

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

FINAL

STATE: Indiana	
COUNTY: Jefferson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 25 1973

1. NAME

COMMON: Madison (under the hill) **HISTORIC DISTRICT Preservation Zone**

AND/OR HISTORIC: Madison

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: See continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN: Madison

STATE: Indiana CODE: 18 COUNTY: Jefferson CODE: 077

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Varied Ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Madison STATE: 18-70-000 Indiana CODE: 18

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Jefferson County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Madison STATE: Indiana CODE: 18

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1939  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER: Four buildings listed in HABS (See continuation sheet)

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 11

STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

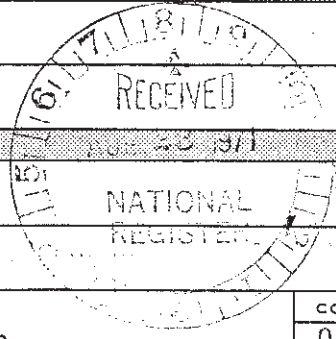
COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRY NUMBER: MAY 25 1973

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old town of Madison was built on a low, long and narrow plain lying along the north bank of the Ohio River with seven principal streets running parallel to the river and some eighteen principal streets running at right angles to the river. Behind this long, narrow plain there are limestone bluffs which rise to heights of 400 to 500 feet above the river. Narrow, wooded ravines enter the town through these bluffs and it was through these ravines that the first roads ascended to carry travelers to the adjacent population centers (Columbus, Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Louisville, Cincinnati) and to carry the major traffic load between the river and the central and northern portions of Indiana.

Being the closest river port to the center of the state, Madison was the point of entry for a continuous stream of settlers from the time of the building of the first log cabin in the valley (1806). Forty years later nearly the entire lower town had been built, i.e. nearly every lot in the lower town had a building on it. The rapid building accounts for the very unusual homogeneity apparent in the styles of architecture (Federal, Classic Revival and Italianate - with one or two examples of Gothic and one or two later 19th century "Eastlake" items), the town is spectacular because so much of it has been maintained in such excellent repair. Nearly every item in it is "good" from the point of view of the architectural historian.

The old town of Madison (~~under the hill~~) was laid out by John Paul, Jonathon Lyon and Lewis Davis and this plat was recorded on June 12, 1812. The town of Madison was incorporated under provision of "An act to incorporate the Town of Madison, Jefferson County" approved December 22, 1823. To meet rapidly changing conditions the Charter was modified in 1824, 1825 and 1829. By an act approved January 25, 1830, the corporate limits of the town were extended to include all that land lying between High Street and the Ohio River. The Charter was again modified in 1833, 1834 and 1835. (North Madison was annexed in 1953 but is not included in the Preservation Zone.)

The Preservation Zone referred to in this application covers only the old town under the hill as shown on the accompanying map.

The present excellent condition of the town is, in large part, the result of the coming of the railroads which moved the wealth north into the transcontinental railroad belt in the 1850's resulting in the growth of Indianapolis and the death of Madison. For seventy-five years Madison was too poor to tear down buildings in order to replace them with new. As a result, there are only a few scattered buildings in Madison dating from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Instead, there are whole blocks and streets of original and unaltered structures dating from the 1830's, 1840's and 1850's.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**B SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

Major portion of the town 1806-1860

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal             | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric            | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic               | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                   | <u>Historic</u>                          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture           | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian       | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                   | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce    | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications         | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation           |   |  | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Madison's architectural significance can best be indicated by statements made by experts in the field, a few of which are quoted below:

"Nowhere else in the country is it possible to find so many examples of fine early 19th century architecture in their original state and in such nearly untouched condition."

Rexford Newcomb, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and Chairman of the School of Architecture, University of Illinois, 1932-1954.

"Madison exhibits more unaltered examples of Federal architecture than can be found in any other town in the Old Northwest Territory, and, since the Federal was the first American style of architecture, it may be said that Madison is the Most American Town in this vast area."

Earl H. Reed, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Committee on Historic Buildings.

"Madison should become known as the 19th Century Williamsburg of America."

Wilbur D. Peat, former Director, John Herron Museum of Arts, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Put a fence around the entire town and don't let anyone touch it."

Miner Wine Cooper, former Director of Greenfield Village, Detroit.

In its early years Madison was the focal point for the dissemination of culture, political thought, education, artistic endeavors, public taste and industrial products throughout a vast fan-shaped area in the old Northwest Territory. Madison boasted one of the larger shipyards, furniture factories, cabinet makers, saw mills, a starch factory, breweries, at least three iron foundries, cooperages, saddle-tree makers, harness shops, private schools, advanced professional services, the first Grand Masonic Lodge in the State and the first public library in the Northwest Territory. It had what has frequently been

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Indiana	
COUNTY Jefferson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER MAY 25 1973	DATE

(Number all entries)

6. Street and Number

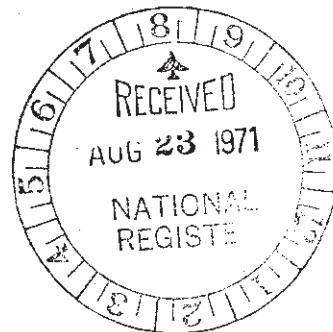
Lanier House, First and Vine Streets. Brick, two stories with cupola, mid 19th century mansion type Greek Revival (restored 1926). Francis Costigan, Architect. 15 sheets (1936).

