

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUL 16 1984
date entered AUG 16 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT (VHLC File #256-4)
and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number N/A Madison St N/A not for publication
city, town Madison N/A vicinity of
state Virginia code 51 county Madison code 113

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners
street & number N/A
city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Madison County Courthouse
street & number N/A
city, town Madison state VA 22727

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See Continuation Sheet #1)

(1) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
title Survey (File #256-4) has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1983 federal state county local
depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street
city, town Richmond state VA 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Madison County Courthouse Historic District consists of ninety-six structures, of which sixty-seven are contributing and twenty-nine are listed as noncontributing. The historic district comprises most of the town's center with the buildings fronting along Route 231 (the main street), and Route 1001 (a side road). The buildings constitute an eclectic blend of commercial, residential, and religious edifices that date from the early 19th to the mid-20th centuries. They include a variety of 19th- and 20th-century styles, constructed in both brick and wood. The most prominent landmark in the district is the courthouse of 1829-30, executed by the former University of Virginia workmen, William B. Phillips, Malcolm Crawford, and Richard Boulware. Executed with academically correct detailing and finely crafted brickwork, the building's first-story arcade served as a model for a number of other prominent commercial structures. They include the Arcade building, the Madison Drug Company building, and the Madison County Health Department building. A number of residences as well as two churches show the influence of the Greek Revival on the small town whose late 19th-century buildings are also quite stylish. The creation of Route 29 to the east of the town has helped preserve the rural character of the courthouse town with new development occurring outside of the corporate limits, the historic district's boundaries.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Madison County Courthouse Historic District consists of properties located on Route 231 and Route 1001 within the corporate town limits of Madison. The structures face either side of the roads, with Route 231 running north and south and Route 1001, east and west. There are ninety-five structures within the historic district, including both residential and commercial properties. The buildings date from the early 19th to the 20th century.

Madison, the county seat, is located in the center of the county and is surrounded by rolling pasture and farmland. The present town site was originally used for orchards and farmland. Although built upon, the land still retains some semblance of its presettlement topographical features. This is especially evident on the northern end of the town where the buildings are constructed on small hills that overlook the main road.

The earliest structure which has survived intact in the town is the Samuel Carpenter Tavern, which was erected in the fourth decade of the 19th century. Built of Flemish-bonded brick, the edifice is distinguished by a corbeled brick cornice and a stepped parapet on its northern and southern ends. The original bar is reputed to be in the basement.

Also from the early 19th century is the Madison County Courthouse. Located adjacent to the tavern, the building was constructed on the site of the first county courthouse. It was erected in 1829-30 by the Jeffersonian workmen Malcolm

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Continuation sheet #1

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE:
 - (a) HABSI, 1958, Federal
Library of Congress, Washington, DC
 - (b) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-2
1968, 1970, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219
 - (c) National Register
November 17, 1969

- (3) COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-39
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (4) THE ARCADE BUILDING:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-24
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (5) PIEDMONT EPISCOPAL CHURCH:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-22
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (6) MADISON METHODIST PARSONAGE:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-33
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (7) MADISON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-30
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (8) HUNTON HOUSE HOTEL:
 - (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-12
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

- (9) SAMUEL CARPENTER TAVERN:
 - (a) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory (HABSI)
1958, Federal
Library of Congress, Washington, DC
 - (b) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-1
1968, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (continued)

(10) THRIFT HOUSE:

- (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-13
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

(11) JAMES GIBBS HOUSE (HENRY ALLISON HOUSE):

- (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-18
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

(12) MADISON COUNTY EAGLE OFFICE:

- (a) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File #256-14
1973, State
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

F. Crawford, William B. Phillips, and Richard Boulware. It is one of the most successfully designed 19th-century Virginia courthouses.

The brick construction of the tavern and the courthouse served as models for adjacent buildings. They include the Dr. G.N. Thrift Store and Office (ca. 1830), the County Clerk's Office (ca. 1831), the Mason's Hall (1850s), and the Piedmont Episcopal Church (1833-34). On the basis of the brickwork and woodwork, the later building is attributed to the courthouse workmen, Phillips, Crawford, and Boulware. A brick residence, the old Thrift House dates to the 1830s. While its builder is unknown, the structure is similar in its craftsmanship and stylistic detailing to the Thrift Store and Office; presumably, it was by the same builder.

During the late 1830s and 1840s, a number of the town's residences were erected in the Greek Revival style. The houses are typically wood-frame construction with their porches in the Greek Revival style. Two edifices of note are the Thomas Welsh House and the Carpenter House. Like other houses in the town, the edifices have a highly stylized, Greek Revival porch derived from Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter, that was first published in Boston in 1830. All the Greek Revival houses are set back from the streets and have large front yards. The Greek Revival dwellings on the north end of town are sited on hilltops and have very expansive yards.

In addition to residences, the small town has two churches in the Greek Revival style. They are the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Both are executed

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

in a temple-form plan and have Greek style lintels and doorways that suggest the influence of contemporary pattern books. Both structures front on Route 231.

As expected in a small rural town, Madison has a number of vernacular residences from the period, 1830-1860. They are wood-frame and have central-passage plans. They are found on both sides of Route 231 and vary in their age. Two of the more noteworthy examples are Miss Pattie's House which was built from timbers salvaged from the first courthouse and the Clore House whose extraordinarily large transom-light entrance dates to the 1930s.

Following the Civil War, the town experienced extensive building in the period from 1880 to 1930. During this time, the building boom occurred in both the areas of commercial and residential architecture. An excellent representative example of a wood-frame commercial building is the Clore Bungalow. The part office and residence was built between 1870-1880 and demonstrates a rural adaptation of the Eastlake style. Another wood-frame commercial structure is the Family Store building. It is typical of the stores built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries throughout rural Virginia.

Around ca. 1900-1920, a number of brick commercial buildings were erected in Madison. They include the present Madison Drug Company building and the Madison County Health Department building. Both are two stories in height with the health department facade distinguished by arched entrances. It is thought that the arches were chosen to continue the use of the form previously established by the arcaded courthouse.

While the town of Madison continues to grow, expansion during the last fifty years has tended to be outside of the boundaries of the historic district. This is partly due to the relocating of traffic on Route 29 which has witnessed considerable commercial building as the main road between Charlottesville and Culpeper. Thus, the town's historic fabric has been preserved with the major intrusions constituting new governmental buildings. Likewise, the landscape surrounding the structures has also been preserved with many trees and shrubs dating to the original date of the houses' construction. The original turnpike road has been widened and covered with asphalt.

RCC

(See Continuation Sheet #4--Inventory of district)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

MAIN STREET

East Side

(1) (Madison High School): School. Georgian Revival. 1938. Brick (stretcher and variant bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 7 bays. While less than fifty years old, the former high school building contributes to the historic district as an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture. This is suggested by its Georgian Revival-style frontispiece, pedimented main pavilion and quality brickwork inspired by a Colonial precedent. Such school structures were common throughout the state during the period of the 1930s through the 1940s. In terms of its fabric, scale and location, the edifice enriches the architectural quality of the district.

*(2) Detached house. Cottage. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-side bay (side) porch with brick piers supporting roof. Because this structure is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district. However, in terms of its fabric and materials, the dwelling is in line with the other structures within the district.

*(3) Detached house. Ranch. 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with recessed entrance. This ranch house is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the historic district. It is, however, in scale and fabric compatible with contributing buildings that make up the district.

*(4) Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with south side entrance. Since this dwelling is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district. In scale and fabric, it is compatible with other residences that make up the district.

(5) (Lutheran Parsonage): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840-55. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch, pedimented Colonial Revival. The former Lutheran Parsonage contributes to the district as a typical example of Madison's ca. 1840-50 vernacular housing. Like other wood-frame residences found in the district, it is two stories high, three bays long with a central passage. Its Greek Revival doorway is particularly distinguished and was most probably taken from Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter of 1830. (See Continuation Sheet #5)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

*(6) Government. Modern adaptive reuse. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 and 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 1 (center) bay porch with pier supporting flat roof. The Madison County Office Building is a recent addition to the town's landscape and is noncontributing since it is not fifty years old. In scale and materials, however, it is compatible with the historic district.

(7) (Kemper or Christian Home): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840-50s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, raised basement; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 (center) bay porch with Greek Ionic columns supporting roof with balustrade. This Greek Revival residence constitutes an important contribution to the historic district. Its more salient features include its Ionic porch, Asher Benjamin derived doorway, and window surrounds with corner blocks. Suggesting a more vernacular tradition are paneled-end chimneys and outbuildings. Its site on a high hill overlooking the town's main road gives the structure a conspicuous presence.

(8) Detached house. Late Federal. 1852-59. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with shed roof supported by posts. The present Madison County Library dates to ca. 1852-59 and contributes to the district as a late-Federal residence. Like most wood-frame dwellings found in Madison, it has weatherboarding, 6/6 hung sash and a transom-light doorway.

