mill Street- Mad. Cour.-Sept. 21, 1949-Home built by George Knoebel-6 rms, full basement. H. L. Hubbard of Scottsburg in charge of construction.

### MILTON STREET

106 Milton Street-Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory,  
[http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/saddletree\\_museum.htm](http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/saddletree_museum.htm)-John Benedict "Ben" Schroeder, a German immigrant, started his business in a small brick workshop in 1878, though it grew to include a woodworking shop, boiler room and engine shed, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and assembly room, the family residence and several outbuildings. After his death, Ben's family kept his dream alive by adding stirrups, hames for horse collars, clothespins, lawn furniture and even work gloves to their line of saddletrees. The factory closed in 1972 and was left completely intact. See library files, Madison Industries, Sanborn maps and city directories. Now a museum run by Historic Madison, Inc.

### MULBERRY

- \* Madison Courier, 4 June 184-*Article on Mulberry Street businesses and hotels.*
- \* Madison Courier, 13 July, 1849-*Article on James Falconer, on Mulberry, monument and tombstone business.*
- \* Madison Courier, 6 May 1851-*The Lighthouse Hotel on SE corner of Mulberry and Ohio was built long ago. It was placed far out on the bank so that the old, slow steamers could be seen approaching. Flooded many times.*
- 129 Mulberry-Evening Courier-New bldg. of James H. Crozier & Co.-Monument business-description
- 214 Mulberry-Was bowling alley sometime before 1945
- 301 Mulberry- Madison Courier, 20 Apr 1849-NW corner of Mulberry and Second; 1859 city Directory, CAPITOL SALOON (John G. Krant, proprietor), northwest corner of Mulberry and Second.  
<http://www.ole.net/~maggie/trimble/democr1.htm>  
**THE TRIMBLE DEMOCRAT BEDFORD KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBUARY 20, 1913**  
*NUMBER 45, I have re-opened with everything new the Central Hotel Northwest corner Second and Mulberry Street, Madison, Ind. Rates \$1.00 per day. Trimble county people are invited to make this their stopping place, when in the city. Dora Welch, Proprietor*
- 304 Mulberry-Rivertown News, April 1973-Dastat's Grocery and Fruit Market for several years. In 1973 Dotty Reindollar opened a store called "The Last Straw" carrying things made of wicker or straw.
- 309 Mulberry-For many years the Dasta Grocery and Fruit Market.

- 419 Mulberry-Hargan home (city directory) became Indiana Telephone Co. 1962 (see 7/8/61 and 2/5/62, Madison Courier)
- 422 Mulberry-Home of Ronald Nathan Horton in 1952.
- 428 Mulberry-Built by Mathew Temperly and Sons, architects with James McKee as the original owner Mrs. Edward Powell with Burns and James as architects restored the house in 1930. Description In 1970 tour brochure (files)  
<http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/80>  
*Built before 1854, this brick house was home to the Moffett family for more than 50 years. Later Anna Powell, widow of Edward Powell, lived in the home for several years. In the 1950's and 1960's, White's Photography Studio was in the building. In the late 1960's, the Madison Bank and Trust Company located its insurance department in the building. The bank maintained offices here until sometime in the early 1990's when the building reverted to a single family dwelling.*
- 506 Mulberry-Christ Episcopal Church-Est. 1835. In 1848 plans were presented for the construction of the present Gothic style and by 1850 it was completed-Tri Kappa Candlelight Tour 1985  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Christ\\_Episcopal\\_Church.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Christ_Episcopal_Church.html)  
*"Christ Episcopal Church is the second building occupied by the Madison Episcopal parish, which was founded in 1835. Members met in various local buildings before constructing their first permanent church building in 1838. Located at Main and Grafion Streets, the first church suffered from its remote location, and the members decided to sell the 1838 building to Madison's German Lutheran congregation. After purchasing a lot on Mulberry Street, the church vestry requested a building that resembled St. John's Church in Louisville, initially asking St. John's architect John Stirwalt to modify the Kentucky plans to meet the Madison congregation's specifications. When Stirwalt did not respond, the vestry replaced him with William Russell West (one of the architects to work on the Ohio State Capitol), who designed the church to meet their expectations. Dedicated in 1850, the brick church embodies the Gothic Revival style with its high-pitched roof, pointed arch windows and doors, and petite brick buttresses set between each window along the north and south walls. A brick tower with a steeple, pointed arch vents, and a cross-shaped finial completes the look. The original iron fence West designed still surrounds the churchyard. Inside, the church is remarkably well-preserved retaining much of its historic character. Dark, wood scissor trusses support the sanctuary ceiling. The only major changes to the building occurred in 1904 with the reconfiguration of the pews to create a center aisle, the expansion of the choir loft, and the installation of electricity. Christ Episcopal Church is known for its American-made stained glassed windows. The Henry Hannen Co. from Pittsburgh created the west windows installed during the church's construction. The Hannen Co. also made lancet windows for the east side, but the congregation rejected them after their initial installation, claiming the church was overcharged and the poor quality detracted from the building's architecture. In 1851, lancet windows from Cincinnati firm I.C. and D.S. Miller and Co. replaced the originals. The 1851 East Window consists of three Gothic panels, called tryches, and a small rose window."*  
 See also library files, Madison Churches, Lemen Photo Collection; Madison Courier, 8 Mar 1851-  
 New organ for Christ Church built by Mathias Schwab of Cincinnati for \$800.
- 601 Mulberry-Courier-Sept. 10, 1928-Millar home at the time-sold to Am. Legion. House built ca. 1825 by Michael Griffin.

## PARK AVENUE

- 220-226 Park Avenue- (March 12, 1937 Mad. Cour.) and (March 5, 1937 Mad. Cour.)  
 Republican Banner, 6 Mar 1854-A large Brewery will be erected east of Ross' tanyard by Cincinnati capitalists, Mat. Greiner, owner. The brewery was in operation until prohibition caused the family to file bankruptcy. [http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Greiner\\_Brewery.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Greiner_Brewery.html)  
*When Cincinnati brewer Mathew Greiner decided to move his operation to Madison in 1854, the town already had a storied brewing history. As early as 1823, Jacob Salmon was brewing and selling beer on the eastern edge of Madison. Greiner decided to build his new brewing complex near the Salmon site. He constructed the massive, three-story main building in the Greek Revival style, complete with a recessed entry beneath an elaborate surround, an entablature featuring dentils, and third-story windows similar to frieze-band windows. The façade's many windows have*

*slightly pedimented stone lintels, also representative of Greek Revival style. The most noticeable architectural feature is the brewery's four-story, hipped-roof tower. A one-story brick cottage to the main building's east was used as worker housing and probably predates the 1856 brewery. The surviving buildings were once part of a much larger complex that included a fermentation room, cold storage beer cellar, and bottling works. Additions were made during the 1880s, and the business became known as the Madison Brewery after 1885. Greiner and his sons made names for themselves with the Famous Madison XXX Ale, marketed as the perfect refreshment "after a tiresome journey or shopping tour" and distributed throughout the Midwest and as far south as New Orleans. Prohibition sent the Madison Brewery into bankruptcy, leaving the company to dissolve and transfer the building to a local bank in 1918. During the next six decades the building housed a grocery, a farm and dairy supply store, and Madison Machine Products, before Mayflower Transfer and Storage Company moved in during the 1970s. It is currently being converted into an artist's studio and gallery. The historic "Greiner's Brewery, Cash For Barley" sign that graced the front of the building during the 1870s has been repainted on the side facing Park Avenue. See also library history files, Madison Industries, family files under Griener, Sanborn maps, city directories and Lemen Photo Collection.*

1014 Park Avenue-<http://ferrytofulton.wordpress.com/tag/madison-indiana/page/3/>-This site gives good History of the house and some of the people who lived in it.

1016 Park Avenue- <http://ferrytofulton.wordpress.com/tag/madison-indiana/page/3/>-This site gives good History of the house and some of the people who lived in it. Example: Between Richard Brushfield being in the house and the Kriels living there, it was also occupied for a short period of time by the city marshal. The available directories (1903 and 1907 city directories showed Mr. Peter Kremer lived at 1016 Park Avenue after the Kriels. I have not looked into any family connection. He is listed in the house in the 1903 city directory with Anna and Mary (widow) and again in the 1907 directory as city marshal, living with Mrs. Mary, a widow. He became the city's police chief in 1904. I ran across this little blurb about him in an old Madison newspaper file at the library, but forgot which one by the time I got around to posting it. It's easy access if I need to prove it though. I have done a bit of a deed search on this home and know it was in the Kriels name and Brushfield's name before it went to the **Wesleyan Church of Brooksbury, IN**, when it used as a parsonage, according to my neighbor. After that ownership went to Joyce Clarkson, who has it listed for sale as of this date. It appears on the 1887 Bird's Eye Map as the second house from the alley. I don't actually know when the house was built yet, but I'll figure it out at some point. I'm sure it is older than most people think. I will post updates about each house as I get them, so if you come back you may see changes.

## POPLAR

310 Poplar-Gable front-

315 Poplar-Historical Files (Madison Homes)-Mad Cour-Feb. 19, 1876, Mar. 16, 1876 & July 15, 1876 Deed Records-March 14, 1815, Jonathan Lyon & Eliz. His wife, to John Paul, Lewis Davis And Jacob Burnett and on Nov. 24, 1818, John Paul, L. Davis and J. Burnett to Jeremiah Sullivan. In 1875 John and Charlotte Sullivan sold to Ellen Clark for a dwelling and no other purpose.

409 Poplar-Daily Cour., May 29, 1867 "The old brick carpenter shop on Poplar Lane street, between Main Cross and Third Streets, has been purchased by the colored Methodist Church and fitted up in a handsome manner. Services are now held regularly in it." Feb. 1, 1869, Mad. Cour., Church pays off mortgage and March 19, 2014 Tour of Homes.

