

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 15 1980

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Madison Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory) History-Architecture)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Madison

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

11 - J. William Stanton

STATE

Ohio

CODE

039

COUNTY

Lake

CODE

085

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☐ ACCESSIBLE☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple public and private (see Continuation Sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lake County Recorders Office

STREET & NUMBER

53 East Erie Street

CITY, TOWN

Painesville

STATE

Ohio

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Ohio Historic Inventory

DATE

1975; 1979

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Ohio Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE

Ohio

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

I. The central resource of the Village of Madison is a small district adjacent to the public park. It is one block long (approx. 800 feet) and encompasses both sides of the main commercial street between River and Lake Streets, including approx. 10 acres. The park is located on the south side of Main Street in the west half of the district.

Three buildings face the south end of the park -- the Congregational Church, the Town Hall, and the Methodist Church. The Town Hall is basically a two-story brick building which has been faced with stucco, with a gable roof and bracketed eaves. A front portico has been added which has four fluted columns of sheet metal with cast-iron bases, and a pediment with a dentilled cornice. The Methodist Church is a one-story frame building with round-arched windows and a small entrance vestibule on the facade. The small steeple added in 1961 replaced an earlier deteriorated one. In 1925-1926 the church was raised and a basement built underneath. The Congregational Church is a large brick structure in the Romanesque style. The facade has a large round-arched window divided into four vertical sections. The corner entrance tower is brick to the level of the roof, with a square wooden belfry. At the south end of the church an unusually compatible addition with round-arched openings has been made (1975).

A residence and a bank building face the east side of the park. The one-story bank is an amalgam of classical pilasters, wide bracketed eaves, curved window hoods, and brick corbeling, and its corner entrance facing the park is rounded. The house is a symmetrical building having a two-story central block with a hip roof, two one-story wings, and a porch across the entire front with decorative fretwork.

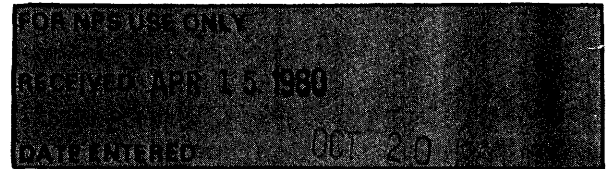
On the park there is a solid square bandstand with stone foundations and railings, and a hip roof. On the north side of the park stands the Civil War monument, a statue of a Union soldier on a tall granite base.

East of the park on the south side of Main Street there are four houses. One of these, the David Paige house, a fine early classic revival house, is listed in the National Register. Another house built by Paige was thoroughly dilapidated by 1960 and has been completely reconstructed as a typical Ohio Greek Revival house.

The north side of Main Street within the district is lined with commercial buildings of the 1880s and 1890s. The majority are two and two-and-a-half story brick buildings with architectural details of the various late 19th century commercial idioms, such as bracketed cornices, molded window hoods, and corbelled brick courses. The ground floor fronts have been modernized in some cases, but many retain the open display windows with supporting posts which are so characteristic of the late Victorian commercial street.

(Continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Madison Multiple Resource Area, Madison, Lake County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 & 8 PAGE 1

Description

II. The remaining resources of the Village of Madison are the individual buildings recorded herewith on Ohio Historic Inventory forms. The majority are located on the main east-west street (modern State Route 84), which parallels the railroads. Some are located on River Street south of Main Street, on Lake Street north of Main Street, and a few are off these main routes. There are approximately an equal number of residences from the first and second halves of the 19th century. There are classical houses from both the Federal and Greek Revival periods. Several early ones have a one or one-and-a-half story lengthwise facade and a characteristic doorway associated with the builder Addison Kimball. (939, 841, 735, 391 and 390 West Main) In general, the Greek Revival houses are quite simple, with no fully-developed temple portico, although there are two interesting houses with a recessed porch (354 and 367 River Street). When the Italianate idiom arrived in Madison, it was embodied in some rather elaborate examples (790, 467, 275, 239-243 West Main, and 269 East Main). In addition, there is one fine example each of the Second Empire, Eastlake, and Stick styles. One house is a unique residence of cut stone in the village, and a few brick houses are included which might pass unnoticed in another setting, but which are unusual examples of brick vernacular building in a village whose homes are overwhelmingly of wooden construction. Finally, there are two functional structures which represent the industrial period of the village -- a typical railroad freight station and the cheese-vat factory, a three-story brick structure with plain sandstone lintels over the sash windows.

