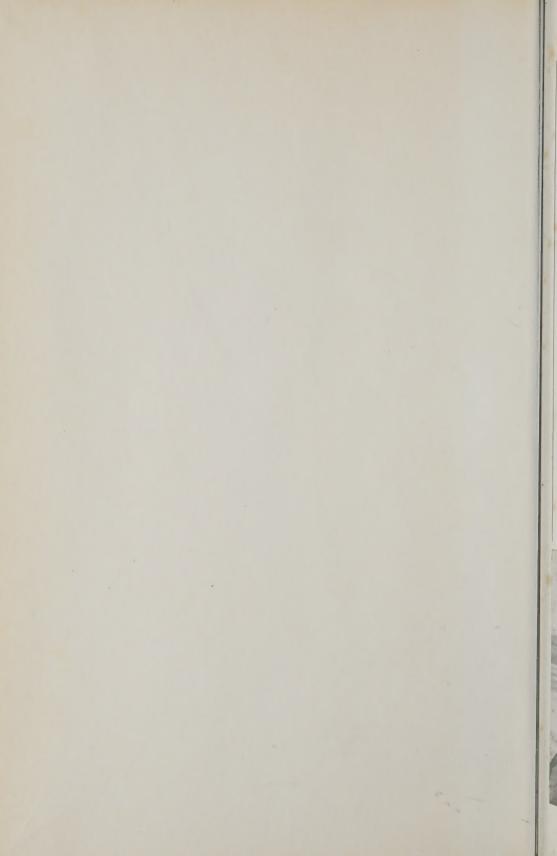
Madison, Indiana

History and y

Highlights





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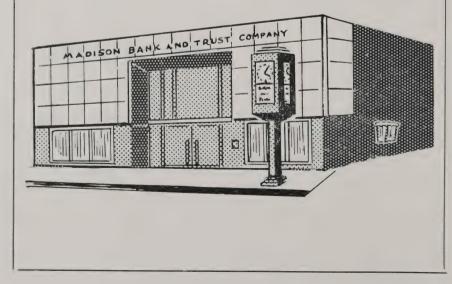
Madison

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Madison, Indiana



That Madison is one of the oldest cities in the state is generally known, but that it is rich in history and natural beauty is not as widely known as it should be to the great population of the United States.

Madison will soon be 150 years old. As far as is known the first white man's cabin was built in Madison about May 30, 1808. In 1810 Jonathan Lyon, with John Paul and Lewis Davis, laid out the town. The first sale of lots was in 1811. Situated on the Ohio across from Kentucky, the settlement was a favored and inviting spot for commerce and industry and it grew rapidly. It was incorporated as a town April 15, 1824, and as a city by the act of Legislature of 1838.

Madison was a place of much note at the early part of last century. To it was attracted a very great number of people of all classes, characters and occupations. In 1816 and up to 1850, it was one of the points of attraction as a new and growing town in a new and growing country.

Today the pleasant thriving city that nestles amid the hills of Jefferson County is one of the most picturesque and beautiful spots in the state, with an ancient lore combined with a modern progress that makes it attractive to all who have an eye for the beautiful in scenery or a mind for the history of the achievements of the past.

Madison has a geographical location that is as outstanding as its scenic setting. On the north bank of the Ohio River, approximately 50 miles from Louisville and 75 miles from Cincinnati, it at one time shared with both in commercial and cultural leadership. With the building of the first railroad in the United States, west of the Allegheny mountains, from Madison to Indianapolis, Madison became the gateway to the settlement of the vast Northwest Territory and fixed its imprint and influence upon that rich region from which

were carved the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa etc.

It is natural and increasingly true that Madison's nearness to the heart of America, its cultural charm, and its vital contributions to the history and development of our land add to its appeal in bringing more than one hundred and fifty thousand appreciative Americans annually to see, study and spread the story of Madison, Indiana.

EARLY INDUSTRIES

The early industries of Madison included some of the following:

Ship yard, starch factories, furniture factory, saw mills, cotton mills, button factories, paper mill, yarn and cordage mill, breweries, pork packing industries, and iron foundries. The two latter played an important part in the history of the town, but with the pork packing industries moving away, the growth stopped.

The iron fences, gates, balconies etcetera in use here today were made in the 1870's in the iron foundries. Many made here are still being used in New Orleans.