(9) Detached house. Italianate. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts and brackets supporting shed roof. The Melvin Aylor House is a Italianate-style residence that was constructed in ca. 1870. Like its neighbor, the Madison County Library, it has weatherboarding, 6/6 hung sash and a single-transom doorway. Its bracketed porch extends the length of the facade. The edifice contributes to the character of the district.

(10) Detached house. Cottage. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by square posts. This cottage would appear to date to ca. 1910. It is distinguished by a sloping gable roof and a gable dormer. Sited on an expansive front lawn, it contributes to the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

*(11) Commercial (store). Modern. 1975. Glass and metal; 1 story; gable roof; 7 bays. Eddins Ford building was built in ca. 1975. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the character of the district.

*(12) Commercial (store). Modern. 1960. Corrugated metal; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. The Madison Saw and Stove Company building was built in ca. 1960. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

(13) (Early House): Detached house. Late Federal. 1840. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. The Early House is a conspicuous landmark on Madison's Main Street. Built in ca. 1840, the residence has been altered for use as the Eddins Apartments. It does retain sufficient integrity so as to contribute to the district.

(14) Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. Concrete block; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 dormers; 2 bays (west side). This structure would appear to date to ca. 1910. In terms of its scale and age it contributes to the architectural character of the district.

*(15) Commercial (store). Modern. 1955. Stucco; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. The building occupied by the Madison Land and Realty Company dates to ca. 1955. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

(16) Commercial (store). Vernacular Commercial. 1900-30. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition and standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with overhanging roof. The structure now occupied by Carroll's Laundromat dates to ca. 1900-30. It is a good example of vernacular architecture in the Virginia Piedmont for the period in which it was built. It contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(17) (Madison Presbyterian Church): Church. Greek Revival. 1850-53. Stucco; 1 story; gable and pedimented roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. The Madison Presbyterian Church was built between 1850-53. Stylistically, it is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture adapted to a small, rural church. Its entrance frontispiece is derived from Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830) and distinguishes the structure. The church is a valuable contribution to the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

(18) Triple house. Eastlake (modified). 1870-80. Wood frame (weather-board); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with turned posts and brackets, turned balustrade. The Clore Bungalow is a picturesque building on Madison's Main Street. The building is dominated by a one-story veranda which encompasses all four sides of the structure. The facade has three entrances all recessed and ornamented by Greek Revival frontispieces. The building contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(19) Detached house. Federal. 1820-30. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories, raised basement; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. The Clore House dates to the 1820s-30s. Like other early residences found on Madison's Main Street, the building has a stone foundation. While the original beaded siding is now covered with composition shingle, the house retains its original character. It contributes architecturally to the district.

(20) (The Family Store): Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1896. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1 story, 5-bay porch with shed roof supported by brackets. This is an excellent example of vernacular commercial architecture of the late 19th-early 20th-centuries. Contributing building.

(21) (Lohr Cottage): Attached house. Cottage. 1820s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 dormers; 6 bays. The Lohr Cottage dates to the ca. 1820s. After the neighboring store was built, the cottage became the residence of the storekeeper. Architecturally, it contributes to the character of the district.

(22) (Arcade Building): Commercial (store). Federal. 1830. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. The "arcade" is reputed to be one of Madison's oldest buildings. However, stylistically it would appear to date after the courthouse of 1829-30. Extensively restored, the building still retains its early appearance and thus contributes to the district.

(23) Parking lot.

(24) (Madison Drugs): Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. The Madison Drugs building dates to 1910-20. It is a good example of commercial vernacular architecture of that period and contributes to the architectural character of the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

(25) (Madison County Health Department): Commercial (office). Vernacular Commercial. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. The structure now used for the Madison County Health Department is architecturally interesting in that it has arched doorways that mirror the arcaded courthouse across the road. A vernacular commercial structure, the Health Department building contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(26) Park.

*(27) Government. Colonial Revival (modern). 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 8 bays. The Juvenile Court and Sheriff's Office was built in ca. 1970. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

*(28) Bank. Colonial Revival (modern). 1980. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (metal shingle); 3 dormers; 5 bays. The National Bank was built in ca. 1980. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

(29) Parking lot (bank).

*(30) Commercial (office). Colonial Revival (modern). 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable and pedimented roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with sloping roof supported by posts. The Watts & Watts Law Offices was built in ca. 1980. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

*(31) Detached house. Colonial Revival (modern). 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with overhanging roof supported by posts. The Madison Mental Health Clinic building dates to 1970. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

(32) Detached house. Eastlake. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, brackets, spindle frieze medallion. The structure now occupied by law offices was built in a modified Eastlake style in ca. 1880s. It is distinguished by a one-story porch and bracketed eaves. Sawn ornamentation has been applied to the gable. Architecturally, the structure contributes to the character of the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

(33) (Miss Pattie's House): Detached house. Federal. 1830s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. This rambling structure is reputed to incorporate timbers from the first Madison County Courthouse, a wood-frame edifice torn down in 1829-30. Federal in style, the structure contributes architecturally to the character of the district.

*(34) Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1940s. Concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Berry's Grill dates to the 1940s. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

*(35) Gas station. Commercial Vernacular. 1960. Stucco; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. The Gulf Service Station was built in ca. 1960. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

(36) Berry's Used Car Lot.

*(37) Government. Modern. 1980. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. The U.S. Post Office building dates to 1980. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

(38) Detached house. Greek Revival-Late Federal. 1835. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with shed roof supported by paneled posts. This structure dates to the 1830s-40s and stylistically is late Federal. Dating to this same period are a large number of residences and several public buildings. The residence contributes to Madison's architectural character.

(39) Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with shed roof supported by turned posts. This residence would appear to date to the 1890s. In scale and features, such as its porch and doorway frontispiece, it contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(40) Detached house. Queen Anne (modified). 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable and pedimented roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by turned posts. This substantial residence in a modified Queen Anne style was constructed around the turn of the century. Its projecting side bay and porch are its most distinguishing architectural elements. It contributes to the architectural character of the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

*(41) Detached house. Cape Cod (modern). 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. This modern Cape Cod house was built in ca. 1960. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district on the basis of its age.

(42) Detached house. Queen Anne (modified). 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by Tuscan columns. "The Berreys" is a modified Queen Anne-style house. It has a projecting gable and a Colonial Revival-style porch. It contributes to the district.

(43) Garden lot.

(44) (Madison United Methodist Church): Church. Greek Revival. 1853. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; pedimented roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. The Madison United Methodist Church dates to the 1840s-60s. Located on the southeast corner of Routes 1003 and 1004, it is a visual landmark for the town. Greek Revival architraves surround colored glass windows. Architecturally, it contributes to the character of the district.

(45) Detached house. Vernacular Cottage. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with posts supporting sloping roof. This vernacular cottage would appear to date to ca. 1890. Its most distinguished feature is its center gable. The dwelling retains original fenestration that has 6/6 hung-sash windows. The structure contributes to the district in terms of its age, scale and fabric.

(46) Detached house. Vernacular Cottage. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with sloping roof, square posts. This vernacular structure dates to the 1890s. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(47) Detached house. Vernacular Cottage. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with sloping roof, tapered posts. This vernacular cottage most likely dates to the 1890s. Its more noteworthy features include an exterior-end chimney, bracketed eaves course and three gable dormers. Sited near the end of the town, it contributes to the district in terms of age, scale and fabric.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

East Side (continued)

(48) Vacant lot.

*(49) Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular (modern). 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. The Madison Coin-Op Laundromat does not contribute to the character of the district.

(50) Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 dormer; 3 bays. This vernacular cottage most probably dates to the 1920s. Its most pronounced feature is a center gable which breaks the slooping roof line. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

*(51) Commercial (store). Modern Vernacular. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with iron posts supporting overhanging roof. The "Country Kitchen" does not contribute to the character of the district.

(52) Detached house. Vernacular-Greek Revival. 1850. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with sloping roof supported by turned posts. This structure was built in ca. 1850. This date is suggested by its Greek Revival-style architrave surrounds and exterior-end chimney. The turned posts of the front porch suggest the porch to be a later addition. The dwelling contributes to the district.

(53) Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by posts. This rather simple vernacular cottage dates to the turn of the century. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(54) Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. This vernacular house is distinguished by an enclosed front porch. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side

(55) (Smith House): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1851. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays (including addition); 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with pediment roof supported by four square columns. The Smith House was built in 1850. According to VHLC survey files, the original building consisted of the stair hall and the three rooms on the north side of the house. In ca. 1861, the three rooms on the south side of the stair hall were added. Sited on a small hill, the dwelling contributes to the architectural character of the district.

*(56) Detached house. Ranch. 1965. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. This ranch was built in ca. 1965. Less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

(57) (Beth Car Baptist Church): Church. Roman Revival (Doric). 1823, ca. 1960 addition. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; pediment roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with pedimented portico of Doric column support unpierced tympanum. The Beth Car Baptist Church would appear to be a copy of a Roman Doric Revival period building. The wing suggests a date of 1960s and is built with the same weatherboarding found on the church. In terms of scale, style and material, the church is in keeping with other structures that contribute to the district.