An initial survey of Madison was conducted in 1972 by the Old Mentor Foundation, resulting in four individual nominations. The Exchange Bank and Town Hall were also nominated, but the Ohio Advisory Board recommended the consideration of a district nomination for the public square buildings. A more complete inventory was undertaken in 1979 by members of the Madison Historical Society and the regional preservation officer, and this nomination is the result of that inventory.

Significance

township to the village in 1869. The present form of the town hall conveys the changing requirements of the township officials, both practical and symbolic, over a period of 135 years.

(Continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1802-1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historic resources of the Village of Madison represent the prosperity and good taste of a thriving township seat and manufacturing village which has changed little since the end of the 19th century. The primary resource is the town center with its village park, whose nearby structures symbolize the governmental, religious, financial, commercial, and commemorative interests of the village. The other individual resources are chiefly a set of residences which in many cases are associated with persons of local importance in the life of the village, but which in general represent an unusual level of architectural quality for a village of its size (population 768 in 1900) in Lake County, and possibly all of northeastern Ohio.

The Village of Madison was not actually incorporated until 1867. Madison Township was settled as early as 1802 and incorporated in 1811. Madison was originally located in Geauga County, which had been formed in 1806 from the original tract of the Connecticut Western Reserve. In 1840 Lake County was formed out of Geauga County, and Madison Township was enlarged to almost twice the size of the typical Western Reserve township (nearly 50 square miles compared to 25). At that time the township hall was set on its present site on the south side of the village park.

In 1848 the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Ashtabula Railroad was chartered, and by 1852 it was completed from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, passing directly through the village. In 1869 the railroad became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and in 1914 it was part of the merger which formed the New York Central. The township and the village became prosperous manufacturing centers by the Civil War. Madison Dock, on Lake Erie to the north, was the most important shipbuilding center in the county. There were a wood veneering mill, a cheese-vat factory, iron manufacturers, a foundry and machine shop. During the Civil War many of the residents of Madison were known for their abolitionist sentiments, among them the Kimballs, Merrimans, and Winchesters.

When the Village of Madison was incorporated in 1867, the town hall was enlarged to its present size and appearance, except for the front portico which was added around the turn of the century. The builders for the definitive form of the town hall were W. H. Pancost and Alfred Thurber. The town hall lot, including the public park, was transferred from the

(Continued)

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Madison Multiple Resource Area, Madison, Lake County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Significance

A Methodist class was formed in the township in the 1830s, but the church in the village (the present Methodist Park United Methodist Church) was erected in 1864-1865. The Congregational Church was organized in 1830. They occupied a building which was moved to the site of the town hall in 1842, at which time they erected a building on the site of the present church. The brick Romanesque edifice was planned and built between 1887 and 1892.

The Exchange Bank of Madison was organized and its brick building on the park erected in 1875. By 1878 the businesses in the village included dry goods and notions, groceries and provisions, drugs, clothing, hardware and tinware, boots and shoes, millinery, furniture, harness-making, carriage-making, blacksmiths, carriage-painters, and two meat markets. However, most of the business blocks which line Main Street today were built in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1882 the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) was completed, paralleling the Lake Shore Railroad, and some of its buildings remain from that period.

Because it was the township center and later a prosperous railroad town, Madison saw the building of a great many houses of fine architectural quality throughout the 19th century. Together with the obvious significance of the village park and its adjacent structures, they constitute the chief historic resources of the village. One of the important early settlers was Lemuel Kimball, and his son Addison Kimball built many of the early houses in the village. The most representative house in the town center district is the David Paige house (NR). Paige was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was instrumental in the organization of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Ashtabula Railroad. Among the residences included in the individual resources are those of a township officer and postmaster, a carpenter-builder, a stone mason, a blacksmith, the Methodist pastor, the founder of the basket factory, the director of the municipal band, an organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and several houses of the Kimball family, perhaps the most prominent in the 19th century history of Madison. Thus they represent a cross-section of the basic community interests of the village, in addition to displaying the collection of architectural styles described in #7.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

History of Geauga and Lake Counties, Ohio (Phila., 1878), 231-237.
Atlases of Lake County (1874, 1898).

Lake County property and tax records (Painesville, Ohio).

Lake County Historical Society, The Historical Society Quarterly, 1959-1975.

Here is Lake County, Ohio (Cleveland, 1964).

