

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FINAL

# 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 Angola Commercial Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Superior, Gale, Gilmore & Martha Streets NA  not for publication

city or town Angola

NA  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Steuben code 151 zip code 46703

### 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]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/3/2010  
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
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 certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private      | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s)         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state            | <input type="checkbox"/> site                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal          | <input type="checkbox"/> structure           |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> object              |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
49	13	buildings
1		sites
		structures
2		objects
52	13	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade: financial institution
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: department store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Commerce/Trade: warehouse
- Social: meeting hall
- Government: correctional facility
- Government: courthouse

- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: department store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Commerce/Trade: professional
- Government: courthouse
- Government: city hall
- Government: government office
- Social: meeting hall

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian: Italianate
- Late Victorian: Romanesque
- Late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Beaux Arts
- Late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Classical Revival
- Late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Late Gothic Rvl.
- Modern Movement: Art Deco
- Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Italianate Villa

- |            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| foundation | Brick                  |
|            | Stone: granite         |
|            | Stone: limestone       |
|            | Concrete               |
| walls      | Brick                  |
|            | Stone: limestone       |
|            | Stone: granite         |
|            | Concrete               |
|            | Ceramic Tile           |
| roof       | Synthetics: fiberglass |
| other      |                        |

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

Angola Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Steuben 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 the 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, 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 significant 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 if 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)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Community Planning and Development
- Politics/Government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1861 - 1960  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1868  
1917  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Angola Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Steuben County, IN  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 17.56 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6
---	---

6	6	6	7	4	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	1	1	3	5	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

3 

1	6
---	---

6	6	6	2	9	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	1	1	0	0	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

2 

1	6
---	---

6	6	6	7	5	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	1	0	9	9	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4 

1	6
---	---

6	6	6	2	8	7
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	1	1	3	2	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 Kurt West Garner

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date February 6, 2009

street & number 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this 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 the 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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**Section 6: Function or Use (continued)**

**Historic Functions**

Domestic: multiple dwelling  
Religion: religious facility  
Recreation and Culture: theater  
Recreation and Culture: music facility  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation  
Recreation and Culture: monument/marker  
Recreation and Culture: work of art  
Health Care: medical business/office  
Landscape: park  
Landscape: plaza

**Current Functions**

Domestic: multiple dwelling  
Religion: religious facility  
Recreation and Culture: theater  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation  
Recreation and Culture: monument/marker  
Recreation and Culture: work of art  
Landscape: park  
Landscape: plaza  
Landscape: parking lot  
Vacant/Not in Use

**Section 7: Description (continued)**

**Materials**

Walls            Synthetics: vinyl  
                    Wood: plywood/particle board

Roof             Synthetics: rubber  
                    Metal: tin  
                    Metal: copper  
                    Metal: steel

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**Section 7: Description**

**Narrative Description**

The City of Angola is located in the southeastern corner of Pleasant Township near the geographical center of Steuben County, Indiana and is the county seat of government. Steuben County is located in the northeast corner of the state and shares a border with Michigan to its north and partially along its east side and Ohio on the remainder of its east boundary. Steuben County is characterized by gently rolling hills, farmland and an abundance of lakes surrounded by forested areas. An early transportation route leading to Fort Wayne is located north to south through Steuben County and the City of Angola. Within the city it is Wayne Street, one of two streets entering the public square. An important railroad was also located north to south through Steuben County and placed just west of the city. Today I-69 is located north to south through Steuben County, a few miles west of Angola's downtown.

The City of Angola has two primary routes which intersect in the public square. Wayne Street, mentioned above, was the primary early transportation route but with the development of the railroad Maumee Street, running east to west, developed in importance to commercial activity. The city's historic residential areas are primarily east and south of the downtown with newer commercial development along Wayne Street north of the downtown. The older parts of the city are characterized by mature tree-lined residential areas and a cohesive downtown. Immediately outside of the defined Angola Commercial Historic District the character changes due to construction type, use and lack of adherence to the established building facade line of the downtown.

As originally platted in 1836, Angola incorporates a very unusual and distinct feature for Indiana cities. A public square was planned in the original plat with the county's courthouse to the outside of the square rather than in its center in which a public monument is found (photo 0027), recalling images of Monument Circle in Indianapolis. The public square was platted on the high point of the original town plat. Grade falls away outside of the public square immediately on the north, east and south sides and approximately a block away on the west side. The grade incline to the public square provides a dramatic approach to the city's iconic image, the seventy foot tall Soldier's Monument located in the center of the square. The approach is also heightened by the tall, slender form of the county courthouse located in the southeast quadrant facing north.

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The Angola Commercial Historic District comprises the four immediate blocks surrounding the public square as well as portions of blocks with contributing commercial and public buildings fronting the streets to the outside of the downtown center, particularly along West Maumee Street, west of the public square. The district has very limited gaps in its street frontage of building facades and the entire public square has a continuous facade line fronted by mostly three story structures providing an enclosed feeling to the square. Parking lots are located primarily behind the buildings surrounding the square within the quadrant blocks. Streets, including the public square, were originally dirt followed by brick, but are now paved. Sidewalks are all concrete. Limited landscaping is found in the district except around the Soldier's Monument and public buildings, and a few ornamental street trees planted in sidewalk tree wells.

All of the contributing buildings in the district are masonry construction dating from 1861 through about 1950. Three non-contributing buildings have a frame appearance due to the scored plywood siding on the building facades with construction dates between 1920-1950 (303 West Maumee, 114 North Elizabeth and 200 South Wayne Street). 114 N. Elizabeth appears to be masonry covered in siding. Non-contributing buildings in the district are classified as such due to significant remodeling or covering up of their historic facades except for two due to their construction dates being later than the period of significance (205 and 300 West Maumee Street).

The buildings are principally commercial in nature except for the following government buildings: Steuben County Courthouse, Sheriff's Residence and Jail, Angola City Hall (formerly a bank) and the Angola Police and Fire Department Building. There are also two historic religious facilities: the First Congregational United Church of Christ & its prayer chapel and the United Methodist Church of Angola. Besides the Soldier's Monument another small monument exists on the northwest corner of the courthouse lawn dedicated to the Pioneers of Steuben County. An open-site park was also maintained in lieu of additional development to the east side of the courthouse and continues to be a natural respite to its surrounding commercial and governmental activity. On the opposite southwest corner is an unusual planning feature with a free-standing brick commercial building, 125 S. Public Square, wedged into the corner between two narrow public rights-of-way separating it from the other public square buildings.

The predominant style in the district is Italianate, but other styles including Collegiate Gothic, Beaux Arts, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and some modern influences are found on commercial buildings. Public building styles include Italianate on the courthouse and sheriff's residence, Romanesque Revival and Late Gothic Revival found on the two churches and some Art

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Deco/Classical Revival influence on the Police and Fire Department Building. Many of the styles further accentuate the formality of the public square by their well-executed details or high style. Such is the case with the Steuben County Courthouse and the Jackson Block found on the south side of the square and the Croxton Opera House found on the north side of the square, all executed in the Italianate style. The Angola Masonic Lodge building in the Collegiate Gothic style and the First National Bank in the Beaux Arts style are located next to each other on the east side of the square also adding to the square's formality.

**Individual Resource Descriptions**

202 West Gilmore, Angola Police & Fire Department. 1939. Contributing Art Deco/Colonial Revival. Photo 0001. The building was constructed as city hall. Public Works Administration, builder; Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier of Ft. Wayne, IN, Architects. The two story, tan brick building has a limestone base and limestone detailing. Window openings on the first level have smooth limestone sills and brick jack arches with limestone keystones. Window openings on the second floor have limestone sills, just above a continuous brick soldier course, and lintels that form continuous horizontal lines on the building. Windows are 6/6 wood windows with aluminum storms. Another limestone course over a continuous brick rowlock line forms a continuous parapet line at the top of the building, stepping up as the building steps out in the center.

The center of the front facade steps out slightly the full two story height with a large, limestone surround entry way centered on the first level and a pair of windows centered on the second level. The limestone surround steps out slightly from the brick and is composed of large, smooth-cut block with a slight reveal at its entry opening and "City of Angola" engraved above. The surround has a cornice line with dentil detailing just below the second story windows and two historic metal lanterns flanking the entry. The entry opening is filled with aluminum storefront material composed of a single central door with flanking side-lites and transom. The continuous second level stone sill line is broken at this building projection, but the continuous lintel course continues above the windows but with an ogee profile rather than flush. Rising from between the tops of the second level windows, centered on the building is a fluted stone projection/rib that continues above the parapet line, curving back over the top of the parapet, clearly an art deco influence on a more colonial revival styled building. To each side of this fluted "rib", above and to the outside of the second level windows, are circular stone medallions with brick rowlock surround. The parapet line of this center section is broken by stepping down over each stone medallion, then returning up to its original height.



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To each side of this center projection the building steps back with a section with a single window on each level before stepping back again to the main line of the front facade. At the outside corner where the building steps back is a stone block creating a corner in the continuous brick soldier and rowlock courses below the stone sill and parapet courses. Centered above the second level windows in this section are vertical fluted limestone blocks terminating at the stone parapet, again an art deco influence. The remaining main portion of the front facade has three equally spaced windows on each the first and second levels. At the east end of the front facade a two story section steps back slightly from the main line of the facade, but is detailed identically in every respect to the rest of the building. It also has three equally spaced windows on each the first and second levels.

The east facade warrants additional description as a main facade for Elizabeth Street. The facade is divided in two parts, a two story section and a single story section added to the rear of the building ca. 1965. The two story section has three equally spaced garage bays framed with brick rowlock surrounds with stone corner blocks. Above each garage door opening is a stone medallion with brick rowlock surround. The second level has two windows over each garage bay, with sill and lintel detailing continuous from the front facade. The stone parapet also forms a continuous line from the front facade. The single story addition is also tan brick with two larger garage door openings with matching brick rowlock surrounds. The garage doors are steel paneled doors.

114 East Gilmore. C. 1930. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The single story, stand alone building is constructed of masonry with a brick front facade and vinyl siding on each of its other sides. The front facade has a high stepped brick parapet wall with concrete cap. The main level has a single doorway off-center to the right and window unit with transom to the west of the door. A larger window opening is on the east half of the front facade and it is divided into two units with transoms above. The window openings have brick rowlock sills and aluminum windows. The door is non-historic, with a transom window above and applied fluted wood trim casings. A vinyl canopy extends across the front facade above the window and door openings. Centered high in the parapet wall is a single square wood window on a rowlock sill; flanking the window to the outside edge is a grouping of three bricks set vertically. The building also has a single story, vinyl sided addition to the rear on its west side with a door and garage door.

314 West Maumee, Congregational Church. 1899. Contributing  
Romanesque Revival. Photo 0002

The corner building is characterized by its heavy granite stone walls and corner entry/bell tower with crenellated top. Granite walls have an irregular natural stone-shaped coursing with rough-cut

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surfaces and reddish-brown beaded mortar joints. At the level where the gable face begins on the main facades the stone is capped by a smooth limestone belt course above which the walls are constructed of tan brick. Narrow wood rake boards cap the eaves and the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles.

The building is laid out in cruciform plan with original extensions from the main building. The building's gabled Maumee and Superior Street facades are essentially identical with the exception of added sections to the building's north and east sides. Centered on these facades are three arched topped window openings set on a continuous stone sill, but separated by a narrow column of stones. The center window opening is taller than its flanking openings. Each opening is topped by an arch of double course of reddish/pink hued brick with the bottoms of the arches resting on the continuous limestone belt course. Each opening has stained glass wood window units divided into two arched top units topped by four short, narrow vertical units on the outside flanking openings and a large circular multi-paned unit in the taller center opening. Centered high in the gables is a single, narrow window opening with brick arched top and limestone sill.

The corner entry/bell tower projects out slightly from the gabled facades. Its stone base has tapered arched openings on each the west and south sides accessed by a series of concrete steps. The building's cornerstone is located in the outside corner. The arches are formed with stone and rest on a continuous limestone band. The stone walls are terminated by a continuous limestone cap at an elevation slightly higher than the gabled walls before being constructed of tan brick. The tower is open on all four sides at the belfry elevation. The openings have limestone sills and wide brick arched tops, with two rowlock courses of reddish/pink hued bricks forming the arch. The arches rest on a continuous limestone belt course. At an elevation about equal with the ridge of the gables, the tower's brick walls corbel out and are capped by a limestone belt course which has brick walls extending above forming the crenellation, capped by limestone. The main level opening in the tower has an angled inside wall with center double-door entry to the building. The doors have side-lites beginning at about mid-height with the door, flanking the entry and narrow transom above. The six-panel entry doors, transom, and side-lites are non-historic.