Second Presbyterian Church (now Historic Madison, Inc.'s Civic Center). Third and West Streets. Brick and stucco, early 19th century Greek Revival. Edwin J. Peck, Architect. 8 sheets (1934) 2 photos (1934)

Shrewsbury House, High and Poplar Streets, Brick, two and a half stories, mid 19th century mansion type, Greek Revival, cast-iron balconies. Francis Cotigan, Architect. 16 sheets (1934) 4 photos (1934).

Sullivan House, 304 West Second Street. Brick, two stories, early 19th century Federal Style. 10 sheets (1934) 4 photos (1934).

8. referred to as the first railroad west of the Alleghenies (Madison to Indianapolis begun in 1835 and for many years it was on one of the principal show circuits out of New York. For the third quarter of the 19th century it was the pork packing center of the world.



MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Peat, Wilbur D. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1962.

Newcomb, Rexford, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Architecture of the Old Northwest Territory. University of Chicago Press. Chicago 1950. pp. 58, 84, 85, 92.

Drury, John, The Heritage of Early American Houses. Introduction - Vincent Price Coward Mcann, Inc., New York and Country Beautiful, Waukeshaw, Wisconsin, 1969.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38° 45' 00"	85° 24' 22"		°	'	"
NE	38° 45' 00"	85° 21' 06"		°	'	"
SE	38° 43' 55"	85° 21' 06"		°	'	"
SW	38° 44' 15"	85° 24' 22"		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2160

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **John T. Windle, President**

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Madison, Inc.** DATE: **November 1970**

STREET AND NUMBER: **301 West First Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Madison** STATE: **Indiana** CODE: **18**

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: John R. Play  
Title: State Liaison Officer  
Date: December 23, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Peter H. Upton  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
Date: 5/23/73  
ATTEST:  
Chris Smith  
Keeper of The National Register  
Date: 5 23 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

\*This date from USGS Quadrangles (Madison West & Madison East) as read by Madison's City Engineer