(58) (Hall Bungalow): Detached house. Bungalow. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay veranda with columns supporting sloping roof. This bungalow dates to the 1920s. Its most prominent features include its porch, dormer and hipped roof. In terms of its age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(59) Detached house. Vernacular/Queen Anne. 1840; 1880. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with sloping roof supported by square posts. This structure began as a small cottage that was considerably enlarged in the 1880s by a large gabled bay. In terms of its fabric, scale and age, it contributes to the character of the district.

(60) Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with sloping roof supported by square posts. This two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling dates to the 1840s. Its most distinguishing feature is its handsome Greek Revival doorway. The structure contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

(61) Commercial (store). Vernacular/Romanesque. 1890. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 1 bay. A corbelled brick course on the front elevation places this structure under the stylistic influence of the Romanesque Revival. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(62) Gas station. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 9 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with hipped roof supported by tapered posts. This structure would appear to date to the early 1900s. At one time, it served as a service (gas) station and garage. It contributes to the district as an early commercial structure that has resisted extensive alterations.

(63) Commercial (store). Vernacular/Commercial. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays. Extensively remodeled, this structure is reputed to have a log cabin core that was first covered by weatherboarding in 1861. In terms of its scale, fabric and age, it contributes to the district.

(64) Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1920. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. This simple vernacular commercial building dates to the 1920s. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(65) Vacant lot.

(66) Hotel/tavern. Greek Revival/Federal. 1800-12. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, raised basement; flat roof; 5 bays; 2-story, 6-bay porch with 2-tiers, square posts, brackets, balustrades supported by brick piers. This building was first constructed as a residence in ca. 1800-12. The building was modified by an addition and its porch in 1848. A later wing dates to the 1900s. Long regarded as a landmark, the structure operated as a hotel-tavern for over 100 years. It is presently a residence. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(67) Detached house. Late Federal. 1830s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, raised basement; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with flat roof supported by square posts. This imposing brick residence stands in the middle of the town. Built in ca. 1830s, it is stylistically a combination of the Federal and Greek Revival. It contributes to the architectural character of the district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

*(68) Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. This Madison County Eagle building dates to the 1940s. It is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district.

(69) Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) pedimented porch with fret frieze supported by columns. Like its brick neighbor, this house is a combination of Federal and Greek Revival. Its most distinguishing feature is its front porch which has a Greek fret. The design for the porch was presumably taken from Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter. In terms of its age, fabric and scale, the structure contributes to the district.

*(70) Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1940. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; pediment roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. The Gibbs Realty building is less than fifty years old and because of its age, does not contribute to the district.

*(71) Commercial (office). Vernacular, modern. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. The Madison Family Practice Center is less than fifty years old and on the basis of its age does not contribute to the district.

(72) Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. This structure would appear to have been built as a commercial structure ca. 1880s. Its original shop front may have been altered when it was converted into office space. It contributes to the character of the district.

(73) (G.N. Thrift Building; First Bank Building): Commercial (office). Greek Revival. 1830s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. The structure that now houses the Madison County Farm Bureau was built in the 1830s by Dr. G.N. Thrift for use as a store and offices. Built of brick, it has Greek Revival-style lintels over its principal openings. In terms of its age, fabric and scale, the building contributes to the character of the district.

*(74) Commercial (office). Modern Commercial. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 6 bays. This structure would appear to date to the 1970s. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

(75) Commercial (office). Greek Revival (heavily altered). 1850. Wood frame (aluminum siding) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable and hipped roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Although extensively altered, this building has window surrounds which would date it to the 1850s. Brick has been applied to its first story, and its openings changed. However, in spite of these modifications, in terms of its age and scale, it contributes to the district.

(76) (Allison House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1825-1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with sloping roof supported by square posts, brackets. This house would appear to have evolved in several periods. Its porch and second-story bay window constitute late 19th-century additions, while its doorway seems to date to the earlier decades of the 19th century. In terms of its age, fabric and scale, it contributes to the character of the district.

(77) (Clerk's Office): Government. Late Federal. 1830-35. Brick (stretcher/variant bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. The plan and dimensions for the clerk's office were originally proposed by Alexander Garrett, an early Proctor of the University of Virginia. The building is brick and was built to complement the new courthouse of 1830. In terms of scale, fabric and age, the clerk's office contributes to the district.

(78) (Madison County Courthouse): Government. Jeffersonian Roman Revival. 1829-30. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; pediment roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay arcade with Flemish bond brickwork. The Madison County Courthouse was built in 1829-30. Its builders were the former University workmen Malcolm Crawford, William Phillips and Richard Boulware. It ranks as one of the most successful 19th-century courthouses in Virginia and remains in an excellent state of preservation. It is the focal point of the Madison Courthouse district and its chief contributing member.

(79) (Samuel Carpenter Tavern): Former residence. Federal. Ca. 1832. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, raised basement; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. The Samuel Carpenter Tavern is a two-story brick structure with a corbelled brick cornice and brick parapet ends. Built in ca. 1819, the Federal structure operated as a tavern. In terms of age, scale and fabric, this handsome building contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

(80) (Mason's Hall): Masonic hall. Italianate. 1855. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; pediment roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. The Masonic Hall is a distinguished Italianate-style building. It has two front entrances on the first floor, the second floor of the facade divided by Doric pilasters. A tablet, labeled "Mason's Hall" occupies the center bay. In terms of its age, scale and materials, the structure contributes to the district.

(81) (Belfield Cave House): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840-50. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with columns supporting pediment. The Belfield Cave House was moved to the west of its original site in 1946. At this time the foundation was changed and an addition built to the rear. The late Federal-style dwelling dates to ca. 1850. In terms of its age and scale, it contributes to the district.

(82) Detached house. Eastlake. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; combination gable and hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with sloping roof supported by turned posts with brackets and a spingle frieze. This modified Eastlake residence dates to the 1880s. Its most distinguishing feature is its porch with turned posts, brackets and a spindle frieze. The roof is also bracketed and an original chimney has corbelled brickwork. The dwelling contributes to the district in terms of its age, scale and fabric.

(83) Detached house. Bungalow. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with sloping roof supported by columns. This bungalow was built ca. 1910. Its highly visible roof is supported by turned columns, the porch further distinguished by a balustrade with turned balusters. It contributes to the district.

(84) Detached house. Vernacular/Queen Anne. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by turned columns. The most distinguishing feature of this house is a highly ornamental verge board found in the center gable. It ranks among the most ornamental found in Madison. The two-story, wood-frame residence also has a front porch with columns and a gable directly under the central roof gable. In terms of scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the character of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

(85) Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gambrel roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with columns supporting semicylindrical roof. This imposing gambrel-roof residence is built in the Colonial Revival style, ca. 1920. It contributes to the district in terms of its scale, fabric and age.

(86) Detached house. Italianate. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with sloping roof supported by square posts. This house dates to the 1880s. Its more interesting features include a corbelled brick chimney, center gable and bracketed eaves. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(87) Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. The "Little Shop" is most probably an outbuilding that has been readapted for a commercial store. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(88) Detached house. Vernacular Colonial Revival. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by turned posts. This residence appears to date to ca. 1910. Its most distinguishing feature is its front porch with turned posts. In terms of its fabric, scale and material, it contributes to the district.

*(89) Detached house. Ranch. 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. This house was built in ca. 1960. Therefore, it is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

(90) Detached house. Outbuilding. 1830-1860. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. This small structure was most probably an outbuilding of a larger edifice. Its 6/6 hung sash and transom suggest a date of the mid-19th century. In terms of its fabric, age and scale, it contributes to the district.

(91) Water tower and utility house.

(92) Vacant lot.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

West Side (continued)

(93) Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by turned posts. The front of this substantial house would appear to date to the 1880s, the rear section perhaps of an earlier date. Its most significant features include a front bay, central gable and porch with turned posts. In terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(94) Parking lot.

*(95) Government/Commercial (store). Art Deco. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond) and glass/concrete facade; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. This ABC store dates to the 1940s-50s. It is less than fifty years old and on that basis does not contribute to the district.

(96) Uncultivated field.

*(97) Veterinarian's office. Modern Commercial Vernacular. 1970. Concrete block; 1 story; flat roof; 6 bays; 1-story, 9-bay porch. The Madison Animal Clinic dates to ca. 1970. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

(98) Detached house. 1840s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. This abandoned house appears to be in a rapid state of deterioration. However, if it is renovated properly, it would contribute to the character of the district.

(99) Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1930. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with sloping roof supported by posts. This vernacular structure appears to be more than fifty years old. In terms of its age and scale, it contributes to the district.

(100) Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. This store would appear to date to the 1890s. Its most unusual feature is its parapeted facade with a false semicircular arch. The structure retains 6/6 hung-sash windows. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

ROUTE 1001 (west to east)

North Side

(101) Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with sloping roof supported by posts. C.R. Tanner & Sons building is marked by a large parapet that serves as a sign for the store. Its facade is further enhanced by a front porch that shelters the main entrance. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

*(102) Government/firehouse. Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. The Madison Volunteer Fire Company building was built in ca. 1960. Since it is less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the district.

