

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

II-15

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name United States Post Office

other names/site number Clay County Historical Society Museum

2. Location

street & number 100 East National Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Brazil N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Clay code 021 zip code 47834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of 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 certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

U. S. Post Office
Name of Property

Clay County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: marble

METAL: cast iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

U. S. Post Office
Name of Property

Clay County, IN
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1944

Significant Dates

1913

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Taylor, James Knox

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Clay County Historical Society

U. S. Post Office
Name of Property

Clay County, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

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 Helen Loughmiller, President/Mark Dollase

organization Clay County Historical Society/HLCFI date October 1993

street & number 100 National Avenue telephone 812/443-1461

city or town Brazil state IN zip code 47834

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Clay County Historical Society

street & number 100 East National Avenue telephone _____

city or town Brazil state IN zip code 47834

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The United States Post Office in Brazil, Indiana occupies the northeast corner of Washington Street and National Avenue (U.S. 40) in the center of the old commercial core of this county seat. The site is slightly elevated above most other lots on National Avenue, giving the building a commanding appearance.

James Knox Taylor designed the Neo-Classical Revival structure in 1911 and it was completed in 1913. The building is a two story masonry structure resting on a raised granite-faced basement level, which protrudes four feet above grade. Foundation level windows are covered by simple iron grilles. At the southwest corner is the cornerstone, which is inscribed as follows:

Franklin MacVeagh
Secretary of the Treasury
James Knox Taylor
Architect
MCMXI

Exterior walls consist of buff face brick laid in Flemish Bond; the brick was manufactured at the Hydraulic Press Brick Company in Brazil. The main facade faces to the south (to National Avenue) and consists of seven bays, five of which comprise a "blind" colonnade (photo 1). The five central bays of the colonnade are created by six full height Tuscan columns of Indiana limestone. Each of the five bays has a large round arched opening, the arch formed of one course each of header, then soldier laid bricks. The keystones and sills are limestone. The central bay is the main entry. Two bays of windows flank each side of the entry. Fenestration is defined by white oak mullions which divide each round arch into nine windows of varying size. While the large lower central sash of each unit pivots, the upper central sash is hinged and is operable from inside. The other panes are fixed sash.

Leading up to the main entrance is an impressive stone staircase with a history of its own. Originally, the main stairs led directly from National Avenue to the doors, but they were thought to be too narrow (photo 2A). The current stairs were completed in 1915, under the supervision of Oscar Wenderoth, who followed James Knox Taylor as Architect of the Treasury. The present

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

stairs have two divided flights which dogleg to meet in front of the main entry. Brass posts and handrails are mounted into the granite retaining walls. The trends and risers are concrete. Centered on the plinth in front of the flanking end bays of the colonnade are cast iron light standards in the form of fluted columns with an ornamental base and globe shade (photo 2B). The main entry itself has a shouldered limestone architrave surround with cornice. The round arch motif of the flanking bays is echoed above as a transom window.

Capping the blind colonnade is an impressive limestone entablature with plain architrave, Doric frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and bold cornice with large scale mutule blocks (photo 3). This same cornice is repeated on all elevations, and on the flanking end bays of the main facade, which are stepped back from the blind colonnade.

The flanking end bays differ from those within the colonnade, having rectangular openings with shouldered limestone architrave surrounds on the first story. Fenestration consists of paired casement windows with a horizontal transom. Each square second floor opening has a plain stone sill and a recessed pair of casement windows. The entablature on the end bays has a frieze of panels framed by brick with marble lozenges set into tinted stucco (photo 4).

A buff brick parapet with stone coping tops each elevation. At the front (south), over the colonnade, the parapet is all stone and is engraved with the following:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
BRAZIL INDIANA

The hip roof of the building is hidden from view by the parapet. Originally of tin, the roof is now covered in asphalt shingles. A large glass and metal skylight covers the north central portion of the building, providing work light to the interior mail sorting room.