310

312 Poplar)While in Chicago George Trow contracted for six eight room dwelling houses for his lots at the  
314 )Corner of Second and Poplar Streets. One Building to be completed throughout each week. Madison Courier-June 28, 1890, Aug. 30, 1890, Sept. 4. 1890, Sept. 11, 1890, Dec. 31, 1890, February 17, 1891 and Mar. 26, 1891. Also see, 222, 220 and 218 W. Second Street. Trow purchased vacant lots of Chas. McLeland. Completed in Dec. 1890 and early in 1891.

[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West\\_Second\\_Street.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West_Second_Street.html) - On the neighborhood's east side at the northeast corner of Poplar and Second Streets stand six gable-front homes, three facing each street. Constructed in 1890 and 1891, these homes are examples of

*early forms of pre-fabricated housing. George Trow ordered the houses from Chicago, and their components were shipped to Madison, where they were assembled.*

See also city directories, Sanborn maps and library files under Madison Homes.

- 411 Poplar-Italianate-ca. 1870-NRHP
- 413 Poplar-Italianate-ca. 1840-NRHP
- 414 Poplar-Italianate-ca. 1870-NRHP
- 416 Poplar-Italianate-ca. 1870-NRHP
- 415 Poplar-Italianate-ca. 1860-NRHP
- 417 Poplar-Gable front, ca. 1850 NRHP
- 423 Poplar-Stevenson House-Federal style-ca.1840 NRHP In *Beloved Madison* by Snodgrass.
- 505 Poplar-Federal style, ca. 1870-NRHP
- 509 Poplar-Edward Deidrich built home in the spring of 1884 (Madison Courier, 24 Apr 1884)
- 715 Poplar -built 1844 Charles Custer Home-was moved two blocks to Griffin Place on Fourth St., May 12, 1999-see Historical Files, Madison Homes.

### PRESBYTERIAN

- 322 Presbyterian-built about 1843-TK Tour-Cour.-9/22/86

### POPLAR STREET

- 315 Poplar Street-July 15, 1876, Ellen Clark's new house completed. Had bought the land from Charlotte Sullivan, Nov. 30, 1875. Mar. 14, 1815 Jonathan Lyon sold to John Paul, Lewis Davis and Jacob Burnett. Nov. 24, 1818 land sold to Jeremiah Sullivan. Subsequent owners-Gavin, Wilson, and Talkington. Now owned by Sauley.

### ST. MICHAEL'S

- 108 St. Michaels- Madison "Daily Courier," December 26, 1883; December 29, 1883; April 1, 1881; April 19, 1885; June 18, 1881.

HABS-IND-39-MAD-13: EAGLE COTTON MILL

Date of erection: 1884. The Madison "Daily Courier" of June 18, 1884 announced the closure of a contract between the directors of the Eagle Cotton Mill Works and the architects Rankin and White. The work was "to begin immediate and be finished in 90 days. . ." By 1887 the complex of brick buildings occupied a full block.

Around 1890, the company failed financially and went into debt.

At this time, Richard Johnson, Sr., a businessman involved in a number of Madison's industrial enterprises "purchased the Eagle Cotton Mill" and by 1905 "his energy and tact built up a successful business."

Employing some four hundred operatives, most of German and Irish descent, the mill was the city's major industrial plant at the turn of the century. It produced low grade cotton yardages of unbleached muslin and tobacco canvas and twine. Around 1932 the mill machinery was sold. The factory served as a shoe factory between 1935-40, and finally became a plant for the manufacturing of canvas shipping baskets when it was acquired by Meese Incorporated in 1940.

See also library files under Madison Industries, Sanborn maps, Bird's Eye View of Madison Map

[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Eagle\\_Cotton\\_Mill.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Eagle_Cotton_Mill.html) Built in 1884, the Eagle Cotton Mill is the best remaining historic example of Madison's working, industrial waterfront. The long, narrow main building is four stories tall and measures 75 feet by 300 feet, taking up a

*whole city block. One hundred, eight-foot tall windows (25 on each story) set in brick arches follow the course of the building's longer sides, allowing workers to make the most of natural light. Each interior floor is designed as a single open space with an enclosed corner stairwell. The expansive open floor plan allowed mill owners to fit massive machinery used during the cotton milling process. Two small wings create the building's "F" shape with the central arm sloping down to create a shipping warehouse and the end wing housing the mill's power station.*

<http://www.indianalandmarks.org/newsphotos/pages/archivenews.aspx?newsid=898>

Indiana Landmarks announces the 10 Most Endangered, an annual list of Hoosier landmarks in jeopardy

The Eagle Cotton Mill in Madison's National Historic Landmark District is vacant and open to the elements and needs redevelopment before the walls come down.

127 St. Michael's-Sold by Bernard Koehler to Donald G. Scholl. Last of several new houses built by Koehler on the block, five of the homes being sold by the Harry Lemen & Sons Realty Co.-Mad. Cour. April 21, 1947

### SECOND STREET (East)

- \* South East corner West & 2<sup>nd</sup>-Madison Library Ass'n.-Directory 1859-60-Columbia Hall
- \* Madison Courier, 28 JAN 1851-Jackson Clark and Thomas Hewson open coach and harness Shop at old stand of H. P, Newell on Second near new hotel.
- \* Madison Courier, 20 Apr 1849-NW corner of Mulberry and Second; 1859 city Directory, CAPITOL SALOON (John G. Krant, proprietor), northwest corner of Mulberry and Second.  
<http://www.ole.net/~maggie/trimble/democr1.htm>  
**THE TRIMBLE DEMOCRAT**BEDFORD KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBUARY 20, 1913  
NUMBER 45, *I have re-opened with everything new the Central Hotel Northwest corner Second and Mulberry Street, Madison, Ind. Rates \$1.00 per day. Trimble county people are invited to make this their stopping place, when in the city. Dora Welch, Proprietor.*

106 East Second Street-1886 Sanborn map shows a dwelling on this site.

108 East Second Street-Mad. Cour. 11-27-1917 Old cottage torn down-brick dated 1807 found with name A. Meek engraved.

107 East Second Street-Once Goyert & Vogel Produce.

108 East Second Street-Madison Courier, 22 Nov 1917-Original building on the site torn down in 1917. The building belonged to Alexander Meek, early attorney in Madison and father of Fielding B. Meek, first resident paleontologist at the Smithsonian. Meek died in 1823. Was torn down to make room for a tobacco warehouse.

111 East Second Street-Courier, July 18, 1899-Adm. Of Estate of the late Samuel C. Herin sells the livery and sells stables to Charles J. Buchanan of Indianapolis for \$3,340. See Sanborn maps and city directories. <http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/index/page/4>- *This building was probably built to be a livery stable or at least a building to contain horses. The 1859 city directory lists the building as McCubbin and Sons Livery. It was also called a livery and sale barn at one point. For several years in the 1880s it was the Fashion livery run by W.C. Watt. Louis Eisenhardt was the last one to use it as a livery and stable. According to Harry Lemen it was the last livery in Madison. Louis died in 1935 and after that time the old building wore many hats. It served as a beverage warehouse, a storage room for the Madison Courier and even a bottling works. The Try Me Bottling Works was located here for several years. The bottling works moved from Main Street to this address in 1939. The Courier stated on May 23, 1939, "Roy Cranford, president and general manager of the concern, has leased the Eisenhardt property, a two story brick building on Second Street now owned by Vawter Irwin, in which he will install \$20,000 worth of new machinery." Some of the flavors manufactured were: Red Rock Cola, Nu-Grape, Rose-Bud Root Beer, Lemon Soda, 4% Mixer, Five-O Chocolate, Strawberry, Cheer-Up, Vichey, Syphons, Ginger Ale, Lime-Rickey and Cherry. Tragically, Mr. Cranford died a few weeks after this announcement and the bottling works was taken over for a time by someone else but in a few years faded away. After the bottling works left, the old building was again used for many purposes. It still stands today but the 111 address has been melded into other buildings on the block.*



- 112 East Second Street- 1886 Sanborn map shows a dwelling on the site.
- 113 East Second Street-10 rm Fed. Style built ca. 1820/30-Cour., 11/12/94-also see Historical Files (Madison Homes) Critz sold to Nicholas Siersdorfer in 1864 later became hotel under three different names. (Iona, Lochard and \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_ ) Often called the Henry Critz House. The rear wing was probably built sometime in the 1840s. Purchased by Evan Sommerfeld in the 1990s. Federal Style-NRHP
- 115 East Second- Later became also 115 to 117 ½ E. 2<sup>nd</sup>. Article Mad. Cour.- 21 May 1919 has description of garage built there in 1919-1920. Dora Welch sold land to Frank Hill in 1919 for a site to build a garage (Citizen's Garage). Welch had bought the property from T. B. McGregor shortly before. Ca. 1915-NRHP The 1886 Sanborn map shows a steam laundry on the site.
- 117 East Second Street-Federal style, ca. 1850-NRHP
- 120 East Second Street-Madison Courier, 20 Apr 1849-New hotel corner Mulberry and Second. Architect, Costigan. <http://www.mjcp.org/photos/items/show/58>  
Sources vary as to who designed the hotel, though it is generally credited to Francis Costigan. The hotel encompassed 100 years of history in Madison. Another hotel, Fitzhugh's Hotel, which had been built in the 1830s was removed from the site and in 1849 the Madison Hotel was erected. On March 27, 1850, a huge ball and dinner were held to celebrate its opening. The Madison Daily Courier stated on March 28, 1850, "...the completion of the hotel this early in the season is wonderful; and is not only creditable to the city, but is also a rare evidence of the indomitable energy of our citizens, and of the skill and industry of the able and efficient architect, Mr. Costigan, who has devoted his time and attention to the work." The paper goes on to describe the hotel as being, "a rectangular building, ninety-five feet on Second Street by one hundred and thirty six feet on Mulberry Street." The dining room could serve one hundred fifty to two hundred diners at a time. There was a separate entrance for the ladies and a barbershop in the basement. The paper also states the building, "averages four stories in height." It continued as a hotel until, in 1868, the Sisters of Providence bought the building for a girls' academy. It was called "The Academy of the Holy Angels." In 1884 the building was purchased by a consortium and was opened as the Madison Hotel with Judge John R. Cravens as president. An ad in the 1887-88 Madison City Directory states, "This commodious Hotel is located on the corner of Second and Mulberry Sts., above high water mark, surrounded by forest trees, distant an hundred feet from any other structure; every room in the building is an outside room, grates in most of the apartments, bath and water closets convenient, gas throughout, telephone in the office, commercial sample rooms on the first floor, billiards and refreshment parlors in the basement, commodious parlors for gents and ladies on office floor, croquet grounds and swings in the park. This house has more real comforts than any public house on the Ohio River. There are but few watering places that have more attractions than can be found at the Madison Hotel and in the city of Madison, and many more comforts are to be had here than at watering places generally. Reliable PORTERS attend the arrival of every train and steamboat to convey guests to the Hotel. THE HOTEL WILL BE KEPT OPEN NIGHT AND DAY. Mr. James Garrison and Mr. Joe Ziegler are in the office. Rate-Two Dollars per Day. Special rates for monthly guests. J. W. Garrison, Proprietor." The building changed hands several times and for some time during the 1900s it was called the Jefferson Hotel. Finally the grand old building fell on hard times and was sold in 1949 to Bernard Koehler and the building was demolished. A Kroger Store was put on the site. It remained the Kroger Store until 1979 when Kroger's moved to North Madison. In 1980 it became the Jay C Grocery Store and is used as such until it became the Ruler Grocery Store. The giant iron scroll work and the massive, carved side rails with the same motif were saved and rest near the entrance to the Lanier Mansion.
- 202 East Second Street- 1940's - Jacob's Liquor Store-Leonard Jacobs, prop.
- 204 East Second Street- 1940's - Short's Cab Line-Cecil M. Short, Prop.
- 208-210 E. Second Street- 1940's - White Star Bus Line, Martha Lockridge, Prop.-now Thomas winery-original owner George Garlinghouse operated a livery stable and blacksmith shop. Tour 1996-Cour. 10/10/96
- 209-211 E. Second Street-Volz Motor Company, Chris Volz, Prop.-Later became city parking lot.
- 212 East Second Street-Lemen Photo-1948
- 213 East Second Street-Kramer Motor Service-Wayne L. Kramer, Prop.-CD
- 215 East Second Street-Commercial Bldg. ca. 1925-NRHP See Sanborn maps.
- 216 East Second Street- Wings Over Madison: From the Journals of Clyde H. Beyer at the Dixie