To the north of the west facade is a lower, hipped roof original extension of the building with stone base and brick walls. This facade has three equally spaced arched top openings and a door opening to their south centered on it. The windows are 1/1 stained glass windows; the door is aluminum. To the east of the Maumee facade is a narrow original stone extension that is a single story with shed roof that is an enclosed access to the basement level. It has a single, arched door opening facing Maumee Street with a non-historic four panel door and infill in the arch top. Also extended off of

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the east side of the building, set back from the main facade, is a brick addition, ca. 1960, with hipped roof and four equally spaced window "panels" that have a pair of aluminum windows in the lower and main levels separated by a stucco/aggregate finish above and below forming a vertical band.

Humfreys Memorial Chapel in the Garden, behind 314 W. Maumee. 1949 Contributing  
Modern Gothic Revival

A small high hipped roof free-standing prayer chapel is located behind the Congregational Church, raised well above grade and set angled with its front facade facing southwest. The building is constructed of stone ashlars on its front facade and brick walls on each of its other sides. Its front and rear walls have stone buttressing with angled limestone caps. The roof has a narrow eave and rake line with copper guttering along its eaves. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles.

The front facade has the high gable end wall with a grouping of three tall and narrow pointed arched window openings set on a common limestone sill and topped with individual stone arches. The center opening is taller than its flanking window openings and all three have stained glass windows in metal frames. Stone quoining creates jambs for both window openings and the covered entry opening to the south of the window grouping. The recessed covered entry also has a high pointed arch on its south and east facades with arches constructed of stone and stone quoining at the openings' sides. The entry door faces south and is an historic wood door with small square glass windows. The east and west sides are constructed of brick and have a pair of stained glass windows centered in each that appear to date to the period of the church. These are set on limestone sills with a limestone jack-arch hood.

300 West Maumee. C. 1960. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The single story brick building has a low sloped shed roof toward the rear and a wood shake mansard parapet wrapping the other three sides. The front facade has a series of window openings and a single door opening, all in aluminum storefront, with windows set on limestone sills. Beginning at the east side the front facade has a single, large window opening divided into three storefront windows. This is followed by an aluminum storefront door and transom and then a wider brick panel. A narrow window opening is west of the brick panel and is followed by a wider opening divided into two windows. This is followed by another wider opening divided into two windows at the front facade's west end.

220 West Maumee, United Methodist Church. 1889. Contributing  
Late Gothic Revival. E. E. Myers, Contractor. Photo 0003

The red brick church at the northeast corner of Maumee and West Streets has a dressed granite

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stone foundation capped by a continuous limestone water table and fiberglass shingled roof. The building is laid out in an equally sectioned "L" plan with an entry/bell tower at the inside junction of the two legs. A more recent covered porch/vestibule addition extends out from the entry tower and covers the concrete steps leading to the sidewalk with a low shed roof.

With the exception of an addition on the north side of the building the west and south (street) facades are identical. Brick buttressing is capped with angled limestone caps on the outsides of the facade walls. A single, large centered window opening extends from approximately four feet above the base to well within the gabled end wall. The high pointed window opening has a smooth limestone sill and one and one-half course of brick soldiers creating the arch with limestone keystone at the top. Within the window openings are a grouping of three primary wood window units, all in stained glass. There are two tall high gothic arched windows, each divided into two pointed arch units and a single diamond shaped unit above. The third main window unit is a large stained glass circular rosette centered at the top of the arched opening. Within approximately six feet of the peak of the gable the brick coursing steps out slightly from the main facade for a few courses before returning flush again. Wood rake boards terminate the gabled roof with wood soffit supported by wood purlins extending from the roof structure to the rake.

The entry/bell tower's main level facades are partially covered by the vestibule/porch addition. The tower has brick piers at its corners capped with angled limestone pieces. The south and west facades each have a pair of gothic arched window openings on their second level separated by a brick pier. The openings have a limestone sill joining both openings and limestone keystones at the tops of the arches. A wood cased stained glass window is in each opening. A projecting brick belt course is located at the base of the arches, continuous across the tower facades. Near the top of the tower are rectangular vented openings, centered on each side, with limestone sills. The tower roof is a medium sloped pyramidal roof with a narrow ogee trimmed eave line. The upper portion of the tower (above the arched windows) was reconstructed c. 1965 with brick taking the place of a wood sided bell tower and the current pyramidal roof taking the place of a much steeper and taller steeple.

To the north of the original church building a ca. 1965 single story red brick addition joins with a two story square entry tower to connect a ca. 1955 two story rough-cut limestone education building with the original building. The education building is a rectangular two and one-half story box with vertical window "panels" with groups of three aluminum windows on each level separated by mosaic tiled wall sections above and below the main level windows (west/street facade). The single story brick connector and entry tower use gothic pointed arches and some limestone trim to mimic the details of the original building; including period stained glass windows.

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214-218 West Maumee. C. 1890. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0004

The two story red brick building is divided into two wide storefronts separated by a brick pier, matching those framing the building's outside walls. Each storefront is symmetrically arranged. The storefronts each have a pair of tall, slender granite columns flanking a wide central opening. The columns rest on dressed limestone blocks and support a steel lintel creating the openings for the storefronts (the lintel being exposed above the east storefront but covered with metal trim above the west storefront). The west storefront has stepped limestone bases flanking the recessed entry, below the aluminum storefront glass. The storefront glass angles inward toward a central aluminum storefront door. Scored plywood is located between the storefront glass and the lintel. The east storefront has limestone ashlar for window bases, angled inward toward a storefront door on each side, and a single door centered between the storefront doors. The windows are aluminum framed, as are the doors and transoms above. Plywood also extends between the top of the windows and top of the storefront opening.

Above each storefront bay are three equally spaced rectangular window openings with limestone sills and lintels. Windows are 1/1 wood windows. Above each window, in the attic area, is a half-round window opening with limestone sills and staggered brick rowlock arches. The half-round openings have wood windows with the exception of wood louvers in the two easternmost openings. Brick corbelling creates a bracketed appearance across the top of the building, at the base of the parapet wall which is flush with the brick piers framing each storefront bay. The parapet wall has four equally spaced brick panel designs over each storefront. The parapet is capped with a narrow stone cornice.

The building's west wall is exposed (rather than a party wall with an adjoining building) and has a narrow bay wrapping from the front facade to the west facade with matching detailing for the storefront bay and a single, second level window with a single half-round window above.

212 West Maumee. C. 1890. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0004, far right

Nearly identical to 214-218 West Maumee, this building has a much narrower single storefront opening framed with brick piers. The storefront has an early infill (ca. 1950) of a wood display window on its west side followed by a recessed entry with wood door and then a non-historic second level entry door at its east end. Metal siding extends from the top of the wood infill storefront to the top of the storefront opening. The building once had a pair of second story windows matching the building to the west, but these openings were combined into a single opening

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with two non-historic 1/1 wood windows and metal siding infill. The limestone sills were reused and the original limestone lintels are still in place above newer brick infill. Half-round window openings are located above each historic second level window opening with detail matching that of the building to the west but have been covered with plywood. The building's parapet also matches the building to the west (based on historic photographs), but has been lowered and reconstructed so that the brick panel design no longer exists. It is capped with a narrow stone cornice.

210 West Maumee. C. 1880. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate

The two story, single bay commercial building is constructed in orange brick with brick piers on its outside walls, resting on limestone block bases. The storefront is divided into three equal parts separated by free-standing, slender fluted iron columns that flank the recessed store entry. The storefront is filled in with scored plywood with a single window on each side of the recessed entry. The entry door is a full-glass wood door. Scored plywood also covers the transom area above the door and windows.

The second level has three equally spaced tall window openings with limestone sills and lintels. The windows are fixed wood cased windows. Approximately two feet above the lintels is a slightly projecting brick belt course with a brick dentil row below. Above this belt course is a narrow field of brick with three equal recessed brick panels, topped by another slightly projecting brick belt course. Above the second belt course is a wider field of brick with two equal recessed brick panels. Above this field brick corbelling creates a bracketed appearance across the top of the building, at the base of the parapet wall which is flush with the brick piers framing the storefront bay. The parapet is capped with a narrow stone cornice.

206-208 West Maumee. C. 1885. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0005, far left

The two story orange brick building is divided into two bays with a single storefront in each bay. A brick pier from the adjoining building on the west frames the outside wall of the west bay and a brick pier beginning above the two storefront openings, separates the two bays above. The two storefronts are part of a single, wide opening on the main level, with both entry doors recessed, next to each other. The west storefront has a scored plywood base with three equally spaced windows above. The east storefront bay is floor to ceiling glass in metal frames. Both entry doors are aluminum and glass. Metal panels cover the transom area above both storefronts and recessed entry. A metal cornice and drip hood are located across the entire top of the paneled area.

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Above the metal cornice is a brick rowlock course, divided by the center brick pier which rests on a carved limestone bracket. Each brick bay has a single, large window opening with limestone sills and lintels. The window openings are filled in with vertical siding. Approximately one foot above the lintels is a slightly projecting brick belt course, above which is located a brick field with three recessed brick panels, the center one being narrower than the outside two. Centered above and between the panels are three short courses of brick corbelled upward. Above the corbelled detail this building matches the building adjoining it to its west with additional corbelling creating a bracketed appearance across the top of the building, at the base of the parapet wall flush with the brick piers. The parapet is also capped with a narrow stone cornice as a continuation of its west adjoining building.

200 West Maumee, I.O.O.F. Block. 1904. Contributing  
Commercial/Classical Revival. Photo 0005

The large two and one-half story corner building is constructed in reddish-brown brick with limestone accents. The original storefront configuration had two recessed entries on Maumee separated by a display window. Today there are two entries centered together in a wide recessed area. Three large steel columns are located across the main level front facade with one at the corner, another creating two equal spaces and a third creating a smaller division on the building's west end. A stairway door and brick pier terminates the west end of the building with IOOF in keystones on its recessed floor. Above the storefront area the building is divided into three bays separated by brick piers in quoining detail. Above the center bay a brick pediment crowns the building.

The main level is comprised of aluminum storefront windows and doors, the center area, including doors, being recessed from the sidewalk. Siding and a continuous awning are located above the storefront covering the transom area. The aluminum storefront and awning wrap around the corner to Elizabeth Street. Terminating the storefront material on Elizabeth Street, at the top of the awning is a highly carved limestone Ionic column capital. The stairway access door at the west side of the front facade is recessed slightly from the sidewalk and accessed by a limestone step. The door is a wood door with small transom above. Terminating the storefront on the west side of the front facade is a brick pilaster set on a limestone base and capped with a highly carved limestone Ionic capital. A narrow brick field is located above the awning and is capped with a metal cornice line separating the storefront from the rest of the building vertically.

The front facade of the second story and a half of the building is separated into three bays with the center bay being slightly narrower than the outside bays. Each bay has two equally spaced windows with limestone sills, limestone lintel separating the 1/1 wood windows with wood transom and a

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brick jack arch with limestone keystone and outside blocks. Above each second level window is a wide, short wood window with a limestone surround accentuated with a square corner block appearance. Approximately a foot above these windows is a narrow brick belt course that terminates the flanking brick pilasters. On the outside bays only, above the belt course, is a narrow brick field followed by another slightly projecting belt course. Above the second belt course another narrower brick field is laid in a basket weave pattern creating the base of the parapet wall. This is followed by another belt course capped by a stone cornice. Above the stone cornice the brick parapet wall continues with its base partially covered in cement slurry. This wall is capped with a narrow stone cornice. On the center bay, above the first belt course above the windows, is a limestone name block extending across the entire center bay with I.O.O.F. carved into the center of it and chain links in relief on the outside ends. A dentilated metal pediment with unbroken entablature extends across the top of the center bay with brick in the pediment face, the peak of which extends slightly above the parapet walls over the outside bays on each side.

The Elizabeth Street facade steps down as the building continues north with I.O.O.F. painted vertically on its southeast corner, upper level. There are four bays on this facade with the southernmost three bays detailed in very similar style to the front facade, but with three windows on the outside bays and two windows in the center bay. A series of high windows on the main level are located below each second level window, with matching sills and arches, some are covered, and some are intact fixed wood windows. The fourth bay is located at the building's far north end, its architectural detailing matching the remaining building, but with narrower, whole stone jack arch window hoods.