IRON WORK

In 1870, there were several iron foundries in Madison. They furnished most of the old gates, fences and balconies in use today. However, the balconies on the Lanier House were imported. Much of the iron work seen in New Orleans was made in Madison.

EARLY PORK PACKING BUSINESS

During the 40's Madison was the only city in this part of the country with a railroad. By 1835 we had the Michigan road through to the Great Lakes and various roads spreading out in different directions.

At this time Madison was the greatest porkopolis in the world. Chicago having not stolen her franchise on the great industry of the West.

Hogs were sent to Madison by car load and wagon load. Hundreds of wagon loads, and hundreds of thousands of hogs arrived here on foot, having traveled hundreds of miles from Illinois and surrounding states.

Madison was the second porkpacking city in the west and the new railroad did a big business hauling hogs during the winter months. In the year 1852 they handled 124,-000 hogs. The hog trade was our main traffic and we had so few coaches, they often were forced to use the hog cars for passengers by making seats in them of clean lumber.

JENNY LIND CONCERT

It is interesting to note that even as early as 1851 Madison people evidenced sufficient interest in cultural affairs to invite the noted singer Jenny Lind to present a concert.

She had been engaged by Billy Watson to sing in Madison and upon her arrival found that she must give the program in the pork house or forfeit her money and return the tickets. So the noted singer gave her perfomance in the pork house.

It was a very large frame building. The house was filled at \$5.00 a ticket. The management had guaranteed Mr. P T. Barnum (Miss Lind's agent) \$5,000 and the receipts were \$3,700.

SADDLETREE FACTORY

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The Schroeder Saddletree Company, maker of fine quality saddletrees, has been in operation since 1850. Their plant is located on Milton street between Mulberry and Jefferson streets and their products are sold to all 48 states as well as practically every South American country. During its long life the plant has supplied saddletrees for the Civil War, Spanish-American War, Boer War, First World War and Second World War.

NEWSPAPERS

Before the little city of Madison was three years old, she distinguished herself by publishing a newspaper, the second one in Indiana Territory. The first number of the "Western Eagle" appeared May 26, 1813. Little is now known of its origin and history save that Col. John Paul originated and financed the project; William Hendricks (afterwards governor of the state) was the publisher.

The "Western Eagle" was later merged with a Lexington paper, and during the next twenty years several weekly papers rose and fell, some being issued for a few months only.

In 1837, W. H. Gray, of Vevay, an excellent writer, came to Madison and founded the Madison Courier, a Democratic weekly. He was of a roving, adventurous disposition, and soon sold out his new venture to the Covington brothers, who were enterprising and ambitious, and they published the paper, never failing a single issue. In April of 1849 they changed to daily publication.

In July of 1849, Michael C. Garber, grandfather of the present publisher, Michael E. Garber, purchased the Courier from the Covingtons. During the years between 1849 and Col. Garber's death, in 1881, the paper made its reputation, fought its severest battles, and became firmly established in the life of the community.

The political complexion of the paper changed from Democrat to Republican in the fiery years preceding the Civil War, when the paper opposed slavery and supported the Federal government, and because of this policy its owner was read out of the Democratic party.

During the war years, Col. Garber served as a staff officer to General William T. Sherman, and accompanied him on the famous march to the sea. His assistant, Charles B. Baymiller, a young writer of force and brilliancy, served as editor and manager of the paper during his absence.

The late Michael C. Garber succeeded his father as editor of the Courier. Perhaps his most valuable contribution to the town lay in his successful support of Ohio River improvement, of which he was always an enthusiastic advocate. He served on the Indiana Ohio Rivers and Harbors Commission, and devoted much time and space in the paper to the project. He was also largely responsible for the development of the Clifty Falls area as a state park.

He was also succeeded as editor by his son, Michael E. Garber, who has continued successful operation of the Courier. In 1937 the paper celebrated its centennial year, and in 1949 observed its hundredth year as a daily, and also its hundred years under management of one family. It is now the second oldest newspaper in Indiana, (the Vincennes Sun is older) and the only one to have been owned for over a hundred years by the same family.

History and Highlights



Indiana's Oldest Volunteer Fire Company

In the year 1831, a Volunteer Fire Fighters Club was organized. Their headquarters and meeting place was a small one room, frame building on the corner of Main and and Walnut streets, the present site of the Soldiers and Sailors monument.

As the city grew, so grew the Volunteer Fire Fighters and on September 15, 1841 the organization set up a Constitution, changing the company's name to "Fair Play Fire Company Number One." A charter was granted for the same on September 6, 1849.