- Flying School-Dixie Flying School Office, Richard Ogelsby, Manager and Promoter.
- 222 East Second Street-Home and grocery store of John Carter, member of the Underground Railroad and black civic leader for many years. Original building torn down in 1892 and a new dwelling erected for George W. Robinson. See library files, Madison Homes and Sanborn maps.
- 315 East Second Street-Federal style, ca. 1825, built by David Wilson-NRHP. See Sanborn maps and Madison City Directories.
- 319 East Second Street-Madison Courier, 3 Nov 1866 states the First Pres. Church has bought the lot where Capt. Josiah Hartley's livery stable is located; will build a parsonage. Madison Courier, 11 Sept 1850-Article on Livery Stables.
- 401-402 East Second Street-Kasper Grocery and upstairs apartments in 1930. On March 20, 1930 damaged by fire. Owner of the building was Jesse Holwager. See 3/21/1930 article for more.  
 MJCPL Lemen Photo Collection-*In the 1886 City Directory the building was a general store and by the 1890-91 directory J. J. Kasper had opened a grocery on the premises. William J. McBride also maintained a grocery in the building in the early 1900s. In 1910 Charles N. Kasper, nephew of J. J. Kasper bought the business from Mr. McBride. In 1930 Charles Kasper moved to Main Street. A Mr. Davis had a grocery store here in the 1930s and Mr. Joseph Siewalt takes over the grocery sometime before 1939 and continues, at least through 1942. In 1947 the building is Judy's Food Market and in 1965 it is the Coleman Printing Company. In 1970 the Madison Township Trustee is headquartered here, but by the 1970s the city directories show James W. Powell in residence. Mr. Powell owned the building until early 2000. Paintings on the windows indicate the last business in the building was an antique shop. The downstairs, at present, is empty.* Madison Courier, 19 July 1865-C. (Conrad) Friedersdorf sold his business house and residence on N. E. Corner Walnut and Second to Catholics for \$6000. Place to be used as a school.
- 412 East Second Street-1945 Rousch Dairy
- 413 East Second Street-St. Mary's Catholic Church. The church purchased lot 82 on the original plat of Madison for a German Catholic Church on Sept. 7, 1850. (DB 6 p. 435). The land was deeded by Martin and Rachel Nodler, Henry Dreier, and Mathias and Elizabeth Greiner. This deed occurred the same year the congregation was organized. According to the Biographical Souvenir, the church was built in 1851 and the school building in 1876. "St. Mary's was combined into the Prince of Peace Parish with the other Jefferson County parishes in 1993. (Churches of Jefferson County by Bob Scott) Madison Courier, 9 May, 1850-German Catholics will erect new church on Second Between Walnut and East. 30 Aug 1850-Cornerstone of new Catholic church laid. 26 Sept 1850, Marble from Saluda used in German Catholic Church. 31 Oct 1850, Hope to have Christmas services. 12 Feb 1853, German Catholics contract for organ, 2 banks of keys, \$1500. 11 May 1860, Catholics will erect steeple 100 feet high with four bell chimes.
- 413 East Second Street-ca. 1851-52. Often called the McNaughton home. HABS NO. Ind-89: Allen McNaughton born in VA in 1815 and in living in Madison by 1837 joined in partnership with White and Cunningham in Madison's early pork packing industry. He established a personal fortune before retiring because of ill health. McNaughton died in 1856 at the age of forty one. (Full description of home, deed records, etc.)
- 416 East Second Street-Greek Revival-John Paul sold the property to John McElwaine in 1836, house probably built around that time. Madison Mirror article-Tri Kappa 1964 Tour of Homes. Courier 8/2/64 also see Madison Homes-Townhouse  
 Survey number HABS IN-89  
*Building/structure dates: 1852 initial construction*  
*Significance: The McNaughton house is representative of Madison's local residential vernacular during the mid-19th century. This particular house type is laid out on an L-shaped plan and is characterized by a three-bay front facade and a two-story gallery wing which faces a side garden. Allen McNaughton was a founder in establishing Madison as a leader in the national pork-packing industry.*
- 507 East Second Street-Known as the Marsh Home and later the Kasper Home. Also owned by the McIntyre family and the Korbly family. Charles Korbly made extensive improvements to The home ca. 1886. The house passed on to J. J. Kasper around 1901. The Kaspers lived In the home until 1927 when it was sold to F. W. Fortner. Fortner sold the home to L Edward Hitz in 1934 and the home was torn down to build greenhouses. See library files, Madison Homes. See also, Sanborn maps, city directories and Madison Courier, 1 Apr 1934.

610 East Second-Built 1840-Federal/Italianate-Tri Kappa-Courier Nov 16, 1991 also Oct. 17, 1990  
618 East Second-Madison Courier, 5 Oct 2012, Tri Kappa Tour- The house was built in the 1840s and continued to be added onto every few decades. At one time the Second Street residence was the Mayfield Nursing Home. One of the most unusual aspects of the décor of the home is that there are several H. H. Meyer murals throughout the home including 12 murals in the kitchen. Landscapes of creeks and castles make many believe these landscapes are not of local places. This home was purchased in 2004 because of the Grays' love of historic homes and the detailed architecture.  
618 East Second-ca. 1840; Madison Courier, 5 Oct 2012. Was once Mayfield Nursing Home.<sup>7</sup>  
716 East Second-Madison Courier, 20 Aug 1885-Kasper Rheinhardt tearing down old house on East Second and erecting a brick house.  
717 East Second Street-April 9, 2004-House fire destroys Original portion of the home built in 1860's in Federal style-brick in the back part came from the old black high school on N. Broadway-Stone in Chimney from old house on S. R. 7 near Middlefork Bridge-Logs in the upper portion of the Newer addition in the rear came from an 1800's log cabin in Wakefield, Smyrna Twp.  
Mad. Cour.

807 East Second-James Ross to son Isom Ross.

810 East Second- Madison Daily Herald, 30 Jan 1919

SUDDEN DEATH Of Miss Kate V. Johnson Yesterday Afternoon

For Thirty-two Years She Was a Foreign Missionary of the Christian Church

Miss Kate V. Johnson, the well known and beloved foreign missionary, was found dead in her home at 810 east second street shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Johnson suffered an attack of acute indigestion Monday, but in a short time she seemed to recover completely. However Tuesday she was diagnosed and did not leave her home but was up and about the house. Mrs. William Gibbs, her next door neighbor, was in to see her several times yesterday and shortly after the noon hour Mrs. Gibbs took several letters that arrived on the noon train to Miss Johnson, who was in her rooms on the second floor of her home. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Gibbs called to make further inquiries regarding Miss Johnson and was shocked to find her lying dead on her bed with her letters on the floor beside her. Evidently Miss Johnson was stricken while reading the letters and expired suddenly. The sad news spread rapidly over the city and the cause of universal sorrow as people knew her only to love her.

The decedent was 57 years of age and was born in St. Louis Mo. At the age of ten years she came to Madison with her parents and has been a resident of this city since with the exception of the time she spent as a missionary in Japan. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, died about eight years ago.

Miss Johnson was a teacher in the public schools of Madison for a number of years, resigning to go to Japan as a missionary from the Christian Church. Here she remained for 32 years devoting her life in the grand work of teaching the unenlightened and returned two years ago for a well earned rest. She was planning to leave for California next week and perhaps to Japan to again engage in missionary work when called to her reward.

The deceased was a life-long member of the Christian Church. Her pastor, Rev. J.W. Moody, last night telegraphed of her death to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society at Cincinnati, and this morning received a reply saying a representative of the Cincinnati office would in all probability come to Madison to attend the funeral.

Last evening the remains of Miss Johnson were removed from her home to Vail's chapel and prepared for burial. The funeral will take place from the Christian Church at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and interment will be in Springdale cemetery.