*(103) Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950. Brick (Flemish bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays. This Colonial Revival house is less than fifty years old. Because of its age, it does not contribute to the district.

(104) (George Harrison House): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1850s. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays, including east addition); 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with pedimented roof, fret frieze, and fluted columns. This imposing residence is sited on a small hill overlooking the Piedmont Episcopal Church. Its porch is derived from Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter and is among the finest in the town. In term of scale, age and fabric, the dwelling contributes to the district.

ROUTE 1001 (east to west)

South Side

(105) (Piedmont Episcopal Church): Church. Jeffersonian Roman Revival. 1833-34. Architect/builders: William B. Phillips, Malcolm Crawford, Richard Boulware. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. The brickwork of the Piedmont Episcopal Church suggests the hand of William B. Phillips, the builder of the Madison County Courthouse. The church plan follows that employed on Virginia's rural parish churches of the 1830-1860 period. In terms of its scale, age and fabric, it contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

ROUTE 1001 (east to west)

South Side

*(106) Detached house. Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. This ranch dates to the 1960s. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

*(107) Detached house. Cottage. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with pediment roof supported by posts. This cottage is less than fifty years old. Due to its age, it does not contribute to the district.

ADDENDUM

(ROUTE 231-WEST SIDE)

(108) Detached house. Vernacular. 1850s. Wood frame; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with flat roof supported by posts. While this house is not on the main street, a drive does link it to the main road and in terms of age, scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The village of Madison has served as the county seat and commercial hub of Madison County since its formation from Culpeper County in 1793. Named for James Madison, later fourth President of the United States and a major ^{county} landowner and mill proprietor, the linear settlement was officially established as a town by the General Assembly in 1800, several years after the erection of the county's first courthouse, clerk's office, and jail. The town's most prominent and architecturally distinguished landmark remains the Madison County Courthouse, completed in 1830 by Malcolm F. Crawford, William B. Phillips, and Richard Boulware. Crawford and Phillips had both worked under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia, from which the form and many design details of the Madison Courthouse are derived. In addition to the Roman Revival courthouse, the district is significant for its important collection of antebellum commercial, institutional, and residential architecture. Noteworthy structures include: the County Clerk's Office (1832), the Washington Tavern or Eagle House (ca. 1832), the Arcade (1830s), Piedmont Episcopal Church (1832-1834), the Madison Presbyterian and Methodist churches (1852-1853), Hunton House Hotel (1804, 1849), the Linn Banks Masonic Lodge (1855), and several elegant mid-19th-century residences showing the influence of the Greek Revival style as popularized in contemporary pattern books. A stopping place and exchange point for passengers and traffic along the Blue Ridge Turnpike between Gordonsville and New Market before the war, Madison experienced a renewed period of prosperity at the turn of the century that is reflected in its commercial core as well as in the more fashionable Victorian residences on its periphery. The district is closely associated with one of Virginia's major 19th-century political and military leaders, Governor James Lawson Kemper, who lived and practiced law in Madison. With its beautiful setting in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, the town retains much of its historic courthouse village character.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On December 4, 1792, the General Assembly passed the act forming Madison County from Culpeper County, which became effective on May 1, 1793. The new county was named in honor of James Madison, Jr., then an opposition leader in Congress who had played a major role in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. While Madison lived in nearby Orange County, he owned land and interest in a mill in the new county, and several members of his family resided there.

In June 1793, the gentlemen justices of the county court gave consideration to the establishment of a permanent county courthouse. Favoring a site conveniently located in the center of the county, the court decided to purchase a two-acre lot belonging to a larger tract of 420 acres known as Finnell's Old Field, which

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #26)

Board of Public Works. Blue Ridge Turnpike Company Papers. Virginia State Library.
 Davis, Margaret G. Madison County, Virginia: A Revised History. Madison:
 Board of Supervisors of Madison County, 1977.
 Dove, Vee. Madison County Homes, A Collection of Pre-Civil War Homes and Family
 Heritages. Madison County: By the Author, 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 95 acres

Quadrangle name Madison, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Rochelle, VA

A

17	740060	4251690
Zone	Easting	Northing

 C

17	739260	42510670
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 E

17	738950	42510640
----	--------	----------

 G

17	739120	4251080
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 (I) 17 / 740040 / 4251900

B

17	739720	4251250
Zone	Easting	Northing

 D

17	739130	42510520
----	--------	----------

 F

17	739090	42510990
----	--------	----------

 H

17	739730	4251940
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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date 1984

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state VA 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



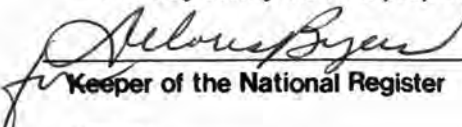
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date May 15, 1984

For NPS use only

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


Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 8-16-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

William Carpenter purchased in 1789. The field was situated on a ridge which commanded a panoramic view of the surrounding hills and valleys.

Several buildings may already have been standing on William Carpenter's land at the time of construction of the three-room log structure which served as Madison County's courthouse for thirty-four years until it was replaced by the brick building still in use. The original portion of the building known as the Arcade probably existed prior to 1793, although the remaining brick section with its unusual archway appears to date to the 1830s. The kitchen and center part of the present Rixey's Restaurant originated as a log home built prior to 1800, perhaps as early as 1790. The Eagle House or Washington Tavern on courthouse square, although constructed in ca. 1832 by Samuel Carpenter, replaced an earlier tavern known as William Carpenter's Tavern, elements of which are believed to be incorporated in the present basement floor. Research by Sarah Frances Johnston into the distribution of town lots by owner in 1798 indicates the location of this early tavern on the west side of the main street at what was then the southern boundary of the linear village.

On January 6, 1800, in response to a petition signed one month earlier by one hundred citizens of the county, the General Assembly established a town at the courthouse on fifty acres of land, including lots already laid off, the property of William Carpenter. Calling the new town Madison after the new county of which it became the seat, the legislature ordered all of the fifty acres to be laid off in lots with convenient streets, and appointed seven men, including two county justices, as its first trustees. The trustees were empowered to make rules and orders for the regular building of houses and to settle all boundary disputes. Any lot purchaser who constructed a dwelling house at least twelve feet square with a brick or stone chimney could legally claim the privileges of freeholders or inhabitants in any other unincorporated town in the Commonwealth. One year later, the Assembly established Madison as the county's first post office.

In 1804 an English visitor to the town noted, in addition to the public buildings on the courthouse square and two taverns, ten or twelve houses in the village, among them the residence of a doctor, a lawyer, and a gentleman justice named Alexander Hunton, but he found no parson or parsonage. Of the town's oldest surviving dwellings, five remain that are believed to date from the first decade of the 19th century: the Alexander Hunton House; the James Clark House, built ca. 1801-1813 by Nimrod Hoffman; the George Eve House, also known as the Crisler House or Clore House, built ca. 1801-1812 with a warming room interposed between twin brick chimneys; and the James Gibbs or Henry Allison House on courthouse square, the small building to the north of which is believed to have served as Madison's original debtor's prison; and the present office of the Madison County Eagle built certainly before 1838 but possibly as early as 1804.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #22

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

In 1818 the General Assembly passed two measures relating to the town that were each indicative of Madison's growing maturity as a community. The first extended the town limits to include fifteen acres of land belonging to Henry Price and others on either side of Main Street south of the courthouse and Carpenter's tavern. Part of this addition had already been laid off in lots when the section was incorporated into the town. The second measure provided for the popular election of town trustees who were now required to meet at least once every six months and were authorized for the first time to pass town by-laws and to lay an annual tax on inhabitants and their property not to exceed fifty dollars. This form of town government remained unchanged until Madison obtained a corporate charter from the Assembly in 1875. The county's accommodation to growth in the town during this early period was reflected in the erection in 1822 of a new two-story jail with quarters for a jailer and his family on the first floor. This building remained the county jail until it was replaced by a formidable Romanesque structure erected on the same site in 1892. The latter building was abandoned by the county in the 1940s and razed ten years ago to make way for more modern public facilities.

Between 1829 and 1830 the architectural character of the remote rural village changed dramatically with the completion of the present brick courthouse building by former University of Virginia workmen Malcolm F. Crawford and William B. Phillips and builder Richard Boulware. The three artisans produced a Jeffersonian Roman Revival temple-form structure with arcades built to the same proportions as those found on the ranges of the University of Virginia. The Madison County Courthouse displays the outstanding quality of Phillips' workmanship as a mason, with each brick carefully molded and laid between finely tooled mortar joints. Crawford's carpentry work is no less distinguished, most notably in his execution of the academically correct Tuscan entablature. The handsome building, by continuing to serve as Madison County's courthouse to the present, has become the foremost identifying symbol and landmark of the county and its history.