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See Continuation sheets

QUADRANGLE NAME Madison

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A									
ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING					
C									
E									
G									

B									
ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING					
D									
F									
H									

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Eric Johannesen, Preservation Officer

ORGANIZATION

Western Reserve Historical Society

DATE

November 1979

STREET & NUMBER

10825 East Boulevard

TELEPHONE

216-721-5722

CITY OR TOWN

Cleveland

STATE

Ohio

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David L. Brook

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

4/3/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Paula Stoner Reed
for CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

10/20/70

DATE

10/14/80

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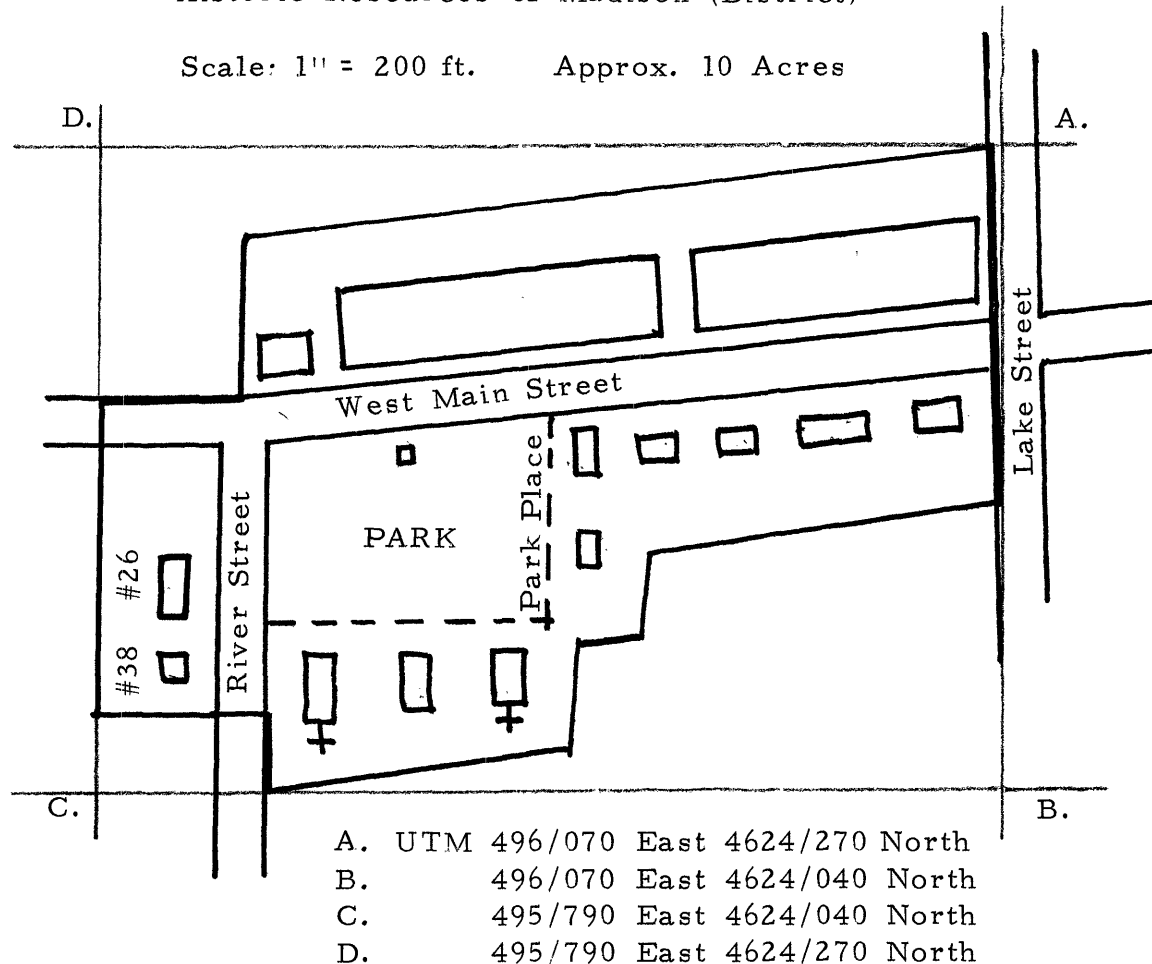
Madison Multiple Resource Area, Madison, Lake County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 4

Historic Resources of Madison (District)

Scale: 1" = 200 ft. Approx. 10 Acres



The district is bounded on the north by the boundary lines of the properties at 2 to 104 West Main Street; on the east by Lake Street; on the south by the boundary lines of the properties at 1 to 63 West Main Street, 25 Park Place, the United Methodist Church, the Town Hall, and the Congregational Church; and on the west by the boundary lines of the properties at 26 and 38 River Street.