810 E 2nd St This Single-Family Home located at 810 East 2nd Street, Madison IN. 810 E 2nd St has 2 beds, 1 ½ bath, and approximately 1,216 square feet. The property has a lot size of 5,040 sq ft. (<http://www.trulia.com/homes/Indiana/Madison>)

**Madison Courier, 6/30/2012 9:00:00 AM, Plan commission meeting on proposal to rezone 26 houses** The Madison Planning Commission will have a public hearing Monday on a proposal to rezone 26 houses on East Second, East First, Filmore and Sering streets, and Park Avenue. All are zoned general business. The proposal is to rezone them into a residential zoning, Historic District Residential.

The change has to do with what can and cannot be done on residential land and nothing about the properties' status under the Historic District Ordinance.

A house that is zoned general business cannot be added onto, and nothing else can be built on the property. Also, if the house zoned general business is damaged 80 percent or more such as by a fire or a tornado, it cannot be rebuilt as a residence.

The Planning Commission has been looking at large areas of the city where homes were rezoned general business a few decades ago. When the zoning was changed to general business at that time, the houses became nonconforming uses, which limited what could be done on the property. The Planning Commission will make a recommendation on the rezonings to the City Council, which has the authority to rezone land.

The addresses that will be the subject of the Planning Commission public hearing at 6:30 p.m.

Monday are:

- 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 904, 906, 910, 918 and 920 E. Second St.

## SECOND STREET (West)

- \* Madison Courier, 28 Sept 1850-New Post Office on south side of second west of Madison Hotel.
- 101 West Second-Now the site of Heritage Apartments. The 1886 Sanborn map shows a woolen mill on the site. The woolen mill encompassed the whole block from West to Central and from Second to First Street with the exception of a small dwelling on the SE corner of Second and Central. The mill was known as the Madison Woolen Mill.
- In 1856, M. Isaac Dutton fitted up a mill on the north-east (?) corner of West and Second streets, which he sold to Mr. W.W. Page. M. Pages sold to Messrs. Trow & Stapp December 11th, 1858. They continued there till August, 1869, when they fitted up the large building opposite on the south side of Second street, when it burned. In 1882, Wm. Trow & Son built the present large mill at the foot of Broadway.- from Biographical and Historical Souvenir, Heritage apartments now.
- 201 West Second-Mad. Cour.-July 30, 1945-New home of American Legion-former high school
- 212 West Second-Tour 1976-Brochure, Hist. Files-Francisco House-Owned by the Fred Jordans in 1976 Brick home built in the 1860's, High Italianate style window caps of metal-Francisco purchased The home in late 1800's and lived there for about 80 years, Jordans purchased in 1972. Original Construction of the house, summer kitchen and carriage house remains intact, 6 fireplaces.
- 217 West Second-Masonic/Schofield House-ca. 1817 first occupied by Alexander and Drusilla Lanier. Home of the founding of the Masonic Lodge in IN 1818. TK Tour-Cour., 11/11/95[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schofield\\_House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schofield_House)-The first residents of the house were Alexander and Drusilla Lanier, parents of James Lanier; they or a William Robinson may have had the house built to begin with in 1817. The house initially had a bedroom, kitchen, and tavern room on the first floor, and a sleeping lot and meeting room on the second floor. Later additions to the house allowed for the initial bedroom to be made into a parlor, and the kitchen become a dining room. On January 13, 1818 fourteen Masons throughout Indiana met at the upstairs meeting room, after agreeing to meet there to establish a Grand Lodge for Indiana the previous month in Corydon, Indiana. Alexander Lanier was himself a Freemason, and his newly built tavern could support a lodge room being set up in the upstairs meeting room. It was here that the constitution to start the Grand Lodge of Indiana was approved, and five lodges from Indiana demitted from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to form the initial lodges of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. There is no evidence it was ever used again for Masonic ceremonies for 150 years afterwards. After James Lanier sold the building, it would remain in the hands of the Schofield family. In 1972 it was acquired from the family by the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the Valley of Indianapolis. Three years later it was restored to become a Masonic museum, opening on April 19, 1975. Today, dues from Indiana Freemasons and donations fund the house. Admission to enter the house is charged for all who are not Freemasons. Degree work is sometimes done, but due to the smallness of the lodge room (set to be reflective of 19th century lodge rooms, and not how it looked in January 1818), only Entered Apprentice degrees are recommended there.
- 218-220-222-March 18, 1890 Geo. Trow purchased vacant lots of Chas. McLeland. Began building a row of two story tenement cottages which were shipped from Chicago in sections. Completed in Dec. 1890 and early in 1891. See also 310, 312 and 314 Poplar Street.
- While in Chicago George Trow contracted for six eight room dwelling houses for his lots at the Corner of Second and Poplar Streets. One Building to be completed throughout each week. Madison Courier-June 28, 1890, Aug. 30, 1890, Sept. 4. 1890, Sept. 11, 1890, Dec. 31, 1890,

- February 17, 1891 and Mar. 26, 1891. Also see, 222, 220 and 218 W. Second Street.
- 301 West Second-Hyatt House-James Y. Allison original owner, Benjamin C. Hyatt later owner. Built about 1815, additions made in 1840's-Detailed description and history in John Windle's *Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* starting on page 53. Madison Courier, 13 Aug, 1850-HABS No. IND 130-Richard Talbot Home, Owned by Historic Madison, Inc.- The Richard Talbot house was erected 1819-20 and is one of Madison's oldest extant dwellings. The two-story structure is raised above a fully exposed basement. Conforming to the general outlines of early nineteenth century Federal architecture the plain, five-bay facade is symmetrical about a central doorway and the roof is topped by two end chimneys. The residence was the home of some of the city's more distinguished families during the 19th and 20th centuries, and was acquired by Historic Madison in 1962.
- 304 West Second Street-Built 1816 by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan-Owned by Louise Gibb in 1953. Tri Kappa Tour-9-22-53-ca. 1818-Federal style.
- 308 West Second Street-Purchased 1968 by Stookey family. See Courier, September 25, 1992. Carriage house-built ca. 1850-tour of homes 1982
- 319 West Second Street-Madison Courier, First Presbyterian Church has bought lot where Capt. Josiah Hartley's livery stable is located; will build a parsonage.
- 403 West Second- before 1927 was the "Mullen" home, later torn down so Dr. Shuck could build. 1950 Boyce Morrow's new home. Stone and brick retaining wall on the SW corner. Lemen Coll.- picture of home  
torn down so Morrow could build, Scrapbook 1, pg 28. TK (1980)= ...home purchased in 1979 by Mr. & Mrs. William E. Jenner.
- 416 West Second Street-See files- Madison Homes-Graham/Stanton
- 510 West Second-Lemen Coll. Scrapbook 1, pg 62. One story, iron front, built 1872. HABS IN 126 <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Drawing:in0023&fi=number&op=PHRASE&va=exact&co=hh&st=gallery&sg=true> John Eckert House, shotgun with adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival. Library files, Madison Homes. HABS gives full description of the home, deed record information and a good Description of Mr. Eckert.
- 610 West Second Street-TK Tour-Cour.-Built ca. 1838-
- 615 West Second Street-Shotgun house-built in 1886 by John Maute-Tri Kappa Tour-desc.Oct. 6, '90.
- 620 West Second Street-ca. 1853-Built by Jacob Jennings Vail. There is a plaque on the home designating it to be on the National Register of Historic Homes. Built ca. 1839.
- 625 West Second Street-The Stribling House dates from around 1840, was intentionally altered to suit the popular style of the time with the addition of pressed metal over the front door surrounded by two elaborate scrolls. The Stribling House also has a remarkable ornamental iron fence, a tribute to both the wealth of the owners and the use of the river to transport such industry. ([http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Madison\\_Historic\\_District.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Madison_Historic_District.html))
- 705 West Second Street-Italianate home. Built btwn 1864 and 1868 by Sarah and William Levy. They lived there about 15 years. Another owner was Marcus Sulzer, Mayor of Madison. In 1870 was advertised to have 13 rooms. There are now 10 rooms probably due to the addition of bath rooms to the home. The windows are four over six with original shutters. The large entry has poplar floors with cherry inlay. A converted gas chandelier in entry. Tri Kappa Tour 1990. Courier Special 10/28/1978.
- 707 West Second-Tri Kappa tour, 1966. The Sproule Home.  
<http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/91>-William J. Johnson, 1953-1918, and his wife Ida were the first Johnsons to live in this home, though it stayed in the Johnson family from about 1890 until 1945. After William J. Johnson died in 1918 it became the home of his brother David and his family. They lived there until the 1940s. In 1942 Richard Johnson, son of William J. and Ida, is listed in the city directory as being in the home. By the early 1950s the home was no longer under the Johnson name and there are at least two more owners of the home to the present. At sometime after 1927 the home had its large front porch removed, which greatly changed the appearance of the building.
- 707 West Second-City Directories-William J. Johnson, 1853-1918, and his wife Ida were the first Johnsons to live in this home, though it stayed in the Johnson family from about 1890 until 1945. After William J. Johnson died in 1918 it became the home of his brother David and his family. They

lived there until the 1940s. In 1942 Richard Johnson, son of William J. and Ida, is listed in the city directory as being in the home. By the early 1950s the home was no longer under the Johnson name and there are at least two more owners of the home to the present. Sanborn maps- At sometime after 1927 the home had its large front porch removed, which greatly changed the appearance of the building.

709 West Second-See Madison Courier, March 13, 1930. R. O. Bethea Home, Supt. Mad. Light & Fuel.

710 West Second-Tour 1986-Victorian-Built 1893-1900 by the Leland family

715 West Second-Courier (10.17/1936) Three story, 12 room brick known as the "Old Page Homestead" Jesse J. Vaughn sells to Dr. Fred S. Henderson. Previous owner, Harriett J. Matthews. Henderson announces plans to tear down the home to build a 1 story brick bungalow. Old Page Home built by W.W. Page at cost of \$11,000 about same time Lanier was constructed. First Home in Madison to have a bathroom.