This company, being the oldest volunteer fire company in the state of Indiana, first saw action as a "Bucket Brigade."

The Company then purchased a hand drawn piece of fire equipment in 1851. It was called "Neptune" and had to be pulled to all fires by its members, with the aid of a long rope.

On April 3, 1888 the Company purchased their present home, lo-

cated at the N. E. corner of Main and Walnut streets. The first meeting was held on October 1, 1888.

In 1871 the Fair Play Company purchased the first Steam Engine (horse drawn) manufactured by Chris Ahrens. On September 15, 1886 the Company participated in a Fireman's Tournament, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and walked away with first prize for throwing water the farthest distance. The prize was \$400.

In August 1920, the company purchased its first motorized piece of equipment and used it until August 23, 1947, replacing it with a new Mack Truck Pumper, which it has in use at the present time.

Rural fires were becoming more numerous and in 1952 a government fire truck, capable of hauling 1,000 gallons of water, was purchased from the Jefferson Proving Ground. In 1953 this was replaced with a new, modern Rural Fire Truck, with 1,000 gallon capacity.

As the city of Madison grew,

YE OLD BASTILLE

The Jefferson County Jail—just a building for the imprisonment of town drunks and petty thieves; but more like a medieval dungeon with its stone walls two feet thick, reinforced with cannon balls and its windowless cells just large enough to hold a single cot.

Built in 1849, the key to the outer door measuring at least twelve inches in length, was handed to the County Commissioners in an elaborate ceremony.

Modern conveniences are at a premium, an iron sink doing double duty for the washing of the prisoner's dishes as well as their bodies.

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A pot bellied stove is the only means of heating the building. When a drunk is invited in on a new companies were organized, and at the present time Madison is fortunate enough to have five volunteer fire departments. Each company has its own constitution and by-laws, its own officers, and owns all of its equipment. Three companies own the property their equipment is housed in. In all, seven pieces of equipment are ready if needed. All companies answer a general alarm and a Rural System is set up by the No. 1's and No. 5's. Each engine house is strategically located. The total cost to the city of Madison in far less than one paid fire department would cost. The total number of volunteers, in all five companies, is about 175.

Madison also is one of the few cities that still has approximately 35 cisterns in which water is stored as a sort of reservoir, for use in fighting fires. These cisterns are filled from the city water system and at times of fires, valves are turned on to furnish plenty of water.

cold winter's night and kicks over the stove, keeping warm presents quite a problem.

In 1878 when John Beaver was hanged in the Courthouse yard for murder, people gathered for miles around, standing on roof tops and in available space, to see the first and only hanging in Jefferson County. Many brought lunch boxes crammed with good things to eat and it was evidently a gala occasion for everyone but poor Mr. Beaver.

Condemned in 1870 the building is probably doomed as a place of incarceration but the people of the community hope to preserve it as one of the many interesting landmarks of this county.

PERSONALITIES

Edward Eggleston, the author of the well-known "Hoosier Schoolmaster" was born in Vevay in 1837 and later moved to Madison. In 1891 he married Francis E. Good and made his home here for several years.

George Grey Bernard, the world famous sculptor, lived in Madison with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnard. It has been said that what Walt Whitman was to American Poetry and Abraham Lincoln has been to American government, that exactly was what George Grey Barnard was to American Art, namely the great exponent of real democracy.

Among his masterpieces are his "Lincoln," the original of which is in Cincinnati and a replica in Louisville on the Public Library lawn, and also his "Let There Be Light" in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville. Madison possesses in marble a replica of "Let There Be Light" at the resting place of the noted sculptor's father and mother in Springdale Cemetery in Madison.

Jesse D. Bright, brilliant lawyer and statesman and a member of the U. S. Senate from 1845 to 1862, spent most of his boyhood and early manhood in Madison, Indiana.

Sarah Bolton, author of the well known poem, "Paddle Your Own Canoe", was a native of Madison

Moody Park was the first mayor of Madison. He established a cotton mill in 1822-23 on the west side of Central Avenue above Front Street, which he operated a few years and then bought out Thomas Gibb to take charge of it. William Hendricks, who was Indiana's third governor, established the second newspaper ever to be printed in this state. He came to Madison bringing his printing press in 1814. Hendricks served as governor over twenty years. He died in 1850 and was buried at Madison.