118 West Maumee. C. 1885/c. 1990. Non-Contributing. Commercial/Italianate  
The two story corner building is a single storefront bay width, but has had extensive alterations to make it nearly indistinguishable from the adjoining building to the east. The facade of the building has had a new brick veneer installed over the entire lower and upper levels with the exception of the brick parapet wall. The lower level has a center, recessed entry and windows flanking the recessed area. There are three equally spaced windows on the second level. Windows and doors are aluminum with wood trim surround. The parapet is constructed of orange brick with three equal recessed brick panels topped with brick corbelling in an angled, bracketed pattern. The Elizabeth Street facade has not been covered with new brick veneer but has had its historic window openings filled in with brick.

N/A West Maumee. C. 1880/c. 1990. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate

The two story building is a single storefront bay width, but has had extensive alterations to make it



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nearly indistinguishable from the adjoining building to the west. The facade of the building has had a new brick veneer installed over the entire lower and upper levels with the exception of the brick parapet wall. The lower level has a recessed entry on its east side and two windows west of the recessed area. There are three equally spaced windows on the second level. Windows and doors are aluminum with wood trim surround. The parapet is constructed of red brick with a recessed brick panel extending across the entire width. The panel is topped with three courses of brick corbelling and crowned with a tile parapet cap.

110-112 West Maumee. C. 1880. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Indeterminate. Photo 0006, far left

The two story, two bay commercial building has had extensive alterations covering up all historic material with the exception of a fluted iron pilaster separating the two storefronts and free-standing, fluted iron columns flanking each entry. Each storefront entry is slightly recessed with large picture windows on each side. Plywood and wood trim cover the remaining storefront areas. A large fiberglass shingled shed roof extends from the parapet wall above and projects outward over a wood balcony. The face of the second level is covered in stucco with pairs of aluminum windows over each entry door below.

108 West Maumee. C. 1875. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0006, left

The two story, narrow single storefront bay building is constructed of reddish-orange brick. The storefront has a recessed entrance and stairway door on the west side of the main level, both are aluminum and glass. The storefront display windows are set on a smooth limestone veneered base with windows set in aluminum frames. The transom area of the storefront is covered with solid paneling to just beneath the limestone sills of the second level windows. The second level has two windows offset to the east side of the facade. The windows have their historic wood jambs, but have fixed replacement glass in the openings. The window hoods are quarter-round brick arches projecting out slightly from the facade and resting on corbelled brackets. Approximately four feet above the brick hoods a slightly projecting brick belt course, two courses high, extends across the entire facade and is flanked by corbelled brackets. A tall brick field without decoration extends above this forming the parapet wall and is capped with a stone parapet cap.

117 East Maumee, Armory Building, 1916. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0007

The two story, four bay orange brick corner building is free-standing due to an alley on its west side and its Martha Street facade on the east side. The four bays have matching second level details with the exception of window size on the easternmost bay. The eastern and western most storefront

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bays are divided from the middle two bays by brick pilasters, while brick pilasters frame each of the four second level bays.

The storefronts are made of similar material with the exception of the easternmost storefront bay. The other three storefronts have a concrete base below a large picture window in metal frame, which returns to recessed entries with wood doors with full-length glass windows. The westernmost storefront has its recessed entry on its east side with a mosaic tile finish on the recessed concrete floor. This storefront material returns a short distance on the alley side, separated by a brick pier, but has small square art glass in its transom area. The middle two storefronts have a common recessed entry area with a pair of entry doors angled back to a common wall separating the storefronts. In this recessed area a mosaic tile finish covers the concrete floor. The easternmost storefront has an aluminum storefront stairway access door and transom on its west side followed by a wood framed storefront with a center entry door (aluminum storefront) flanked by tall wood cased windows on paneled wood bases set on limestone bases. The transom area on the front facade has been filled in with brick.

The second level bays have brick corbelling stepped back to the main facade just above the former transom area. Each bay has two equally spaced window openings with limestone sills and brick jack arches with limestone keystones and end blocks. The openings have 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The easternmost second level bay's windows are slightly shorter and wider than the other three bays. Just above the brick jack arches a brick belt course, three courses tall, creates a shadow line with staggered brick placement. Above this, just below the beginning of the parapet wall, is a brick field with seven small equally spaced recessed brick panels in each bay. At the base of the parapet wall is a soldier course of brick with the brick corners facing outward. Above this detail is a narrow field of brick just below the top of the parapet wall which becomes flush with the brick pilasters. The top field has a corbelled, bracketed appearance with the brackets angling upward. The parapet has a clay tile cap.

The Martha Street facade has a storefront with non-historic infill at its north end and towards its center has two windows flanked by entry doors. Eight second story windows are placed fairly evenly across the facade. The brick detail of the second story front facade continues on this facade, but the parapet wall only wraps around the corner the depth of a single bay.

114 East Maumee, Adams-Fradenburg Block, 1946. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Erected by Bob Bryan. Photo 0008

The two story corner building is free-standing due to its placement between the alley on its west side and Martha Street on its east side. The building is constructed of concrete block with ashlar stone

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finish on its street facades, stone window sills and stone jack arches with keystones. The windows are set in aluminum frames. The building has a low parapet wall that steps down from the corners, then up in the middle, with the center stepping up slightly higher again. The parapet wall has a stone cap. The front facade has a central, recessed entry with return walls angling back to a single wood entry door with full length glass. The angled walls have a single window and the entire recessed entry is capped with a wide jack arch and keystone. Just above the keystone is an engraved name block with "ADAMS-FRADENBURG 1946 ERECTED BY BOB BRYAN" on its face. On each side of the recessed area are located a wide window opening with two aluminum framed windows in each. The second level has windows matching the first level directly above them and a slightly narrower center window over the recessed entry.

The Martha Street facade has a wide window opening similar to the front windows on its north end and a wood entry door with shed roof canopy on its south end. Three equally spaced, smaller windows are located between on the main level in a 3/1/3 glass pane arrangement. The second level has five equally spaced windows in the 3/1/3 glass pane arrangement.

101 West Maumee, Patterson Block, 1861. Contributing

Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0025, left & east facade corner, photo 0031, right

This two story, single bay red brick corner building has its east facade fronting the public square, but front facade facing Maumee Street. The building was originally three stories tall but after a fire in 1957 the third floor was removed. The building also has had its front facade's two second level windows bricked in and ornamental hoods removed, and its main level storefront completely replaced with aluminum storefront set on a brick base. A fiberglass shingled canopy extends across the face of the building above the storefront, extending across its adjoining building to the west. The canopy has a high gabled front over the width of the storefront bay. A recessed entry is located just east of center of the building. Rough cut limestone quoining/trim is located on the outside edges of the second level facade. The parapet wall is capped with metal flashing.

The public square facade is more historically intact on its second level. The first level has a dressed granite stone base and a series of non-historic window openings. An aluminum storefront entry door and side display window are located in the center of the facade with two rectangular window openings set higher on the facade east of the entry door. The entry door and windows to each side are covered with a fiberglass shingled canopy with gable over the entry door. The second level has eight equally spaced historically intact window openings with wood sills and skirt boards, wood jambs and decorative metal quarter-round arched window hoods. Half of the window openings are covered, the other half have 4/4 replacement windows installed below the historic two-pane transom windows. No other historic features are extant on the building. A single story, gabled roof

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addition (ca. 1980) is on the rear (south) side of the building with a single, small rectangular aluminum framed window set high in its center.

103 West Maumee. c. 1870. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0009, far left

The orange brick building has a single bay and is two stories in height. It has a center aluminum storefront door flanked by large display windows set on low brick bases with some wood trim/infill to each side. A fiberglass shingled canopy covers the transom area, extended across from the adjoining building, east side. The second level has three equally spaced, round arched topped window openings with brick arches and limestone keystones. The openings have wood sills and large 6/6 wood windows. The parapet is capped with metal flashing.

105 West Maumee. c. 1870/c. 1910. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional. Photo 0009, left

The brown brick building has a single bay and is two stories in height. It has a center, recessed entry accessed by three concrete steps. Display windows are located on each side of the recessed entry, set on brick bases and have angled walls that return to the entry door. The display windows are set in thin metal frames; the entry door and transom are aluminum storefront. A metal drip edge is located below the transom area across the entire storefront. The transom area is covered in scored plywood siding set in an aluminum frame. A brick soldier course is located at the top of the transom area. A single, wide window opening is located on the second level with a three-part wood window configuration with wood transoms above each. A wider window is flanked by two narrower windows, set on a brick rowlock sill. A brick soldier course extends across the entire facade, forming the top of the window opening. Above this is a brick field flanked by projecting brick pilasters with a large recessed red brick panel in its center framed by very dark brown brick. Above the field the brick corbels out in five courses to form the parapet wall which is capped by clay tiles.

107 West Maumee. C. 1870/c. 1950. Contributing  
Commercial/Modern. Photo 0009, right

The two story single bay building is constructed of Roman style red bricks with very minimal detail. The storefront bay has a slightly recessed wood entry door on its west side and wood infill with two non-historic windows set on a low Roman brick base with limestone cap in its remaining opening. Centered above the storefront opening is a limestone framed brick panel, above which is a single window opening centered on the facade. The window opening has a limestone sill with two narrow metal

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framed windows flanked by shutters. Another limestone framed brick panel is located above the window opening. The parapet is capped by metal flashing.

113 West Maumee. c. 1885. Contributing

Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0009, far right & photo 0010, far left

The two story, single bay salmon colored brick building has non-historic storefront infill with an aluminum storefront entry door and transom slightly recessed on its east side and an aluminum storefront stairway door and transom located on its west side. A brick pilaster separates the stairway door from the rest of the storefront. The storefront has aluminum framed windows set on a low Roman brick base with limestone cap that has a gentle curve inward toward the entry door. A fabric canopy covers the transom area to just below the second level limestone window sills. The second level has two window openings, one within a foot of the building's east side, the other set a distance of approximately five feet from the west side. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with quarter-round brick arched hoods. The bottom of the parapet wall corbels outward then has three equal rectangular recessed brick panels before it is terminated with corbelled brackets angled upward. The parapet is capped with metal flashing.

115 West Maumee. c. 1885/c. 1925. Contributing

Commercial/Functional. Photo 0010, left

The two story, narrow single bay building is constructed of salmon-colored brick on its upper, original level and reddish-brown brick on its storefront level. The storefront dates to a c. 1925 renovation with a recessed entry door located on the west side of the storefront, accessed by two steps. The door is a wide wood door with the upper half being glass. The remainder of the storefront has a brick base set on a soldier course with two display windows in metal frames set on a rowlock sill. A small-square patterned art-glass transom extends across the display windows and recessed entry and is topped by a brick soldier course. Above the soldier course the brick changes to the original salmon-colored brick. Two window openings were once located on the second level, but were filled in with brick c. 1950. Brick corbelling at the parapet wall creates a bracketed appearance with longer brackets on the outsides and center and smaller brackets between. The parapet wall is capped with metal flashing.

117-119 West Maumee. C. 1885/c. 1935. Contributing

Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0010, right

The two story orange brick corner building is divided into two storefront bays on the main level. The storefront entry doors are side by side, recessed slightly with the west bay door in the center of the building, creating a larger storefront for the west bay. Both storefront bays have black structural glass paneled bases with display windows set in thin metal frames above. The east bay has a single,

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large window and window that returns to the entry door. The west bay has a group of three windows and one that returns to its entry door. A short metal canopy extends across the facade, just above the display windows. Above the metal canopy additional black structural glass panels cover the transom area of the storefronts. The storefront doors are wood with full-length windows and wood transoms above. The sidewalk falls away as it turns the corner of Elizabeth Street, exposing a concrete base supporting the storefront. The west storefront bay wraps the corner of Elizabeth Street with matching detail to the front facade.

The second level, front facade, has four equally spaced window openings with limestone sills and brick quarter-round arches composed of two rowlock courses. The openings are tall with fixed vinyl replacement windows and a small portion of vinyl infill in the arched portion of the opening. Two equally spaced half-round window openings are located above the second level windows. These have stone sills and brick arches in a staggered pattern. The openings have metal vents and infill material. Above the half-round openings are five equally spaced small recessed brick panels. Above these a continuous brick belt course extends across the front facade with brick dentil detail below forming the base of the parapet wall. The parapet wall has four equal recessed panels across its width, and then topped with two additional brick courses before the application of a clay tile parapet cap.

The Elizabeth Street facade has a granite stone base and three high window openings on its main level. The second level has seven equally spaced window openings matching the detail of the front facade with a series of 1/1 and single fixed replacement windows. The parapet wall continues the detail from the front facade a distance of about ten feet before it begins to step down three times.