722 West Second-"History of the House at 722 West Second Street, Madison, Indiana by Larry Hunt 2006. Detailed history of the home including deed records and City Directories. Files under MADISON HOMES-722 WEST SECOND STREET

917 West Second-Irene Dunne home.

### SPRING STREET

620 Spring Street-Built ca. 1830's-1840's-Tri Kappa Tour 1982 and 1990. Restoration began in 1977 through the 1990's. Penn. Dutch design-bank house. Restored spring house and a gambrel roof. Tri Kappa Tour file 1990/1991. Tour 1982

### STATE RD. 56-62

Hermosa Vista- See Madison Homes-Built 1931 by Mr. & Mrs. Herbert H. Johnson sold in 1949 to Major Jester. Bought by Herbert Lyon in 1954.

### STATE STREET, WEST

305 State Street-Daily Courier, 19 Mar 1851-St. Patrick's Society organized. Madison Courier, 13 June, 1853- Next Sunday (19th) corner stone of a new Catholic church at North Madison will be laid. *A History of St. Patrick's Church* by Michael Moore, IND COL 277.7213 MOO ([Text](#)). *The History of St. Patrick's Church*, IND COL 277.7213 HIS.

### TELEGRAPH HILL

Built in 1840's by John Marsh-Designed by Costigan-Tour 1978-Owned by Mr. & Mrs. John Wesbecker. Also Courier-10/13/78

### THIRD (East)

- \* MC, 8 Apr 1871-Two story house in Ritchies' Row, ss of Third, btwn Main and Mulberry; 7 Rooms, cellar and cistern.
- \* MC, 8 Apr 1871-SW corner of Third and Walnut, Lot 59 feet on Walnut and 60 on Third, four rooms, stable and cistern. Called F. L. Graeter's Cottage Frame House.

To the Editor of the Courier, August 20, 1885  
THIRD STREET-1841

Starting from Main Street (now Jefferson Street) going westward on the right the engine house and the Episcopal parsonage (built by Mr. James E. Lewis).

Crossing Mulberry Street was a shop in which Mr. Lewis and his workmen plied the hammer, which in time gave way to the residence of Green Johnson (119 East Third) built by Rufus Gale. Proceeding west on the north side of the street is the Jewish Synagogue (earlier, the Old Radical

Church) and a little cottage west of it was occupied by Mr. Wasson. Next the double houses of Eviline Page and M. Wilson (105 W. Third), next comes the old Second (Presbyterian) Church (on the corner of Third & West Streets).

Crossing West Street is the house owned many years ago by Mr. Kavanaugh built by James E. Lewis in 1851 and at one time was owned by Jesse Bright and was the residence of his brother, George. Where the engine house now stands was an empty lot. The house owned and occupied by Mr. Graham was built in 1833 by Mr. Duffy (210 West Third). It was once the home of Mr. Edwin Barbour, who supplied much of Indiana with clocks. Next was the Shillito home (118 West Third) and then the Shuh-Bright-Cravens home (Dr. Hutchings offices at 120 West Third). In 1841 there was a little two story brick in which Mr. Shuh resided. In 1844 he removed his family across the street to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Judge Stevens. The author thinks the little brick structure was taken entirely down, but Judge Cravens thinks not (124 West Third).

Crossing Poplar Street the little brick was the only improvement until reaching the house known as the Dougherty house, occupied for several years by Mr. Farnsworth and in 1842 by Mr. Duffy, brother-in-law of James White. In 1841 the improvements between this point and Elm street were two brick residences owned and occupied by Mr. Jesse D. Bright (312 West Third) and Mr. Caleb F. Lodge along with two frame buildings.

Crossing Elm is the residence of Mr. Stanton, then owned by Mr. & Mrs. Beers, father and mother of Mrs. Stanton (402 West Third). Between Elm and Vine there were some little frames which have given way to the present (1885) structures.

Turning south on Vine Street and walking east on the south side of Third Street there were no improvements until you come to the residence of Mr. William Brown, which is now occupied by Mrs. James E. Lewis. Dr. Little built his residence in 1842 (412 West Third).

Crossing Elm Street (going east) is the residence of Mr. D. N. Reid, which in 1841 was owned and occupied by Mr. Wilberforce Lyle and family (424 Elm). From this point the ground was all vacant until reaching the home of Mr. Inskeep which was then owned and occupied by Mr. Stevenson, mother of Judge Cravens and Dr. Goode. Crossing Broadway, was a house in which the late Mr. J. S. Weyer lived and where his first wife died, Miss Agnew of Wheeling. Next we come to the Roger's homestead, which was built as early as 1830 by Rev. William Twining, of Lowell, Mass.

Crossing Poplar Street we find no improvements until reaching West Street, with the exception of a little brick that stood where Mr. Mullen's house (117 West Third) now stands, and the house on the corner of the alley known as the old cotton mill and the little brick east of Mr. Hargan's (109 West Third) but between the years of 1842 and 1843 the whole square was built up as you see it today.

Mr. H. P. Newell was the pioneer of the neighborhood in building. The 10th of March, 1842, the first ground was broken for the foundation of the house now owned by Mr. Hargan, and in which he lives, and July 19th of the same year it was ready for occupancy. Mr. Newell's family occupied it till April 1865 when they sold it to Mr. Preston Ramsey

In 1843 Mr. John Cowden built the residence now owned by Mrs. Calhoun and which has been occupied since 1869 till within the last two years by Mr. B. F. Baker. Also in 1843 Mr. Martin Mullen built his house (117 West Third) where the family still remains, the only family in the neighborhood that has not made a change. The same year Mr. Barney Birney built the house now owned by Mr. R. W. Hubbard (119 West Third), and Mr. John Verry the double house, where Mr. Gorgas and Mrs. Wilberforce Lyle reside (123 West Third).

Crossing West Street, the corner was vacant. The little brick cottage was then owned and occupied by Mr. D. N. Reid, Sr. The house now owned by Mrs. Moody Park (106 East Third) was built by William McClain and he resided there for several years. In 1866 Mr. Park purchased it. Next is the home of Mr. Sidney Haigh (108 East Third). At this time there was a small brick owned by Mr.

Devenish which was purchased by Mr. Frye and the present edifice built. On the corner of Third and Mulberry (427 Mulberry) was the home of Mr. John Lodge, who was killed about 1848 on the Railroad.

As we cross Mulberry we come to the home of Mr. Moffett. It was built as early as 1837 by Mrs. Nancy McKee, Mrs. Moffett's mother. Also Moody Park once lived here. One more call and we are at our Starting Point. It is the Ritchie house which now seems dove-tailed in on every side. In 1843 it reigned supreme from alley to street and street to alley.

101 East Third-[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Second\\_Presbyterian\\_Church.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Second_Presbyterian_Church.html)  
Built in 1835, the handsome Second Presbyterian Church is considered the oldest community building in Madison and an exceptional example of a Greek Revival temple plan in the Midwest. It is attributed to architect Edwin J. Peck, though it is possible that the nationally-significant architecture firm Town and Davis designed the building and Peck supervised the construction. Smooth white stucco walls and a high foundation with 11 steps leading to the main level create the temple appearance characteristic of public Greek Revival buildings. A low, unadorned pediment sits over a wide entablature that includes a string of triglyphs in the frieze. The façade is supported by six massive pilasters, three on each side, and two fluted, Doric columns that support the central, recessed entryway. Large, wood double-doors lead into the body of the church while two side entrances open into anterooms. The sanctuary features the church's original 1867 Johnson tracker organ which was used during services until 1961 and restored in 1984. The instrument includes all its original parts, components, fixtures, accessories, and wood pipes inscribed with the names of prominent Madison individuals. The original, vaulted ceiling of the church featured square coffers ornamented by rosettes. It was renowned as some of the finest plasterwork in the region. Strongly abolitionist members of the First Presbyterian Church separated from the congregation over the issue of slavery in 1835, and formed the Second Presbyterian Church. The trustees of the new church constructed this Greek Revival temple on East Third Street. Here, during its early years, the church hosted noted abolitionist Rev. Henry Beecher for a revival service. Second Presbyterian members continued to use the building until the congregation rejoined the First Presbyterian Church in the early 1920s. The Second Presbyterian Church building then served as a funeral home throughout the 1920s before being converted into St. Paul's Lutheran Church at the end of the decade. Shortly after the founding of the local non-profit preservation organization in 1960, Historic Madison, Inc. acquired the property and began using the building as its headquarters. The church contributes to the historic significance of the Madison Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark.

107 East Third-Madison Courier 7/6/1895-Fred Glass bought property from W. H. Powell. Moved in about September 1895.

109 East Third- RoundAbout March 2014-The first synagogue in Madison was dedicated in 1855 at 216 E. Main St., upstairs from the Lotz Brothers Shoe Store. But by 1868, the congregation was ready for a building of its own and purchased the former Radical Methodist Church at 109 E. Third St. The dedication of the Temple in 1868 was given extensive coverage in the Daily Courier. The congregation met at the Masonic Hall, where services had been held and procession, including a brass band, the city councilmen, the mayor, board of school trustees and ministers of the city all marched from West Street to Third Street to enter the temple.

Survey number HABS IN-125

*Significance: This simple Greek Revival house features pediment-like stone lintels and two iron benches fixed to the front wall and stone steps of the home. It is believed that the home has undergone two building periods: the rear wing is believed to have been constructed between 1837-1839 for Solomon Devenish, a merchant-tailor, while the front portion was constructed in 1852-1853 for William H. Fry, a Madison ironware dealer. Descendants of Fry have been in possession of the home to this day.*

108 East Third-Historic Files-Devenish-Haigh House-Greek Revival, pedimented-like stone lintel and two iron benches fixed to the front wall & stone steps of the home. Believed to have undergone two building periods; The rear wing is believed to have been constructed between 1837-1859 for Solomon Devenish, a merchant/tailor, while the front portion was constructed in 1852-1853 For Wm. H. Fry, a Madison ironware dealer.