Within two years of the completion of the courthouse, the county erected a new clerk's office in brick after plans and specifications provided by Alexander D. Garrett, then proctor at the University of Virginia. It replaced a frame structure which had stood on the east side of Main Street across from the courthouse and had served as the office of clerks John Walker, Jr. from 1793 to 1808 and Benjamin Cave from 1808 to 1821. The new clerk's office became the official quarters of Belfield Cave, Madison's clerk of court from 1821 to 1858. It has remained in continuous use by his successors to the present.

Two notable brick taverns in Madison date to the period of the courthouse and clerk's office. The Eagle House or Washington Tavern, built after 1832 by Thomas Carpenter, and the Arcade or Madison House both reflect the architectural influence of the courthouse. They arose to provide food and lodging to passengers traveling

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

along the stage road between Charlottesville and Washington. Also representative of the commercial buildings in the antebellum period erected in Madison in the 1830s is the brick structure owned by physician George N. Thrift. Throughout the remainder of the century it served as a general store and later as a bank and post office. Good examples of domestic architecture of the same decade are the dwellings erected for Captain Henry Barnes and Thomas Carpenter.

On the basis of architectural evidence alone, it would appear that one or more of the courthouse workmen returned to the village to build the Piedmont Episcopal Church on Church Street, which was consecrated by Bishop William Meade in 1834. Although the builder of the church is not recorded, the exceptionally well-executed brickwork of the building bears a striking similarity to William Phillips' brickwork on the 1830 courthouse.

The most detailed description of the built environment of Madison in the antebellum era was that of Joseph Martin in his 1835 Gazetteer of Virginia. Complimenting citizens for the courthouse and its workmanship executed in superior style, he reported:

The village, besides the ordinary county buildings, contains 34 dwelling houses, 6 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 2 houses of public worship, of which one belongs to the Episcopalians, and the other is free for all denominations. There are in the vicinity 5 manufacturing flour mills...The town is healthy and improving. It has 2 resident attorneys and 4 practicing physicians; whole population 290.

Martin's reference to five flour mills in the vicinity of the village pointed to a prime source of the prosperity which resulted in the more substantial brick commercial, residential, and public buildings of the 1830s. Handicapped by having neither a railroad in the county nor an adequate system of roads and turnpikes, citizens sent flour and corn, the county's two major commercial crops, by horse and wagon to Fredericksburg until the middle of the 19th century. With the development of the railroad in the Piedmont region in the 1840s, however, Gordonsville replaced Fredericksburg as the town's main market. Leading citizens of the town such as George N. Thrift, Robert A. Banks, Thomas A. Welch, and Thomas Clore at once saw an opportunity to tap the teeming produce of the Valley by constructing a toll road beyond the Blue Ridge that connected New Market to Gordonsville by way of Madison. Organized in 1850 with its office in Madison, the Blue Ridge Turnpike Company accomplished this remarkable engineering project in 1857, with each phase of construction bringing greater wealth to the town. Hunton House, which Benjamin Carpenter purchased and began to operate as a hotel in 1849, as well as the town's two older taverns, soon became a major stopping place and exchange point for stage coaches and carriages passing through the village between Gordonsville and New Market.

Madison's Presbyterian and Methodist churches date to the late antebellum period. Both buildings were completed in the Greek Revival style between 1852 and

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

1853 and reflect the increasing membership of the congregations in the Piedmont region during the middle of the 19th century.

The town's most distinguished residences also arose in the era of the Blue Ridge Turnpike. Like the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, they show the spreading influence of the Greek Revival style as popularized in contemporary pattern books, most notably the works of Asher Benjamin. Three striking examples of Benjamin's influence in Madison are the Thomas C. Welch House, the George W. Harrison House, and the Martha Garth House, the porch designs for which were all derived from Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter (1830). Typical of most rural residences with Greek Revival detailing, these village dwellings are not temple forms with porticoes. Rather, they have a more conventional two-story, symmetrical facade and central-passage plan with the porch serving as the most stylish feature. Welch and Harrison were both major stockholders in the turnpike company. Mrs. Garth's home later served as the Lutheran parsonage for Hebron Church.

More numerous in the village are the wood-frame, two-story vernacular houses of the same period. While lacking Greek details, these plainer dwellings also have central-passage plans and symmetrical facades. A representative example of the type is the ca. 1852 Thomas W. Lewis House. Now the home of the Madison County Library, the Lewis House served as the Methodist parsonage from 1879 to 1967.

The growing cultural sophistication of Madison in the years just prior to the Civil War is also evident in the Linn Banks Lodge Number 126 A.F. and A.M., erected by an unknown builder in the Italianate style in ca. 1855. This Masonic lodge was named after Linn Banks (1784-1842), Madison's most prominent leader during the first half of the 19th century. Banks practiced law in Madison, served for twenty-two years as Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and also represented the district in Congress. Except for the period 1859-1865, the lodge has been continuously active to the present, and celebrated its centennial in 1955.

Madison County was the scene of only one battle of significance during the Civil War (at Jack's Shop--September 23, 1863), but it lay in a direct line of communication between Charlottesville and Washington, and between the Valley and Richmond. Consequently citizens of the town saw frequent use of the surrounding countryside as campaign grounds and witnessed the passage of numerous commands of both armies.

During the era of the Civil War and Reconstruction, the most prominent leader to emerge from Madison was state legislator, Confederate major general and governor of Virginia, James Lawson Kemper (1823-1895). A native of Madison County, Kemper started a successful law practice at the county seat in 1850 after serving honorably in the Virginia regiment of the American army in the Mexican War. Entering the

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

House of Delegates in 1853 (a bitterly contested election pitted him against fellow townsman and former client George N. Thrift), Kemper served in the legislature during five sessions, the last as Speaker of the House. While guiding Virginia into a state of military preparedness in Richmond, he continued to take an active interest in the affairs of both the Blue Ridge Turnpike Company and the Linn Banks Masonic lodge over which he presided as its first Worshipful Master. In the war he participated in most of the major battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from First Manassas to Gettysburg, first as a regimental commander and then as commander of the Kemper brigade. Seriously wounded at Gettysburg he recovered toward the end of the war to assume command of the Virginia reserves and conscription service.

In 1865 Kemper returned with his family to Madison, taking up permanent residence in the former home of Thomas W. Welch on the northern end of town in 1868. Soon a major figure in the rise of the Conservative Party in Virginia, Kemper served as governor of Virginia from 1874 to 1877, marking his administration with professions of support for free public education and faithful adherence to provisions of Virginia's controversial 1870 Funding Act. Also a promoter of railroad construction and agricultural development in the Madison area, Kemper sold his Madison home in 1881 in order to retire from politics on a farm in Orange County, where he died in 1895.

Beginning after the incorporation of the town by the General Assembly in 1875, the Madison community experienced a period of sustained, if gradual, economic growth which continued into the 1920s. The town's prosperity was both a cause and a consequence of an increase in the population of the county and an expansion of the town's role as Madison County's seat and center of commerce. By the turn of the century Madison had become a thriving, busy place of five hundred inhabitants. In 1898, its citizens included four attorneys, two carpenters and builders, two coach and wagon builders, two dentists, eight distillers, one druggist, one furniture dealer, five general merchants, one grocer, one iron founder and machinist, one milliner, three corn and flour millers, three saw millers, one woolen miller, four physicians, two tanners, one sheet and iron worker, one tobacconist, two undertakers, one wool dealer, two academy headmasters, and one maker of agricultural implements.

Among the more notable turn-of-the-century buildings that contribute to the historic commercial fabric of the district are the Clore Bungalow of ca. 1880, a combination law office and residence; the W.S. Harrison Family Store, an 1896 wood-frame structure; and the Madison Drug Company and County Health Department buildings of the same period. The latter two buildings are of brick construction and indicate concerted effort of local businesses to give the town center a distinctive retail image.

Madison's residential architecture flourished stylistically in the same period as a number of fashionable residences appeared both at the center and on the

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

southern periphery of the older town buildings. A notable example is the house now occupied by the law offices of Puryear, Chandler, and Early. Typical of Eastlake residences of the 1880s, the dwelling is distinguished by ornamental sawn woodwork. A similar treatment is found on several houses situated on the west side of Main Street south of the courthouse, which feature verge-boarded gables and spindle and bracket porches.

During World War I the village came briefly into national prominence when James Gordon of Etlan, the first draftee of World War I in the nation, was inducted into the Army at Madison Courthouse on September 5, 1917. The following decade witnessed major internal improvements as electricity came into general use, main roads were paved, a second town bank was established and planning for the development of Shenandoah National Park was begun. Two of the most famous and frequent visitors to the town from 1929 to 1932 were President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover who stayed at the Hunton House Hotel while Mr. Hoover oversaw the selection and development of nearby Camp Rapidan as a presidential retreat and fishing lodge. For Madisonians the social highlight of the '20s was the celebration of Madison County Day on August 16, 1929, which drew 10,000 people to the courthouse to hear addresses by President Hoover, Governor Byrd, and other Virginia notables. A bronze plaque on the courthouse serves to commemorate President Hoover as "Neighbor and friend" of the citizens of Madison.