205 West Maumee. C. 1975. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The large single story corner building has brick finish on its front facade and concrete block on the Elizabeth Street facade. The building has a fiberglass shingled mansard roof extending across the front facade and around the entire Elizabeth Street facade. Aluminum storefront windows are located on the east half of the building followed by aluminum storefront entry doors and one other storefront window. The west half of the front facade has four plywood panels inset in brick openings, spaced equally across the remaining facade.

213 West Maumee. C. 1910. Contributing. Commercial/Functional

The two story, single bay brown brick building has a recessed entry and stairway access door on the west side of the storefront bay with a low brown brick base for storefront windows on the east side. The brick base has two mirrored glass storefront windows; a large one facing the sidewalk and one

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on the angled wall to the recessed entry door. The windows are set in metal frames. The entry and stairway doors are two-panel wood doors with two vertical windows in each. A fabric canopy covers the transom area to just below the second level window opening's brick rowlock sill. A single, large masonry opening centered on the second level has a grouping of three equal 1/1 aluminum windows. A soldier course extends across the facade, just above the masonry window opening. Approximately two feet above the soldier course is a recessed brick panel approximately three feet tall laid in a basket weave pattern with a soldier course framing the top and bottom of the panel. The building's parapet wall terminates approximately two feet above the recessed panel with a final brick soldier course extending across the facade and topped with metal flashing.

215 West Maumee. C. 1900. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Indeterminate. Photo 0011, left

The two story single bay building is covered in vinyl siding above its storefront. The storefront has a recessed, non-historic wood entry door on its east side with aluminum storefront windows on a very low base gently curving inward to the entry door. Wood siding wraps the lower brick pilaster on the building's east side and returns to the entry door. A low gabled canopy extends across the facade in the transom area of the storefront. The second level has a grouping of three aluminum windows centered on the facade with the center window having a half-round transom window above. No other detail is located on the second level facade.

217 West Maumee. C. 1925. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional. Photo 0011, center

The two story, wide single bay building is constructed of blonde brick with the facade being symmetrically organized with the exception of a former doorway being covered on the building's east side. The storefront has a wide centrally located entrance with aluminum storefront door, side-lites and transoms over all. Brick pilasters flank the entry and frame the outside edge of the storefront windows. The storefront windows are set on brick bases composed of two standard courses of brick at the bottom followed by a soldier course, then a standard course followed by the brick rowlock sill for the windows. The storefront window openings are composed of two equal windows set in wood casings (the east side windows being much narrower), topped with vertical siding covering the transom area.

Immediately above the transom area a soldier course extends across the facade terminated by limestone corner blocks, which form the base for a stacked bond course. The stacked bond course continues up the facade to limestone corner blocks, which again terminate a horizontal soldier course near the parapet. This pattern becomes a picture frame for the entire second level. Three window openings are located on the second level with the center opening having a grouping of two

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3/3 wood windows while the flanking windows have groupings of three 3/3 wood windows. The window openings have limestone sills with a stacked bond course framing the sides topped by limestone corner blocks that become the end blocks for soldier courses across the tops of the windows.

Approximately two feet above the window soldier courses are two equal brick panels with the pattern of soldier course/limestone corner block/stacked bond course framing a herringbone pattern approximately three-feet tall. The parapet is capped with limestone coping.

221 West Maumee. C. 1880. Contributing

Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0011, right & photo 0012, center

The two story, single bay red brick building has a single storefront bay with slightly recessed entry on the west side of the storefront opening. The storefront opening is framed by brick pilasters and has a single display window with wood casings set on a plywood faced base on the building's east side. The entry door is a non-historic door with vertical wood siding infill on its east side. The transom areas are mostly covered with a wood shingled shed roof canopy extending to the underside of the second level window sills. The transom area left exposed has wood infill.

The second level has two equally spaced window openings with limestone sills and quarter-round brick arches. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with metal storms. The parapet wall begins two standard courses above the window arches with brick corbelling in a bracketed pattern with wider middle and end brackets followed by two equal recessed brick panels four courses high with the top and bottom course being corbelled. Four courses above the panels is a wood trim board extending across the face of the building at the top of the parapet wall with metal flashing capping the parapet.

223 West Maumee. C. 1885. Contributing

Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0012, center

The two story single bay building is constructed of orange brick with its entry and stairway door on its east side, with the entry door slightly recessed to the west of the stairway door. The building is very similarly designed to its adjoining building on the east with its storefront bay framed by a brick pilaster on its west side and the brick pilaster from the adjoining building on its east side. The storefront bay has a non-historic stairway entry door and tall transom window framed with wood casings on its east side, followed by a slightly recessed wood entry door and wood transom slightly east of center in the bay. The storefront window display is located in the remainder of the storefront opening; it is set on a wood paneled base with large display window and transom window set in wood casings. The transom area is topped by a small wood cornice trim and fascia board.



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The second level has two equally spaced window openings with limestone sills and quarter-round brick arches. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with wood storms. The parapet wall begins three standard courses above the window arches with brick corbelling in a bracketed pattern with wider middle and end brackets followed by two equal recessed brick panels four courses high with the top and bottom course being corbelled. Four courses above the panels is a wood trim board extending across the face of the building at the top of the parapet wall with metal flashing capping the parapet.

225-227 West Maumee. C. 1885. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0012, right

The two story, two storefront corner building is constructed of red brick and dominates the corner of the block due to its height and exaggerated center parapet wall. The building's storefronts are framed by brick pilasters, and on the corner a brick pier as the west storefront wraps the corner with West Street. The storefronts have non-historic aluminum and glass infill with recessed entry doors to the inside and aluminum storefront display set on low concrete bases to the outside of the bays. The transom areas have been covered with metal siding and crowned with an historic metal cornice line that extends across the entire front facade and wraps around the corner to the West Street facade a distance of about eight feet. The West Street storefront area at the corner has a single display window set on a limestone base and a covered transom.

The second level is divided into three parts with a wide center area slightly recessed and two narrow outside areas. The outside areas have a single rectangular window opening with limestone bases and rough-cut limestone lintels. The center area has four equally spaced, equally sized half-round arched window openings set on limestone bases with brick arches detailed with stone keystones. The arches rest on rough-cut stone blocks that form a continuous band across the center area. The two easternmost windows of the second level front facade have been partially filled in with plywood and replacement windows. The remaining window openings of the front facade have plywood infill. No other decorative brick coursing or other features are located on the second level of the front facade. The high parapet wall steps up in the center and the entire parapet has a concrete cap.

The West Street facade has a brick pilaster near its north end framing the wrap-around features of the storefront bay. This extends up the facade also dividing the second level with a single window opening north of the pilaster, centered in this bay. The parapet wall wraps the northwest corner, stepping down once until it meets the line of the pilaster and then forms a single height as the building continues south. The remaining West Street facade has a rough-cut limestone base and two wood doors on its south side. It has four equally spaced high windows on the main level, covered with plywood and six windows on the second level, equally spaced with the exception of two

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grouped together located south of the pilaster. All window and door openings have quarter-round brick arch tops and limestone sills. The second level windows are 1/1 replacement windows.

301 West Maumee, Watson Building, 1922/c. 1990. Non-Contributing Commercial/Indeterminate. Photo 0013, left

This two story free-standing, single bay corner building is constructed of orange-red brick on its West Street facade, but has had extensive alterations to the front facade with new brick veneer, new windows and stucco application to the parapet and cornice. The building's corner entry is cut away with an angled wall facing northeast, probably an original feature. A stairway entry is located on the west end of the front facade. Eight equally spaced high windows are located on the West Street facade with limestone sills and quarter-round brick arches. The window openings have had plywood infill. The second level has six window openings with some covered and others with replacement windows. A large shed roof has been constructed over the building's roof from the front parapet to the rear with metal siding infill on the West Street facade.

303 West Maumee. C. 1940. Non-Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0013, center

The one story free-standing single story building is covered in scored plywood siding with a wood shingled mansard roof on the front that wraps around both corners. A slightly recessed entry with wood floor is located at the east end of the front facade. It has an historic three panel wood door with window and narrow side display window cased in wood. The remaining front facade has centered on its face a grouping of three wood cased display windows approximately three feet above the grade of the sidewalk.

305 West Maumee. C. 1900/c. 1975. Non-Contributing Commercial/Indeterminate. Photo 0013, right

The free-standing single story red brick building is an extensive renovation of an older building. The front facade is divided by four brick pilasters with an aluminum storefront entry and display on the east side of the building and a cut-away portion with an angled wood wall extending above the parapet line on the west side of the building. Brick corbelling is located between the pilasters at the parapet line.

401 West Maumee, Orlo Roberts Building, 1923. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0014

The wide, barrel vaulted single story building is constructed of reddish-brown brick with a brick parapet wall that is curved with the barrel-vaulted roof behind. A large display window is located at the west and east ends of the front facade. A wide aluminum storefront door and side-lites that

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cover a recessed wood entry door and side-lites is located to the inside of the west display window and a bricked in entry is located to the inside of the east window. Centered between these entrances are two large display windows. The window openings have concrete sills set approximately two feet above the grade of the sidewalk and groupings of three windows on the east half of the building and groupings of two windows on the west half of the building. The windows are wood cased with plywood covering the transom areas. A brick soldier course forms a lintel above each of the door and window openings. Above the entry and former entry door and between the center window openings is a brick panel in a basket weave pattern. A stone name block is located above the line of display windows and in the center of the building with "ORLO ROBERTS 1923" engraved. Approximately two feet above the name block a corbelled brick belt course extends across the front facade in line with the base of the barrel vaulted arc of brick. The wall of brick forming the arch is divided into five panels with slightly projecting brick pilasters between. Brick corbelling follows the arc to create the parapet wall which is capped with clay tile coping. On each corner of the front facade the arc terminates into a taller, flat-topped corner wall that creates bookends to the barrel vault. These walls have a second belt course nearer their tops and are also capped with clay tile coping.

107 West Gale, Hendry Block (aka Hendry Flats). C. 1900. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0015, right

The two story building is constructed of orange brick and occupies almost half of the Gale Street frontage on the street's south side. The building is primarily in two portions, the storefront bay area occupying about two-thirds of the front facade and the corner bay with garage door. The second level of the building has a consistent appearance of windows and parapet detailing across the front facade. The storefront bay is located on the building's east side and has scored plywood siding with a large expanse of wood cased display windows on the storefront's west side, set on a frame base followed by a recessed entry with non-historic metal doors, then another storefront display window east of the recessed entry. The east end of the front facade of the storefront bay has an entry door with brick wall on each side, separating it from the storefront display. The door is a non-historic wood door with windows, set in a brick quarter-round arch with wood infill in the arches area. A fiberglass shingled shed canopy covers the transom area and extends from above the entry door on the east side of the building and across the entire storefront bay portion. A large stone name block is located at the east side of the building, above the canopy with HENDRY-FL-ATS engraved on it.

A concrete base with wide water table extends around the entire corner bay's Gale and Elizabeth Street facades, with the water table approximately three feet above the sidewalk grade. The corner bay's front facade has an entry door at its east end sheltered by a short extension of the shed canopy

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from the storefront bay. The door is an historic three-panel wood door with window in the top half; the door is set in a quarter-round brick arched opening. A 1/1 wood window is west of the entry door with brick arch and the water table forming the sill. West of the window is a large garage door opening with high brick arch with multi-paneled wood garage door with a row of windows. West of the garage door opening is another window opening, wider than the first, with two 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows in the brick arched opening, again with the concrete water table acting as the sill. West of this window, at the west corner of the building is another more refined wood entry door with six wood panels and a large window, set into an arched opening. A large stone name block is located approximately four feet above this door with "HENDRY" engraved on it.

The main level of the Elizabeth Street facade has a wide arched window opening on its north side with a single 1/1 wood window with aluminum storm window and its pair being covered with plywood. A single 1/1 wood window with aluminum storm window in an arched opening is south of the first window opening followed by another 1/1 wood window (top sash covered with plywood), arched opening. South of the windows is a large garage/utility door opening with high brick arch with multi-paneled wood garage door with a row of windows. South of the garage door opening is a 1/1 wood window, arched opening followed by an arched entry door opening with wood jambs and a five panel wood door.

