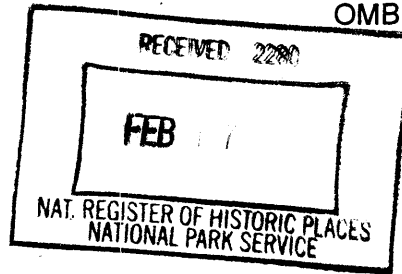


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name: Madison Station Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Wall Triana Highway, Mill Road, Church Street, Maple Street, Martin Street and Bradley Street. not for publication N/A

city or town Madison

vicinity N/A

state Alabama code AL county Madison code 089 zip code 35758

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Rizwanul Anwar Brown Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 10 Feb 2006
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain):

Joe Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3/29/06
Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>86</u>	<u>65</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	<u>2</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>86</u>	<u>67</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter [N/A] if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Financial Institution</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Cotton Warehouse</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Professional</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Specialty Store</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne Victorian
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Tudor

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE
 roof ASPHALT; METAL
 walls WEATHERBOARD; BRICK; CONCRETE; METAL
 other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Madison Station Historic District
County and State Madison County, Alabama

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1858-1950

Significant Dates 1858

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository
Madison County Public Library: Heritage Room;
Madison Station Historical Society

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Approx 129 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	<u>522740</u>	<u>3839540</u>	4	<u>523620</u>	<u>3839190</u>
2	16	<u>523020</u>	<u>3839680</u>	5	<u>523620</u>	<u>3838960</u>
3	16	<u>523280</u>	<u>3839680</u>	6	<u>522780</u>	<u>3838570</u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Leslie Tucker, Principal; Christy Anderson, National Register Coordinator, AHC

organization The Clue Group date February 2005

street & number Post Office Box 128406 telephone 615-202-2218
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2 Page 1

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

2. LOCATION

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. 11 Arnett Street | 48. 17 Front Street |
| 2. 12 Arnett Street | 49. 19 Front Street |
| 3. 14 Arnett Street | 50. 21 Front Street |
| 4. 15 Arnett Street | 51. 23 Front Street |
| 5. 18 Arnett Street | 52. 25 Front Street |
| 6. 20 Arnett Street | 53. The Roundhouse, Main Street |
| 7. 22 Arnett Street | 54. 12 Main Street |
| 8. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 1 | 55. 16 Main Street |
| 9. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 2 | 56. 20 Main Street |
| 10. 100 Church Street | 57. 101 Main Street |
| 11. 101-103 Church Street | 58. 104 Main Street |
| 12. 102 Church Street | 59. 106 Main Street |
| 13. 105 Church Street | 60. 108 Main Street |
| 14. 108 Church Street | 61. 110 Main Street |
| 15. 110 Church Street | 62. 112 Main Street |
| 16. 112 Church Street | 63. 200 main Street |
| 17. 114 Church Street | 64. 202 Main Street |
| 18. 125 Church Street | 65. 204 Main Street |
| 19. 127 Church Street | 66. 206 Main Street |
| 20. 203 Church Street | 67. 208 Main Street |
| 21. 204 Church Street | 68. 210 Main Street |
| 22. 205 Church Street | 69. 212 Main Street |
| 23. 206 Church Street | 70. 214-216 Main Street |
| 24. 207 Church Street | 71. 113 Maple Street |
| 25. 208 Church Street | 72. 132 Maple Street |
| 26. 300 Church Street | 73. 154 Maple Street |
| 27. 301 Church Street | 74. 14 Martin Street |
| 28. 302 Church Street | 75. 16 Martin Street |
| 29. 303 Church Street | 76. 18 Martin Street |
| 30. 304 Church Street | 77. 20 Martin Street |
| 31. 305 Church Street | 78. 58 Martin Street |
| 32. 306 Church Street | 79. 116 Martin Street |
| 33. 307 Church Street | 80. 122 Martin Street |
| 34. 308 Church Street | 81. 124 Martin Street |
| 35. 309 Church Street | 82. 310 Martin Street |
| 36. 310 Church Street | 83. 311 Martin Street |
| 37. 311 Church Street | 84. 320 Martin Street |
| 38. 312 Church Street | 85. 209 Mill Road |
| 39. 313 Church Street | 86. 220 Mill Road |
| 40. 314 Church Street | 87. 225 Mill Road |
| 41. 316 Church Street | 88. 226 Mill Road |
| 42. 317 Church Street | 89. 243 Mill Road |
| 43. 318 Church Street | 90. 266 Mill Road |
| 44. 17 College Street | 91. Sullivan Street & Bradley Street Warehouse |
| 45. 20 College Street | 92. 4123 Sullivan Street |
| 46. 22 College Street | 93. 4155 Sullivan Street |
| 47. 24 College Street | 94. 4202 Sullivan Street |

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 2

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

- 95. 4206 Sullivan Street
- 96. 4212 Sullivan Street
- 97. 4213 Sullivan Street
- 98. 4218 Sullivan Street
- 99. 4223 Sullivan Street
- 100. 4226 Sullivan Street
- 101. 4236 Sullivan Street
- 102. 4250 Sullivan Street
- 103. 4257 Sullivan Street
- 104. 4260 Sullivan Street
- 105. 4276 Sullivan Street
- 106. 4286 Sullivan Street
- 107. 4304 Sullivan Street
- 108. 4312 Sullivan Street
- 109. 4322 Sullivan Street
- 110. 4332 Sullivan Street
- 111. Village Green Gazebo

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Madison Station Historic District is located in the southwest area of the city of Madison in northeast Alabama. Situated in the western most section of Madison County, Madison is approximately ten miles west of Huntsville. The county includes the southern most ridges of the Appalachians and extends to the Tennessee River.

The town of Madison was developed around the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which came to the area in 1856. In 1858, town lots were laid out fronting the railroad and the town grew outward from that point. The first depot in Madison Station was built in 1858 and consisted of a single wooden freight house. The depot would be destroyed and rebuilt three more times in its history before closing in 1961. The final depot, a combination passenger and freight station, was constructed in 1901 and consisted of a loading platform and frame building with tin roof. The concrete platform of the depot remains on the south side of the railroad tracks just off Main Street.

The original town limits of Madison Station were described as "1200 yards square, parallel with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to begin 350 yards west of the railroad crossing, and the section line between the 16th and 17th section, commencing in the center of the railroad and running square off from said railroad and continuing 600 yards, then in any eastwardly direction 120 yards parallel with the railroad, thence southwardly 600 yards, thence westwardly 1200 yards parallel with the railroad, thence 600 yards to the point of the beginning."

Madison Station Historic District is located on the original town lots and is bounded on the west by Wall Triana Highway, or Sullivan Street, one of the main thoroughfares in the city. The district extends approximately three blocks east of Wall Triana Highway, four blocks north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Mill Road and two blocks south of the railroad to Bradley Street. The district includes approximately 111 structures and 42 outbuildings. Of the 153 buildings inventoried, 86 resources are contributing and 67 are noncontributing. While the numeric breakdown appears to be close, 24 of the 67 noncontributing resources (approximately 35%) are garages or other nonhistoric outbuildings.

The heart of the historic district lies on Main Street, which runs parallel and is adjacent to the railroad. Main Street includes two residential structures on the west end and five commercial buildings, housing approximately thirteen businesses, on the remainder of the street. Many of the town's first businesses were located in these buildings, including: 214 & 216 Main Street, the site of Madison's first drugstore, established in 1871; 204 Main Street, built in 1905 as Madison's first bank; and 110 Main Street, constructed in 1859 and once home to the local saloon.

Today, Main Street boasts a replica of one of the town's original buildings, the Roundhouse. Built in the late 1880's as Madison's first city hall, the Roundhouse was dismantled in 1938. The replica was built in 1986 on the Village Green—a small strip of green space between Main and Front Streets, adjacent to the rail tracks and only a few feet from where the original structure stood. The remnants of the original Roundhouse can be found just across the railroad tracks from the Village Green. Today the roundhouse replica is home to the Madison Station Historical Preservation Society. The Village Green and Main Street remain the center of activity in Madison Station today. In addition to numerous lively retail businesses and restaurants on Main Street, the Village Green includes a gazebo, which serves as a popular venue for town functions and celebrations, and Veterans Memorial Park, a site dedicated to Madison natives who perished in wars of the 20th-century. The park includes a flagpole, "purple heart" flowerbed and a small plaque for each of the fifteen service men honored. In addition, a marker commemorating the "Affair at Madison Station," a Civil War skirmish, was recently erected on the Village Green.

The oldest residential structures within Madison Station are found on Front Street, which is adjacent and parallel to the railroad. The predominant architectural style of Front Street is Queen Anne Victorian. Two of the structures on Front Street, however, the Dunn-Williams house at 19 Front Street and the Humphrey house at 23 Front Street, were originally constructed in a vernacular style, circa 1845 and 1870, respectively. The original structure at 19 Front Street was a one-story structure, which contained elements of the Greek Revival style. In 1904, new owners James and Mattie Williams moved the original house back from the street and built a large two-story Queen Anne Victorian addition. Similarly, a

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
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1914 addition to the Humphrey house at 23 Front Street transformed the simple wood frame structure into a Craftsman bungalow.

The Cain-Steadman house, located one block north of Front Street on Arnett Street and constructed in the 1880s, is also one of the oldest residential structures in the district. It was originally constructed as a simple one-story wood frame building on a dogtrot plan, but a major addition in 1905 resulted in a two-story structure with elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style. The Cain-Steadman house boasts several outbuildings, including the original well house.

One of the most charming avenues within Madison Station can be found in Buttermilk Alley, a short, quiet lane which links Front Street and Arnett Street. Many of Madison's historic outbuildings are located on the lane and a lush tree canopy provides the perfect setting for a peaceful stroll. Buttermilk Alley got its name through the generosity of Mrs. William Benford Humphrey. As legend has it, Mrs. Humphrey regularly provided buttermilk and bread to hungry train passengers during the Great Depression. In 1986, the city erected a "Buttermilk Alley" street sign.

The majority of residential structures within Madison Station can be found on Church Street, which extends north from Main Street to Mill Road. The Queen Anne Victorian pattern continues on this street, with the addition of the Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Tudor styles. At the south end of Church Street, a few commercial structures with no historic or architectural significance are found on both the east and west sides of the street.

The Madison United Methodist Church is located at the corner of Church and Arnett Streets. The original one-story church, constructed in 1838, was located at Old Madison Pike and Hughes Road, several miles northeast of Madison Station. In 1873, the site at 127 Church Street was purchased and the church was rolled on logs to its present location. In 1947, the building was covered in brick veneer and the first of several large additions was built. A second addition was added in 1964, including classrooms, a kitchen and fellowship hall, and in 1987 the vestibule was renovated. Today, the church complex and parking lot occupy two large lots on the corner of Church and Arnett Streets.

Houses in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles are also seen on the remaining residential streets in the district, including: Martin Street, one block south of Main Street; Arnett and College Streets, one and two blocks north of Main, respectively; and Maple Street, which runs perpendicular to Church Street. Mill Road, which borders the district on the north, also contains residential structures in the Craftsman style.

The Madison School is located on the northwest end of College Street. The original school, known as the Madison Training School, was housed in a two-story frame building constructed in 1908. The structure stood at the center of an eight acre oak grove, located between Church and College Streets, and included tennis courts and grounds for croquet and basketball. In 1936, the original school was demolished and a new brick building was constructed on the site as one of President Theodore Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration Projects. It was designed to serve elementary through high school students and included eight classrooms, two rooms dedicated to home economics, a kitchen and a dining room. In 1951, high school students were moved to a different location. Today the building serves as one of Madison's elementary schools. An addition was built on the western side of the building at an unknown date.