- 112 East Third-Phone co.-ca. 1905 (see historic files Madison Telephone & Ind. Telephone Co.) Later Salvation Army and now business offices.
- 113 East Third-Originally built as a Radical Methodist Church in 1829 also used as the Jewish Synagog telephone company garage, sculptor studio
- 118 East Third-Courier-March 25, 1967-House built about 1840's by a Dr. Hutchins for his family & servants. Classis Greek style. Demolished in 1967. Madison Courier, July 8, 1899-"Workmen have just completed the tearing down of the old double tenement frame house at the corner of the alley on East Street, between Third and Main, to make room for the erection of an addition to the Upper Seminary. This old building was occupied by the late Jesse D. and Michael G. Bright and their families when they first moved to Madison, and their father lived with them. Michael G. Bright afterwards built the house at present occupied by Mr. J. W. Bishop, and later lived in the house where Dr. Hutchings now lives, (118 W. Third) which was built by the late Jacob Schuh. Jesse D. Bright subsequently lived for several years in the large brick residence property now owned and occupied by Mr. George J. Wood and wife on West Third Street."
- 119 East Third-
- 415 East Third-Once apartments- built in the 1840's-Courier Special 10/28/1978-Tour of Homes 1978.
- 513 East Third-<http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/73>-*While the Catholic Church had maintained various schools for its children from almost the beginning in Madison, these had been schools mostly of tenuous positions, depending on availability of teachers, resources and facilities. In 1905 came the first firm and stable school for St. Michael's Parish. According to "St. Michael's Church, Madison, Indiana" the school was opened on October 16, 1905, by Rev. Charles F. Walsh, Pastor. The Sisters of St. Benedict were the first teachers. In 1954 St. Michael's and St. Mary's Schools were consolidated as St. Michael's, though both schools were still utilized. The first high school, Shawe Memorial, was established in 1952. The Ursuline Sisters began classes in the St. Michael's building and this continued for two years until the high school building was completed. In 1966 the new Pope John XXIII Elementary School was under construction and with its completion the old St. Michael's fell silent. In 1979 it was demolished.*
- 521 East Third-St. Michael the Arc Angel Church-Built 1839-owned by Historic Mad. since 1994. See library files under Madison Churches. Madison Courier, 2/July/1866- Work of rebuilding St. Michael's Steeple has been re-commenced. Architect was probably Costigan and likely built with stone taken by Irish workers from the M & I Railroad "cut".  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/St\\_Michael\\_the\\_Archangel\\_Church.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/St_Michael_the_Archangel_Church.html)  
*At the eastern end of Third Street pressed against the bluffs that overlook and enclose historic Madison is St. Michael the Archangel Church. Built between 1838 and 1839, this simple Gothic Revival design house of worship is the second oldest Catholic church in Indiana. The construction material for the church is said to have come from the great amount of stone removed during the building of the Madison-Indianapolis Railroad. Many of the same men working on the railroad incline were part of the founding congregation. Most were Irish or German immigrants. Congregation members included local architect Francis Costigan and William Griffin, the Irish immigrant who completed the construction of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Incline. The south part of the church is the oldest. In 1865, the church's nave was extended 20 feet to the north. In order to do this without disruption to the church's interior, much of the addition is subterranean so that the stained-glass window high in the apse is just a few feet above grade on the exterior. The most prominent architectural detail of the church's interior is its ogee-arch, or "open book," ceiling. The rectory building just west of the church is eye-catching. Constructed between 1859 and 1860, the rectory is of rubble-stone masonry finished with tooled stucco, which gives the building the appearance of ashlar stone. Its Greek Revival styling is much more typical of Madison architecture than the Gothic Revival style of the church. Few of Madison's buildings are set so picturesquely on the hillside. The priests of St. Michael's resided in the rectory until 1932. It has been vacant since that time.*

### THIRD STREET (West)

\*

104 West Third-

*The Washington Fire Company No.2, located on West Third Street just blocks away from some of Madison's finest 19th-century houses, is the oldest active fire station in Indiana. It is the first and only home of the Washington Fire Company, the second volunteer fire company formed during the 1840s after Madison's paid municipal fire company folded after only ten months of service.*

*Completed in 1850, and designed by Mathew Temperly and William or Isaac Dutton, the simple building is one of the last remaining Greek Revival firehouses in the United States still in use. The two-story brick building's most defining exterior features include a triangular pediment and a short, wood-frame bell tower. The long, narrow building plan allowed adequate room on the ground floor to store cumbersome fire equipment and comfortably stable the horses that pulled 19th-century fire pumps and engines. The upper story is designed as a common area for the company's meetings and social events and is more comfortably furnished than the utilitarian lower story. The second floor still features its original painted screen wall, which reads "Organized January 20, 1846, Washington Fire Company No. 2, Incorporated January 13, 1849." The wall is lavishly decorated with a red and gilt frieze and a Tuscan architrave based on a plate in one of Minard Lafever's pattern books. Twentieth-century advancements in firefighting technology, such as larger gas-engine fire trucks, necessitated a few changes in the firehouse's façade, most notably to the equipment bay door, but overall the brick building looks remarkably similar to when it first opened more than 150 years ago. The Washington Fire Company No. 2 pays homage to its past by having its motorized fire vehicle sport the original nickel-plated number "2" and fire bell that served on the first steam apparatus*

- 109 West Third - Washer, Alexander – residence, Built about 1838, later home of the Kester family, purchased 1981 for Girls Club being renovated 1982. Courier-9/20/84
- 110 West Third- built 1834, Fed. Style-featured in Sept/Oct "Ind. Preservationist". Article Cour. 9/15/90. Rehabilitated 1988-1990. In the Archibald Graham family from 1883 to 1946.
- 111 West Third-Built by John Cowden in the early 1840's. Restored and furnished with period pieces from Virginia and Kentucky by Joe Carr. Mad. Cour. Sept. 8, 1990 & Historical Files.
- 120 West Third-Dr. Hutchings Office -Was first the office of Michael G. Bright and later J. R. Judge Cravens used the building as his office. Now owned by HMI and is open for tours. HABS #IND 81 gives deed record information, chronology of ownership. Dr Hutchings owned the property for many years and when he died the building was closed up leaving it essentially a living museum. See library historical files, Madison Homes and family files, Hutchings. See also *A Horse and Buggy Doctor in Southern Indiana, (H 977.23 KEL)*
- 123 West Third-built by David E. Shaw in 1843-Tour of homes 1978 & 1974 (Hist. Files) Shaw was land entrepreneur and bought the whole block and started to build homes there. Next was the Gorgas family who lived there for 50 yrs. abt 1910 Dole family purchased it. At one time it was divided into three apartments and served as a nursing home. Courier Special 10/28/1978
- 208 West Third-Madison Courier, May 5, 1935. Once condemned because of earthquake. Bldg. used for St. Michael's Boy's School, an armory, Antique Shop & Daughters of Isabella.
- 311 West Third-[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West\\_Third\\_Street.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/West_Third_Street.html)=Federal Housing Administration Model Home. Administration Model Home- *Nestled among the historic, Federal-style homes of Madison is the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Model Home at 311 West Third Street. The Federal Housing Administration funded its construction in 1936 in an attempt to stimulate the building industry. Small, compact homes of this sort were built across the country as part of an effort to convince Americans to use available FHA-backed loans to build new houses during the years of the Great Depression. Demonstrations occurred during the house's construction, illustrating the uses of certain building materials and advertising their manufacturers. An open house following the house's completion in 1936 gave the public an opportunity to view this modern home. It was one of two houses the Federal Housing Administration built in Indiana, outside Indianapolis. This late addition to historic Madison was built in the Colonial Revival style, as is expressed through the rounded pediment over its entry porch and its paired windows. This choice of style, as well as the home's small size, makes it compatible with its neighborhood. It neither pretends to be as old as its neighbors, nor is it so modern as to detract from them.*
- 312 West Third-Tri Kappa Tour 1966. Bright house-see Madison Homes-also Lemen coll.

- <http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/116>-This two story brick Old Federal style mansion with Greek Revival cornices was built for Senator Jesse David Bright in 1837. Bright was a controversial politician who expressed pro-slavery sentiments in his political career. He served as Lt. Governor of Indiana from 1843 to 1845 and as a United States Senator from 1845 to 1862. His southern sympathies finally led to his downfall as a United States Senator and he was not re-elected to a high office after being ousted from the senate. The home's walls are placed flush with the sidewalk and are one-foot thick brick. Among the unusual and original features of the house are the Anaglypta in the front parlor, the embossed metal ceiling in the upstairs bathroom and the wood paneling under the two front windows. Also of interest is the original fence from a Madison foundry, the hitching post in front of the house and the metal pediment over the entrance. Visitors to this home include John C. Breckinridge, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The George Wood Family lived in the house for many years and it was called "Brightwood" during that time. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Smith owned the home during the latter part of the century. The home sold again in November 2003.
- 318 West Third-Purchased in 1912 by Trinity U. M. Church (1914 Virgil Thompson, Minister of Trinity) 1923 to 1936 G. A. Patton, Dir. Of Woolen Mills is resident. See files, Madison Homes.
- 324 West Third-Tri Kappa Tour 1976, Built in mid 1800's
- 402 West Third-September 1974, Rivertown News-Constructed sometime between 1837 and 1844.  
As early as 1819 this lot along with several other lots, was purchased by John Paul and others. Samuel Dobbins bought the ground for his home from W. G. Wharton on Feb. 10, 1837. From an original map of Madison, the lot continued to Presbyterian Avenue, where there was a large carriage barn on the rear of the lot with a small structure on the east side between the house and the carriage barn.
- 405 West Thirst-Tour 1978-Built by the Calloway brothers in the late 1860's or early 1870's-Courier Special 10/28/1978. TK= (1980) *The Eversole House was built by the Galloway brothers in the late 1860s or early 1870s. It sits on a double lot and therefore has one of the larger yards of all the downtown homes. The trim is a fine example of the Italianate style with segmental arch windows, curving window caps and a bracketed cornice. The iron fence is from a Muncie, Indiana foundry.*  
*Typical of many of Madison's early homes, it originally consisted of only the first two rooms on the first and second floors, with spacious 12 and 14 foot ceilings, respectively. The fine 19<sup>th</sup> century light fixtures in the front hall and the kitchen are probably original as is the cherry banister. The living room fireplace, one of three in the house, has a cast iron mantelpiece which was painted to look like marble.*  
*The current owners, Mr. & Mrs. Robert K. Eversole who purchased the house in 1978 and have redecorated extensively, invite you to note and enjoy their lovely hand-carved family pieces, artwork and quilts... please observe the two-story carriage house which is the original structure constructed at the same time as the house .*
- 408 West Third-Tri Kappa Tour-9-23-1953-Coleman Residence-Costigan Home-built 1849-9-23-53 Private home of Francis Costigan, architect-now owned by Historic Madison, Inc. See also Historical Files (Madison Homes) <http://www.mjcpl.org/photos/items/show/78->  
*This home is situated on a narrow lot only 22 feet wide. It was built in 1850 by the famous architect, Francis Costigan, who had already built the Lanier Mansion and Shrewsbury House, two premiere homes in Madison. Historic Madison on its web page states, "The brick two-story house is Greek Revival in style and has a portico with two fluted columns capped with Corinthian capitals. The portico is heavily adorned and includes a sliding pocket door entry. The interior of the house has a magnificent drawing room thirty feet long with bow ends, twin fireplaces, and a fine, high ceiling with deep dressed panels, heavily ornamented with egg-and-dart moldings." The building has fine woodwork, including both carved and sliding doors and an interesting stepladder staircase with a push gate at the top. The dining room windows are of Venetian glass, giving some clue as to the financial success Costigan had become. Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of this house is Costigan's outstanding use of space. There have been improvements and changes in the home; for instance, in 1870 gas fixtures were introduced to the building but minimal change resulted and the home remains much the same as when it was first built. Innovation and imagination combined with Costigan's talent allowed him to perceive and execute such an elegant home in a limited space. Costigan moved to Indianapolis where he*