The second level of the entire front facade has nine equally spaced window openings with limestone sills and brick arch tops. Each opening has a pair of 1/1 wood windows with wood filler under the arch. The top of the building's wall is detailed with three rows of brick corbelling separated by corbelled, wide brackets located between windows. Located four rows above the corbelling a triangular brick pattern extends across the front facade followed by a single brick belt course with the parapet wall extending five courses above and capped with stone coping. The Elizabeth Street facade carries the same parapet detail but steps down once over the window at the north side of the building, then steps down again at the approximate north edge of the garage door opening. Windows on the Elizabeth Street facade match those on the front facade and are located directly over the windows on the main level facade, however a 1/1 wood window exists over the second window in from the north rather than a pair of 1/1 windows. Above the northernmost two windows of the Elizabeth Street facade are located small square wood windows in the attic, with wood sills.

109 West Gale, Free Patterson Block (aka Angola Garage). 1922. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0015, left

The two story single bay reddish-orange brick building has a low concrete base with a wide garage

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door opening in the center of its front facade with a multi-paneled wood garage door with two rows of windows. An entry door is located on the front facade's west end and has a brick arch top with wood jambs and a wood entry door with a full length window. A single window opening is located east of the garage door on the front facade with a 1/1 wood window set on a limestone sill and a brick arch top. Centered above the garage door opening is a stone name block with "FREE PATTERSON" engraved on it. It is framed with a brick rowlock course. Flanking the stone name block are six bricks set together to form a diamond pattern. Four courses above the stone name block brick corbelling creates a horizontal line across the façade which is repeated at the base of the parapet. Combined with pilasters on each side of the façade, this gives the appearance of the main part of the second story façade being recessed. Within this second level bay are two equally sized, equally spaced wide masonry window openings with limestone sills and brick jack arch tops. In each opening is a pair of wood casement windows. Above the corbelled and angled brick bracketing, in the parapet wall are four equally spaced diamond patterns constructed of six bricks each. The top of the parapet wall is covered with a clay tile cap.

The east wall of the building is separated into three bays by brick pilasters, each bay's parapet wall stepping down as the building continues south. There are six 1/1 wood, arch topped windows with stone sills and brick arches on the main level, two equally spaced in each bay with the same number of wood casement windows with stone sills and brick arches in line with the main level windows on the second level of the east facade. The parapet wall steps out with brick corbelling in two courses to make the parapet wall flush with the brick pilasters. The parapet wall is terminated three standard courses above the corbelling and is capped with clay tiles.

118 South Elizabeth. C. 1885. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0017

The two story orange brick building's front facade is divided into three bays separated by brick pilasters. The building is free-standing with a frame, single story gabled addition (ca. 1990) set back from the sidewalk on the building's south side, with a frame single story enclosed shed roof access leading from the sidewalk to the addition on the same side. The front facade has a center narrower bay with a large utility door opening on the main level with a high brick arch top and the dividing pilasters creating the sides of the opening. The opening has been filled in with scored plywood siding and a metal door. The main level's north bay has an entry door opening with brick arch top on its north side and a tall, narrow window opening with limestone sill and brick arch top on its south side. Both openings have been filled in with scored plywood siding. The south bay's main level has a low brick base with scored plywood siding above capped by a wood shingled canopy.

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The second level of the front facade has two windows in each bay on stone sills. The windows are replacement casement windows with a transom over each. The window configuration of the second level has been altered; there is evidence of three tall, narrow window openings (one in each bay) with brick arch tops. These have been filled in with brick and the other openings created. The parapet wall has two courses of brick corbelling allowing the face of the parapet wall to be flush with the pilasters dividing the bays. The face of the parapet wall has a triangular brick pattern extending across the entire front facade, topped by a single brick belt course before the parapet is capped by flashing. The frame addition on the south side of the building has its gable end facing south, with the entire building being covered with scored plywood siding with the exception of a brick base on its south facade. The addition has limited openings, with a small group of windows and entry door on the south side and a small grouping of windows and entry door on its east side.

206 South Elizabeth, former Steuben County Highway Department. 1910/1937. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0016

The two story free-standing molded concrete block building has a single story clay block addition on its north side, flush with the front facade. The addition was made about 1937 when the building became used as the Steuben County Highway Department. The two story building is divided into three bays by molded concrete block pilasters in a rough-cut appearance; the remainder of the block is smooth formed with the exception of some rough formed block used for trim around doors and windows. The front facade of the main level, center bay has a non-historic garage door in an opening that extends between the pilasters with a wood skirt over the lintel forming the top of the opening. The main level of the north bay has an entry door, set off center to the north, with a metal door and single window. The main level of the south bay has a single window opening centered in the bay with a concrete sill and a 2/2 wood replacement window. The second level has a window opening centered in each bay with a concrete sill. The center bay has a wider opening with two 2/2 wood replacement windows while the outside bays each have a single 2/2 wood replacement window. The building is topped by concrete coping at the parapet.

The south facade of the building is divided into seven bays with block pilasters with a single window opening in each on both levels. All but the easternmost two openings on the second level are covered with plywood. The clay block addition on the building's north side has a front facade divided into three bays by clay block pilasters. A single window opening is located in the south and center bays, with the opening in the south bay being centered on the main level facade and the opening in the center bay being off-center to the south. The window openings have concrete sills and steel framed 12-paned windows with the upper/center four panes being a hopper window. A square metal vent is centered in the upper portion of the south bay. The front facade parapet of the addition steps down with each bay as the building continues to the north. The parapet has concrete

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coping for a cap. The tile block has been painted and is spalling in random areas.

114 North Elizabeth. C. 1920/c.1980. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The free-standing single story corner building is entirely covered in metal siding with a fiberglass shingled shed roof along the Gilmore Street facade. It has an entry door at the north corner of Elizabeth Street and two entry doors located in the east third of the building's Gilmore Street facade. The building appears to be brick masonry covered in metal siding.

200 South Wayne. C. 1940/c. 1980. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The single story free-standing corner building is covered in scored plywood siding with a low brick base and a metal mansard roof covering the front facade and the front third of the north and south facades. The front facade has a recessed entry just south of center with aluminum and glass entry door. A high, aluminum framed window is south of the recessed entry and a much longer, high aluminum framed window is north of the recessed entry. The Gale Street facade has a high, long aluminum framed window in its front third with no other openings.

112 South Wayne. C. 1930. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional. Photo 0018, left

The two story corner building is constructed of reddish-brown brick on a concrete base. The front facade has its entry slightly recessed on the building's north side. The entry is approached by three concrete steps and is covered with an original wood framed canopy, arched slightly in the middle and supported by two highly carved wood brackets. The entry door is an historic one-panel wood door with window extending the full length above the single panel. The door is flanked by historic wood side-lites with a single panel below and craftsman styled window above. The entry opening has a solid course lintel above. There are two window openings on the remaining front facade's main level, south of the entry door. Each has a limestone sill and soldier course lintel and is a 1/1 wood window. The second level of the front facade has three equally sized windows with the southernmost two being aligned with the windows below, but in their total composition is off-center to the south. These also have stone sills and brick soldier course lintels that continue as a belt course across the entire front facade. Flanking the outside windows below the soldier course is a brick pattern characteristic of the craftsman style in a "dripping" appearance. In line with the pattern above the continuous soldier course is a single wide basket weave pattern vertically laid on the building framing a brick field that is off-centered to the south above the windows. The basket weave is topped by a second soldier course extending across the facade forming the top of the wall. A limestone detail exists at the top of each of the basket-weave patterns slightly covered by metal

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parapet flashing indicating some alteration to the parapet wall.

The Gale Street facade has similar detailing for its windows and brick pattern near the parapet, with a combination of windows matching the front facade and groupings of three shorter windows near the building's center, or short single windows, and a grouping of two standard sized windows also near the center of the building. A brick soldier course continues above the second level windows, wrapping around from the front facade. The "dripping" detail, basket weave pattern and stone blocks at the parapet are located framing the upper portion of the front third of the Gale Street facade. The remainder of the parapet wall steps down west of this east third of the facade.

108 South Wayne. C. 1945. Contributing  
Commercial/Moderne. Photo 0018, right

The two story, wide single bay building has its front facade constructed of random sizes of brown/buff dressed stone with rough chiseled face. The building has a center, wide recessed entry with an aluminum storefront door and side-lites with flanking curved display windows set on curved stone bases wrapping out to the main facade. Wide storefront display openings are located on each side of the recessed entry, set on stone bases with two aluminum framed windows in each opening. The second level of the front facade has three equally sized and spaced window openings with stone sills. The center and south window are divided into twelve steel-framed panes with small diamond shaped stained-glass designs in each in a variation of green and cream colors. The center two panes are operable together. The north window is a 1/1 wood window with plywood covering its upper sash. It is indeterminate if this replaced a window matching the other two upper windows; however this window appears to have considerable age to it (c. 1960). The parapet has stone coping with decorative stone blocks on each end and one longer stone block in the center. The short stone blocks have their outside corners carved in a simple convex curve downward.

111 North Wayne. C. 1905. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional. Photo 0019, left

The two story, single storefront bay building is constructed of brown and tan brick on its front facade with brick pilasters framing the storefront opening. The main level has its entry door recessed on the south end of the building with an angled display wall returning to the main facade. The entry door is a non-historic metal door with oval window and is accessed by two concrete steps. The remainder of the main level front facade has a pair of aluminum storefront windows set on a scored plywood siding base, continuing the base and window in the recessed entry. A wood shingled canopy extends across the face of the front facade between the brick pilasters, above the storefront, covering the transom area. The second level has three equally sized window openings off-set north of center of the building. The openings have brick rowlock sills and quarter-round



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brick arch tops that have been cut to form a flat top to the arch. The windows are flat-topped 1/1 wood windows. The parapet has no detailing, but steps down approximately at its south third. It is capped with clay tiles.

113-115 North Wayne. C. 1950. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional. Photo 0019, right

The single story, red brick corner building has two storefront bays with aluminum storefront windows set on brick bases angled in toward the entry doors that are side by side in the center of the front facade. A brick pilaster terminates the south end of the front facade, but the north end has aluminum storefront wrapping around the corner to the Gilmore Street facade. The entry doors are aluminum and glass with transoms. A fabric canopy extends across the face of the building from just above the storefront openings to the underside of the parapet flashing. The Gilmore Street facade has a single storefront window on its east end, wrapping around from the front facade. No other openings are located on this facade. The parapet wall steps down approximately a third of the way back from the front facade on Gilmore Street.

120 North Wayne. C. 1925/c. 1990. Non-Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

The single story free-standing corner building sits off the sidewalk approximately thirty feet and is constructed of metal panels and aluminum storefront glass on its front and Gilmore Street facades and brick on its rear facade. Aluminum framed glass forms a tall ribbon of windows across the front facade that wraps the Gilmore Street facade and then angles upward terminating near the upper left corner of that facade. A vinyl canopy extends across the ribbon windows on the front facade. An aluminum storefront entry door is located on the south end of the north third of the front facade.

110 North Wayne. C. 1950. Contributing  
Commercial/Functional

A narrow single story masonry storefront building has north and east walls constructed of brick and a front facade constructed of long, thin stone block with a high parapet wall. The narrow storefront has a single masonry entry door opening on its south side with an historic single panel wood door with five glass lites above. A single, small rectangular wood window is located north of the door set high on the facade. The parapet has stone coping terminating the wall.

207 South Wayne, Steuben County Jail & Sheriffs Residence. 1877. Contributing  
National Register of Historic Places, 1976. Italianate Villa. Photo 0020  
Gibbs & Moser, Architects. Litzenberger & Zoller, Ft. Wayne, IN, Contractor

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The corner building is divided into three principal parts, the sheriff's residence, jail, and later addition to the building's south side. The sheriff's residence fronts Wayne Street with the jail attached to the rear of the building; their north facades fronting Gale Street. The ca. 1970 addition to the south of the sheriff's residence also fronts Wayne Street, but sits back from the front façade and is a single story high and therefore does not greatly detract from the main building.

The sheriff's residence is 2 ½ stories tall with a tall, slender 3 ½ story campanile in its center, asymmetrical facade, dominating its front facade. It is constructed of orange brick on a dressed, rough cut limestone base, with stone banding and trim and buff colored brick detailing near the eave line. The front facade has a center entry in the campanile, approached by a long series of concrete steps. To the north of the campanile the facade steps out with a two story angled brick bay. To the south of the campanile the facade steps back and has a front porch with second story balcony. The brick bay to the north of the campanile has a single quarter-round arched top 1/1 wood window in each of its three sides. Continuous limestone banding around the facade creates the window sills. Additional stone banding around the facade is located approximately a quarter of the way up and a quarter of the way down from the bottom and top of the window openings. Arched top stone window hoods rest on another course of stone banding around the facade. The second level of the brick bay also has three windows, one on each side, with stone banding matching that of the first level. However, the second level window openings have half-round stone window hoods with large keystones and a carved panel in the arched opening. Above the keystones another stone band extends around the building facade. An additional stone band is located one brick course above this band, extending around the face of the building and forming the base of the tall, highly projecting buff-colored brick corbelling in a bracketed appearance that terminates at the soffit line.