An abundance of open space can be found surrounding the railroad tracks on the eastern side of the district between Maple and Martin Streets. Martin Street extends east past a private drive leading to the Pride House, and creates the eastern most boundary of the district.

To the south of Main Street, cotton warehouses line the southern most border of the district on Bradley Street. The western border of the district, Sullivan Street, includes residential structures in the Craftsman style, a large church complex toward the north end and numerous commercial buildings on the south end.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

According to the Madison Centennial Historical Record (1869-1969), archaeological evidence suggests that early man from the Paleo culture was living in the Madison area 10,000 years ago. Evidence also suggests that approximately 8000 B.C., villages of the Archaic culture were present in the area. Campsites have been discovered within the city limits of Madison, as well as tools and other artifacts that date back approximately 8000 years. Later, tribes such as the Creeks and Choctaw settled in the area. In Madison Station, the potential for finding artifacts relating to the history of the site prior to establishment of the town, and materials relating to the early community is likely.

INVENTORY:

1. **11 Arnett Street** (1913) faces southeast. This one-story house has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A large, front-facing gable is centered over the front façade. The house has a concrete block foundation and is clad in asbestos shingles. The windows are eight over eight sash with true divided lights. The partial front porch wraps around the east side of the house and is supported by iron columns. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 1A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1913) southeast. This one-story, wood frame storage building has a side-gabled roof with wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building is covered in wood weatherboard siding. A single wood door with large fixed pane is located in the center of the front façade. **CONTRIBUTING**
2. **12 Arnett Street** (ca. 1914) faces northwest. This one- and 1/2- story frame house has a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and a large centered gabled dormer window. The house contains elements of the Queen Anne Victorian and Craftsman styles. The dormer has a band of four horizontal windows, which include solid fixed panes on either end and one over one fixed panes on the two center windows. The full front porch, which is covered by the principal roof, has been screened in. The porch roof is supported by short, tapered brick piers with paired square columns. The porch railing is brick. A slope chimney is located on the east gable end of the house. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one over one sash. A wing on the eastern rear of the house also has a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A small entrance porch is located on the east side of the wing. The porch has turned wood columns and spindlework railing. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 2A. **Carport** (ca. 1965) faces northwest. This simple structure has a front-gabled roof, supported by metal columns and a rear wall. The gable end is covered in vinyl. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
3. **14 Arnett Street, Cain House** (1927) faces northwest. This small Craftsman cottage has a side-gabled roof and center gabled dormer over the front door. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding and has an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end. The full front porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by four partial brick piers with tapered columns. The brick piers are joined by porch railing, which is also constructed of brick. The brick on the porch and the chimney is painted. In the center of the porch, a bay housing the front door projects under the dormer. The paneled wood door with partial glazing is surrounded by sidelights and a transom of a solid fixed panes. The windows are three over one sash, with true divided lights.

This house was built by James Cain for his son, John Cain. John and his wife Lucille lived in the house until 1938. Stephen and Dianne Ward purchased the house in 1974 and added a pool and carport in the 1980s. A brick drive was added in the 1900s. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 3A. **Carport** (1989) faces northwest. This simple structure has a front-gabled roof, supported by metal columns and a rear wall. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

4. **15 Arnett Street, Cain House**, (1931) faces southeast. Originally constructed as a Craftsman bungalow with side-gabled roof, today this one-story house has a cross-gabled roof, with a large, front-facing gable accentuating the front entrance. A one-car garage has been added to the east side of the house. Other additions include the enclosure of the front porch and two bay windows, one on either side of the front door. The original structure is not at all visible today. The numerous additions have resulted in a loss of historic integrity.

This house was built for James Henry Cain. Historic records note that the house was built as a twin to 14 Arnett Street, located directly across the street. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

5. **18 Arnett Street, Cain House** (ca. 1880) faces northwest. This two-story wood frame house has a cross-gabled roof and full-front porch. Clad in wood weatherboard siding, the house contains elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style. The porch is covered by a hip roof, clad in standing-seam metal, and includes round Doric columns and wood railing. Decorative jigsaw trim adorns the gables. The windows are one over one sash. The fifteen-room house retains its original flooring, doors, molding, main staircase and pocket doors. The site includes several original outbuildings, including the well house. A white picket fence surrounds the house.

Built by Flavin Humphrey, the original structure was a small, wood frame building constructed on a dogtrot plan. Jim Cain, who purchased the property in 1905, significantly enlarged the house and added the second story. Cain also built the houses at 14 and 15 Arnett Streets. It is believed that the first indoor bathroom in Madison was located in this house. The original claw-foot tub remains at the residence today. The current owners, Stan and Jeanne Steadman, purchased the house in 1999 and have undertaken significant restoration and rehabilitation projects. **CONTRIBUTING**

5A. **Outbuilding, Original Well House**, (ca. 1880). This small wood frame structure has a pyramid roof and four square wood columns. The original well has been retained. **CONTRIBUTING**

5B. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1900) faces northwest. This small, one-story brick structure has a metal roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The east and west elevations have large screened openings. A wood frame screen door is located on the front façade. **CONTRIBUTING**

5C. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1930) faces northwest. This one-room, wood frame structure has a front-gabled tin roof with wide overhanging eaves. The building is covered in wood siding. The paneled wood door has partial glazing of three vertical fixed panes. A window, located by the door, is six over six sash with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**

5D. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1920) faces east. This wood frame structure was originally built as a barn. The front-gabled tin roof has wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The exterior walls are constructed of wide vertical wood boards. **CONTRIBUTING**

5E. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1940) faces northeast. This small, one-story, wood frame building has a side-gabled roof and central, wood paneled entry door. The exterior walls are made of vertical painted wood boards. A wood trellis projects from the front façade to create a porte-cochere. **CONTRIBUTING**

6. **20 Arnett Street, Hafley House**, (1910) faces northwest. This one-story, wood frame house has a brick foundation, hipped roof and an extended secondary roof that covers the porch. The full front porch wraps around a portion of the east side of the house, and is supported by round Doric columns. The asymmetrical front façade features a single entry door on the west end and paired windows on the east end. The front door is

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
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paneled wood with partial glazing of one fixed pane on the upper portion. The windows are one over one sash.

This building was constructed by W.L. Hafley as a Sears and Roebuck mail order house, one of two in the district. In 1917, the house was sold to Elizabeth Humphrey. Later, the house was occupied by Kathleen and Doward Williams, who lived there until 1986. Subsequent owners included Merry Lane Strain, Patricia Brown and Jeffrey Brown, the current owner. Mr. Brown renovated the master bathroom and added a pool in the rear of the house and picket fence in the front.
CONTRIBUTING

- 6A. Outbuildings** (ca. 1985) face east. The three structures include a pair of small wood storage sheds with gambrel roofs. A covered parking shed, located between the two sheds. This wood frame structure is covered with latticework on the sides and top. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 7. 22 Arnett Street** (1982) faces northwest. This is a one-story brick house with cross-gabled roof. The front-facing gable has three six over six sash windows. An additional nine over nine sash window is located on the front façade. The main entrance is located on the west end of the front facade. The gable roof extends on the western end of the house to create a carport. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 7A. Garage** (ca. 1982) faces northwest. This one-car garage has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. A garage door and single wood door are located on the front façade. The building is clad in metal siding. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 8. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 1**, no physical address, (ca. 1950) faces northwest. One of a pair, this metal structure was built as a cotton warehouse facing Bradley Street. The front gabled roof extends over a bay on the east side of the building. There are entrances on the front and east facades. A chain-link fence connects the front facades of both warehouses. The cotton warehouses in the district represent the source of Madison's economic growth and history. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 9. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 2**, no physical address, (ca. 1950) faces northwest. Very similar in appearance to its neighbor to the east, this metal warehouse also has a front gabled roof and front entrance facing Bradley Street, but does not possess an additional side bay. A secondary dropped porch roof, supported by wood framing, extends from the western façade. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 10. 100 Church Street** (1960) faces west. This one-story brick commercial building has front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The main entrance is located in the center of the front façade and is covered by a metal awning. Large windows, each with one fixed pane, are located on both the south and north sides of the entrance. The building has a deep setback from Church Street; a large asphalt parking area is located in front of the building. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 11. 101-103 Church Street** (1968) faces east. This brick commercial building is divided equally to house two businesses. The building has a flat roof and parapet wall. Fabric awnings cover the entrance of each business. Each business front includes a center wood paneled door with partial glazing of nine panes on the upper portion, and two large display windows with one fixed pane, on either side of the door. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 12. 102 Church Street** (1955) faces west. This one-story painted brick building has a flat roof and a parapet wall with varying heights on each bay. The north bay has a large display window with three rows of fixed panes. The entry door is glass. The south bay has an aluminum garage door. The building trim is painted in a contrasting color. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 13. 105 Church Street, Units A-G**, (ca. 1970) faces east. This one-story strip of commercial buildings includes seven businesses. The brick building has a side-gabled roof. Each unit includes a large display window on the north

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side of a wood paneled door with partial glazing of nine fixed panes on the upper portion. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

- 14. 108 Church Street** (1976) faces west. This brick commercial building features a cross-gabled roof with three front-facing gables. The southern most gable creates a porte-cochere on the south side of the building. There are full-story arched windows with nine fixed panes on the west and south facades. The building houses the Madison Branch of the North Alabama Gas District. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 15. 110 Church Street** (1904) faces west. This simple, two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house contains elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style. Built on an L-shape plan, the house is covered in wood weatherboard and features an interior ridge chimney on the south gable wall and a second slope chimney on the northern end of the house. The partial front porch is covered by a dropped secondary roof, which is supported by slender turned wood columns. The windows are one over one sash. The front door is paneled wood with partial glazing of one pane and a transom window above. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 16. 112 Church Street** (1935) faces west. This building contains elements of the Craftsman style, including overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and arched entryways on the partial front porch. The original structure was a one-story house; a large two-story addition was added on the rear of the house at an unknown date. The addition has severely altered the shape and appearance of the structure and detracts from its historic integrity. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 16A. Outbuilding** (ca. 1935) faces west. This small, one-story outbuilding has a front gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building is clad in wood weatherboard and has sash windows with six over six, true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 17. 114 Church Street** (1959) faces west. This simple, cross-gabled structure has a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. There are paired aluminum clad windows on front façade and north elevation. The partial front porch is covered by the principal roof. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 18. 125 Church Street** (1968) faces east. This one-story brick house, owned by the Madison United Methodist Church, has a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof and partial front porch. The porch is covered by a principal roof, which is supported by iron columns. The front-facing gable has vinyl siding. The windows are six over six sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 18A. Garage** (1968) faces east. This one-car, brick garage has a front-gabled roof and one aluminum garage door in the center of the front façade. The gable end is covered in vinyl. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 19. 127 Church Street, Madison United Methodist Church, (1873-1945)** faces east. The Methodist Church is a one-story brick church, built on a L-shape plan. The main entrance, which is located in the vestibule, includes a bell tower with wood spindlework, and a steeple. Entrances on the north and south facades of the vestibule include entry porches supported by square columns and double doors with sidelights and transom windows with fixed panes. The north and south facades of the main sanctuary feature four full-height arched windows with stained glass.