George DeBaptist (colored), was the servant of General Harrison at the White House. He had lived with J. F. D. Lanier in Madison and was doorkeeper when Harrison visited Lanier. Harrison asked him to go to Washington with him and he was with Harrison when he died.

DeBaptist worked with the underground railroad while in Madison.

Frank Bellamy, author of the Pledge of Allegience, was born in Madison, September 15, 1875. While attending high school his class was asked to write their ideas of their debt to their country and their duty to its government. Bellamy's article so impressed a visitor to the school that she preserved it and later when the fervor of patriotism was around during the war with Spain, it was selected as the pledge of allegiance for our government.

The noted movie actress, Irene Dunne, though born in Louisville, Kentucky, spent her entire girlhood in the house located on W. Second Street. Following her graduation from Madison High School, she went to Chicago, the first step of her road to fame.



The James F. D. Lanier Home

A stately mansion, reminiscent of the cultured, leisurely and prosperous eighteen forties and fifties, the Lanier home on the banks of the Ohio River at Madison, is more than an Indiana Memorial to a man whose personal fortune twice aided a young struggling state in times of financial stress.

Nationally known for its architectural beauty and for the authenticity of its furnishings, the Lanier Memorial draws vistors from all parts of the nation, as well as thousands of Hoosiers who pay tribute to a man who stood by the people of his state at a time of great need. It brings the visitor an accurate picture of the setting for family and social life of that generation. Every effort has been made to retain the atmosphere that once surrounded the old home.

Completed in 1844, the building became one of the most pretentious structures in the Middle West, The architect was Francis Costigan.

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The Shrewsbury House

The Shrewsbury House, designed by Francis Costigan in 1846 at a cost of \$50,000.00 was one of four chosen by the Director of the Indiana Historical Bureau and the magazine "Antiques" to represent the architect of the State.

The interior with its twelve rooms and thirteen fire places has in the central hall Costigan's most famous free-standing spiral staircases, which rises three stories to the top of the house.

The drawing room, with its double pairs of Corinthian columns has the original white paint put on over a hundred years ago and the original Louis-Philippee chandeliers brought from France. m h to w to th to m th



OLD SULLIVAN HOME 304 W. Second Street

This lovely old home, which has attracted thousands of people from everywhere, is a splendid example of the Federal Era. The house was built in 1816 by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan. The judge lived in it with his wife and family until his death in 1870. He was a Virginia gentleman, a graduate of William and Mary College, a soldier and prominent lawyer throughout Indiana. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana and sat upon the bench of that court from 1837 to 1848. It was during this time that he rose to fame through his legal decisions and opinions, decisions that are used to this day. He had the honor of naming the city of Indianapolis.

This house was the first twostory brick in Madison and was

considered the first mansion in those early days. The large side galleries and the iron work on the front entrance are all original. The doorway is very beautiful, a style characteristic of that period, and one that is often sketched by artists and photographed by many people. Nothing has been changed architecturally. The floors, woodwork and mantels are original and the paint in each room has been restored to its original color. It is interesting to note that the mantels and doors in the entire house are all hand-made and each is different in design.

Great care has been given to detail in decoration. The curtains have been copied from those in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, of the

al stair-

its doumns has put on and the chandelperiod of 1815-1820. The wallpaper in the hall is called the President Madison paper as he was president at the time.

The room on the third floor has an East and West window. The floor is poplar boards and original. They are hand-hewn with a broadaxe and vary from 12 to 14 inches in width. The colored help employed by Mr. Sullivan lived in buildings on the grounds in the back and the cooking was done in a large fireplace in the basement. The grounds originally covered a quarter section.

BIRTH PLACE INDIANA GRAND LODGE OF MASONS

221 W. Second St.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana was organized in the front room of the second story of this old mansion on January 12, 1818.

Alexander A. Meek, a brilliant attorney of Madison, acted as president of the convention. He was born in Ireland in 1786 and died in Madison at the age of thity-five years. The Grand Lodge of Indiana dedicated a monument to his memory in Spirngdale Cemetery in 1889. He was elected first grand senior warden at Madison and on September 15, 1818 he was elected as second grand master at Charlestown and served to September 14, 1820,

Alexander Buchner, of Charlestown was the first Grand Master. The five lodges chartered at the first meeting were Vincennes No. 1, Madison No. 2, Charlestown No. 3, Lawrenceburg No. 4 and Corydon No. 5.