The campanile has a pair of four panel wood doors with wood transom in an arched entry. Above the entry is a wood balcony on carved stone brackets, with carved wood railing in a circular pattern and square end posts. At the balcony/second story level there are two tall, slender half-round topped 1/1 wood windows with a round, decorative stone date block between their stone arches with "1877" engraved on it. The stone banding from the brick bay to the campanile's north continues across its face, to the south side of the building. Above the date block are located two small 1/1 wood windows, centered on the campanile, with flat-topped stone window hoods with stone banding extending from the sides and tops of the hoods. This is in line with the buff colored brick corbelling to the north and south of the campanile. Above the window hoods is a tall band of stone trim with a row of half-orbs projecting from the lower portion of the band. This is in line with the fascia of the north and south parts of the building. The campanile breaks the soffit line and continues upward. Another stone band is located just below the stone sills of the final two half-round arch topped windows of the campanile, located on all four elevations of the tower. The 1/1

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wood windows have matching detailing with stone banding as previously described on the brick bay. In line with the top and bottom of the top windows, the corners of the campanile are cut away with Corinthian columns supporting the buff brick corbelling that is located around the perimeter of the campanile, just below the soffit line. The campanile's roof is a high pyramidal roof with a decorative metal finial. At the base of the roof on all four sides is a half-round arch topped window dormer with a 1/1 wood window covered by a highly decorative metal window hood and surround. The entire roof of the building is covered in asphalt shingles.

The south end of the front facade steps back from the campanile and has a porch with second level balcony extending from the campanile to the south end of the building. The porch has three turned wood posts facing Wayne Street with a wood arch infill between each at the top. The porch railing has flat-panels with diamonds cut between panels. The balcony has a circular pattern cut in its railing between square end posts in line with the turned posts below. The main level of this section has two arched top 1/1 wood windows with matching stone banding continuing from the remainder of the front facade. The second level has two windows aligned with the first level with matching stone banding continuing across the facade. These two windows have half-round arch stone hoods with a carved panel in the arched opening. Buff colored brick corbelling continues the pattern from the brick bay on the north side of the front facade, above matching stone banding. The asphalt shingled roof over the sheriff's residence has a low hip on its south side, with a bricked window dormer continuing up from the south facade with three half-round arched top 1/1 wood windows, the center being higher than the outside two. The roof has a low hip over the brick bay with the roof line following the angled walls below. A window dormer continues from the wall below, projecting through the front wall of the brick bay. The 1/1 wood window has a buff brick surround and highly carved stone half-round arched top window hood. The north side of the sheriff's residence has had a small single story c. 1965, shed roof brick addition placed along the north facade.

The orange brick jail sits on a rough-cut stone base and is attached to the rear of the sheriff's residence. It has an elongated appearance vertically due to stone banding being limited to the lower portion of the building and no banding between window openings. The east end of the north facade angles back, facing northeast; the west end of the north facade steps out slightly. The north facade has a total of five window openings with the center three being grouped closer together and the westernmost opening being centered in the part of the facade that steps out. The openings have limestone surrounds with half-round arched hoods that are the base of additional stone banding above. The openings are divided into two parts with a shorter, shuttered half-round opening in the base of the overall opening, separated by a limestone hood and sill for the upper, tall opening that is also shuttered. One standard brick course above the top stone banding is the buff-colored brick

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corbelling detail found on the front facade of the sheriff's residence, creating the parapet. The parapet is capped by metal flashing.

10-70 North Public Square. c. 1900. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0028

The two story orange brick corner building occupies a full one-eighth of street facades facing the public square, extending from the inside corner of the northeast quadrant to West Maumee Street on its south end. The building is divided into four bays with a single storefront in each bay with the exception of two storefronts in the northernmost bay. Each bay is divided by a brick pilaster on a stone base that continues from the main level to the base of the parapet wall. The storefront bays are generally filled in with non-historic material, mostly aluminum and glass storefront display windows and doors. The southernmost storefront has a recessed center aluminum and glass entry door with aluminum framed display windows set on a stone base. The stone continues above in the transom area with a large plastic business sign covering most of this area. The next storefront to the north has a recessed stairway access door to its south side and entry door next to it. This is followed by a low brick base with aluminum framed display windows angled slightly outward to the sidewalk. The transom area is covered in scored plywood siding. The next storefront bay to the north is a mirror image of its adjoining southern bay. The northern two storefronts located within a single brick bay have some historic material intact. The south storefront (ca. 1920) of the north bay has a central recessed opening between thin metal framed display glass that wraps and returns to the entry door. The display windows are set on brick bases. The entry door is aluminum and glass with historic wood framed transom above and historic four panel wood side-lites on each side. The north storefront of the north bay is fully recessed with the entry door on its south side and a large display window occupying the remainder of the storefront. The display window is set in wood casings on a framed two-panel wood base. The entry door is an historic wood door with a window in the upper half with wood transom above. A steel column supports the northwest corner of the building. Vertical metal siding extends across the full width of the north bay covering the transom area with a metal cornice topping the entire main level storefront area across the building.

The second level has four equally sized windows with stone sills and brick jack arches with carved stone keystones in each bay. The space between the middle two windows is slightly wider (center of the bay). The windows are 1/1 wood windows. Aluminum storm windows cover the windows in the bay second to the south end. Plywood covers the windows in the southernmost bay. One brick course above the keystones are three courses of brick corbelled out to a brick field that then becomes flush with the pilasters. The pilasters are capped just below this field with limestone capitals. The brick field is four courses high with a decorative metal grille centered over each bay. The wall begins to form the building parapet by stepping out one course followed by brick brackets

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three courses high supporting an additional three courses of corbelled brick. This is capped with a narrow stone belt course, followed by the remaining approximately two feet of parapet wall, capped by stone coping. The center of the building, over the two middle bays, has the brick parapet wall stepping up approximately one foot, then stepping up again in the center another foot. Within this area are two brick crosses flanking a brick framed brick panel in the center of the building. This section of the parapet wall, from where it first steps up, is covered in concrete slurry.

90 North Public Square. C. 1885. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0029, right.

The single bay, two story red brick building has a single storefront with center, recessed entry. The storefront opening is framed by a pair of decorative iron columns, both of which are partially embedded into the brick masonry adjoining walls. The storefront display windows are set on a brick base that is slightly recessed from the sidewalk. The windows are set in aluminum frames and they, with the base, angle inward to the recessed entry door. The entry door is aluminum and glass with an aluminum framed side-lite and transom. A stairway access door is located at the east end of the storefront, but faces west on the recessed wall. The transom area is covered with wood siding set at an angle. A limestone cornice frames the top of the transom/sign board area.

The second level of the front facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters that extend up and curve inward forming a large half-round arch with brick dentil detailing supporting the arches. At this point the pilasters are flush with the wall above the arched openings. The pilasters have carved limestone brackets at their bases above the cornice line. Centered in each bay is a single window opening with a stone sill and a tall quarter-round brick arch. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. Above the arches, in line with the pilaster below, brick corbelling creates four wide brackets that extend up to where they become flush with the parapet wall. Between these brackets an additional three courses of corbelling exists. At the base of the parapet wall, between the large brackets, are three more courses of staggered corbelling. The parapet is capped with metal flashing.

100-130 North Public Square, Croxton Opera House Block, 1892. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0029, photo 0022, right

The building is divided into two parts: a two and one-half story corner section occupying nearly the entire one-eighth street frontage of the northeast quadrant, facing south; and a three and one-half story section that fronts North Wayne Street. The building is entirely composed of a tan/orange rock-face brick with dark orange brick detailing for tall arches for windows and parapet wall construction. All windows are 1/1 wood windows with limestone sills. The two and one-half story section has a wide, overhanging metal cornice while the three and one-half story facade has a tall, stepped parapet wall.

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The two and one-half story section has a corner entry storefront facing southwest, and is slightly recessed from the sidewalk. To each side of the corner entry storefront display windows are set on wood sided bases with windows set in aluminum frames. Fabric awnings cover the transom areas over the storefront display windows. The corner entry has an historic wood door with full length window. Three more storefronts are located east of the corner storefront. All three storefronts have recessed aluminum and glass entry doors and aluminum storefront display windows set on brick bases with limestone sills. The easternmost bay has a stairway entry door located on its west side, next to its recessed entry. This bay does not have a fabric awning covering the paneling that covers the transom area like the other storefronts. To the north of the corner storefront, facing Wayne Street, the main level of the two and one-half story section has two tall, narrow window openings that have been filled with brick.

The south facade of the second level of the two and one-half story section has seven equally sized windows, mostly equally spaced until the westernmost two, which become further apart. The corner of the building, above the entry, has a turret detail with the base of the turret corbelled out to its brick face. A few random rough-cut limestone blocks are set into the angled corner, just below the turret. The turret gives the building the appearance of its corner being a soft curve and once had a tall conical roof over it. A single window is located in the second level turret face with a flat-top window opening with a red brick framed panel above. The west facade of the second level of the two and one-half story section has four windows, two nearer to each other at the north end of the building section and two slightly wider windows nearer to each other at the south end of the building section. The upper portion of the facade, in the half-story area, has a total of seven short rectangular windows set in a band of red brick that has a ribbed appearance from short brick pilasters extending the height of the banding with a brick belt course near its center vertically. There are five windows facing south and two facing west and they are generally spaced equally in this band. The red brick continues up, forming a field of brick before corbelling out to meet the overhanging metal cornice.

The three and one-half story section fronting Wayne Street is divided into three bays by brick pilasters and is nearly symmetrically arranged with the exception of a wide opening on its north end and two openings on its south end. This facade has a granite stone base capped with rough cut limestone as the sidewalk falls away to the north. The center bay's main level has a cast iron storefront frame, with four iron pilasters, two flanking the entry door and two to the outside framing the opening. The entry door is an historic wood door with a full length window. Display windows flank the entry and are set in wood casings above vertical wood plank bases. The transom area is divided from the display windows by a continuous horizontal piece of wood trim. The transom areas have plywood infill. A brick rowlock course continues across the top of the center

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bay storefront opening. The wide brick opening north of the center bay has been filled in with brick except for a small section with wood siding infill. The two openings south of the center bay have also been filled in with brick. A metal fire escape ladder extends from between these two openings to the bottom of the half-story windows.

The center bay's upper levels have a single, slightly wider and shorter window centered in the facade of each of the two full levels and in the half-story level, but this opening has been filled in with brick. The second level window has a metal fire escape landing and ladder that extends to the third level window. The outside bays have two taller windows centered on each level with two shorter windows in the half-story level. The windows in the half-story level have been filled in with brick. Red brick detailing matching that of the upper portion of the two and one-half story section begins just above the brick arches of the half-story windows and extends across the facade, interrupted by the pilasters separating the bays. The parapet wall steps out to become flush with the pilasters and rises seven standard courses before being capped with stone coping. This horizontal line is broken by the wall stepping up in line with the center two pilasters, then stepping up again twice more before reaching the center of the facade.

140-160 North Public Square, Williamson Block, 1894/c. 1935. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0022, left & photo 0024, background, right

The three story corner building is constructed in orange brick and has two storefronts facing the public square separated by a stairway access door. The east corner of the building has its corner cut away with an angled wall facing southeast. The east storefront has five openings framed by tall, slender cast iron pilasters, three facing south with the center being a recessed storefront entry, one on the angled wall and one wrapping around the east (Wayne Street) side of the building. The openings have display windows set in wood casings on stone bases. Their transom areas are covered by plywood with fabric awnings over the plywood. The stairway entry separating the two storefronts has a non-historic wood door with a multi-paned wood transom above.

The west storefront is the historic Strand Theater that is dominated by a porcelain enamel steel theater marquee that extends over the sidewalk forming a triangle in plan, coming to a point in line with the center of the building. The marquee has a text display panel on each angled face with neon lighting around them. An art deco styled curved projection from the front of the marquee steps up in the center of the canopy with tracer lights extending up the front face and located below in the ceiling area of the marquee. Above both text display panels are the words "STRAND" in formed porcelain enamel steel letters. The marquee is anchored to the second level brick facade by large adjustable steel anchors. The storefront of the theater is covered with vertical wood paneling with sets of double aluminum storefront doors on each side of the facade and aluminum poster display

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boxes between.