The original church, organized in 1828, was located at the crossroads of what is now known as Old Madison Pike on Hughes Road. The present site on Church Street was purchased in 1873 and the one-room, wood frame church was rolled on logs to its new location. In 1947, the building was covered in brick veneer and the first of many additions was made. This addition included educational units, a kitchen, dining room, pastor's study and 'Memorial Windows.' A second addition, including classrooms, a second kitchen and a fellowship hall was completed in 1964. In 1987, a new floor, doors and steps were added to the vestibule, and a ramp was added

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to the north side. **CONTRIBUTING**

20. **203 Church Street, Haney House**, (ca. 1885) faces east. Featuring classic elements of the Folk Victorian style, this one-story house has wood weatherboard siding and a cross-gabled roof with a large three-bay window projecting under the front-facing jerkinhead gable. The gable has a small horizontal window with two fixed panes. The eaves of the gable have decorative, lace-like wood brackets and the partial front porch is supported by slender, turned spindle columns and jigsaw porch decoration. The windows are two over two sash with true divided lights.

Built circa 1885, this house is one of the oldest houses on Church Street. It was built for one of Madison's first physicians, a Dr. Haney, and stayed in the Haney family until 1903. The house changed hands numerous times over the next several years. In 1928, the house was purchased by William and Laura Gillespie, who retained ownership until 1993.

CONTRIBUTING

- 20A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1940) faces south. This two-story, traditional barn with gambrel roof has been converted to a residential structure. Two paneled wood doors are located at the main entrance. A one over one sash window is centered above the main entrance on the second floor. The building is clad in vertical wood siding. A brick patio has been constructed in front of the building. **CONTRIBUTING**

21. **204 Church Street, Pruitt House**, (1910) faces west. This one-story house is a standard Queen Anne Victorian house with hipped roof and lower cross gables. Built in the "free-classic" subtype of the style, the wrap porch with dropped secondary roof is supported by full height classical columns. A bay window sits below the gable on the northern side of the front facade. The house is built on a brick foundation and is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The windows are one over one sash with true divided lights. A gabled dormer window is located in the center of the hipped roof. The house was originally constructed for Joe Pruitt. **CONTRIBUTING**

22. **205 Church Street, Broyles-Sturdivant House**, (1917) faces east. Originally, this house was constructed on a foursquare plan. At some point before the 1950s, two small rooms were added on the rear of the house. Featuring many elements of the Craftsman style, the house has a side-gabled roof with a wide, horizontal shed dormer window in the center. The dormer has three separate three over three fixed-pane windows. The full front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof. The original porch supports were replaced at an unknown date with the current wrought iron columns and railing. The front door is solid wood with partial glazing of four over four fixed panes on the upper portion.

The house was originally built for the Broyles family, but has been in the Sturdivant family since the 1950s. The house is currently owned by Charles Sturdivant. **CONTRIBUTING**

- 22A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1940) faces east. This metal storage shed has a painted wood door with vertical wood members and a small horizontal window with four fixed panes on the southern elevation. **CONTRIBUTING**

23. **206 Church Street** (1898) faces west. This house is a simple one-story wood frame house with cross-gabled roof, built on an L-shape plan. The windows are paired, and single, one over one sash. The side-gabled, southern portion of the house has a saltbox shape. The front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by partial brick piers with columns. **CONTRIBUTING**

- 23A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1950) faces south. This one-story wood frame building has a brick foundation, and is covered in vinyl siding. The western façade has one small, centered horizontal window with two fixed panes.

NONCONTRIBUTING

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24. **207 Church Street** (1960) faces east. This one-story brick house has cross-gabled roof and partial front porch. The brick porch is covered by the principal roof and is supported by thin classical columns. Vinyl siding covers the large front-facing gable. The windows are twelve over one sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
25. **208 Church Street** (1918) faces west. Featuring elements of the Craftsman style, this one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof, overhanging eaves and a front porch covered by an extended secondary roof. The porch roof is supported by partial brick piers with tapered columns. A short brick wall with decorative patterns provides the porch railing. There is an exterior chimney on the south gable wall and a ridge chimney at the northern end of the house. The windows are nine over nine sash with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**
26. **300 Church Street** (1950) faces west. This one-story, Craftsman style house includes a front-gabled roof with wide, overhanging eaves and a full-width front porch supported by partial brick piers and tapered columns. A secondary dropped hip roof covers the porch. The windows are paired nine over nine sash with true divided lights. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 26A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1960) faces west. This small storage shed has a side-gabled roof and includes a space for covered parking. The building is covered in vinyl siding. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
27. **301 Church Street, Riddle House**, (1910) faces east. The house is a one-story wood frame structure with weatherboard siding. An excellent example of the "free classic" subtype of the Craftsman style, this house features a hip roof with lower cross gables and a partial front porch. Slender, round Doric columns support the secondary dropped roof of the porch. The gables feature decorative wood shingles. A three-bay window projects under the front-facing gable on the northern end of the front façade, and a second three-bay window projects under the gable on the north elevation of the house. A gabled dormer window is located on the southern end of the front façade. There are small, high windows with one fixed pane on the front and side elevations of the house. The main windows are one over one sash.
- This house was built for T.G. Riddle, principal of the original Madison School. He was also a local banker, practicing with his son Harry, who lived next door at 303 Church Street. Beginning in the 1920s, the house was used as a rental property. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 27A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1930) faces east. This small, wood frame storage building has a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The building has no windows and is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The building is constructed in traditional building materials and reflects the architecture of the main house. **CONTRIBUTING**
28. **302 Church Street** (1925) faces west. A simple wood frame structure on a brick foundation, this house has a cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and decorative woodwork at the cornice lines. The house is clad in wood weatherboard siding. The partial front porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by partial brick piers and columns. Wood railing connects the bricks piers. The windows are three over one sash with true divided lights. There is an exterior chimney on the south gable end. **CONTRIBUTING**
29. **303 Church Street, Riddle House**, (1922) faces east. This Craftsman style house features three, low-pitched front-facing gables with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and decorative brackets. A second-story with hip roof is located in the rear of the building. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding, with a painted brick front porch and piers. The front porch is covered by a principal roof, supported by large 3/4 high tapered brick piers and short tapered columns. The windows have true divided lights, four vertical panes over one.

The house was built by Thomas J. Riddle for his son, Harry, both of whom were local bankers in Madison. In 1926, the house was sold to Walton Hughes, owner of, and pharmacist at, the local Humphrey-Hughes Drug

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Company on Main Street. The drugstore was in business on Main Street for fifty years. **CONTRIBUTING**

30. **304 Church Street** (1940) faces west. Though not high-style, this wood weatherboard house does contain elements of the Craftsman style. The one-story house has a hipped roof with a cross front gable and overhanging eaves. The partial front porch is covered by a secondary extended roof. The porch includes supports of partial brick piers and columns. A short brick wall with decorative elements provides the porch railing. An addition with porte-cochere has been added to the northern rear of the building. **CONTRIBUTING**

31. **305 Church Street** (1935) faces east. Built with elements of the Tudor style, this one-story brick house has a cross-gabled roof and exterior chimney on the south gable wall. The windows are eight over eight sash, with true divided lights. A large two-story addition has been added to the north side of the house. **CONTRIBUTING**

32. **306 Church Street, Gillespie House**, (1897) faces west. This one-story wood frame house on brick foundation has elements of the Folk Victorian style. Built as a gable front and wing subtype of the style, the facade features a three-bay window under the front-facing gable. The front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof and is supported by slender turned wood columns and railing. The windows are one over one sash. There is an exterior chimney on the southern gable wall and second ridge chimney on the rear of the northern end of the house.

The house was built by William Gillespie, although his family lived in the house for less than ten years. Thomas and Fannie Bradford moved into the house in 1906. Later, Ora Wikle, a local schoolteacher, moved into the house and remained there for twenty years. **CONTRIBUTING**

32A. **Garage** (1989) faces west. This two-car garage has a front-gabled roof and is clad in both metal and vinyl siding. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

33. **307 Church Street, Thomas House**, (1910) faces east. This two-story wood frame house is built with a cross-gabled roof and contains elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style. The full front porch is covered by a secondary dropped roof, which is supported by square classical columns. Carved, lace-like brackets are found where the columns meet the porch roof. The windows include three over one sash with true divided lights and one over one sash. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. Built on a T-shape plan, the house features an unusual central entry with split staircase, allowing for an open hall. Eleven-foot ceilings are found on the first floor; nine-foot on the second level.

The house was built by Dea T. Thomas. In the 1950s, the house was divided into apartments, but later restored to a single-family house. The house was occupied by the Clift family for a number of years. Gerald and Peggy Wheeler purchased the house in 1986 and remain the owners today. **CONTRIBUTING**

33A. **Garage** (ca. 1986) faces east. This two-car garage has a front-gabled roof, wood siding and two metal garage doors. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

34. **308 Church Street, Farley House** (1910) faces west. This one-story, mail order Sears and Roebuck House, was built in the Queen Anne Victorian style. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof and two cross front gables. Both gables feature decorative wood shingles. A partial wrap porch is supported by iron columns—which were added at a later date—and is covered by a secondary extended roof. The original weatherboard was covered in asbestos shingles at an unknown date. The windows include four over four sash, with true divided lights and one over one sash.

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The house was built by J. Wesley Taylor on land that was once owned by one of the town's first landowners, James Clemons. Taylor sold the house to J. Pryor Farley on November 19, 1910. **CONTRIBUTING**

35. **309 Church Street, Hardage-Wikle House**, (1880) faces east. This simple, one-story wood frame house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Decorative dentil molding adorns the cornice below the eaves of the roof. Two exterior chimneys are located on both the north and south gable end walls. The partial front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by square classical columns and wood railing. The windows are one over one sash. The main entrance includes a large eight-foot paneled wood door flanked by sidelights.

One of the oldest homes on Church Street, the house was built in 1880 for Elizabeth Perkins, who sold it that same year to M.L. Hardage. From 1902 until 1904, subsequent owners included Mariah Louise Apperson and Dr. Luther Wikle. Dr. Wikle, a local physician, used the home as a medical office from 1904 until 1923, when he moved his office to Main Street. Dr. Wikle continued to practice until his death in 1941. Tom and Katie Hughes Lipscomb purchased the house in 1942. Today, the home is owned by Gerald and Amy Lanz. **CONTRIBUTING**

36. **310 Church Street** (1978) faces west. This one-story brick house was built in the Ranch style with a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof. Both gables are covered in vinyl siding. The partial front porch is supported by four columns. The windows are one over one sash with faux, snap-in mullions. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

37. **311 Church Street, Balch House**, (1910) faces east. This two-story house was built in the Colonial Revival style, featuring a symmetrical front façade and side-gabled roof. The front entrance is accentuated with a pediment, supported by paired Doric columns, which form the entry porch. Three gabled dormer windows are located on the front façade. The painted brick house has an exterior chimney on the south gable wall. The dormer windows are six over one sash with true divided lights; the remaining windows are one over one sash.

The house was built for Joseph Balch Sr. and his wife Clara on land owned by Josephs' father, Samuel Balch. Joseph Balch was a local mail carrier in Madison in the early 1900s. A two-story addition was added to the rear of the house at an unknown date. **CONTRIBUTING**

38. **312 Church Street, Burton-Balch House**, (1885) faces west. This one-story wood weatherboard cottage contains elements of the Greek Revival Style. The house has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and partial front porch that is supported by round Doric columns. The porch is covered by a secondary extended roof. Both roofs are covered in standing seam metal. The window on the north side of the front door includes a large center window with twenty fixed true divided lights, flanked on either side by four over four side lights. A smaller window on the southern side of the main entrance includes sixteen, fixed true divided lights.