This home was built in 1817 by Major Alexander Chalmes Lanier, an officer in the war of 1812, and father of James F. D. Lanier.

SITE OF FIRST HOUSE

The small 4-room brick house on the northwest corner of First and Jefferson Streets is on the site of the first house built in Jefferson County.

A man named John Henry Wagner built a shack out of logs there early in 1808, where he lived for a few months operating a blacksmith shop. Later in the year a frontiersman and Baptist preacher, Jesse Vawter, brought his family and built a good sized log house on the site, and they lived there for some three years. The Vawters are generally regarded as the first settlers of the county.

In 1809 Col. John Paul entercd the fractional section of real estate, upon which it is situated, together with adjoining lands, from the United States Government, and platted thereon the original Town of Madison. He lived for a time in and enlarged the Vawter house, making it into a residence and tavern, wth rooms for lodging and a barroom. Jefferson County at that time was a part of Clark County, and a Justice of the Peace was appointed for the town of Madison and vicinity. He held his court in the barroom of this tavern. There was a basement under this building on a level with the adjoining alley, and there the horses and oxen of travelers were housed.

The present brick house was erected sometime in the early 1840's. The stone wall surrounding these premises on all sides was built some years earlier, when Jefferson and First Streets were cut though the higher grounds and graded.



408 W. Third Street

Francis Costigan, architect and master builder, attained not only a national reputation by building the Lanier and Shrewsbury Houses, but apparently had achieved a considerable economic security by the time of the completion of the latter, since in that same year, 1849, he built himself a fine home on West Third Street. This home Costigan fashioned with such skill and imagination that architects of today consider it a masterpiece of design for a narrow lot.

In 1849 land was already expen-

sive in Madison and Costigan had been trained in Baltimore where the narrow street frontage was traditional. Hence, he did not hesitate to build on a strip of land scarcely vet he twenty-two feet wide, achieved a house with a magnificent drawing room thirty feet long with twin fireplaces, bow end and a fine ceiling with deeply depressed egg and dart moldings gilded in the Greek manner. The house also shows his characteristically fine woodwork including curved and sliding doors and an interesting double stairs with a now famous push gate at the top.

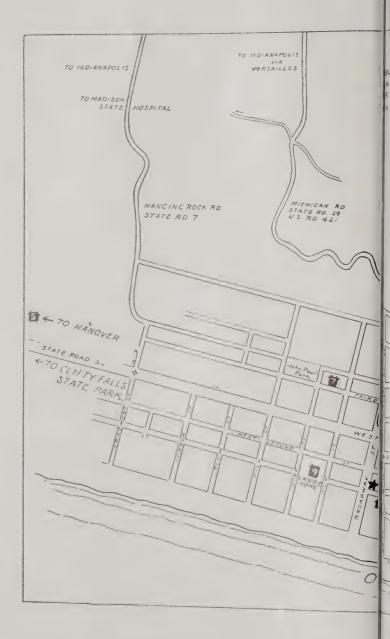
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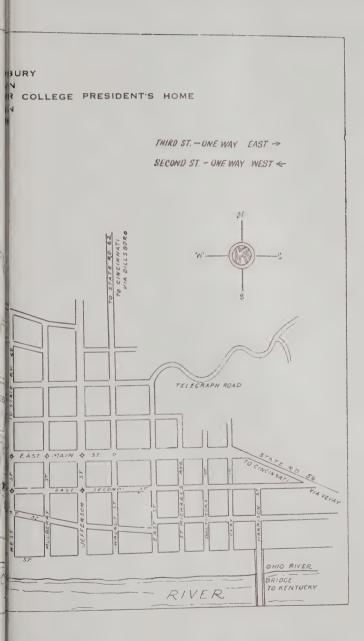
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OLD STONE HOUSE

Only a few stone walls remain of this old house, once occupied by Chapman Harris, an ex-slave preacher, farmer, and blacksmith. This site is particularly interesting historically as this old character was instrumental in helping the Northern cause in the Civil War. He farmed during the day and plied his trade of blacksmith at night. His blacksmith shop was on the River Road at Lonesome Hollow (on State Highway 56 about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of city limits). Harris worked late at night so that he could use his hammer and anvil to signal people in Kentucky concerning the bringing over of runaway slaves. The number of strokes on the anvil told whether or not it was safe for the slaves to be brought across the Ohio River to the Underground Station at Lonesome Hollow. When they came the slaves were taken up the Hollow and hidden until they started on the next lap of their journey north to Canada.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

500 Mulbery Street

The history of Christ Episcopal Church in Madison dates back to 1835. The present building, a per fect reproduction of the small English Gothic type, is designed after St. John's of Louisville, and was built in 1847-48 with hand made brick. Of interest are the heavy roof timbers, all held in place with wooden pins, the hand made locks on the front doors and the fine old stained glass windows.