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

The west elevation has five bays (photo 5). First floor bays match the end bays of the main facade, having shouldered surrounds and cornice hoods. A side entry is centered in the first floor, reached by a straight flight of stairs flanked by granite retaining walls. Atop each wall is a light standard, similar those in front of the building. The symmetry of the first floor is somewhat interrupted by a small, narrow window between the first and second bays proper from the left. Second floor windows, and the lozenge frieze, are repeated as seen in the front facade end bays.

The east elevation is very similar to the west elevation (photo 6). There is no entry on this side, and the center first floor bay is blind in order to continue the symmetry of the building.

The north elevation is far more utilitarian in character than other elevations (photo 8). Three broad segmental arched windows are centered on this side, defined by wide pilasters with paneled brick work. Each arch is multiple coursed and has a projecting brick keystone. Recessed panels with rectangular brick panel work infill below each window. Fenestration consists of central wide double hung sash flanked by narrow units. To the west of the large windows is a bay which repeats the pattern of the east and west elevations, with one window on each floor. To the east is a dock entrance, with a wider shouldered entrance partly masked by a metal marquee. The loading dock extends from the base of the door threshold and is of concrete faced with granite. The upper floor of this bay has the usual square window and lozenge frieze. The low, vinyl sided structure visible along the west half of this elevation is a shed roofed handicap ramp to the basement level, added in 1987.

The interior of the Brazil Post Office continues the grand classicism of the exterior, as well as the emphasis on rich materials. The lobby occupies the width of the front of the building, with offices on both floors extending along the east and west walls. Essentially, the lobby and offices form a U shape which encases the two story tall mail sorting room on three sides,

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Clay County, Indiana**

the rear being open to the exterior (north) wall.

From the National Avenue side, one enters into the grand lobby (photos 11 and 12), a striking two story space with a groin vaulted plaster ceiling. Pilasters mark the south (exterior) wall. Floors are terrazzo and marble, the wainscot is of marble. Interior marble was specified on plans to be Georgia stone. The entry vestibule is cylindrical wood and curved glass structure, originally housing a revolving door (photo 13). Built of oak with a marble wainscot, it is classically styled, complete with interior paneling and entablature with egg and dart molding. Pilasters define the service bay windows along the north wall of the lobby (photo 14). Oak mullions divide the bays into service windows, intermediate transom windows, and arched blind transoms. Most service windows still have original grille-covered openings. Central windows of the intermediate tier pivot for ventilation, except for the central service bay, which had a clock in this location originally. The service bay to the far west contains 32 post office boxes and a glazed paneled door to the work room (photo 16). A service bay on the east wall of the lobby was for the purchase of bonds and money orders (photo 15). There is no transom above, instead there is a blind paneled tympanum with roundel. Pedimented bulletin board cases flank this service bay. Augmenting the integrity of the main lobby is much original furniture, including writing tables fixed to the south wall and free standing tables.

To the west of the lobby, one enters a side hall, passing through an opening with a blind tympanum like that directly opposite it, on the east end of the lobby (photo 11). One turns to the north, and a short hall leads to the postmaster's office (photo 17), with its elaborate shouldered and pedimented doorway. These offices continue the classical theme, having shouldered oak opening surrounds, oak baseboards, and chair rails (photo 19). A small hallway leads from this office to a restroom which still features many historic fixtures (photo 20).

Along the west wall of the hall leading to the postmaster's office

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is the main stair to the second floor, made of cast iron with marble treads (photo 18). Smaller offices with less elaborate woodwork are found on the second floor (photo 23). Most offices on the second floor have glazed oak doors, oak baseboards, chair rails, and casement windows. Near the northwest room is a small chamber where supervisors could observe workers in the mail room undetected. A narrow hallway, parallel to the lobby, connects offices at the second floor level. Wooden hopper windows line the north wall of the corridor.