The district contains perhaps a dozen residences dating from the 1920s and early '30s. The most prominent is the Hall Bungalow with other examples interspersed among older dwellings along the main road.

The advent of the automobile spelled the end of Madison's old March court days as well as the demise of its little hotels, the last of which, Hunton House, ceased operations in 1953. In spite of the town's subsequent growth and outreaches, Madison still preserves its historic courthouse village character.

RCC/RAC

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Jones, Robert Rivers. "Conservative Virginian: The Post-War Career of Governor James Lawson Kemper." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Virginia, 1964.
James Lawson Kemper Papers, Virginia Historical Society.
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Martin, Joseph. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia. Charlottesville, 1835.
Tanner, Douglas W. Madison County Place Names. Charlottesville: Virginia Place Names Society, 1978.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

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MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MADISON COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #27 Item number 9

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thomas, William H.B. "Courthouses of Madison County." Virginia Cavalcade, Spring 1970, pp. 16-21.

Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1897-1898.

Virginia Session Laws, 1799-1800; 1817-1818; 1874-1875; 1922.

Yowell, Claude Lindsay. A History of Madison County, Virginia. Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1926.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The Madison County Courthouse historic district is bounded on the N and S by the town's corporate limits, on the W by the rear property lines of the properties which front onto the W side of VA Rt. 231 with the exception of lot 73 (see addendum to inventory) and on the E by the rear property lines of the properties which front onto the E side of VA Rt. 231 with the exception of the Waverly Yowell School, and all properties fronting on both sides of VA Rt. 1001.

JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for the Madison County Courthouse historic district are drawn only to encompass with two exceptions, those properties that front on VA Rt. 231, Madison's main street and VA Rt. 1001, a side street. The northern and southern boundaries of the district are determined by the town's corporate limits. The eastern and western boundaries by the rear property lines of the structures fronting on VA Rt. 231, and the town's corporate limits as it crosses VA Rt. 1001. The town's earliest building occurred in a linear pattern following VA Rt. 231 and along VA Rt. 1001. In addition to the town's oldest buildings, original landscapes for the 19th and 20th-century houses are included within the boundaries set for the district. The majority of structures within the corporate limits off VA Rt. 231 are less than fifty years old and would be classified as noncontributing; thus, these structures are not included within the district.



THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
WELCOMES YOU
THE PIEDMONT CHURCH
SUNDAY SERVICES 10 AM
← 1 BLOCK EAST →

CLERK'S
OFFICE

NO
PARKING

001

1

MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Madison County, VA

Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission

Date: 1983

Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA

View of Courthouse, Tavern looking S

Neg. No. 7401

File No. 256-4

1 of 10



MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Madison County, VA

Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission

Date: 1983

Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA

View of Masonic Hall looking N

Neg. No. 7401

File No. 256-4

2 of 10



MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Madison County, VA

Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission

Date: 1983

Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA

View of E side VA Rt. 231 looking S

Neg. No. 7402

File No. 256-4

3 of 10



MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Madison County, VA

Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission

Date: 1983

Negative Filed: VA State Library, Richmond, VA

View of VA Rt. 231 looking N

Neg. No. 7401

File No. 256-4

4 of 10

Missing Core Documentation

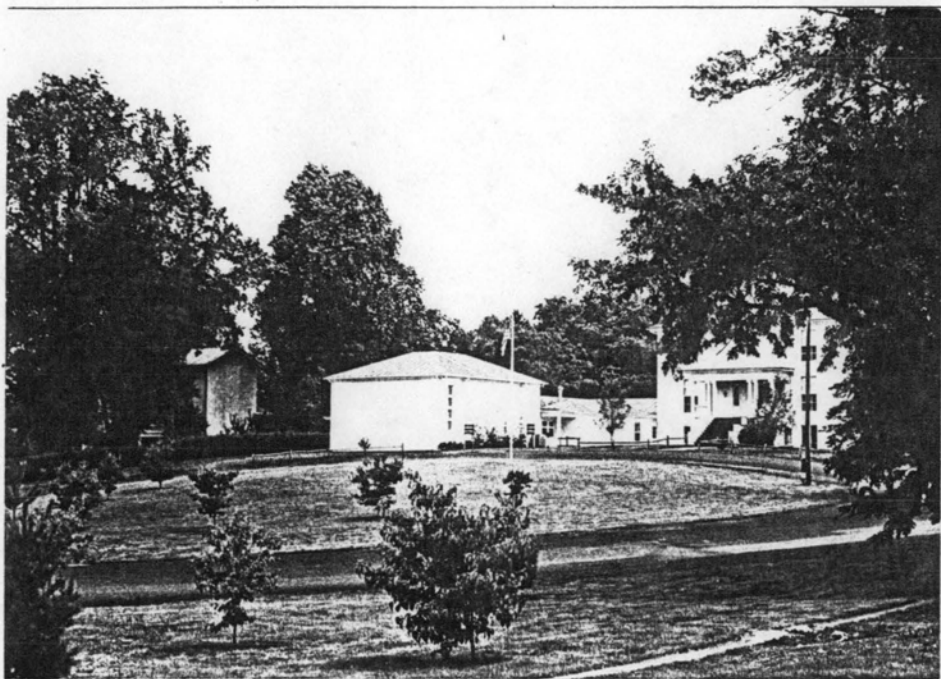
Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Madison County Courthouse Historic District	Madison County, Virginia	84003549

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

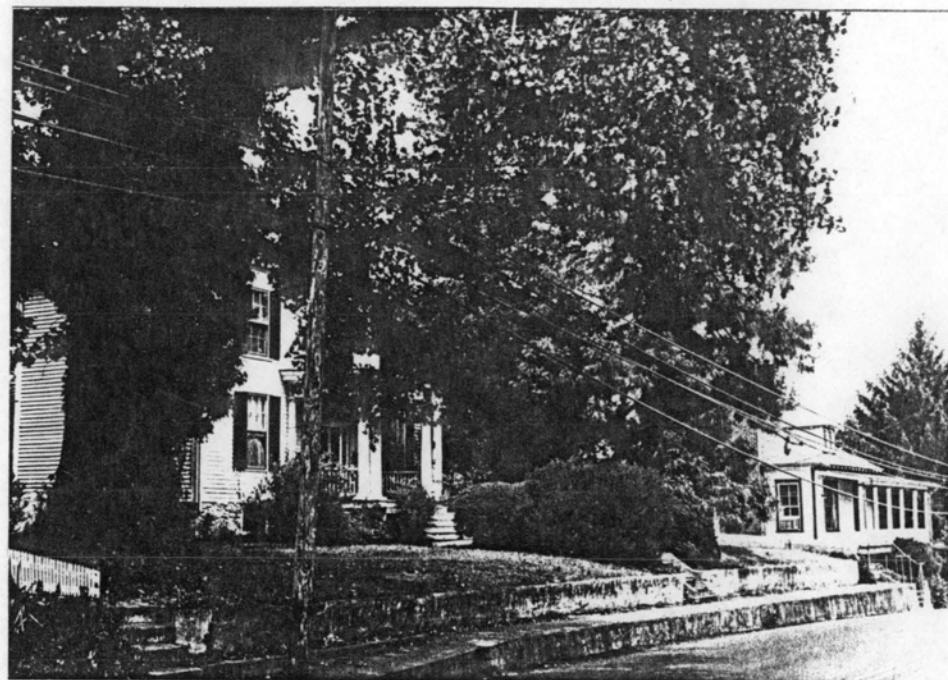
Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #5 and 7-10)

USGS Map



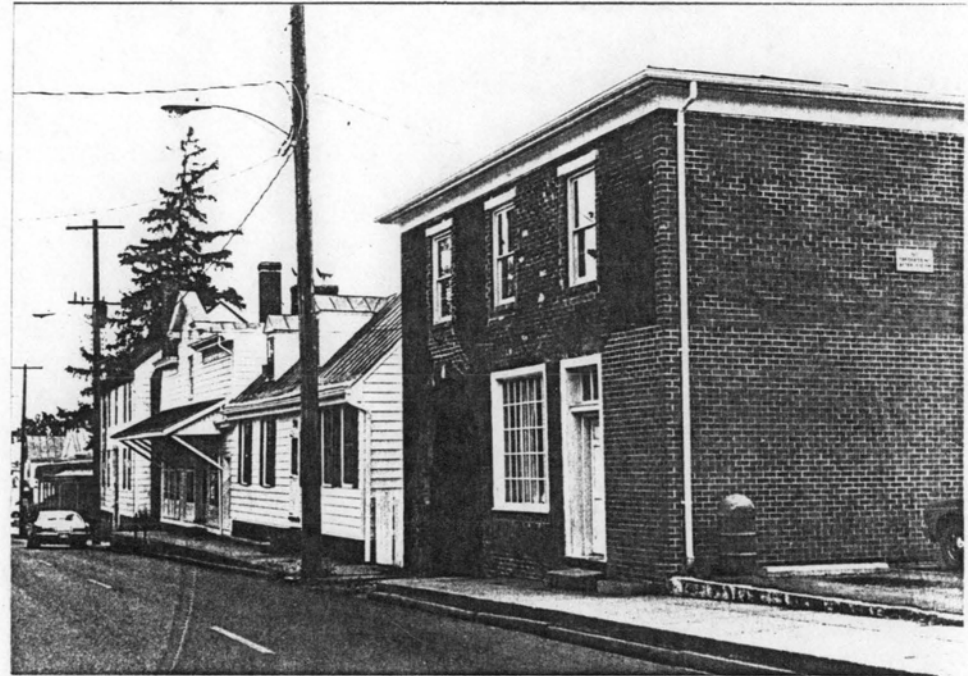
5 County Offices, Extension Building
Looking SE