On the south wall is a plaque to Col. M. C. Garber, General Sherman's quartermaster on the famous march to the sea. The altar service was a gift from an Episcopal Church in Birmingham, England, about the time of the dedication of this church. In the choir loft is an all wooden key board for chimes in the tower, which were played originally with wire pulls, and hand pump for organ.

CHURCHES

- Trinity Methodist Broadway St. Morning Worship 10:30
- First Baptist Vine Street
- Morning Worship 10:30
- Christ Episcopal North Mulberry Morning Worship 10:45
- Pilgrim Holiness E. Third St. Morning Worship 10:30
- St. Michael's E. Third St.
- Sunday Masses 7:30 and 9:30 St. Mary's — E. Second St.
- Sunday Masses 6, 8, and 10 a. m.
- Church of the Nazarene E. First Morning Worship 11:00
- First Christian W. Main St. Morning Worship 10:30
- St. Paul's Lutheran Cor. West and Third

Morning Worship 11:00

Madison Presbyterian — S. Broadway

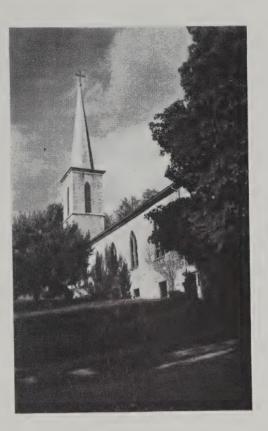
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Morning Worship 10:30

- St. Matthews Lutheran Presbyterian Church
- Worship Hour 7:30 p. m.—Sun. Christian Science — E. Third St.
- Morning Worship 10:45
- United Evangelical Congregational — E. Main St. Morning Worship 10:30

Hanover Presbyterian — Hanover Morning Worship 10:45

- Broadway Baptist (Colored) N. Broadway
- Methodist (Colored) Poplar St.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

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519 E. Third Street

Situated at the foot of one of the hills surrounding Madison is a quaint old stone church. Gothic in design, this old Catholic church was erected in 1838-39 and is Madison's oldest public building. The stone was taken from the second cut on the railroad incline.

It is a tradition among the parishioners that Costigan was the architect of the parish church. All that is actually known is that he was a member of the congregation at that time. The present altar, consecrated in 1910, was built at Pietrasanta in Italy. It is of Gothic design except for the Corinthian columns that support the table. The body of the altar is of pure white Carrara marble, while the pillars are of Siena marble. Above the altar is a fine stained glass window which was made at the Royal Art Institute of Munich, Bavaria.



CLIFTY PARK

Clifty Park is accessible by car over highways 56-62-107 1¹/₂ miles from Madison.

Clifty Park and land adjacent is one of the most scenic locations in the state. It offers forests, cliffs, water falls, and deep gorges.

Entertainment consists of hiking, year 'round horseback riding, picnic areas, shelter houses, camping spots, and services of a naturalist during the summer months.

There is a good highway through the park.



BROADWAY FOUNTAIN

In 1876 the Republic of France presented to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition this statuary by the sculptor Frederick McMonnies. In turn the National Order of Odd Fellows bought it from the Exposition at a cost of \$1240 and presented it to the city.

It is representative of the decoration of the High-Victorian era. Tri Kappa Associate Chapter has recently completed the restoration and redecoration of this old landmark.

MIDDLETON PARK

The statue east of the courthouse was erected by George Middleton to the soldiers and sailors of Jefferson County in the Civil War.

In front of the statue is a shell which was fired into Vicksburg, Missiscippi by Union troops in 1863.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

412 Elm Street, open to the public.

Many relics of historical interest pertaining to Madison and to Jefferson County are to be found in the Historical Society Museum. This building is located on Elm Street at the rear of the Madison-Jefferson County Public Library.

CRUCIFIX IN SAINT PATRICK'S Cemetery - North Madison

Placed above the altar in the chapel of St. Patrick's Cemetery off 421, is a wooden crucifix carved by a French artist. It was exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition, and was purchased there in 1878 by the Prenatt family. At that time the carving was considered one of the finest in the country.