The mail sorting room was the heart of the post office, and is a full two stories in height (photo 21). The room is completely open in plan, with concrete ceiling beams exposed. Floors are of maple laid over a concrete sub floor. The south wall of this room has the service bays facing the lobby, and oak wainscoting on the other three walls. Skylights and the three large segmental arched windows on the north flood the work room with light.

Double metal doors link the work room with the mailing vestibule, located in the northeast corner of the building. This is a purely functional room with bare concrete floors and walls. Another set of doors opens to the loading dock on the north side of the building.

The southeast corner of the building housing a room where money orders, bonds, and registered mail were purchased (photo 22). The west wall has a service window and door, while the north end of the room has a walk in vault for storage of cash and valuable papers.

Along the east side of the building is a women's restroom, virtually intact since the completion of the building. Marble floors, wainscoting, and stall dividers are notable features. The basement is functional space, with plain concrete floors and plaster ceilings and walls. The only exception is the men's restroom for postal workers, which includes marble lined walls and stalls. Even a shower stall was included for the benefit of mail carriers.

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

Inside and out, the Brazil Post Office is well detailed and intact example of the turn of the century classicism.

Section 8-Statement of Significance

Built in 1911-13, the United States Post Office in Brazil, Indiana meets National Register Criteria A and C. It is well preserved, excellent example of the monumental Neo-Classical Revival architecture promoted by the Federal government in communities across the country during the early 1900s. The Brazil Post Office is the finest example of Neo Classical Revival or Beaux-Arts design in Clay County, and was the work of noted architect James Knox Taylor, who from 1897 to 1912 was Supervising Architect of the Treasury for the U.S. government. Under Criterion A, the Post Office is significant because it is the only remaining historic building associated with the development of the postal system in Clay County.

Brazil was founded in 1843. Owen Thorpe is considered to be the founder of Brazil. In that year, he moved a house from the nearby community of Harmony to a site alongside the National Road (U.S. 40), and platted a new village. He subsequently named the community after the South American nation of Brazil. The town was incorporated in 1866, and developed as county seat and local market town.

In the early days of the postal service, locations of the post offices were determined by dominant transportation routes. In the late 1830s, shortly after the National Road had been put into passable condition, the Indiana Legislature appealed to the federal government for a mail route on the National Road. Brazil was designated to have an office at the corner of National Avenue and Franklin Street. Owen Thorpe, the town's founder, was also its first postmaster. The second post office was located at 20 East National Avenue, and the third was on North Franklin Street. Although there have been 43 postal-related facilities built since Clay County was founded, the 1911-13 Brazil Post Office best represents the development of the postal service in Clay County.

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

Distribution and delivery of mail in Clay County for the first 25 years was accomplished by means of "star routes", which were contracts let by the government to individuals. Later developments had all offices located on the railroad lines, which superseded the stage line service along the National Road. By 1901, the entire population of Clay County enjoyed the privilege and benefits of daily mail delivery either by post office direct, or by rural routes. The rural mail carriers used horse and wagon, called "mail hacks"; in some parts of the county they were in use as late as 1938.

By the start of the 20th century, Brazil had established itself as the government center and transportation hub of Clay County. The mail was shipped in and out of the county on one of seven trains daily, via the Pennsylvania, Chicago & Eastern, Vandalia, or one exchange of the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad. Since Brazil had become an important transportation hub, the need for a new post office facility was great.

On April 11, 1911, Congressman Ralph W. Moss and Senator Albert Beveridge informed Postmaster Orly E. Adams that a contract for a new post office would be let. Congressman Elias S. Holliday also helped in securing the new facility. The construction contract was awarded to J.M. Fairchild of Danville, Illinois, at a cost of \$55,665.00. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is the architect of record.