*designed and built several commercial and residential buildings. Sadly, none of these have survived. The architect died in 1865. The building is now owned and preserved by Historic Madison, Inc., and is open to the public mid-April through October with limited hours.*

[http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/costigan\\_house.htm](http://www.historicmadisoninc.com/costigan_house.htm)

*Architectural historians consider the Francis Costigan House a masterpiece of nineteenth century design. The house is situated on a narrow city lot measuring only 22 feet in width at 408 West Third Street in the Madison, Indiana Historic District. Costigan built this house in 1850 as his private residence. The brick two-story house is Greek Revival in style and has a portico with two fluted columns capped with Corinthian capitals. The portico is heavily adorned and includes a sliding pocket door entry. The ceiling of the portico is particularly interesting. It is deeply coffered and heavily decorated. The interior of the house has a magnificent drawing room thirty feet long with bow end, twin fireplaces, and a fine, high ceiling with deeply depressed panels, heavily ornamented with egg-and-dart moldings. The house shows Costigan's characteristically fine woodwork, including both curved and sliding doors and an interesting stepladder staircase with a push gate at the top. This creative use of space reflects Costigan's skill and ingenuity as an architect to create such an elegant house in a limited space. Born in Washington D.C. in 1810, Costigan spent his formative years in Baltimore. In 1835 when he was 25 years old, the Baltimore directory lists him as a "Carpenter and Builder." He was in Madison by 1837. He was the architect and builder of the residences of James F. D. Lanier (built between 1840-1844) and the Captain Charles Shrewsbury (built between 1846-1849) now both are National Historic Landmark Properties. Costigan spent almost 15 years in Madison; he enjoyed much success as an architect and builder. Other homes as well as St. Michael the Archangel Church are attributed to Costigan, as well as the Madison Hotel, which was razed in 1949.) Costigan left Madison and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana where he designed and built several commercial and residential buildings. None survive. He died in Indianapolis on April 18, 1865. He is buried in Crown Hill cemetery.*

495 West Third-Tri Kappa Tour-Built in 1830's-Fed. Style-underwent Italianate style modifications in the 1860's. Bought by Robert & Brenda Eversole in 1978 and redecorated extensively.

527 West Third-Courier-September 26, 1992-Built around 1889.

614 West Third-Louis Pfister home for many years. Ca. 1860

810-812 West Third Street-New Flour and Feed Mill (April 22, 1937 Mad. Cour.) Former home of the Appel Brewery and Coyle's pop factory.

820 West Third - Lucian Hughes-store and residence-burned 1937 (see Mad. Cour. March 10, 1937 and March 17, 1937)

#### THOMAS HILL ROAD

Dr. Hare Res.-Front portion built in the early 1830's from brick made on site. A two room, one-story from addition at the rear of the house was removed in 1919, replaced with a two-story, four room Addition. Hares purchased in 1966. Tour of homes brochure 1970. (Hist. Files)

VAUGHN DRIVE, EAST also called FRONT AND OHIO

104 East Vaughn-Madison Motor Boat Company

106 East Vaughn-Adams Post Mill

206 East Vaughn-Cox & Turner Post Mill

301 East Vaughn-Madison Coal Company

1006 East Vaughn- Madison Water Works

#### VAUGHN DRIVE, WEST, also called FRONT AND OHIO

104 West Vaughn-New Western Hotel & Bar

110 West Vaughn -Standard Bracket & Pin Company

400 West Vaughn- Crystal Beach and Pool House Built by the WPA (Works Progress Administration) and dedicated in 1939. The name was chosen by the process of a "name the pool contest".

Originally surrounded by a sand beach. Stone from Trow's Mill used in Bath House.

[http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Crystal\\_Beach\\_Pool\\_and\\_Bath\\_House.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/madison/Crystal_Beach_Pool_and_Bath_House.html)

*During the Great Depression, the Work Progress Administration (WPA) mobilized labor and resources to construct many civic projects including parks, golf courses, and pools. Madison's Crystal Beach Swimming Pool and Bath House are two monuments of the WPA's work in southern Indiana. They showcase the marriage of functionality and artistry seen in many WPA projects. Constructed in 1938, the pool and bath house embody the Craftsman style popular during the 1930s and 1940s. Vincennes, Indiana, architect Lester Routt designed the two-story, rough-cut stone bath house, which features a full front porch with a wood balcony supported by stone columns. The gable-on-hip roof includes wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters, a characteristic usually found on Craftsman designs. The ground floor includes changing rooms and a concession area around a central passageway that leads to the pool. Second-floor space has been used as a roller skating rink, dance hall, and the local Boys Club's meeting space. The 20,000 gallon, nine-foot deep pool's semi-circular (kidney, clam shell, open-fan) shape hugs the bath house and gracefully fits its landscaped surroundings. A wall made of the same rough-cut ashlar used in the bath house's construction circles the pool area. Originally the pool was bordered by sand to help create a beach atmosphere and was illuminated by underwater porthole lights used during evening swims. Both elements were removed in the 1950s due to safety concerns. Renovated in 2004, the pool retains its historic shape and surroundings and is still a popular place to swim.*

See also library files, Madison Crystal Beach; Lemen Photo Collection.

## WALNUT

220 Walnut-Built btwn. 1839 and 1844 by Oliver S. Pitcher and William Ford for Madison physician Howard Watts-See Courier, September 19, 1992. Prior to 1973 was two apts. Rental-1976 Tour Brochure, Hist. Files. Madison Courier, 5 Oct, 2012, Tri Kappa Tour- *The house was built in the 1840s and continued to be added onto every few decades. At one time the Second Street residence was the Mayfield Nursing Home. One of the most unusual aspects of the décor of the home is that there are several H. H. Meyer murals throughout the home including 12 murals in the kitchen. Landscapes of creeks and castles make many believe these landscapes are not of local places. This home was purchased in 2004 because of the Grays' love of historic homes and the detailed architecture.*

313 Walnut-Heck/Hublar Home-Originally one story cottage.

427 Walnut-Madison Courier, Apr. 8, 1871-Residences for Sale-SW corner of Third and Walnut; Lot 59 Feet on Walnut by 60 on Third; Four rooms, a stable and cistern, Price \$1,050 cash.

711 Walnut- <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/underground/madison.html>:

*Colored Baptist Church, also known as the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church (711 Walnut Street), was built in 1839 when 78 members of the Wesley Chapel in Madison split off because white members of the choir took seats originally meant for the African Americans. Several members of the Colored Baptist Church congregation were active in the Underground Railroad and this activity brought white mobs into Georgetown during the tense mid-century years. The number of raids and their violence began to escalate to a point that leaders of the church asked Underground Railroad activists like William Anderson and George DeBaptiste to stop their activities for the safety of the community. This request prompted several members like William Anderson to break off from the Colored Baptist church and form the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) which became the site of worship for many of the leaders of the Underground Railroad. After the split, William Anderson built the present AME building in 1849 (309 East Fifth Street) and then deeded the property to three trustees of the church.*

808 Walnut-Walnut Street Fire Company No. 4. See library file under Madison Fire Departments #4s.

970 N. Walnut-March 19, 1931-Mad. Cour.-John D. Holiday Grocery for 13 years-Bought from Henry W. Schmidt-Sold by Holiday to Noel T. Fox

## WEST STREET

\* MC, 1 May 1849-Henry Deputy has opened new livery stable on east side of Walnut between