The original home had a back porch that separated the summer kitchen and dining room from the main house. The porch was enclosed during one of the many additions to the house. The house was purchased by Samuel Balch in 1915 and stayed in the Balch family until 1998. **CONTRIBUTING**

- 38A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1995) faces west. A one-car garage with front-gabled roof, this one-story wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding and has a metal garage door. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

39. **313 Church Street, Farley House**, (1911) faces east. This two-story wood frame house is a cross-gabled roof subtype of the Queen Anne Victorian style. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. A bay window projects on the northern end of the front façade. The eaves of the gabled roof above the bay window are supported with decorative brackets with saw-toothed edges. Two exterior gable-end chimneys are located on the north and south walls of the house. A partial porch is

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supported by slender Doric columns. Porch railing is located on the edge of the roof, above the porch. The original windows have been replaced with aluminum clad, one over one windows.

The house was originally constructed for Hessie Gillespie Farley, a teacher who worked in Madison for forty years. In the 1980s, the porch was altered and the original porch columns and balustrade on the roof above the porch were replaced. In addition, the floor of the original wood porch and the steps were replaced with brick, and a brick sidewalk was added in front of the house. The house is currently owned by descendants of Hessie Farley. **CONTRIBUTING**

- 39A. Garage** (1980) faces east. This metal, two-car garage has a low-pitched, front gable roof. A single entry door is located on the southern end of the front façade, and a window with two fixed panes is located on the northern end. The two garage doors are located on the northern façade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 40. 314 Church Street** (1916) faces west. This simple one-story, wood frame building has a side-gabled roof and is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The full height entry porch is covered by a pediment roof, which is supported by slender turned wood columns. A ridge chimney is located on the northern side of the house. The windows are one over one sash. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 41. 316 Church Street** (1939) faces west. This Tudor style brick house features a cross-gabled roof and partial front porch with three large arches and decorative brick porch railing. The windows are nine over one sash with true divided lights. The gable ends are covered in stucco. There is an interior end chimney on the south gable wall. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 41A. Outbuilding** (2005) faces west. This two-story garage is currently under construction. The building has a front-gabled roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The gable has simulated shingles and a small octagon window. The garage door is located on the northern end of the façade; a single entry door is located on the southern end. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 42. 317 Church Street** (1999) faces northeast. This new house is built in the Craftsman style. Untraditional in its position, the house faces the corner of the lot, rather than directly east like the remaining houses on the street. The house has a hip roof with lower cross gables. The wrap porch is covered by a principal roof and is supported by partial brick piers with tapered columns. The windows are six over one sash with true divided lights and are grouped together in threes. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 43. 318 Church Street, True House,** (1941) faces west. This house is a simple, one-story wood frame structure with cross-gabled roof. The porch and windows on the front façade are covered with metal awnings. The house has been covered in vinyl siding. There is an exterior chimney on the south gable wall. The porch is covered by the principal roof and is supported by paired square columns. The windows are eight over eight sash with true divided lights.
- Robert and Gladys True purchased this lot in 1941 and constructed the house that same year. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 44. 17 College Street, the Madison School,** (1936) faces south. This one-story brick building is built on a U-shaped plan with cross-gabled roof. Four hipped dormers with air vents are located on the roof. The paired windows have three fixed panes; a horizontal pane on the top and bottom of a larger central fixed pane. Two main entrances, both fronting College Street, are accentuated by parapet walls and stonework detailing. The name 'Madison' is carved in stone above each entrance. A large addition was added on the western side of the building at an unknown date. The brick addition has a low-pitched gable roof with parapet wall fronting Sullivan Street.

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The original school, known as the Madison Training School, was housed in a two-story frame building constructed in 1908. The structure stood at the center of an eight acre oak grove, located between Church and College Streets, which included tennis courts and croquet and basketball grounds. In 1936, the original building was demolished and a new brick building was constructed on the site as one of President Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration projects. It was designed to serve elementary through high school students and included eight classrooms, two rooms for home economics, a kitchen and a dining room. In 1951, high school students were moved to a different location. Today the building serves as one of Madison's elementary schools. **CONTRIBUTING**

45. **20 College Street** (1950) faces north. This is a wood frame, one-story house with symmetrical front façade. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A pediment covers a full-story porch, which includes four square columns and wood railing. The windows are three over one sash, and have been covered with 'storm windows.' The house has been covered in vinyl siding. An interior slope chimney is located on the rear of the house. The front door is paneled wood with partial glazing of one fixed pane on the upper portion, and has also been covered with a 'storm door.' **CONTRIBUTING**

45A. **Garage** (ca. 1960) faces north. This pre-fabricated metal, one-car garage has a front-gabled roof. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

46. **22 College Street** (1950) faces north. This simple, one-story wood frame house has a side-gabled roof with center gable pediment that covers the full-entry porch. The pediment is supported by two square columns. On the west end of the front façade, there are paired aluminum windows, two over two sash. On the east side of the front door, a large, single pane window is flanked by narrow, two over two sash windows. The front door is wood paneled. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. A small wing with a shed roof is located on the west side of the house. **CONTRIBUTING**

47. **24 College Street** (1950) faces north. This simple, one-story house has a hipped roof with a front-facing gable extending over the front entrance. The full-entry porch is supported by slender square columns. A dropped secondary roof, on the east side of the house, extends to cover a carport. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are six over six sash. The house displays no architectural style and does not contribute to the integrity of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

48. **17 Front Street, Anderson House**, (1897) faces southeast. This Queen Anne Victorian style house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and a full front porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch is covered by a dropped secondary roof, which is supported by Doric columns. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The windows are one over one sash and the front entrance includes a paneled wood door with partial glazing of one fixed pane on the upper portion, a transom window and sidelights.

Harvey Anderson, who co-owned a local hardware store on Main Street, built this home. In 1926, it was sold to a Madison physician, Dr. James Allen Kyser. The house remained in the Kyser family for almost fifty years. The current owners, Tony and Cindy Sensenberger, bought the house in 1997 and subsequently constructed a large, two-story addition on the back of the house. The addition features a large kitchen and living space on the second floor. **CONTRIBUTING**

48A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1940) faces west. This wood-frame shed has a front-facing, gable on hip roof, vertical board and batten wood siding and an arched entrance with double wood doors. **CONTRIBUTING**

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48B. Outbuilding (ca. 1940) faces southeast. This wood frame building also features a front-facing, gable on hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, covered in standing-seam metal. The building is clad in wood weatherboard siding and has paired, six over six windows with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**

49. 19 Front Street, Dunn-Williams House, (1845-1904) faces southeast. This large, two-story Queen Anne Victorian house has a hipped roof with lower cross-gables and a full double-deck front porch which wraps around a portion of both the east and west sides of the house; the porch is curved on the east side. There are two entrances on both the first and second floor porches. Doric columns and wood porch railing with turned spindles are located on both porches as well. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding. An interior slope chimney is located on the western end of the house. The windows are one over one sash. The ten-room house has six chimneys, nine original fireplaces and ten-foot ceilings throughout. The original heart pine floors, woodwork and trim and nine-foot pocket doors have been retained.

This house was built in two-stages. The original one-story structure, which currently houses the kitchen, family room and back entrance hall, was built between 1845 and 1847 by William B. Dunn. The building retains the original wood doors with sidelights and transom. In 1904, James and Mattie Williams purchased the property. At that time, they had the home moved back from the street and turned ninety degrees, using mules and log rollers. The large, two-story house was then constructed to adjoin the original house. Kate Williams Drake inherited the house from her father, James Williams, and later sold it to Neil and Kay Chatterton in 1972. The Chatterton's sold the house to the current owners, Gary and Pat Brown, in 1978. **CONTRIBUTING**

50. 21 Front Street, Burton House, (ca. 1910) faces southeast. This two-story asymmetrical house, features elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style with its steeply pitched hipped roof and lower cross gables. The house is clad in wood weatherboard siding and has a wrap porch which extends across the width of the front façade and wraps around the east side of the house. The porch is covered by a dropped secondary roof and features paired Doric columns, typical of the Queen Anne 'free-classic' subtype. The main entrance is accentuated by a pediment, or small front gable. There is an interior chimney on the east gable end of the house and a second interior ridge chimney at the center of the hip roof. The windows are one over one sash.

John Mullins Burton, owner of Burton's Drug Store, built this house; Burton's father, John Winston Burton, built the drugstore in 1871. **CONTRIBUTING**

50A. Garage (1987) faces east. This two-car garage is constructed as a traditional barn with gambrel roof. The building is covered in vinyl siding and has two metal garage doors on the front façade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

51. 23 Front Street, Humphrey House, (ca. 1870-1914) faces southeast. This one-story house is constructed in the Craftsman style with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and a wide, horizontal shed dormer window. The dormer has four horizontal windows with nine fixed panes. The house is covered in wood weatherboard. The full, brick front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by four large tapered brick piers with paired square columns and decorative wood railing. There is an interior slope chimney on the west end of the house. The front door is paneled wood with partial glazing on the upper portion.

This building is believed to have been the site of the T.J. Clay Mercantile Store, which also housed Madison's first post office. This structure faced west. The William Benford Humphrey family owned the house in 1914 and made extensive changes to the building. **CONTRIBUTING**

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52. 25 Front Street, Hertzler House, (1905) faces southeast. This two-story, wood weatherboard house, constructed in the Queen Anne Victorian style, has a hipped roof with cross-gables. It has a wrap porch, which extends the width of the front façade and wraps around the west side of the house. The porch is covered by a dropped secondary roof, supported by round Doric columns and includes wood railing and decorative trim on the cornice under the eaves. There are four bay windows on the house, on the front, side and rear. The windows are one over one sash with fixed panes. The front entrance includes a transom window and wood paneled door with partial glazing of one fixed pane on the upper portion.

This house was built for Frank Hertzler and was subsequently owned by the Collier family, Frank and Annie Mae Finney, the Robbins family and the Kurtz family, respectively. The current owners, Dennis and Joyce Vaughn, purchased the property in 1983 and made extensive renovations to the kitchen, downstairs bedroom and bathrooms. They also added a bathroom, closet and recreation room on the rear of the house, and a two-story, three-car garage with porch, bathroom and pool house. **CONTRIBUTING**

52A. Outbuilding (ca. 1860) faces south. This small, two-room house and storage shed is said to have served as servant quarters until the 1950s. The one-story, side-gabled building is covered in wood weatherboard siding. The windows are six over three sash, with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**

52B. Garage (1995) faces west. This three-car garage has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, and is covered in vinyl siding. Two metal garage doors are located on the western end of the front façade, the third on the eastern side; a single entry door is located between the garage doors. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

53. 12 Main Street, Strong House, (1905) faces northwest. This house was built on property that was originally owned by James Clemons, one of the first landowners in the area. The original house on the lot was of log construction and burned in 1905. That same year, the current house was built. It is a Colonial Revival, two-story cross-gabled structure with exterior brick chimneys on the west and east gable walls. The front porch is covered with a pediment roof, which is supported by wrought iron supports. **CONTRIBUTING**

54. 16 Main Street, Clay House Museum, (1858) faces northwest. Originally built in 1858 as a simple two-story, side-gabled house with side hall and stairs, this house was altered before 1900 when a two-story four room addition was added on the west side. A balcony was also constructed on the back porch at this time; it was later enclosed as an upstairs bathroom. In 1913, a second addition enlarged the first floor on the rear of the house and a side porch was added on the east side. In 1936, indoor plumbing and a full kitchen were added. The wood weatherboard house features one over one sash, true divided light windows and a one-story, partial front porch. The porch roof is supported with brick piers and tapered columns and covered with a dropped secondary roof with gabled pediment over the front door. The main entrance includes a single pane transom over a paneled wood door with partial glazing of six fixed panes. There is an interior chimney on the east gable end of the house and a second slope chimney on the rear of the western end.