James Knox Taylor (1857-1929) was a native of Knoxville, Illinois, and was educated at schools in St. Paul, Minnesota. He received architectural training at MIT. After a successful partnership with Cass Gilbert, Taylor worked in the Office of the Supervising Architect. In 1897, he was appointed to that position, which he held until 1912. Taylor supported the City Beautiful movement and used his position to espouse grand, classical architecture throughout the nation. Virtually every federal building designed by his office during his tenure was classically inspired, including the Brazil Post Office.

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**United States Post Office
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The new post office was built at the corner of National Avenue and Washington Street. The property was purchased from Mrs. Hannah Shannon on December 21, 1908. In July of 1910, even before the contracts were let, a controversy developed. Initial plans called for exterior walls to be of Bedford limestone, but the citizens of Brazil favored locally produced buff face brick. Brick-making was a major industry in Brazil at the time and the community was well known for their brick production. Apparently local concerns were voiced to the right persons, because plans were changed and the structure was built using brick from the local clay plants. The Hydraulic Press Brick Company was awarded the contract for \$16.70 per thousand for buff brick. Decorative details were left as limestone.

Construction began in late May 1911, and the building was dedicated on February 15, 1913. Its final cost was \$56,723.00. The building was actually completed on November 15, 1912, and was to be occupied on December 1, 1912. However, the late arrival of furniture from Jacob Beitzel Co., of York, Pennsylvania delayed occupancy for nearly three months. Furniture arrived February 3, 1913. Shortly thereafter, a reception for the community was given by Postmaster Adams and his force of clerks, postmen, and rural route carriers.

Almost immediately following completion of the post office, there were complaints that the treads of the front steps were too narrow. Plans were drawn to correct the problem by Oscar Wenderoth, who succeeded Taylor as Supervising Architect from 1912-14. Contracts to remodel the stairs were let in June 1914 to J.P. Van Fossen of Rockville, Indiana. The project was not completed for over a year, due to a delay in receiving the granite from Vermont. The new staircase, more elaborate than the first, was completed in October of 1915.

The Post Office served the community for 62 years. As transportation trends shifted and maintenance costs rose, a large postal facility was seen as less necessary. The post office was abandoned in August 1977, and a new structure was built at the

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

corner of National Avenue and Depot Street. Reasons cited for the new building included the need for more parking and better accessibility for the handicapped.

The historic post office was put up for auction on September 1, 1977 and was purchased by the Clay County Historical Society for \$31,175.50. Final payment on the building, following a local fundraising drive, was made in February 1978. Little changes had been made to the building over the years; perhaps the most notable was the removal of the revolving doors. After several years of repairs, the former post office was reopened as the Clay County Museum on July 6, 1980.

Among the important documents on file at the Clay County Museum are old blueprint copies of the original architectural plans used during construction of the building. With new interest in the preservation of the past, the Brazil Post Office will no doubt have a prosperous future.

Section 9-Bibliography

Brazil Daily Times, March 8, 1911, p. 1.

Brazil Daily Times, July 27, 1910, p. 1.

Brazil Daily Times, October 13, 1912, p. 1.

"Brazil Post Office Engineer's Report," correspondence from Treasury Dept. to Brazil Postmaster, March 19, 1909, collection of Clay County Historical Society Library

Clark, George A., Superintendent of Construction, Correspondence to Treasury Department, December 8, 1915, collection of Clay County Historical Society Library.

Fairchild, J.N., contractor, correspondence to Superintendent of Construction, Bloomington, Indiana, February 1, 1913, collection of Clay County Historical Society Library.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 10

**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

Federal Architecture Project Staff and Lois Craig. The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in U.S. Government Building. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1978.

"Historians Start Drive," Brazil Daily Times, August 15, 1977, p. 1.

"History of Brazil Post Office," Democrat Weekly, September 8, 1896, p. 1.

Lee, Antoinetta J. "Architects to the Nation: History of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department," Unpublished manuscript, Washington, D.C. Historical Society, 1993.

Taylor, James Knox. Superivising Architect of the Treasury Department, blueprints of original architectural plans, collection of the Clay County Historical Society.