THE RAILROAD CUTS

West Main Street

The railroad track as it enters Madison, and the cut through which it passes, an incline of 400 feet in a little over a mile distance, is one of the wonders of the West. The track down the west side of the Hanging Rock ravine passes through two giant cuts, the walls of which are solid limestone rock, an engineering and excavation feat, wonderful in its immensity and that back in 1835 when the roadway began this was the first railroad west of the Alleghanies. The first trains out of Madison were drawn up the hill by horse power. Later a center track was laid with a ratch fitting a cogwheel on the engine. Later still, a giant engine was bought, and the train with its big hill engine walked up a nearly two mile incline from the station in Madison in little over seven minutes.

THE ELUTHERIAN COLLEGE

The Eleutherian College is located at Lancaster, Indiana, a small village, a mile and one-half south of State Road 7, 10 miles northwest of Madison.

The College was erected in 1848 by the Rev. Thomas Craven and a group of associates. Negroes were included in its enrollment. It operated as a College until the cutbreak of the Civil War, when a greater part of the student body joined the Union Armies, in which conflict fifteen of the alumni were killed in battle. The building is constructed of native stone and contains a large chapel and six class rooms. It is in a fair state of preservation. It is now used for community gatherings.

51



The Madison-Jefferson County Public Library

The City of Madison is entitled to the credit of having a public library before any other city in the Northwest Territory. Across the Appalachians and down the river to southern Indiana, a group of men of learning came soon after 1810. Led by Alexander Meek, and attorney, they formed a circulating library for mutual exchange of books. In 1818 the men of the hamlet met at the inn and decided Madison, Indiana was to have a public library. Twenty-five subscribers paid \$5.00 apiece in its first year for borrowing privileges.

In 1854 it occupied a room on the second floor of the Telegraph Building. In 1867 the Library was moved to a room in a one story building on Second Street. After several moves, in April, 1921, the Library was moved from the corner of Elm and Main Streets to the second floor of the Masonic Building. In 1931 the Powell residence was bought and converted into a permanent Library home.

In May, 1952, the new children's department was opened to the public. This undertaking was made possible by the donation of \$5,000.00 from the late Mrs. Anna Gorgas Powell.

The Library has over 50,000 volumes.



Situated upon the spacious lawn of the south east corner of Main and Jefferson stands the stately Jefferson County Courthouse.

David Dubach of Madison was the architect who with Henry C. Kyle and J. W. Hinds began construction in the 1840's on a bid of \$36,000. The upper part is of brick while the lower portion of the building is of stone which was obtained from a quarry at Marble Hill near Madison. At that time the river bluffs were believed to be of fine marble, and the great monoliths which form the pillars of the portico came thence. Madisonians were very proud of having homegrown marble pillars, but it was not long before they weathered, and it was found that unless protected by paint they would weather away.

The dome houses a bell weighing 3,116 pounds, and a town clock installed by Israel Fowler, a Madison clockmaker. -Engraving Courtesy Madison Courier

MARKET HOUSES

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Jefferson County had a market house prior to 1827 according to the papers of that day. In 1849 mention is made of two markets, one on Main Street and the other on Broadway. They met at different times, one on Tuesday and the other Wednesday and Saturday. In 1849 we find an Ordinance regarding the Markets.

In 1851 the Market House on the corner of Main and Walnut was completed, which was started in July, 1850. This building stood and was used until 1907 when it was torn down to be replaced by the Middleton monument.

Markets are still held on the Courthouse square on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and stalls are let every season.



HANOVER COLLEGE

Hanover College, four miles west of Madison, on route 56, was founded in 1827. It is the oldest fouryear college in Indiana. The commanding location of its 300-acre campus on a high headland overlooking the Ohio River, and its ten new buildings in colonial Georgian architecture combine to give it a setting unsurpassed by any college anywhere.

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n the esdays, Hanover is a coeducational, liberal arts college offering a wide range of courses and activities intended to train intelligence, widen appreciations, and develop skills. It is the intention of the trustees, the administration, and the faculty, that the atmosphere of the college should be one of sound, intelligent Christianity. The college is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Its enrollment is about 600 students, from over 20 states and foreign countries.



MADISON TODAY

Madison is quite a progressive town of its size.