- Main Cross and Third.
- 101 West Street-New Western Hotel
- 104 West Street-Madison Planing Mill & Lumber Co.
- 114-116 West Street-Combination Billiard Mfg. Company
- 118-122 West Street-Johnson Foundry & Machine Shop
- 305-307 West Street-Lemen Collection-Content DM
- 310 West Street-Madison Courier <http://www.indianahistory.org/our-services/books-publications/hbr/madison-courier.pdf>Madison Courier,  
 “Founded: 1837  
 Location: Second Street, Madison (1837–45); 59 West Street (1845, 1879); 312 West Street, 310 Courier Square (1887, 1888–)  
 Andrew Gray, a staunch Democrat from nearby Vevay, founded the Madison Courier in May 1837 in the small river town with a population of less than 2,000. He began with a George Washington handpress, which took two people to operate, similar to the press used by Johannes Gutenberg. After Gray found that he could not make a profit on the venture he sold the company to Rolla Doolittle and Andrew O’Grady. Within another two years Doolittle became the sole proprietor. In November 1842 Elias Levy merged his newly created Democratic paper, the Halcyon, with the Courier and the name of the weekly was changed to the Courier and Constitutional Advocate. Within a year Doolittle was again the sole publisher and the paper’s name reverted to the Courier. President James K. Polk rewarded Doolittle for his faithful service to the Democratic party by appointing him postmaster of Madison in 1845. Doolittle sold the weekly to Samuel F. Covington. During the shift from Doolittle to Covington the Courier barely escaped foreclosure. Like most newspapers of the time the Courier barely made a profit, if in fact it made one at all. As a result Doolittle found himself in steep financial trouble with creditors ready to go to court to recover their money. By some secret dealing, he arranged to have his suit heard on the last day of the court’s session. As expected, the court ordered the plant of the Courier sold for the recovery of debts. In the middle of the night Doolittle and some accomplices knocked out the wall between the Courier and the adjoining building and moved the equipment next door, sealing the wall behind them. This action frustrated the wishes of the court to recover the money owed to the creditors since the judge’s order extended only to the previous day’s address. Before the court could act again in the next session, Covington owned the paper and the business’s debts had mysteriously disappeared. Covington reportedly made the paper a success. When a cholera epidemic swept the area, however, he decided to leave town, selling the weekly back to Doolittle, who in turn sold the paper to Michael C. Garber. Garber received financial support from Sen. Jesse D. Bright, a prominent and powerful Indiana Democrat. Bright was a good friend of Henry Clay, a supporter of southern nationalism. Bright had previously served as Indiana’s lieutenant governor and as a state senator. Garber was born into a Virginia Quaker family. He moved to Pennsylvania after he turned sixteen to work for his uncle on a stagecoach line. After working at several other jobs he settled in Rising Sun, Indiana, later moving to Madison where he bought the Courier in 1849. He left the Democratic party in the mid-1850s after Bright, a strong proponent of slavery, “read” him out of the organization. During the Civil War Bright was expelled from the Senate for sending a letter to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. Garber had grown more vociferous in his attacks against slavery and the fugitive slavelaw as the 1850s wore on, a move not in step with the southern-sympathizing wing of the party. After being forced out by the Democrats, Garber helped found the Republican party in Indiana, serving as the party’s first state chairman and attending its first national convention in 1856. Garber joined the Union army, rose to the rank of colonel, and fought by the side of Gen. William T. Sherman. Garber brought stability and better equipment to the journal. He purchased a steamdriven Cottrell & Babcock drum-cylinder press shortly before the Civil War. He continued the daily edition of the Courier, begun by Covington on 30 April 1849. When the Civil War erupted he joined the cause and left the paper in the hands of Charles B. Baymiller. After the war his son, Michael C. Garber, Jr., joined the business. After the elder Garber’s death in 1881 his son took over the business. Michael Jr. brought many innovations to the paper. Like his predecessors he tried to keep up and adapt with the changing technology. A year after his father’s death he incorporated the paper. In 1893 he replaced the steam boiler with a gas engine and a year later built a two story addition to the plant. After the turn of the century he purchased a Babcock drum-

*cylinder press that could produce 3,000 papers in an hour. The turn-of-the-century Courier ran six pages in length and was eight columns wide. Every page had a mix of local, regional, and national news. By 1908 Garber had sold the bookbindery and the job printing departments of the company to reduce costs. At the same time he also bought the company's first Linotype machine. By 1911 the circulation of the paper had reached 2,271. When Garber retired from the paper most of the modern equipment at the paper was the result of his determination to bring current technology to the company. Outside of the newspaper he busied himself with work on the Indiana Ohio Rivers and Harbors Commission and was largely responsible for the development of Clifty Falls State Park.*

*Michael E. Garber took over after his father's retirement. Like his father he endeavored to keep up with the pace of change and make certain that the Courier was second to none. He discontinued the weekly edition of the Courier and razed the old office structure to make way for a new building made of Indiana limestone, completed in 1926. He also purchased two additional Linotype machines. After joining the Associated Press wire service Garber purchased new telegraph typewriters. In the 1920s the paper carried very few pictures and the editors did not seem to be as obsessed as the rest of the nation about the sports craze. Subscribers could expect delivery every day except Sunday and paid \$4.00 a year for the daily. When the Great Depression struck the town in the early 1930s Garber reduced worker hours to forty-two per week in order to retain his entire staff. The paper continued to run serials and it remained a six-page journal. Four new Linotype machines were ordered in 1939. Only two of the machines reached the offices of the Courier, the other half of the order was stopped by the Preparedness Program of the federal government. After World War II ended Garber expanded the newspaper's circulation and editorial staffs, ordered a rotary press, and reached for Kentucky readers not previously sought. Each edition ran at least eight pages in length and did not contain identifiable sections. In the mid- to late 1940s Garber began to slowly turn over control of the daily to his two sons-in-law, Lloyd G. Neal and Donald Wallis. In the 1950s the length of each issue expanded to ten or twelve pages. The paper continued an old tradition of relating personal news from each small town around Madison. Information concerning marriages was followed by reports of whether a cousin from California or a friend from Columbus was visiting. The editorials remained favorable to the Republican party and a sports section finally emerged. After Garber's death in 1962 Wallis was named publisher. Under Wallis sections of the paper became more regular. National news, concerning such topics as the Vietnam War, continued to mix on the front page with items of local interest. Minute personal information ceased to be printed but weddings, anniversaries, and funerals still made it in the "Social Round-Up" on page five. In 1962 Lloyd G. Neal's son, Michael G., took over the editorial duties from his late father. By the late 1970s the paper regularly numbered twenty-four pages in length and was split into two sections. Local news dominated the front page, but national and international news could be found in the back pages of the first section. A page devoted to Kentucky and regional interest was placed on the front page of the second section. A decade later the number of pages had slipped to around sixteen, with Section B devoted mostly to sports and classified advertisements. Jane Jacobs, Donald Wallis's daughter, became the president and publisher of the company after her father's death in 1989. She had worked at the paper for sixteen years before becoming the publisher. By the 1990s the company began to install computer equipment and began the Courier Connection, a twenty-four-hour audio text system that can be accessed from any phone. In 1998 Jane Jacobs retained the title of president of the private corporation. The company had a staff of thirty-three and worked solely in the newspaper printing field, publishing the Courier every day except on Sunday and most major holidays. Each edition ran about sixteen pages in length and was sent to its 9,400 customers in Jefferson and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, and two counties in Kentucky. Curt and William Jacobs joined their mother in the 1990s, making them the sixth generation of the family to work at the Courier." Daily Banner, 3 Apr 1849-Courier becomes a daily, 11 July 1849-M C. Garber buys Courier, Daily Evening Courier, 3 Mar 1863-A history of the Courier. Madison Courier, 12/Apr/1871-Story of Courier; started under name of Herald, by Bolton & Williams, 1829; Courier established 1837 by Mr. Gray who sold to Rolla Doolittle, who sold to S.F. & J. B. Covington, who started Daily Courier, Apr. 30, 1849 & sold to M.C. Garber, July 12, 1849; in 1865 J.A. Crozier was admitted.*

*Construction was begun in 1879 and the intended use of the building was as a "school house for the colored pupils." In short order the patrons were unhappy with the location of the school. "The noise and bustle of business localities" seemed to pose a problem. The school trustees soon selected a site on the west side of Broadway north of the alley between Fourth and Fifth Street for a school. The plans for the new school were the same as the plans used for the West Street site. The City Hall which had been at the southeast corner of Mulberry and Second soon moved to the West Street building and remained there for over a century. The first City Council meeting was held in the new City Hall building on March 19, 1880. The Madison Courier of September 26, 1879 states that a city building was to be erected on West Street on the site of the colored school which was, in turn, being moved to Broadway. J. T. Brashear was mayor at that time. In 1925 the building received a new facade under the administration of Mayor Edward Eckert. The building's red brick front was donated by A. H. Gibson. In 1993 the City Hall was moved to the corner of West and Main Streets and the old building was sold. It is now offices for a real estate business. See Sanborn maps, library files, Lemen Photo Collection*

- 420 West Street-25 Aug 2006- Fire early today destroyed the Madison Elks Lodge and the former city hall on West Street, damaged two houses behind them on East Third Street and threatened other buildings on the block. Some buildings were damaged by water but not by fire. As the fire burned from inside the Elks Lodge, the large elks head that decorated the roof came tumbling down. The private residence most at risk of destruction is a two-story house at 106 E. Third St. owned by Doug Stogner. Stogner is an out-of-town owner, and wasn't present when the fire broke out. Neither his house nor the one at 108 E. Third St., which was being remodeled, was occupied. Firefighters were dispatched shortly after 6 a.m. to the rear of the Elks building. Within minutes intense flames were shooting out the windows in the lodge. Firefighters attempted to save surrounding buildings from the roaring fire. The Elks lost more than just its building; the fire destroyed hundreds of documents Elks members consider sacred. Trevor Lytle, also an Elks member, said records that honored deceased members were among the items lost in the blaze. Madison Courier. 1 Sept, 2006-Madison police have determined that arson caused the fire that ravaged the Elks Lodge and an insurance agency a week ago.
- 512 West Street-Built by William Trow in 1878. Daily Evening Star, 16 Apr 1878 states, home of William Trow, "Model English Cottage of Blue Stone and Milwaukee Brick." By 1891 Dr. William R. Davidson was living in the home.
- 513-515 West Street-Built in the 1840's-Fed. Style row houses-Share a common wall and floor plans that are mirror images. The woodwork and two side porches have been restored. Purchased by the Bethany Circle of KDH as offices. Homes were built by James Wilson Hinds, remained in Hinds family until 1895. Flooring is one inch thick tongue and groove poplar. Original woodwork and the interior shutters in front room are original. Seven fireplaces. Now an office bldg.
- 701 West Street-Ditgen Pop Factory in 1919. Destroyed by fire (see Madison Courier 9/13/1919) Also, description of buildings affected near the fire.