The second level front facade of the building is separated from the storefront level by a brick soldier course with bricks set angled outward to create a shadow line. The upper levels have eight windows on the second level and seven on the third level with limestone sills and quarter-round brick arch tops that have a pointed top due to brick being laid in line with the angle of the arch. The windows are spaced unequally with two over the center of the marquee being very close together, but only one window above this pair on the third level. The other windows align on both the second and third floors. The windows over the Strand Theater storefront have plywood covering them. The remaining window openings have three paneled replacement windows located in them. The angled wall, facing southeast also has a window opening on each level with replacement windows. The Wayne Street facade has no window or door openings on the first floor except for the storefront section that wraps around from the front facade at the building corner. A stone water table caps a granite stone foundation that becomes exposed as the sidewalk grade falls away as the building extends north. Six equally sized window openings are evenly spaced across the second and third levels of the Wayne Street facade with the same detail as the front facade and have replacement windows located in them. The parapet on the front facade is divided into seven sections with tall, corbelled brackets at each corner of the building and between each third level window. Between brackets, approximately half-way up their length are three courses of brick corbelling that form the base of a field of brick with two recessed rectangular panels in each. Above the field three additional brick course are corbelled out to allow the parapet wall to step out slightly from the large brackets; about a foot above which the parapet is capped with metal flashing.

180 North Public Square. C. 1900. Contributing  
Commercial/Queen Anne. Photo 0030, right

The two story, single bay building is constructed of red brick with a non-historic brick and aluminum storefront. The storefront has an aluminum and glass stairway access door on its east end separated from the remaining storefront by a brick pilaster. This pilaster, together with a brick pilaster at the building's west end, frames the storefront. The display windows are set in aluminum frames on brick bases whose walls angle into a center, recessed entry. The entry door is also aluminum and glass. The transom area is filled in with non-historic brick.

A metal cornice extends across the top of the storefront and becomes the base of a projecting three sided bay window on the second level's west half of the facade. The bay window has metal panels in its base and three 1/1 wood windows with one window on each side. The center window is wider than those in the outside angled bay walls. The window hoods have simple ogee wood trim at their tops creating a continuous line around the bay, followed by a frieze board just below the bay's roof.



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The bay window's roof has a gentle concave slope with a built-up eave fascia line and the top is terminated at the building with a finial and ball motif. The east side of the second level facade has a single, wide window with limestone sill and quarter-round brick arch top with a large stone keystone. The window is a 1/1 wood window with the top sash being shorter than the bottom. The parapet wall is framed with two longer, narrow corbelled brackets with single width corbelled brick brackets between, four courses high. The brick brackets support the parapet that has three slightly projecting brick panels centered in it. The parapet is capped with thin stone coping in an ogee profile.

190 North Public Square. C. 1885/c. 1935. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0030, left

The two story single bay building is constructed of orange brick on the second level and new brick and aluminum storefront on the main level. The storefront bay has a single, small window in aluminum frame at its east side with a recessed entry flanked by larger display windows in aluminum frames on the remainder of the facade. The display windows and surrounding facade are covered in a brown brick. The recessed entry has a wood door with full length window. The transom area is also covered by new brick. The marquee from the adjoining Brokaw Theater has one side anchored to this building also, just above the storefront.

The second level of the front facade has two equally sized windows spaced equally on it. These have aluminum framed replacement windows. Approximately two feet above the window tops is a continuous row of brick corbelling in a bracket pattern topped by a projecting belt course. Above this is another row of brick bracketed corbelling with the brackets angling outward and topped by another projecting brick belt course. The parapet wall extends above this approximately two feet and is capped by a slightly later addition (c. 1945) of additional brick, approximately one foot high before being capped by a clay tile parapet cap.

200 North Public Square. Brokaw Theater. C. 1890/c. 1935. Contributing Commercial/Italianate/Functional. Marquee seen in photo 0030

The narrow, single bay two story building is constructed of orange/tan brick. It is dominated by the marquee bearing the theater's name. The main level facade has three aluminum storefront doors and a side-lite that together extend from wall to wall, recessed into the building. The outside walls are wrapped with wood trim and plywood, including covering the transom area above the entry doors.

The marquee is constructed in porcelain enamel steel in mostly a black and red color scheme. It has three outer sides facing south, and east and one angle between facing southeast. It is anchored by

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the two inside corner buildings in the northwest quadrant of the public square, making it an unusual and rare feature for any downtown. The marquee has a coffered soffit with tracer lights. Its outside walls have text boards stacked two high on its south and east sides and on its angled side has "1 & 2" in formed porcelain and enamel steel letters at the top with "THEATER" followed by "BROKAW" below. All of the lettering is outlined in neon lighting, including the "1 & 2". The second level of the front facade has two equal sized window openings spaced equally on the facade. The window openings have brick rowlock sills and decorative arched metal hoods that match the building's hoods to the south. The parapet wall is lower over the storefront then steps up as the building continues to the north. The parapet is capped with clay tiles.

210 North Public Square, Angola State Bank/City Hall. C. 1890/c. 1990. Non-Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0006, right & photo 0024, background, left (east facade)

This two story brick building occupies nearly the northwest quadrant's entire east facing street facade, extending to the south end and also having frontage on Maumee Street. The building was extensively remodeled in 1990 adding new brick veneer to the entire main level as well as adding additional brick to the top of the original parapet wall line. The building's east facade is divided unevenly by ten brick pilasters; most bays created by the pilasters have a single window in the main and second levels. A total of six windows with decorative metal hoods and stone sills are located on the east facade's lower level. A metal entry door is located in the fourth bay from the building's north end; it has a standing seam metal roof shed canopy over it. An aluminum framed window is located at the building's south end, also with a standing seam metal roof canopy over it, wrapping the corner to Maumee Street. The majority of the second level has its original brick surface constructed in an orange/tan brick. There are nine windows on this upper level facade, plus two bricked in openings. Each window has a decorative metal hood and stone sill. All of the windows on this facade are metal framed replacement windows. The parapet is capped by stone coping. An historic clock is attached from the southeast corner of the building at the second story level. It has four sides constructed of decorative metal with a low pyramid shaped base and top each with large round finials.

The Maumee Street facade is divided into four bays by brick pilasters, the two easternmost bays being very narrow compared to the other two. It also has new brick veneer on its lower level and raised parapet. And the westernmost bay is entirely covered in new brick. The easternmost bay at the building's corner has aluminum storefront entry doors covered by the wrap around canopy. There are seven window openings on the main level with two then four then a single window in the bays from west to east. Each has decorative metal hoods and stone sills. The center two windows of the large bay, second to the west end, are narrower and have their hoods joined together. There

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are eight windows on the second level of this facade, one over each window and entry below. Again, the center two windows over the narrow windows below are also narrow and have their hoods joined together with an additional decorative feature above and between them. All of these windows are metal framed replacements. The parapet is capped by stone coping.

15 South Public Square, First National Bank. 1923

Commercial/Beaux Arts. Photo 0021, right & photo 0034, left and photo 27, left

This tall slender, two story corner building is constructed of limestone with highly decorative carved details. Its front (west) facade is organized symmetrically with a center slightly recessed entry flanked by highly carved pilasters supporting an arched top pedimented entry. The recessed entry has a marble floor and a pair of bronze colored aluminum storefront doors and transom. The entry "portico" has carved curved trim around its perimeter with leaves and berries wrapped in ribbon. The pilasters have carved into their face panel an urn with elongated floral motif. The pilaster capital has a triglyph detail which carries across the frieze of the rounded pediment. Within the face of the rounded pediment are additional carvings of acanthus leaves and three interlocked circles with shields in their centers. An eagle in high relief is perched on each side, near the base of the rounded pediment. The remaining front facade, lower level, has a high, banded base capped with an entablature with carved top at the same line with the tops of the pilaster shafts. Above the entablature are two narrow bands with square details evenly spaced between. Near the pedimented entry are flanking, narrow window openings with stone sills and capped by the entablature. These have metal framed windows with an historic decorative metal grille to the outside. A tall window opening, approximately the width of the pedimented entry below, rises above the entry to just below the frieze line of the building. The opening is framed by a decorative stone surround and hood with an acanthus leaf motif in the hood and dripping down each side approximately one foot. The window is a multi-paned steel window with four vertical rows and six horizontal rows. The main body of the second floor of the front facade is void of detail, only large, smooth stone block with nearly seamless mortar joints. A highly carved architrave is continuous across the front facade, with its top approximately in line with the top of the window opening. It has an acanthus leaf motif and larger, high relief Roman fasces in its center, to each side of the window. Above the architrave and window hood a frieze is continuous across the facade with triglyph and circular metope detailing. A bracketed cornice is located above the frieze with the underside of the brackets having pebbled detailing and flower relief carved between the brackets on the underside of the soffit. The parapet wall rising above the cornice is again smooth and almost seamless and has "FIRST NATIONAL BANK" carved in its center. Near the top, above the engraving, a row of leaves is carved that is continuous on the parapet.

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The Maumee Street facade continues the base, entablature and narrow banding detail from the front facade. The base has six pairs of window openings with stone sills equally spaced across the facade, with the entablature forming the top of the openings. The windows are metal framed windows with decorative metal grilles in front of them. Above the entablature and over the westernmost five pairs of windows in the base are large window openings matching the front facade's center opening, each separated by pairs of tall, slender pilasters giving the building a Greek temple appearance. The window openings have multi-paned metal framed windows, seven high horizontally and four wide vertically. The pilasters have simple Doric bases and capitals with smooth faced shafts. Over the easternmost pair of windows in the base is a pair of tall, narrow window openings on sills just above the banding detail. These openings have multi-paned metal framed windows, two wide vertically and four high horizontally with operable top row. The architrave floral detailing continues from the front facade to the west corner of the Maumee Street facade, interrupted by the large window openings and pilasters, but continuing again on the east end of the building. Above this the frieze, cornice and parapet wall detail match the front facade with the words "FIRST NATIONAL BANK" engraved in the facade's center also.

25-35 South Public Square, Angola Masonic Lodge Block. 1929. Contributing Commercial/Collegiate Gothic. Photo 0034, center & photo 0008, far right (north facade) and 0027, center

The tall three story reddish-brown brick and limestone trimmed building is divided into four bays separated by wide brick pilasters. The southernmost bay is narrower and projects out slightly from the main facade. An aluminum storefront occupies the three northernmost bays on the main level and a highly carved limestone entry occupies the lower level of the southernmost bay. The building also has a narrow street facade on Maumee Street, behind the First National Bank building. The front facade's storefronts are combined into one and have a recessed entry on the north and south ends with a single display window to their outsides. Between the recessed entries are four panels of aluminum storefront glass. The storefront display windows are set on a limestone base. The storefronts are topped by a continuous narrow metal drip canopy followed by a band of limestone just below the transom area that is covered with a vinyl awning. All of the storefront material is framed by large brick pilasters on each end that continue above. The southernmost bay has a wide entry with highly decorative limestone surround with a quoining detail on each side and a highly carved pointed arch top. Finials with carved supporting brackets act as turrets on each corner of the entry. The cornerstone is located south of the entry and has the date and Masonic symbol in low relief. Above the arched opening, in the stone is engraved "ANGOLA LODGE" with two flanking shields with the lodge number and initials. The entry has a pair of aluminum storefront doors with a stained glass, arched top transom above that has a large Jewish star in a circle in its center. Above the limestone entry surround, between the extended turrets, is a square stained glass window with

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Masonic symbols in circular fields. The window has a stone hood and sill that is the top of the surround. To each side of this window, between it and the stone turrets, are stone diamond and triangular patterns in the brick.

A band of stone across the facade forms the second level window sills and the top of the square window over the entry. A brick rowlock course is above this band, interrupted by the window openings but continuous across the pilasters. The three northernmost bays have a single window opening with pairs of 1/1 replacement windows with transoms above on the second level and pairs of 1/1 replacement windows on stone sills directly above the second level windows in the third level. The southernmost bay is slightly narrower with a single 1/1 replacement window on a stone sill at the mid-level between the second and third levels, and also one just above the sill line of the third level windows. Immediately above this top window is a wide stone belt course, flush with the brick that extends across the entire facade interrupted only by the brick pilasters. Approximately a foot above this belt course is a continuous stone cornice that has a flat angled surface creating a belt course off the facade, interrupted only by the pilasters which have flush stone blocks to form a continuous line with the cornice. Above the cornice line is a brick soldier course, interrupted by the pilasters followed by rowlock framed brick panels with stone corner blocks, centered in each bay. The southernmost bay has a stone Masonic symbol centered in the framed field. The middle of the three other bays also has a carved stone symbol. The other two bays have a brick and stone diamond pattern in their center. The parapet wall is capped by a double row of corbelled stone coping.