The first known occupant of the house was Sarah Clay, widow of Andrew Clay who was killed in the Civil War. She purchased the house in 1866. Today the building is open to the public as a historic house museum. **CONTRIBUTING**

55. 20 Main Street (1962) faces northwest. This one-story brick commercial building has a front-gabled roof and a side entrance. Three columns support an entryway covered by the principal roof. Originally, the site was the location of the George Wise store, which was demolished ca. 1910. The current building was constructed as a post office, but now houses commercial businesses. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

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56. **101 Main Street** (1955) faces southeast. The masonry building has a flat roof with parapet wall and a center entrance covered with a fabric awning. The building appears to have had three additional entrances—two on the east side of the main entrance and another on the west—that have been enclosed with fixed pane windows and wood. A covered patio has been added to the east side of the building.
- Constructed to house Madison's third city hall, the building originally included two jail cells and offices. It continued to serve as offices for the city until 1989 when a new city hall was built. In the late 1990s, the city leased the building for a retail shop and extensive interior and exterior rehabilitation occurred. Today the building houses a popular restaurant.
NONCONTRIBUTING
57. **104 Main Street** (ca. 1942) faces northwest. This brick building is located on the west end of a row of five commercial buildings. It has a flat roof with parapet wall. A large secondary roof was added and extended from the front façade to cover the entrance at an unknown date. The recessed front entrance includes large display windows with transom windows above and a wood paneled door with partial glazing of three vertical fixed panes. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 57A. **Outbuildings** (ca. 1950) face southeast. A pair of two metal sheds at the south end of this lot with entrances fronting Martin Street. The simple buildings have front-gabled metal roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
58. **106 Main Street** (ca. 1928) faces northwest. This one-story brick commercial building has a flat roof and parapet wall and shares a common wall with the buildings to east and west, 108 Main Street and 104 Main Street, respectively. The main entrance, which includes two large display windows and a single glass door, is covered by a fabric awning. The building was originally built to house the post office, which remained in this location until the early 1940s. Commercial businesses have occupied the building since that time. **CONTRIBUTING**
59. **108 Main Street** (1900) faces northwest. As with the other commercial buildings in this row, this brick structure has a flat roof and parapet wall, but also features dentil molding at the cornice. Two large display windows flank the entrance of double doors. The doors and windows are aluminum, replacing the originals at an unknown date. A flat metal awning covers the entrance. The brick is painted; the cornice and molding are also painted in a contrasting color. **CONTRIBUTING**
60. **110 Main Street** (1859) faces northwest. This two-story, painted brick commercial building is believed to be one of the oldest commercial structures in Madison Station. The front-gabled roof includes overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. The large upper story windows are six over six sash with true divided lights. The recessed front entrance has two large display windows and a sign band that runs the width of the entrance. The building is said to have housed a local saloon at one point and later a grocery store. **CONTRIBUTING**
61. **112 Main Street** (1919) faces northwest. This building is located on the east end of this commercial block. A brick building with flat roof and parapet wall, the building was altered at an unknown date when vinyl and a pair of aluminum windows were applied to the middle of the façade, above the entrance. **CONTRIBUTING**
62. **200 Main Street** (1908) faces northwest. This two-story brick commercial building, located on the corner of Main and Garner Streets, occupies the west end of a row of six commercial buildings on this block. The second floor windows are one over one sash with true divided lights and stone lintels. A historic sign, featuring the name of one of the former businesses (Humphrey-Hughes Drug Co.), still exists on the signboard. The entrance includes two large display windows, with two fixed panes, on either side of the main entry door and is covered by a fabric awning. **CONTRIBUTING**

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62A. Outbuilding (ca. 1955) faces southwest. This red aluminum storage shed has a flat roof and entrance with single door on the front façade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

62B. Outbuilding (ca. 1940) faces southwest. A large metal warehouse, this storage facility has two entrances facing Garner Street. The building has a raised center, covered by a front-gabled roof. The building was most likely once used as a cotton warehouse. **CONTRIBUTING**

63. 202 Main Street (1900) faces northwest. This one-story brick building, with flat roof and parapet wall, has retained the original components of the entrance. A historic sign, J. H. Cain General Merchandise, is located on the signboard above the clerestory windows. A recessed entry includes two large display windows and a partially glazed front door.

As the historic sign references, the building once housed James Cain's mercantile store and was also home to a dress shop and the local newspaper at various times in its history. **CONTRIBUTING**

64. 204 Main Street (1905) faces northwest. This one-story painted brick building was once the home of Madison's first bank. Three round arched windows once graced the front façade, but at an unknown date, the main entrance was covered with vinyl siding, two aluminum clad display windows and a single aluminum door. The building has a flat roof and parapet wall. The slightly recessed sign band has been painted a contrasting color. Today the building houses Madison's Chamber of Commerce. **CONTRIBUTING**

65. 206 Main Street (1904) faces northwest. A one-story painted brick commercial building with flat roof and parapet wall, this structure includes a recessed entrance with two large display windows and a wood door with fixed panes. The building once housed the Dea Theodore Thomas mercantile store, which is reflected on the historic signboard. The store was damaged in a 1912 fire, but the business remained here until 1917. **CONTRIBUTING**

66. 208 Main Street (ca. 1900) faces northwest. This one-story painted brick building has a flat roof and parapet wall. The historic entrance, which includes a large clerestory window with twenty-four fixed panes and two large display windows below, remains intact. A metal awning covers the entrance. The building once housed the Frank Hertzler Hardware store, which was damaged by fire in 1912. Later the building was home to a grocery store which remained for thirty years. Today the building is home to a local restaurant. **CONTRIBUTING**

67. 210 Main Street (ca. 1920) faces northwest. Located on the eastern end of this row of commercial buildings, this one-story painted brick structure has a flat roof and parapet wall. The clerestory window above the entrance has been painted. A portion of the display windows has also been covered with plywood. **CONTRIBUTING**

68. 212 Main Street (1966) faces northwest. This is a one-story brick commercial building with flat roof and parapet wall. A flat metal awning covers a portion of the front façade. The main entrance, an aluminum clad single door with transom window, is flanked on either side with two large aluminum clad display windows. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

69. 214 & 216 Main Street (1871) faces west. This two-story brick commercial building has had several alterations over the years. The façade of the first floor has been covered with aluminum clad windows and doors. Air conditioning units have also been placed in the transoms above the two entrance doors. A two-story porch and roof with exposed rafters were also added at an unknown date.

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The building was once the site of Madison's first drug store, established in 1871 by John Winston Burton. In 1903, Burton's son, John Mullins Burton, bought the business and was joined by a partner, George Wise. In 1946, a hardware store was located here and remained until 1996. The historic integrity of the building has been lost with the numerous alterations and additions. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

70. **113 Maple Street, Thorson House**, (1912) faces south. This house features elements of both the Craftsman and Queen Anne Victorian styles. It has a low-pitched hipped roof and center shed dormer window with horizontal fixed panes. The full front porch, which wraps around the east side of the house, is covered by an extended secondary roof. The porch includes slender round Doric columns and spindlework railing. The sash windows have leaded glass over three, true divided lights on the upper window and six, true divided lights on the bottom window. The front entrance includes a transom window over a glass door with twelve fixed panes, flanked by sidelights.

This house was owned by the Thorson family for many years. The current owners, Joan and Scott Haas, purchased the house in 1980 and have replaced the original tin roof with shingles and finished the attic. **CONTRIBUTING**

- 70A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1960) faces south. This small metal shed is located on the northwestern most portion of the lot behind the main house. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

71. **132 Maple Street, Madison Church of Christ**, (1970) faces north. This 'A-Frame' building is home to the Madison Church of Christ. The steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof covers the brick building, which features a with large decorative glass panel in the center. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

71A. **Outbuildings** (unknown) face north. Located at the rear of the large parking lot on the east side of the church, these two wood frame structures, both with front-gabled roofs, have central front doors and no windows. A wooden porch with railing and ramps connects the two buildings. The larger building, on the east, has a full-entry porch covered by a pediment. The porch roof is supported by slender wood columns. The smaller building has paired, one over one windows on its eastern façade. The buildings contain no architectural details and do not contribute to the integrity of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

72. **154 Maple Street, Lanier House**, (1850-2003) faces north. The original façade of the house cannot be detected. The one-story structure includes a side-gabled roof with several lower, and higher front-facing gables and a small hip roof, all covering the numerous additions that have been made to the structure. Two brick interior chimneys are located on the east and west sides of the house. The house is covered in vinyl siding.

The original structure, which faced south, was constructed in the late 1850s, and was a simple, wood frame structure built on an L-shaped plan. The kitchen was constructed as a separate building. The house was purchased by John Lanier in the late 1880s and remains in the Lanier family today. This structure has had numerous additions and alterations over the years. The original house is undetectable and there is no remaining historic integrity. The house does not contribute to the significance of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

- 72A. **Outbuilding** (unknown) faces east. This one-story metal storage shed and 3-car garage has a side-gabled roof covered in standing seam metal. A single door is located on the southern side of the front façade. The door is wood with partial glazing. Two vertical, four over four sash windows are located between the entrance and the three garage doors on the northern side of the front facade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

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- 73. 14 Martin Street** (ca. 1960) faces northwest. This one-story, side-gabled house with concrete block foundation is covered in both vinyl and asbestos shingle siding. The entrance and windows on the front façade are covered with metal awnings. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 73A. Outbuilding, trailer**, (date unknown) faces southeast. The trailer is located behind 14 Martin Street as an outbuilding on this lot. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 74. 16 Martin Street** (ca. 1930) faces northwest. This one-story cross-gabled roof structure is covered in weatherboard siding. The windows are two over two sash with true divided lights. The partial front porch is covered with an extended secondary roof and supported by wood columns. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 75. 18 Martin Street, Floyd House**, (ca. 1890) faces northwest. The original house, constructed for John Floyd—one of Madison's first mayors—was a simple one-story structure with two rooms and a center hall. Later additions enlarged the house. Today the structure has a side-gabled roof with two exterior brick chimneys on the west and east gable walls. Two windows flank the entrance, one a single glazed pane with flanking two over two sidelights and the other, two over two sash. The structure was covered in vinyl siding at an unknown date. The principal roof covers the partial front porch, which is supported by iron supports. Metal awnings cover windows on the east façade. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 76. 20 Martin Street, Ashford-Lanier House**, (1921) faces northwest. A classic Craftsman bungalow, this structure includes wide, overhanging eaves and a full front porch. The porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by low brick piers with double columns. The side-gabled roof features a large center shed dormer. The building has been covered in vinyl siding. The lot was sold to J.P. Ashford in 1920 and in 1921, he sold the house to Mattie Lanier, who lived in the house until the 1950s. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 77. 58 Martin Street** (ca. 1950) faces northwest. This unique metal warehouse features a gable on hip roof. A one-story bay extends across a portion of the front façade, which has been painted with a yellow background and palm trees. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 78. 116 Martin Street, Martin House**, (1880) faces northwest. Originally built as a simple wood frame structure with dogtrot plan, this one-story, side-gabled house with wood weatherboard siding has two external brick chimneys on either gable end. The full front porch, covered by the principal roof, is supported by four wood columns and railing. A gabled dormer is located in the center of the roof. A back porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is also supported by wood columns. The house includes paired and single three over one sash, true divided light windows. The front door is wood paneled with a single glazed pane, featuring a transom window with two true divided lights.
- The house was originally constructed for Berry Leeman Martin. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 79. 122 Martin Street** (1947) faces northwest. This one-story, side-gabled house has a full-height entry porch with a pediment roof and slender turned wood columns. A sixteen pane, true divided light fixed window on the front façade is flanked on either side by four over four sash, true divided light windows. The other windows on the house are six over six sash with true divided lights. The house has been covered in vinyl siding and shutters. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 80. 124 Martin Street** (1947) faces northwest. This is a one-story, side gabled roof building with a concrete foundation. The house has a central entrance, covered with a metal awning, and a central brick ridge chimney. The original windows, paired six over six sash with true divided lights, have been covered with aluminum clad storm windows. The house has been covered in vinyl siding. **CONTRIBUTING**