6 Looking NW



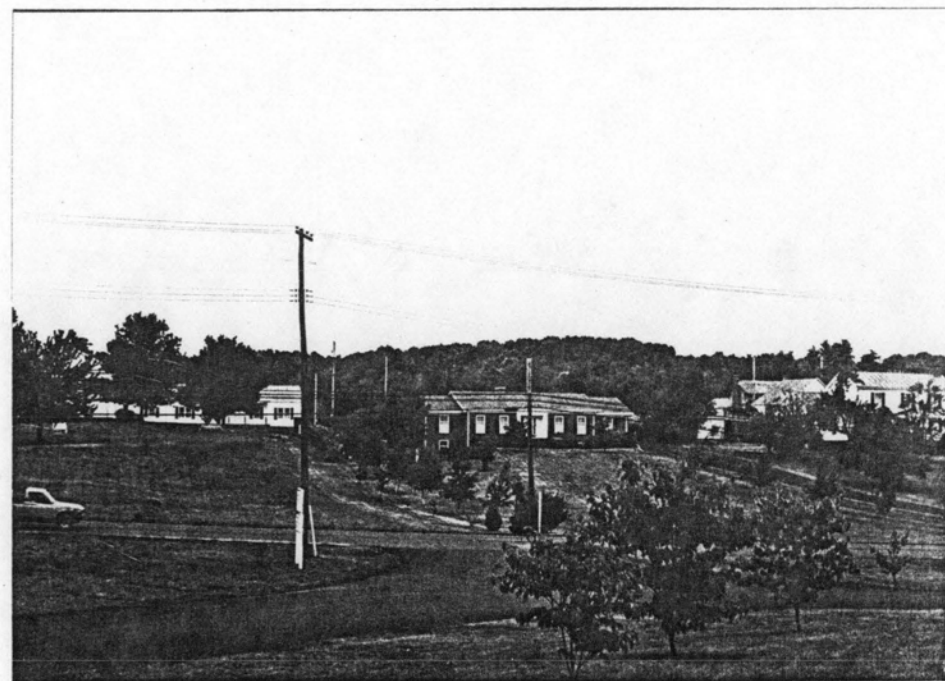
7 VA Rt. 1001
Looking SE



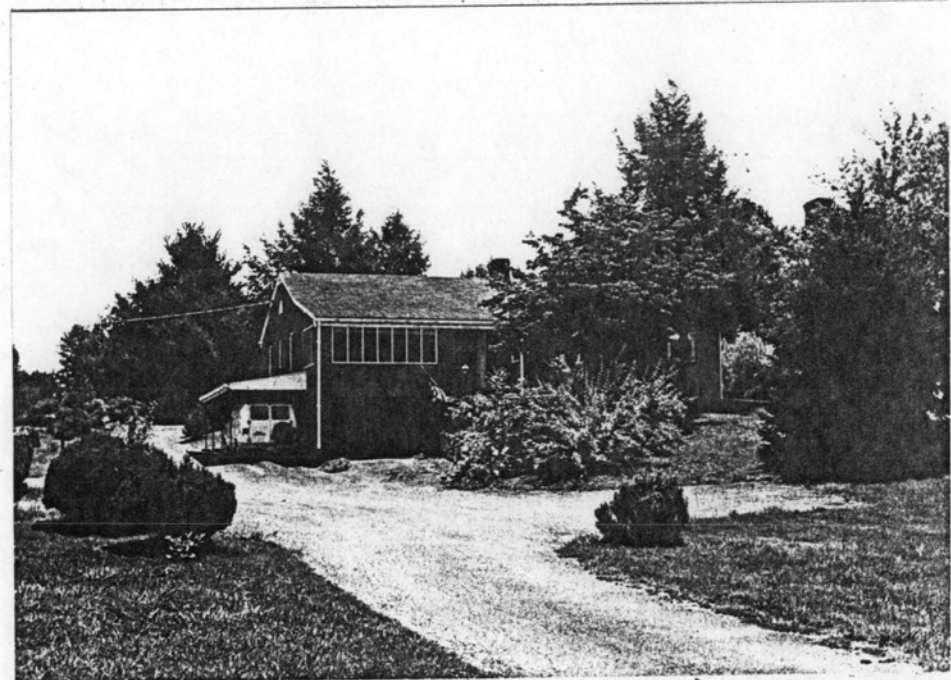
8 Arcade Building
Looking N



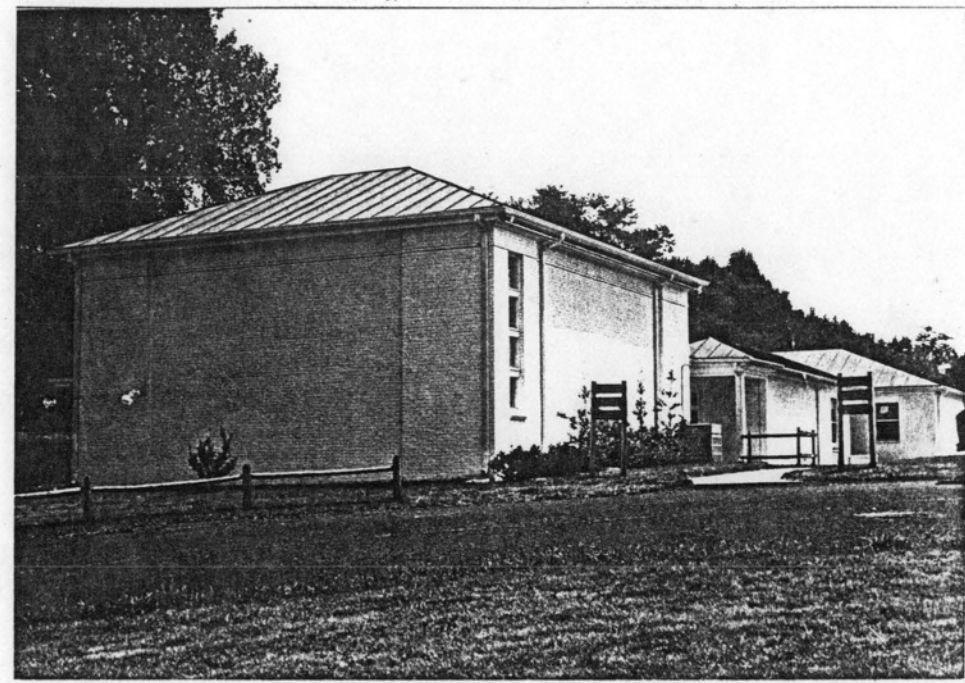
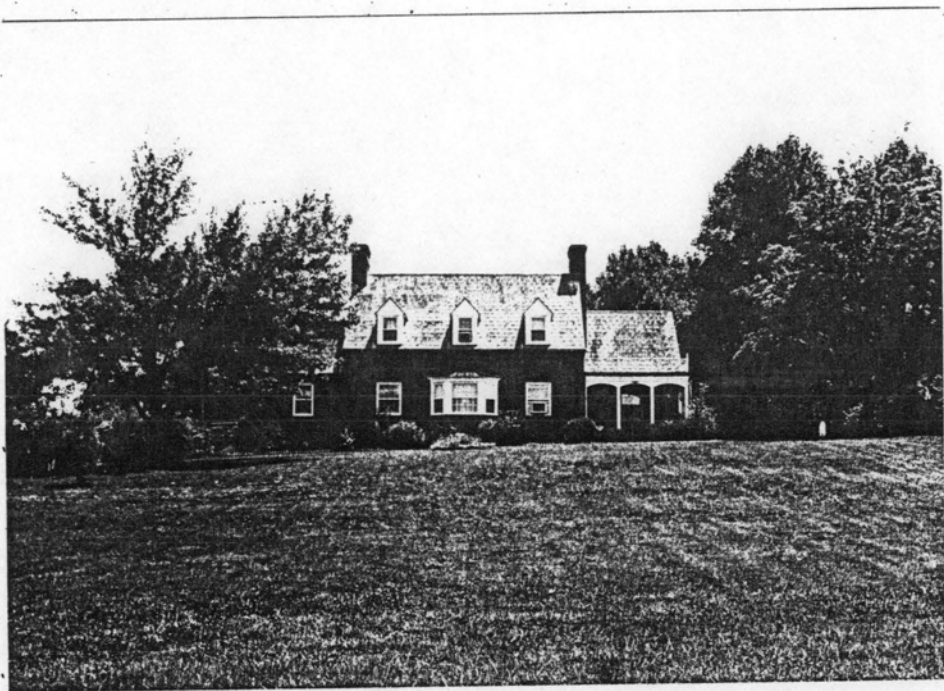
9 Looking SW