Travis, William. History of Clay County, Indiana. Volume 1, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1909.

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

The following real estate in Clay County in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Lots numbered one and two (1 & 2) in Block numbered two (2) in Chew and Yocum's Addition to the Town (now City) of Brazil, in Clay County, State of Indiana. Also a strip six (6) feet wide extending along the entire east side of said Lot numbered two (2) and a strip six (6) feet wide extending along the entire north end of said Lots numbered one and two (1 & 2) in said Block numbered two (2) in Chew and Yocum's Addition to the Town (now City) of Brazil, said strips each being half of vacated alleys on the east and north of said lots. Said entire tract of land being described by metes and bounds as follows to-wit:

Beginning at the northeasterly intersection of National Avenue and Washington Street in the City of Brazil, Clay County, Indiana and

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**United States Post Office
Clay County, Indiana**

running thence easterwardly parallel with said National Avenue, one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet, thence northwardly one hundred and twenty six (126) feet, thence westerly parallel with National Avenue one hundred and twelve (112) feet more or less to the east side of said Washington Street, and thence southwardly with the east side of said Washington Street to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic property boundary as established from a quitclaim deed for the building. The deed was recorded on February 15, 1978 in Deed Record No. 18, page 129, Clay County Courthouse.

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Continuation SheetSection number _____ Photographs Page 1 - 3
United States Post Office, Clay, Indiana

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- 1) Name of Property: United States Post Office:
Clay County Historical Society
Museum
- 2) Location: Clay, Indiana
- 3) Photographer: Rodney Deuster
- 4) Date of Photographs: July, 1993
- 5) Location of Negatives: Clay County Historical Society
Museum
- 6) Description: See below for each photograph
- 7) Number: See below

Photograph No. 1 Direction of camera: Northeast
Present day view of building showing the main facade
and relationship to National Avenue (U.S. 40 Highway).

Photograph No. 2A Direction of camera: Northeast
Reprint of historic photograph showing original entry
to the building.

Photograph No. 2B Direction of camera: Northeast
Close up view of existing staircase.

Photograph No. 3 Direction of camera: North
Close up view of the cornice comprised of numerous
dentils.

Photograph No. 4 Direction of camera: North
Close up view of ornamental panels.

Photograph No. 5 Direction of camera: East
View of west facade of building.

Photograph No. 6 Direction of camera: West
View of east facade of building.

Continued

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Photographs
Section number _____ Page 2 United States Post Office, Clay, Indiana

Photograph - Continued

Photograph No. 7 Direction of camera: West
Close up view of "blind" window.

Photograph No. 8 Direction of camera: Southwest
View of north facade of building.

Photograph No. 9 Direction of camera: Southeast
View of later addition to north facade of building.

Photograph No. 10 Direction of camera: West
View of washroom in the basement.

Photograph No. 11 Direction of camera: Southwest
View of lobby of the building.

Photograph No. 12 Direction of camera: East
View of lobby of the building.

Photograph No. 13 Direction of camera: Southwest
View of the casing in which the revolving door operated.

Photograph No. 14 Direction of camera: Northeast
Close up view of the service bays.

Photograph No. 15 Direction of camera: Northeast
View of small oak bulletin boards.

Photograph No. 16 Direction of camera: East
Close up view of post office boxes in the side lobby.

Photograph No. 17 Direction of camera: North
View of oak door capped by a heavy pediment.

Photograph No. 18 Direction of camera: North
View of cast iron staircase.

Continued

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Photographs
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Photograph - Continued

Photograph No. 19 Direction of camera: Northeast
View of originally the postmaster's office.

Photograph No. 20 Direction of camera: Northwest
View of restroom between two offices.

Photograph No. 21 Direction of camera: Southwest
View of the work room of the post office.

Photograph No. 22 Direction of camera: South
View of room where money orders, bonds, and registered
mail were purchased.

Photograph No. 23 Direction of camera: Northwest
View of a room on the second floor.