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81. **310 Martin Street, Cain House**, (1900) faces northwest. Built on an L-shape plan with projecting half-octagon bay, this one-story, cross gabled Folk Victorian house features a wrap-around porch with spindlework detailing, including turned wood columns and lace-like spandrels on the cornice, balustrades and columns. The detailing can also be found on the gables. The house is covered in wood weatherboard and includes two interior ridge brick chimneys. The house was originally owned by the Martin family and later, the family of Robert Parham Cain. It remained in the Cain family for several generations. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 81A. **Outbuildings** (ca. 1900-1960) faces west. A small wood frame outbuilding from the early 1900s adjoins a large metal storage building on the north side. There are three entrances on the façade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
82. **311 Martin Street** (1954) faces southeast. This is a contemporary wood structure with multi cross-gables, one of which features a full window wall. A small rock wall surrounds a patio on the front façade. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 82A. **Garage** (1987) faces south. This garage is built in the same contemporary style as the main house. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
83. **320 Martin Street, Pride House**, (1911) faces west. Built by Dr. William Thomas Pride, Madison's second physician, this house was constructed as a hipped roof subtype of the Craftsman style. The full front porch is covered by an extended roof and features brick pier supports with paired columns. A large hipped dormer window is located on the center of the front façade. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 83A. **Garage** (1996) faces west. This three-car garage is located on the north side of the main house. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 83B. **Barn** (1940) faces south. This outbuilding features an extended center story with a front-gabled roof. Two large double doors are located on the front entrance. The building is covered in vertical wood siding. **CONTRIBUTING**
84. **209 Mill Road** (1947) faces south. This simple, one-story wood frame house has a side-gabled roof with center pediment accentuating the front entrance. The house has been covered in vinyl siding. The windows are covered with metal awnings. The entrance features a concrete porch with iron railings. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 84A. **Outbuilding** (ca. 1950) faces east. This small, wood storage shed has a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. **CONTRIBUTING**
85. **220 Mill Road** (1965) faces north. This one-and-1/2-story house has a side gabled roof and exterior chimney on the east gable wall. Two gabled dormers with two over two casement windows are located on the roof. A dropped secondary gable roof extends from the east end of the house, creating a carport. The house is clad in vinyl. Paired, two over two casement windows are located on all elevations. A flagpole is located in the center of the front yard. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
86. **225 Mill Road** (ca. 1940) faces south. This one-story house was originally constructed in the Craftsman style. A low-pitched, cross-gabled roof features a large front facing gable with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The gable has a band of three horizontal windows, each with three vertical fixed panes. The gable roof extends to cover the front porch. The porch is supported by large partial brick piers with short columns and a decorative brick wall provides the porch railing. The house is clad in wood weatherboard. The windows are three over one sash, with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**

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87. **226 Mill Road** (1955) faces north. This small, one-story house has a side-gabled roof and asymmetrical façade. The front entrance is accentuated by a full-entry porch with pediment roof, supported by two square columns. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are six over six sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
88. **243 Mill Road** (1940) faces south. This one- and 1/2-story house was constructed in the Craftsman style. It features a side-gabled roof with front-facing gable accentuating the centrally located front entrance. The full front porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by partial brick piers and short columns. The porch has been screened-in above the brick railing. A large dormer window with hipped roof is located in the center of the roof above the main entrance. The dormer has three full-size windows, six over six sash, with true divided lights. There is also one full size window and a smaller horizontal window on the east and west sides of the dormer. The east gable end of the roof extends to cover a carport. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 88A. **Barn** (ca. 1950) faces south. This traditional wood barn has a gambrel, metal roof and entrance on the south façade. A one over one sash window is located above the main entrance. The building reflects Madison's roots as a farming community. **CONTRIBUTING**
89. **266 Mill Road** (1994) faces north. This new house features a gable-on-hip roof, allowing for a second story in the center of the house. The house is clad in wood weatherboard siding and has a recessed front entrance with two square columns and wood railing. The front-facing gable has an arched window with three fixed panes. The windows are one over one sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 89A. **Garage** (1999). faces west. This one-car garage has a front gabled roof and is clad in weatherboard to match the main house. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
90. **The Roundhouse** (1986). Madison's original 'Roundhouse' was dismantled in 1938. The replica was built in 1986 on the Village Green—a small strip of green space between Main and Front Streets, adjacent to the rail tracks and only a few feet from where the original structure stood. The remnants of the original Roundhouse can be found just across the railroad tracks from the Village Green. The octagon shaped building, built on eight-foot stilts, is clad in wood weatherboard siding and features arched, two over two sash windows with true divided lights. The building is home to the Madison Station Historical Preservation Society. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
91. **Sullivan Street & Bradley Street Warehouse**, no physical address, (ca. 1960) faces southeast. This one-story metal storage building with low-pitched front gabled roof and two entrances on the southern façade is located in the center of the corner lot on Sullivan and Bradley Streets. There are plans to demolish the building in the near future to make way for a new commercial development including retail stores and restaurants. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
92. **4123 Sullivan Street** (ca. 1950) faces west. This one-story brick commercial building has a concrete block foundation and a flat roof. The full front porch is covered with a dropped secondary roof supported by four evenly spaced wood columns. The offset main entrance includes a paneled wood door, partially glazed with one fixed glass pane. The one window on the front entrance is three over one sash with true divided lights. **CONTRIBUTING**
93. **4155 Sullivan Street, Rosemary's Herbs** (1930) faces west. This concrete block commercial building has a flat, sloping roof and interior ridge chimney on the northern portion of the building. The front façade is flat, and contains four horizontal display windows and a single entry door on the south end. A dropped secondary roof extends the width of the building and provides an awning. The building has a deep setback from Sullivan Street.

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A large asphalt parking area is located in front of the building. The building contains no architectural significance and does not contribute to the integrity of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

- 94. 4202 Sullivan Street** (1960) faces east. This one-story brick building has a cross-hipped roof and asymmetrical façade. The windows are two over two sash with fixed horizontal panes. A recessed front entrance, located on the southern end of the façade, is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by one iron column. A large window on the façade features a central, one over one sash window, flanked by two over two vertical sash windows on either side. The garage door, which fronts the street, has been enclosed with wood. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 95. 4206 Sullivan Street** (1955) faces east. This one-story, wood frame building with concrete block foundation is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one over one sash. The house has a side-gabled roof. A recessed front entry is located on the northern end of the front façade. The building does not contribute to the integrity of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 96. 4212 Sullivan Street** (ca. 1960) This one-story wood frame building on concrete block foundation is clad in aluminum siding. It has a side-gabled roof and a small pediment on the southern end of the façade which provides the roof for a full-height entry porch. The pediment is supported by iron columns. The windows are two over two sash with horizontal panes. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The front door is wood with a band of three small panes across the upper portion. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 97. 4213 Sullivan Street** (1950) faces west. This one-story, concrete block house has a side-gabled roof with a small centered gable which extends over the entrance. The gable is supported by thin metal columns. A single wood door is located under the gable. The casement windows have three fixed panes on either side and a transom of two fixed panes. The building has no architectural significance and does not contribute to the integrity of the district. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 98. 4218 Sullivan Street** (1940) faces east. This one-story Craftsman bungalow has a cross-gabled roof with two prominent front-facing gables. The lower gable covers the partial front porch. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A second porch, located on the north elevation of the house, is also covered by a gable. The porches have partial brick piers with square tapered columns and wood railing. The wood frame house is covered in wood weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. The front door is paneled wood with partial glazing of three fixed vertical panes on the upper portion. The windows are three over one sash, with true divided lights. A pair of windows is located on the northern side of the façade and is covered with a metal awning. Two interior brick ridge chimneys are located in the center of the house. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 99. 4223 Sullivan Street** (1997) faces west. This is a two-story brick house with low-pitched, side-gabled roof and partially recessed wing on the north side of the house. The asymmetrical facade features an entrance with a full-entry porch with pediment roof located on the north end of the main wing. A second recessed entrance with two square brick columns is located on the southern end of the facade. The main façade has a large single pane window with three one over one sash windows on either side. The window has a brick lintel and keystone. A second single window, also one over one sash, has a brick lintel and keystone. A bay window is located on the north wing and is covered with a hipped roof. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 100. 4226 Sullivan Street** (1976) faces east. This one-story brick house has a low-pitched side-gabled roof with partial front porch. The porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by round Doric columns. The asymmetrical façade has a paneled wood front door and paired, six over six sash windows. A large sixteen-pane window on the front porch is flanked by four over four sash windows on either side. A secondary gabled roof extends from the northern end of the house to cover a carport. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

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101. 4236 Sullivan Street (1968) faces east. This brick commercial building has two front-facing gables and a central front door, covered by a pediment with wood braces. The building contains no architectural significance.

NONCONTRIBUTING

102. 4250 Sullivan Street (1950) faces east. This one-story, wood frame building has a side-gabled roof and partial front porch covered by an extended secondary roof. The porch has slender square columns. The windows are three over one sash with true divided lights. An air-conditioning unit is located in the lower portion of the window on the front porch. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The building contains no architectural significance. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

103. 4257 Sullivan Street, First Baptist Church of Madison, (1884-1965) faces west. This large brick complex and parking lot, located between College and Arnett Streets, occupies an entire city block of Sullivan Street. A one-story building housing classrooms and church offices is located on College Street. This building has four over four sash windows and a recessed entrance. This building is adjacent to the sanctuary, which fronts Sullivan Street. A parking lot occupies the remainder of the block, fronting Arnett Street. The vestibule features a rose window and white wooden steeple. The main sanctuary is covered by a hipped roof with lower cross-gables, including a large front-facing gable. The windows of the church include a horizontal band of six small windows with four fixed panes on the western vestibule wall. The entrance into the sanctuary is located on the southern side of the church, directly off the parking lot.

The First Baptist Church of Madison, originally organized in the 1880s, held its first meetings in a Masonic Hall on the west side of Sullivan Street. In 1892, a membership of thirty-six was recorded. The first church building was built on the present site in 1884 and faced Sullivan Street. In 1900, the church building was turned to face College Street. The first of many additions was made in 1961 when a large educational building was added. A new pastorium was completed in 1963 and a third addition in 1965 added a nursery and offices. Recent additions have resulted in a large, two-story sanctuary with wings that encompasses the entire length of the building lot. The original structure is undetectable.