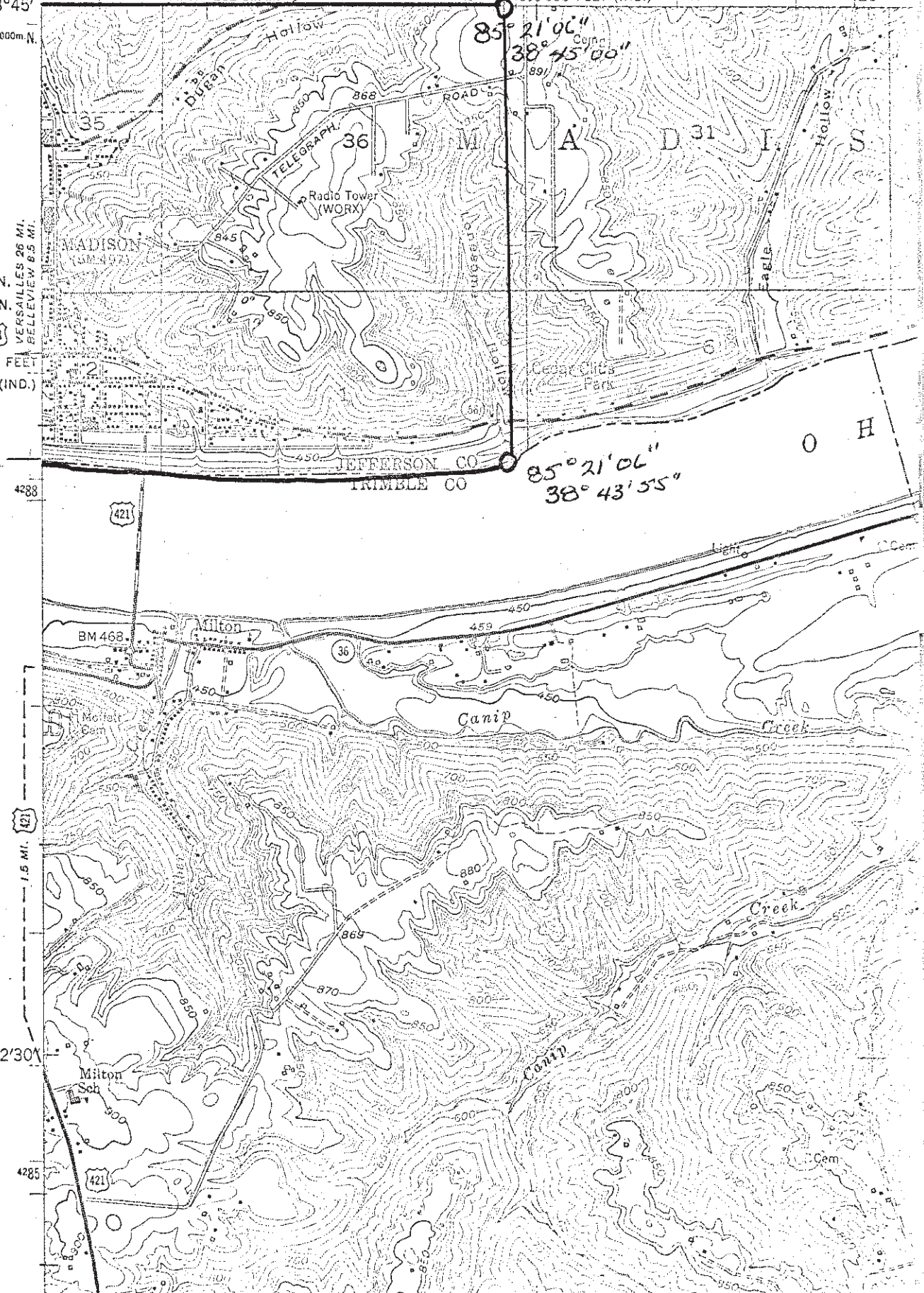


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE  
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

85°22'30" 38°45' 429000m N. 642000m E. MANVILLE 5.8 MI. R. 10 E. R. 11 E. 643 159000 FEET (IND.) 644 MANVILLE 4.8 MI. 4287

T. 4 N.  
T. 3 N.  
56 421  
VERSAILLES 26 MI.  
BELLEVUE 6.5 MI.  
450 000 FEET  
(IND.)



85°21'06" 38°45'00"  
85°21'06" 38°43'55"

4288  
421  
1.5 MI.  
421  
42301  
4285

JEFFERSON CO  
TRIMBLE CO

O H

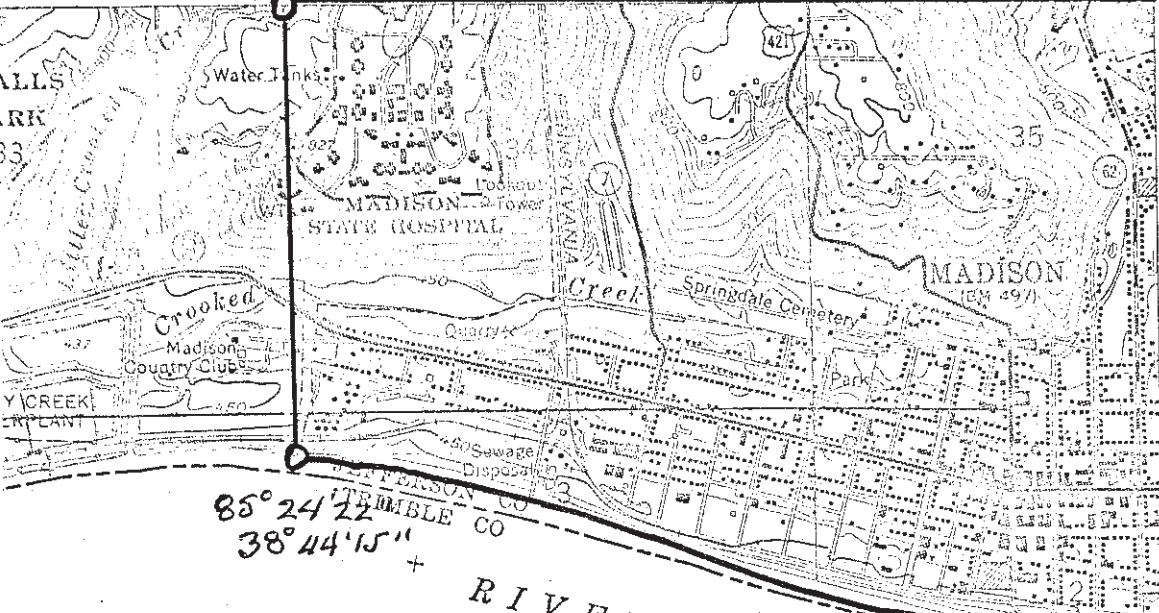
MADISON WEST QUADRANGLE  
INDIANA-KENTUCKY  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NW/4 MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE  
VERSAILLES 25 MI. BELLEVUE 7 MI. CHINA 6 MI.  
1580 000 FEET (IND.)

3961 IV SE  
(CANAAN)

85°24'22"  
38°45'00"

85°22'30"  
38°45'



85°24'22"  
38°44'15"  
VERMILION CO  
BOONE CO  
RIVER

4290  
4289  
T. 4 N.  
T. 3 N.  
421 56  
450 000 FEET  
(IND.)  
BROOKSBURG (VIA IND. 56) 7 MI.



4287  
4286  
42'30"  
BEDFORD 10 MI.  
FRANKFORT 57 MI.