10 Looking W



Examples of noncontributing structures
Main Street (East Side)



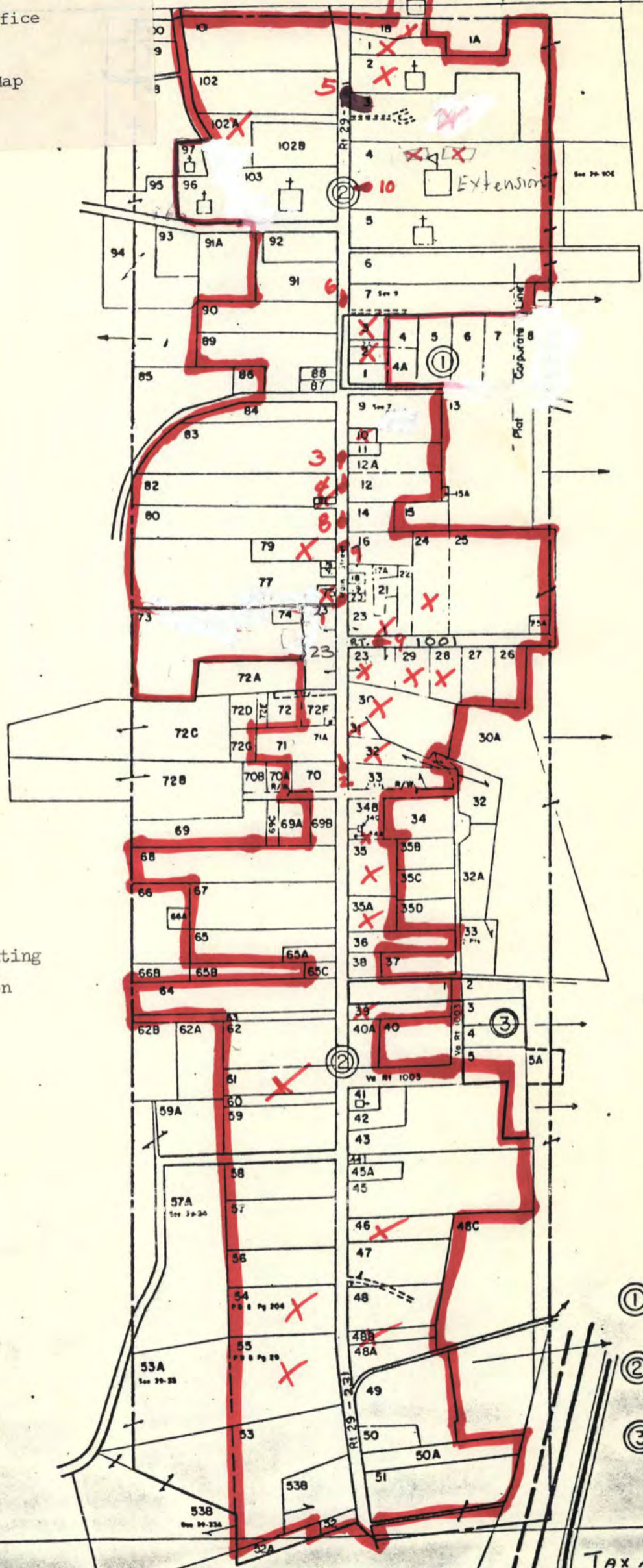
SKETCH MAP
Source: Madison County Tax Office
Scale: 1"=200'

Photographic Views Keyed To Map

MAP 1 of 2

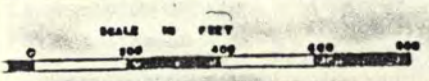
MADISON COUNTY

Waverly Yowell



x = non contributing
 ↗ = view direction

- TOWN OF
- ① E. M. THRIFT PLAT (D.B. 69, Pg. 4)
 - ② ACREAGE PLAT NOT PLATTED
 - ③ MADISON BAPT PLAT (P.B. 5,



RAPIDAN DISTRICT

Tax Map INSERT
39A

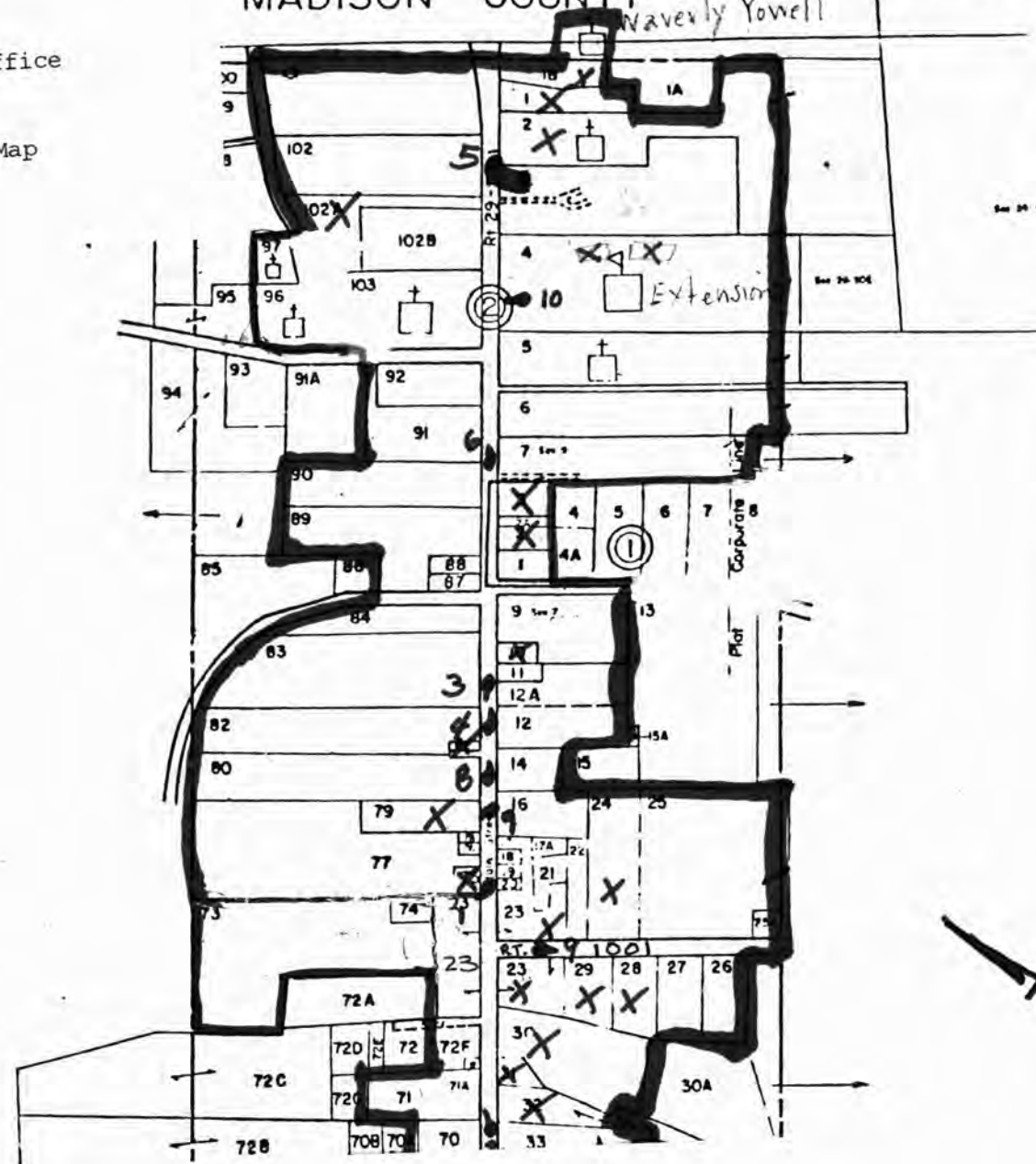
SKETCH MAP
Source: Madison County Tax Office
Scale: 1"=200'

Photographic Views Keyed To Map

MAP 1 of 2

MADISON COUNTY

Waverly Yowell





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1963. Field checked 1964.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue.
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern is subject to
controlled inundation

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route □ State Route ○

ROCHELLE, VA.
N3815-W7815/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 5360 IV SE-SERIES 9384



4264
300 000
FEET

4263

4262

4261

27'30"

4260

4259

(CULPEPER WEST)
3000 FT NE

4257

4256

25'

4255

4254

4253

4252000m N.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Madison County Courthouse Historic District
Madison County
VIRGINIA

JUL 16 1984

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/85

Date Due: 8/16/84 - 8/30/84

Action: ACCEPT 8-16-84

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

84003549 **Madison County Courthouse Historic District** – listed in 1984

In 2019 it was discovered that a photograph from a different property was included in this file. The photograph has been removed.