NONCONTRIBUTING

104. 4260 Sullivan Street (1987) faces east. This one-story wood frame building recently burned. The damage is evident on the front porch and south wall of the building. The building is constructed on an L-shape plan with cross-gabled roof. The partial front porch is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by thin wood columns. The building is covered in vinyl siding. The entrances on the porch have been boarded. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

105. 4276 Sullivan Street (1965) faces east. This one-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof and partial front porch on the northern end of the façade. The porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by metal columns. The roof extends on the north side of the house to create a carport. There are two entrances, one on the porch and one off the carport. The windows are two over two. On the porch, a large sixteen-pane window (with snap-in mullions), is flanked by two over two windows on either side. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

106. 4286 Sullivan Street (1930) faces east. This one- and 1/2-story wood frame house has a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, and a large, central gabled dormer window. The dormer has paired windows, each with three fixed vertical panes. A partial front porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by partial painted brick piers and tapered square columns. The windows are three over one sash, with true divided lights. On the front porch, a pair of three over one sash windows with true divided lights is flanked by one over one sash sidelights. The house is covered in vinyl siding. **CONTRIBUTING**

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Name of Property: Madison Station Historic District
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- 107. 4304 Sullivan Street** (1931) faces east. This one-story, wood frame house has a cross-gabled roof and is covered in wood siding. A prominent exterior brick chimney, with decorative detailing, is located on the front façade's eave wall. The windows are nine over nine sash, with true divided lights. The front door is paneled wood. A brick stoop with three stairs leads to the front entrance. The house contains elements of the Colonial Revival style. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 108. 4312 Sullivan Street** (1955) faces east. This newly constructed house has a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with two large gabled dormer windows. A full front porch is located on the primary wing; a small wing is located on the northern side of the house. The porch is covered by the principal roof, which is supported by turned wood columns. Wood railing is located on the porch. A ridge brick chimney is located on the north gable wall. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are twelve over twelve sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 109. 4322 Sullivan Street** (1935) faces east. This one-story brick house with cross-gabled roof contains elements of the Craftsman style. The partial front porch is covered by a front-facing gable, which is supported by full brick piers. The porch railing consists of a low brick wall with decorative details. A slope brick chimney is located on the southern end of the house. The paired windows are four over four sash, with true divided lights. The single front door is wood with partial glazing of eighteen fixed panes. **CONTRIBUTING**
- 110. 4332 Sullivan Street** (1978) faces east. This one-story, vinyl clad house has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and partial front porch on the north end of the facade. The roof is covered by an extended secondary roof, which is supported by turned wood columns. The aluminum windows are six over six sash. **NONCONTRIBUTING**
- 111. Village Green Gazebo** (1992). The Gazebo, located on the Village Green, was built by the Madison Street Festival, Inc., and the City of Madison. The six-sided wood frame structure has a weather vane. The Gazebo is used by the entire community for town events and activities. **NONCONTRIBUTING**

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION A: TRANSPORTATION

Madison Station Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of transportation. The area now known as Madison is said to have originally been settled in 1818 because of its fertile soil and abundant water supply. The real catalyst for the town's development, however, came with the advent of the railroad.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad was chartered through Alabama in 1850, and by 1857 the railroad was complete, linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. In 1856, the Memphis & Charleston railroad was extended to the Madison area. With the arrival of a new, faster and less expensive means of shipping and transportation, this rural farming community was afforded a world of new opportunities. Growth and prosperity followed almost immediately. The railroad provided a much more efficient way to travel and ship the leading agricultural product of the region—cotton. In 1858, two years after the railroad's arrival, town lots fronting the railroad were laid out by one of the original landowners in the area, James Clemons. That same year, a depot was constructed on one of Clemons' lots and a house constructed for the first station agent. In 1859, Clemons completed a survey of fifty additional lots, each fronting the railroad and measuring approximately 66 x 98 feet, or 3/10 of an acre. The area soon became referred to as Madison Station and attracted settlers from all over the region, particularly the nearby river port town of Triana.

Tradesmen and the establishment of new businesses soon followed, including a saw and gristmill and a blacksmith shop. The Civil War brought the town's growth to a standstill. But by the end of the war, surveys were extended to include additional acreage, and in 1869, fifty additional town lots were laid out by Robert Spragin, administrator of the Clemons' estate, and sold at public auction. That same year, property owners James Bibb, George Washington Martin and Thomas Lipscomb filed a petition with the Probate Judge of Madison County to incorporate the town. The "Station" was dropped from the name and the town of Madison was incorporated in 1869. By the 1870s, Madison began to prosper once again. Soon the town had eleven businesses, two livery stables and thirty-eight dwellings. By 1887, the population of the town was 350.

In 1888, it was noted in the Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical records: "Madison is an incorporated town of about 500 inhabitants, ten miles west from Huntsville on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Its prosperity depends on cotton—about 2,000 bales are shipped from its station annually. It has eight or nine general stores; a post, telegraph and express office; Methodist, Baptist, Christian and three colored churches and a good academy; a very healthful place."

In many communities of this era, the train's arrival provided contact with the outside world through the delivery of merchandise, mail, newspapers, food, money and people, and Madison was no exception. The town could now easily and efficiently distribute its most important economic export of cotton. And with that, this rural agrarian settlement was transformed into a vibrant, prosperous town. The railroad forever changed the future of this farming community.

Although the train depot no longer exists in Madison Station, the railroad and its significance to the community is ever present. The original Main Street, constructed in the 1860s to front the railroad tracks, remains the center of commercial activity in Madison today. Similarly, many of the original residential structures, constructed on town lots laid out along the railroad, remain intact. The period of significance for Madison Station Historic District began in 1858, two years after the arrival of the railroad in Madison. That year, with the establishment of the first town lots and the construction of the first depot, a town was born.

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CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

Madison Station Historic District is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The district provides an excellent representation of many of the architectural styles that reached popularity in this country from the late-1800s to the mid-1900s. Similarly, the evolution of architectural styles reflects the town's development from a rural farming community into a bustling railroad town.

During the mid-19th century, the typical house in rural Alabama was a simple vernacular house—a one or two-story wood frame, gable-roofed building with exterior end chimneys, center hall and shed front porch. Many of the first buildings constructed in Madison resembled this vernacular style, including simple frame houses with dogtrot plans. With the arrival of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, however, and the economic prosperity and growth that followed, the architectural styles and trends of larger cities were introduced to the area.

Five of the country's most popular architectural styles from the late 19th century and early 20th century can be found in the Madison Station Historic District. The district includes structures fashioned in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles, as well as examples of Colonial Revival, Tudor and Craftsman styles.

By the late 1800s, many of the houses constructed in Madison Station contained elements of the Queen Anne Victorian style, a domestic building style that reached popularity in America around 1880 and continued until 1910. Several high-style examples, such as the Hertzler House at 25 Front Street (#52), the Dunn-Williams House at 19 Front Street (#49), and the Farley House at 313 Church Street (#39) are found in the district. And numerous other structures, including 110 Church Street (#15) and the Thomas House at 307 Church Street (#33), possess elements of the style, such as steeply pitched roofs, asymmetrical facades and partial or full-width porches. The majority of Queen Anne Victorian houses in Madison Station fall under the "free classic" subtype of the style, featuring classical columns, as opposed to the more delicate spindlework detailing that most associate with this style.

During this same period, several Folk Victorian style houses were constructed in Madison Station. Excellent examples of this style—defined by simple frame houses with decorative details from the Italianate, Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles—can be found in the Haney House at 203 Church Street (#20) and the Cain House at 310 Martin Street (#81). Given that the spread of this style was made possible by railroads, the town's location no doubt contributed to the style's occurrence in the district.

Reflecting the architectural trends of the country, the Colonial Revival style began to replace Victorian architecture in the Madison Station district in the early 20th-century. The Colonial Revival style was most prevalent in this country from 1880 to 1955 and reflected a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Between 1880 and 1900, the strong influence of this style could be found in the aforementioned "free classic" subtype of the Queen Anne Victorian style. Many of the domestic buildings throughout Madison Station, such as the Balch House at 311 Church Street, contain elements of both styles.

Rivaling the Colonial Revival style in popularity, Tudor houses became fashionable in this country in the 1920s and early 1930s. Though not as prevalent as the other architectural styles in the district, the Tudor style does make an appearance in Madison Station. Built in 1939 in typical Tudor style, the brick house at 316 Church Street (#41) features a cross-gabled roof—with stucco covering the gable ends—and a partial front porch with three large arches. And though not high style, the house at 305 Church Street (#31) features elements of the Tudor style as well.

A far more popular trend in the district during this time, however, was the Craftsman style. From 1905 until the early 1920s, small houses throughout the country were fashioned in this style. The distinctive elements of this movement, such as low-pitched gabled roofs, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters can be found on numerous houses in the district, such as the Humphrey House at 23 Front Street (#51), 300 Church Street (#26), 303 Church Street (#29), and 20 Martin Street (#76). An excellent example of the free classic subtype of the Craftsman style can also be found at 301

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Church Street (#27).

Representing the source of Madison's economic growth and prosperity, several cotton warehouses are also located along Bradley Street (#8, 9, & 91) in the district. These buildings provide a reminder of the town's agrarian roots and the commodity that fueled the state and the entire south for a good part of its history.

The residential growth of the Madison Station Historic District had slowed dramatically by the late 1940s. The period of significance for the district ends in 1950 when the last Craftsman style house at 300 Church Street (#26) was constructed. The boom of the district, and the distinct architectural styles that accompanied it, had ended.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The first known settler in the area now known as Madison was John Cartwright, a native of Maryland and lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Cartwright received a federal land grant in 1818, during which time Alabama was still a part of the Mississippi Territory. Other early settlers included the Whitworth, Carter and Lanier families, all of Virginia, who arrived in the 1820s. Cartwright and the other early families were said to be attracted to the region for its fertile soil and abundant water supply.

The development of the town of Madison, however, was spurred by the arrival of the railroad. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad was chartered in Tennessee in 1846. In 1850, the railroad came to Alabama and by 1857, it was complete, linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. In 1856, the railroad reached the Madison area. Shortly thereafter, the settlement became known as Madison Station, in reference to the railroad stop, and in honor of the country's fourth president, James Madison. In 1858, two years after the arrival of the Memphis & Charleston, town lots fronting the railroad were laid out by one of the area's original landowners, James Clemons. That same year, the first depot in Madison Station was built on one of Clemons' lots and a house was constructed for the first station agent. The depot consisted of a single wooden freight house. In 1859, Clemons completed a new survey of fifty additional lots, each fronting the railroad and measuring approximately 66 x 98 feet, or 3/10 of an acre. The area soon attracted settlers from all over the region, particularly the nearby river port town of Triana.

With the arrival of this new, faster and less expensive means of shipping and transportation, this rural farming community was afforded a world of new opportunities. Growth and prosperity followed almost immediately. The railroad provided a much more efficient way to travel and ship the leading agricultural product of the region—cotton.

Tradesmen and the establishment of new businesses soon followed. J.J. Akers opened a saw and gristmill and a blacksmith shop was established by S.D. Doolittle. Other early merchants included Walter and Thomas Hopkins and James Bibb.