It is now a 4th class city with a population of 10,405. The governing body consists of a mayor and seven councilmen. There is a chief of police assisted by 10 policemen and one pilicewoman.

The city has 5 volunteer fire departments, 3 banks, numerous churches (listed on another page) and radio station WORX, AM and FM.

Two newspapers, the Daily Courier and the Weekly Herald are published.

There are 5 elementary public schools, 1 Junior High School, 2 High Schools, 2 elementary Parochial and 1 Parochial High School.

Milton Stapp, an officer in the war of 1812 became the second mayor of Madison and was instrumental in establishing the first public schools in 1852.

MADISON'S VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

- Fair Play No. 1 organized September 18, 1841
- Washington No. 2 organized January 22, 1846
- Western No. 3 organized May 23, 1850
- Walnut Street No. 4 organized March 17, 1873
- North Madison No. 5 crganized June 17, 1953

No. 1 Fire Company is the cldest volunteer fire company in Indiana.

PLACES TO GO AND THINGS TO DO

Ohio Theater, 105 E. Main
Skyline Drive In, Highway 107
Moose Lodge, Bowling, Highway 421
Hanover Beach, Swimming
Crystal Beach Swimming Pool, Broadway and Riverside Drive
Country Club, Golf, West Main St.
Clifty Inn, Hiking and Horseback Riding, South Gate off Highway 56, North Gate off Highway 107
Picnic tables can be found in parks

and on waterfront Scenic ride along waterfront

THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Spring — Redbud and Dogwood Fall — Boat Races and Autumn Foliage Visit Madison's Shopping Center Lanier House Antique Shops Boat Rides Drive through Madison State Hospital and Hanover College campus

Madison Chamber of Commerce, with offices in the City Hall, is headquarters for information concerning places of interest in and around Madison. Visitors are welcome. Th Th Marke ar o Justri Byyle ertec apac grown nuctic floor pounc the m penin durinj and J:

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TOBACCO MARKET

The Madison Loose Leaf Tobacco Market stands out today as one of our oldest and most substantial industries. Established in 1909 by Boyle and Harry Snook, in a converted skating rink, with a floor capacity of 150,000 pounds it has grown until Madison now has four auction warehouses with a combined floor capacity of over two million pounds. This is more tobacco than the market sold during the entire opening year. Auction sales are held during the months of December and January each year.

I-K-E ELECTRIC PLANT

Construction of Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corporation's world's largest steam generating plant was started in 1952.

Built at a cost of approximately \$175,000,000, this plant was built to supply electric current for the Atomic Energy Commission at Portsmouth, Ohio.

It is located on Highway 56 just opposite the south entrance of Clifty Falls State Park.

The three towering smoke stacks are 954 feet above sea level and are the highest in the world.

The entire plant covers 1800 acres of land.

MADISON INDUSTRIES

- 4 Tobacco Auction Warehouses
- Meese Inc. (Insulated Carriers)
- Madison Shoe Manufacturing Corp.
- Madison Glue Corporation
- Pearl Packing Company (Meat Products)
- Meyers & Son Mfg. Co. (Work Clothes)
- Clifty Falls Mills (Flour and Feed)
- Tower Manufacturing Co. (Tacks and Brads)
- Thomas Graham & Co. (Wood Products, Lawn Furniture)
- C. I. M. & L. Transit Corp (Nationwide Transportation)
- Miami Transportation Co. (Nationwide Transportation)
- The W. A. Barber Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc. (Wholesale Grocers)
- Madison Theater Corp. (Theaters)
- Public Service Company of Indiana (Electric Power)

- Lichlyters' Building Supplies and Mill Work
- W. H. Miller & Sons (Lumber and Mill Work)
- Madison Lumber Co. (Lumber and Mill Work)
- Miller Block Company (Concrete Blocks)
- Indiana Telephone Corporation (Telephone Service)
- The Williamson Furnace Company (Furnaces)
- Cliquot Club Bottling Company (Soft Drinks)
- Rotary Lift Company (Oilomatic Lifts—Elevators)
- Dunlap & Company (Lumber and Mill Work)
- Machine Products (Custom Machine Work)

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Thursday, 6:15 — Elks Club KIWANIS—

Thursday, 6:15 — Hillside Hotel LIONS—

Thursday, 6:30 — The Barn Cafe JAYCEES—

2nd and 4th Mondays, 7:30 - Elks Club

Compiled and Published by the Madison Associate Chapter of Kappa Kappa Kappa Sorority.

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