The Civil War brought the town's growth to a standstill. Several battles were fought in and around the area; one particular battle of note was the "Affair at Madison Station." The attack occurred on May 17, 1864, when Confederate soldiers overtook the Union occupied Memphis & Charleston railroad, the direct route for men and supplies to be shipped to Georgia. The Confederate soldiers captured the Union troops' supplies at Madison Station and burned the depot. According to records kept by the Union army, Confederate soldiers killed 18 men and wounded 55, and the Union killed one man, wounded three and captured 66 prisoners during the skirmish.

After the war, Madison Station experienced a new surge of prosperity. In 1869, Robert Spragin, administrator of the Clemons' estate, extended the 1859 land survey to include fifty additional lots, which were sold at public auction. That same year, property owners James Bibb, George Washington Martin and Thomas Lipscomb filed a petition with the

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probate judge of Madison County to incorporate the town and change the name to Madison. On November 30, 1869, voters approved these changes. "Station" was dropped from the name and the town of Madison was incorporated.

Eventually a business district developed on what is now the Main Street commercial district. In 1871, George Richard Sullivan and John Winston Burton opened a drugstore and G. W. Pride established a cotton gin. The first post office was also opened, housed in the T.J. Clay Mercantile Store. Thomas Clay served as the postmaster. By the 1870s, the town had eleven businesses, two livery stables and thirty-eight dwellings. And by 1887, the population of the town had reached 350.

In 1888, it was noted in the Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical records: "Madison is an incorporated town of about 500 inhabitants, ten miles west from Huntsville on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Its prosperity depends on cotton—about 2,000 bales are shipped from its station annually. It has eight or nine general stores; a post, telegraph and express office; Methodist, Baptist, Christian and three colored churches and a good academy; a very healthful place; has fine freestone water, and its society is highly moral. The population was 500 people."

By the turn of the century, the town included a few other places of interest: two saloons, a jail and an undertaking parlor.

Madison's train depot would be housed in four different buildings during its existence. The original depot, a single wooden freight house, was constructed in 1858, two years after the arrival of the railroad. A shed was added in 1860. This first generation depot was destroyed in 1864 during the "Affair at Madison Station," a Civil War skirmish. It was replaced in 1866. Almost twenty years later, in 1885, the depot was rebuilt for a third time. The final depot, a combination passenger and freight station, was constructed in 1901 and consisted of a frame building with tin shingle roof and loading platform. The depot was closed in 1961. A freight and passenger shed was constructed in 1962 and the train continued to deliver mail there until 1968. The remains of the concrete loading platform can be found on the north side of the railroad tracks located off Main Street.

One of the most well known buildings in Madison was constructed in the late 1800s, during Confederate veteran Captain John Buchanan Floyd's tenure as mayor. Referred to as the "Roundhouse," the unusual octagon-shaped building was built on eight-foot stilts over a well that supplied water to the downtown stores. The Roundhouse served as the city hall, as well as the location for numerous town activities, including elections, card games and haircuts during the weekly visit by the barber. The structure was sold and dismantled in 1938. Its concrete foundation remains on the south side of the railroad tracks, just off Main Street. In 1968, plans for a replica of the Roundhouse began as a way to commemorate Madison's centennial the following year. Plans for the structure were taken from historic sketches of the original building, an original photograph and interviews with residents. The replica was constructed in 1986.

Two known fires occurred in Madison. In 1924, a fire destroyed three stores on the east end of town, and in 1942, three stores on the west end were destroyed.

Madison's growth remained steady until the mid 1950s when Redstone Arsenal began to enlarge, at which point the rate of growth increased quite rapidly. In 1958, the city limits of the town were extended by annexation from 1/2 square miles to 9 square miles. By the 1980s, the population of Madison had reached 4,057 and in 2003, the population was over 33,000.

Madison's economy depended on cotton for a good part of its early history, and it remained important well into the 1960s. During that decade, Madison County produced more cotton than any other county in the state.

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Boundary Description

The structures included within the district lie on either side of a portion of Sullivan Street, also known as Wall-Triana Highway, in the southwest area of Madison. The southern boundary falls directly behind the resources on first block of Bradley Street off Sullivan, north one block on Short Street to Martin Street where the boundary runs to the Pride House at the end of Martin Street. From the Pride House, the eastern boundary begins and runs to 154 Maple Street, and then directly west to 113 Maple Street. At this point, the eastern boundary falls directly behind the resources on the east side of Church Street and runs to 209 Mill Road. The northern boundary falls directly behind the resources on the north side of Mill Road to Landers Road. Mill Road itself then becomes the northern boundary, until it reaches Sullivan Street. The western boundary begins on Sullivan Street, and falls directly behind the resources on the west side of the street. At Perry Street, the western boundary becomes Sullivan Street itself, and continues south to Bradley Street.

Boundary Justification

The district includes all buildings that make up the historic core of the district. Beyond this core, the district loses integrity. Much of the area beyond the district boundaries is comprised of either older buildings that have lost their physical integrity or houses constructed within the last 50 years.

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Photograph Key

*All photographs were taken by Leslie Tucker. The date is printed on the front of each photograph. All resources are located within the Madison Station Historic District in Madison County, Alabama. The photographs are keyed to the resource numbers on the map. All photograph negatives are located at the Madison Station Historical Preservation Society.

1. **Resource 2:** 12 Arnett Street, looking southeast.
2. **Resource 3:** 14 Arnett Street, looking southeast.
3. **Resource 5:** 18 Arnett Street, looking southeast.
4. **Resource 5A:** 18 Arnett Street, looking southwest.
5. **Resource 9:** Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 2, looking southeast.
6. **Resource 10:** 100 Church Street, looking east.
7. **Resource 13:** 105 Church Street, looking southwest.
8. **Resource 15:** 110 Church Street, looking east.
9. **Resource 16:** 112 Church Street, looking east.
10. **Resource 19:** Madison United Methodist Church, looking southwest.
11. **Resource 20:** 203 Church Street, looking west.
12. **Resource 21:** 204 Church Street, looking east.
13. **Resource 25:** 208 Church Street, looking east.
14. **Resource 29:** 303 Church Street, looking west.
15. **Resource 33:** 307 Church Street, looking west.
16. **Resource 37:** 311 Church Street, looking west.
17. **Resource 38:** 312 Church Street, looking east.
18. **Resource 39:** 313 Church Street, looking west.
19. **Resource 41:** 316 Church Street, looking east.
20. **Resource 44:** 17 College Street, Madison School, looking north.
21. **Resource 48:** 17 Front Street, looking northwest.

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22. **Resource 49:** 19 Front Street, looking northwest.
23. **Resource 51:** 23 Front Street, looking northwest.
24. **Resource 52:** 25 Front Street, looking northwest.
25. **Resource 52A:** 25 Front Street-outbuilding, looking northeast.
26. **Resource 53:** Village Green Roundhouse replica, looking south,
27. **Resource 54:** 12 Main Street, looking south.
28. **Resource 55:** 16 Main Street, looking south.
29. **Resource 57:** 101 Main Street, looking north.
30. **Resources 58 & 59:** 104 & 106 Main Street, looking southeast.
31. **Resources 60, 61 & 62:** 108, 110 & 112 Main Street, looking southeast.
32. **Resource 63:** 200 Main Street, looking southeast.
33. **Resource 71:** 113 Maple Street, looking north,
34. **Resource 77:** 20 Martin Street, looking southeast.
35. **Resource 78:** 58 Martin Street, looking southeast.
36. **Resource 79:** 116 Martin Street, looking southeast.
37. **Resource 82:** 310 Martin Street, looking southeast.
38. **Resource 84:** 320 Martin Street, looking east.
39. **Resource 84A:** 320 Martin Street, looking north.
40. **Resource 89:** 243 Mill Road, looking north,
41. **Resource 89A:** 243 Mill Road-barn, looking northeast.
42. **Resource 97:** 4213 Sullivan Street, looking east.
43. **Resource 98:** 4218 Sullivan Street, looking west.
44. **Resource 103:** Madison First Baptist Church, looking east.
45. **Resource 111:** Village Green Gazebo, looking southwest.

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Map Key

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 11 Arnett Street | 48. 17 Front Street |
| 2. 12 Arnett Street | 49. 19 Front Street |
| 3. 14 Arnett Street | 50. 21 Front Street |
| 4. 15 Arnett Street | 51. 23 Front Street |
| 5. 18 Arnett Street | 52. 25 Front Street |
| 6. 20 Arnett Street | 53. The Roundhouse, Main Street |
| 7. 22 Arnett Street | 54. 12 Main Street |
| 8. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 1 | 55. 16 Main Street |
| 9. Bradley Street Cotton Warehouse 2 | 56. 20 Main Street |
| 10. 100 Church Street | 57. 101 Main Street |
| 11. 101-103 Church Street | 58. 104 Main Street |
| 12. 102 Church Street | 59. 106 Main Street |
| 13. 105 Church Street | 60. 108 Main Street |
| 14. 108 Church Street | 61. 110 Main Street |
| 15. 110 Church Street | 62. 112 Main Street |
| 16. 112 Church Street | 63. 200 Main Street |
| 17. 114 Church Street | 64. 202 Main Street |
| 18. 125 Church Street | 65. 204 Main Street |
| 19. 127 Church Street | 66. 206 Main Street |
| 20. 203 Church Street | 67. 208 Main Street |
| 21. 204 Church Street | 68. 210 Main Street |
| 22. 205 Church Street | 69. 212 Main Street |
| 23. 206 Church Street | 70. 214-216 Main Street |
| 24. 207 Church Street | 71. 113 Maple Street |
| 25. 208 Church Street | 72. 132 Maple Street |
| 26. 300 Church Street | 73. 154 Maple Street |
| 27. 301 Church Street | 74. 14 Martin Street |
| 28. 302 Church Street | 75. 16 Martin Street |
| 29. 303 Church Street | 76. 18 Martin Street |
| 30. 304 Church Street | 77. 20 Martin Street |
| 31. 305 Church Street | 78. 58 Martin Street |
| 32. 306 Church Street | 79. 116 Martin Street |
| 33. 307 Church Street | 80. 122 Martin Street |
| 34. 308 Church Street | 81. 124 Martin Street |
| 35. 309 Church Street | 82. 310 Martin Street |
| 36. 310 Church Street | 83. 311 Martin Street |
| 37. 311 Church Street | 84. 320 Martin Street |
| 38. 312 Church Street | 85. 209 Mill Road |
| 39. 313 Church Street | 86. 220 Mill Road |
| 40. 314 Church Street | 87. 225 Mill Road |
| 41. 316 Church Street | 88. 226 Mill Road |
| 42. 317 Church Street | 89. 243 Mill Road |
| 43. 318 Church Street | 90. 266 Mill Road |
| 44. 17 College Street | 91. Sullivan & Bradley Street Warehouse |
| 45. 20 College Street | 92. 4123 Sullivan Street |
| 46. 22 College Street | 93. 4155 Sullivan Street |
| 47. 24 College Street | 94. 4202 Sullivan Street |

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- 95. 4206 Sullivan Street
- 96. 4212 Sullivan Street
- 97. 4213 Sullivan Street
- 98. 4218 Sullivan Street
- 99. 4223 Sullivan Street
- 100. 4226 Sullivan Street
- 101. 4236 Sullivan Street
- 102. 4250 Sullivan Street
- 103. 4257 Sullivan Street
- 104. 4260 Sullivan Street
- 105. 4276 Sullivan Street
- 106. 4286 Sullivan Street
- 107. 4304 Sullivan Street
- 108. 4312 Sullivan Street
- 109. 4322 Sullivan Street
- 110. 4332 Sullivan Street
- 111. Village Green Gazebo

MADISON STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