The Maumee Street facade has a stone base and is tall and narrow with a single entry door on its west side. The entry has a limestone surround for its aluminum storefront door and three-paned wood transom window. The east side of the facade has a wider, curved top limestone trimmed entry, similar to the front facade, with a pair of historic wood doors with eight glass panels in each and a five panel wood transom window above, with arched top. A Masonic medallion is located directly above and at the center of this wider entry. A stone cornice is located just above this with slightly projecting stone belt course above. Two window openings are located mid-level, the one on the east side lower than the other. They are 1/1 replacement windows set on stone sills. At the very top of this facade are a pair of 1/1 replacement windows set evenly in a slightly recessed field between brick pilasters with stone bases. The windows are set on a stone sill that is a continuous band between the pilasters. A stone cornice and parapet cap matching the front facade is located just above these windows.

45 South Public Square, Steuben Republican Block. C. 1920. Contributing Commercial/Craftsman. Photo 0034, right & photo 0035, right (south facade)

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The two story, single bay building is constructed in brown brick. Brick pilasters frame the storefront opening that has a non-historic metal entry door on its north side and aluminum storefront windows set on a low limestone base in the remaining part of the storefront. A wood shingled canopy extends across the face over the storefront transom area. The second level of the front facade has three equally sized window openings flanked by brick pilasters that angle out forming a sharp corner detail that extends all the way up the facade, capped by the parapet. The bottom of these pilasters are corbelled back to the main face of the building. The three window openings have stone sills and 1/1 replacement windows in wood jambs with four-paned wood transoms above each. Above the windows is a slightly projecting brick soldier course, set between the angled pilasters. Stone trim creates bookends for the soldier course within the pilasters. Above the soldier course is a recessed brick panel, corbelled in from all four sides with rowlock brick courses. The center of the brick field has a stone name block with "STEUBEN REPUBLICAN" in low relief. The top row above the corbelling is another soldier course that is capped by the limestone coping of the parapet that follows the projecting angles of the pilasters below. A low stone block is centered on top of the parapet coping.

The east facade of the building looks out over the courthouse park and has rows of window openings on the first and second level with ten windows, mostly evenly spaced across the lower level and an entry door north of center on the facade. The second level has fourteen window openings evenly spaced across the facade. The windows have a mix of brick arch tops and flat tops and plywood infill and replacement windows. All have stone sills. The parapet wall has corbelling in an angled, bracketed pattern with metal flashing for a parapet cap. The parapet wall steps down five times from the front (south) end of the building to the east end.

55 South Public Square, Steuben County Courthouse. 1868. Contributing  
National Register of Historic Places, 1976. Italianate. Photo 0033 & 0035, left, east facade  
Freeborn Patterson, Architect; Holmes & Miles, LaPorte, Contractors

The tall, slender orange brick building creates a commanding presence on the public square due to its verticality emphasized by its tall, slender window openings and high cupola. The building occupies the full north facing street facade of the southeast quadrant of the public square. The building is set in slightly from typically commercial building lines on the west, east and north sides to allow for some green space with mature trees between it and the sidewalk. A low brick wall creates a terrace along the west sidewalk and was constructed in 1922. The building had an addition in 1937 to the rear (south) facade mimicking the detail of the original building. The east and west facades are mirror images and the north and south facades are symmetrically organized. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles.

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The front facade facing the public square is divided into five bays separated by wide brick pilasters. Each bay's pilasters curve inward at the top near the bottom of gable roof to form half-round arches above the windows. The center bay has on its main level a pair of wood entry doors with a paired square panel design above and below multi-paned windows in each leaf. A two paned wood transom is above each door capped by a stone lintel. In each of the other bays are located a single 6/6 wood window on stone sills and lintels on the main level and above each, including the entry, on the upper level is a single, very tall 12/12 wood arched top window on stone sills with brick arches to match the arches created by the joining of pilasters. A cast iron balcony is located above the center entry, below the second level window with decorative spindles and railing. The balcony extends between and over the face of the pilasters flanking the entry below. The gable wall has a large circular design in its center with recessed panels in a triangular form following the roof line on each side. Within the circle is a recessed circular panel with a circular wood window divided into nine panes in its center. The gable roof has pairs of massive wood brackets, three pairs on each side and a pair in the center, supporting the roof extension. The brick gable wall corbels out to meet the soffit. A square cupola base covered in weatherboard siding extends above the ridge near the front of the building. It has three pairs of brackets on each side supporting a balcony around the octagonal cupola above. The balcony has decorative iron spindles and railing with corner posts with finials. The weatherboard sided octagonal cupola has tall arched openings on each side with ten-paned wood windows in the north, south, east and west sides and wood louvers in the remaining sides. A segmented domed metal roof extends outward to form nearly flat eaves supported by two pairs of wood brackets from each of the eight cupola walls. The cupola roof terminates with a metal weather vane with a fish at its top.

The east and west sides of the building rest on a dressed granite stone base with limestone water table cap. The sides are divided into five brick bays by wide pilasters that come together to form arches matching the front detail. Each bay's main level also has a single 6/6 wood window set on stone sills with stone lintels, except for the center bay which has brick infill. Above each lower level window opening is an upper level opening with a window matching the front facade. Pairs of massive wood brackets are located in line with each pilaster supporting the roof eave.

The east and west facades of the rear addition have matching detail to the original building with two slightly wider bays with two windows in each and pairs of brackets at the top of the pilasters supporting the gabled roof eaves. The ridge of the addition steps down from the original building approximately five feet. The rear (Gale Street) facade of the addition rests on a stone base and matches the front facade exactly except that it does not have a balcony, it has a subgrade entry and window in the lower level's center bay, and it has a short 4/4 wood window in the upper level of the

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center bay. The upper level windows are 6/6 arched wood windows rather than 12/12 like the front facade. The circular window in the gable end wall is a single piece of glass.

N/A Courthouse Park, c. 1870. Contributing  
Civic Park/site. Photo 0035.

An open site was reserved on the east side of the courthouse and planted with lawn and trees, some approaching 80-100 years of age. The ground gradually slopes from the northwest corner to the street frontages. A sidewalk extends from the corner of East Gale and South Martha Street to the corner of the public square in its southeast quadrant. A secondary sidewalk connects approximately mid-point of the first and extends directly south to Gale Street. Non-historic stone benches and tables are located in the park area.

N/A Pioneers Memorial, 1936. Contributing  
Memorial/object

A bronze plaque is located on a granite boulder at the northwest corner of the courthouse, near the sidewalk. The plaque has in relief a covered wagon drawn by oxen with the dates 1836 & 1936 below and this inscription "DEDICATED TO PIONEERS OF STEUBEN COUNTY BY POKAGON CHAPTER".

65 South Public Square, Gillis Block c. 1875. Contributing  
Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0032, left & photo 0018, rear & east facade (far right)

The tall, narrow three story corner building is constructed of orange brick and has a single storefront with stairway access door on the front facade's west end. The stair entry has an aluminum storefront door that is accessed by two stone steps. This entry is separated from the remaining storefront by a narrow brick pilaster. The storefront has a recessed center entry vestibule with aluminum storefront door to the outside and inside and display windows set in aluminum frames on plywood bases on each side of the entry. The storefront wraps the east corner of the building to Wayne Street. The transom area is covered with a fabric awning and above this is a brick panel framed with a soldier course. Immediately above this are the second level windows' stone sills. There are two equally sized 1/1 wood windows in wood jambs spaced equally across the front facade. The windows have decorative metal window hoods with a pointed top design and carving in its face. Two matching windows are located directly above these on the third floor. Above the third floor windows are giant brick arcs two rowlock courses wide set on small corbelled brackets with staggered brick rowlock course below the arcs. A wide decorative bracketed metal cornice extends across the top of the parapet.



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The Wayne Street facade has a dressed granite stone base. A storefront with aluminum storefront infill is located on the north end of this facade and a lower level storefront is accessed as the sidewalk falls away to the south at the facade's south end. It has stone ashlar veneer and a non-historic entry door on its south side and large wood cased window in the remaining part. A second entry that has plywood infill is located north of the south end storefront. The main level of the Wayne Street facade has two rectangular wood cased windows in its center and a brick arched top opening filled in with siding to their south. South of this is another opening matching those of the upper levels, but filled in with siding and missing its window hood. Seven windows matching those of the upper front facade are located, spaced unequally, across the second level of this facade. The third level has three windows spaced equally across the facade, again matching the others. A metal fire escape platform is located outside the southernmost third level window with staircase descending in two hinged parts to the sidewalk below. The parapet steps down in three parts to the south end of the building with a simple corbelled bracketed pattern in the front two parts.

85-105 South Public Square, Jackson Block, 1870. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0032, right

The three story orange brick building has two storefronts on the lower level. The east storefront has three masonry arched openings with the center being the recessed entry door. The recessed area has a wood paneled wall design arched with the masonry on each side and a wood entry door with full length window and wood arched transom above. On each side of the entry opening are display window openings with windows set in wood casings on masonry bases. The storefront arched openings have stone keystones and stone blocks at the bottoms of the arches. The west storefront also has three arched openings but have the arches filled in with masonry. A center, recessed entry has a wood door with full length window and wood side-lites. The opening on the west side of the entry has a display window in wood casings on a masonry base. The opening on the east side of the entry has masonry infill except for a single non-historic wood door in its east side.

Masonry brackets are located between the main level openings with their tops in line with the second level window sills. There are six second level window openings aligning with the storefront openings below. They have stone sills and half-round brick rowlock arches with stone keystones and blocks supporting the bottoms of the arches. The windows are 4/4 arched top wood windows. The third level also has a row of six windows matching those on the second level. Just above the keystones of the arches on the third level windows a band of gothic pointed arches in brick extend across the entire facade, followed by standard coursing and another band of pointed arches. The arch bands project out slightly from the facade. Five courses above the top band of arches angled

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brick brackets carry a brick belt course, three course above which is terminated by stone coping on the parapet.

113-115 South Public Square, Lepird Block. 1922/c. 1955. Contributing Commercial/Functional. Photo 0031, left

The two story single bay light brown brick building has a stairway access door on the east end of its single storefront bay. The stairway access door is recessed and is side by side with the storefront entry door; the storefront dates to about 1955. Both doors are aluminum and glass. The storefront display windows are set on a low brick base with stone sill and have narrow aluminum frames. The transom area is covered by plywood. Corbelling on the face of the second level creates pilasters on each side of the facade and a recessed appearance for the two window openings. Each opening has a stone sill and a pair of 1/1 wood windows and storm windows in each. Centered above and between the windows is a stone name block set on a rowlock course. It has "LEPIRD 1922" engraved on it. Above the stone block the wall corbels out and up four brick courses in a staggered pattern so that the parapet wall is flush with the pilasters. The parapet is capped by narrow stone coping and metal flashing.

125 South Public Square. C. 1885. Contributing Commercial/Italianate. Photo 0031, center

This two story free-standing red brick building is constructed on the inside corner of the southwest quadrant of the public square. It steps out from the neighboring building lines slightly both to the north and east but has a narrow public way along each of those facades between it and the other buildings on the block. The building essentially has a corner storefront that extends approximately half way down the east facade and wraps the corner of the north facade. It has scored plywood siding and non-historic wood cased windows and a recessed entry door on the east facade. A wood shingled canopy extends around, above the storefront. An additional doorway has been covered with plywood on the south end of the east facade. The second level has eight window openings on the east facade with stone sills and brick arch tops. The northernmost (corner) window is a 1/1 replacement window; the other windows have siding covering them. The north facade's lower level has a window opening with stone sill and arch top at its west end, but has plywood infill. The second level of the north facade has four unequally spaced window openings matching those on the east facade with only the corner (east end) window being uncovered. Just above the second level window arches a full brick parapet extends across both the north and east facades. It has single wide corbelled brick brackets divided by wider corbelled brick brackets creating four panels on the east facade and three panels on the north facade. Each panel has six recessed brick crosses. Above the panels the parapet wall corbels out again with a bracketed pattern matching the band below the panels, before stepping out again to form the top of the parapet wall capped by metal flashing.

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N/A, Public Square, Steuben County Soldiers' Monument, 1917. Contributing Classical Revival. Object: monument/sculpture. Photo 0024, 0026, 0027  
J.C. Ayers, Architect; E. M. Hetzler/Angola Monument Company, Builder  
Occupying the center of the public square is a seventy foot tall granite monument dedicated to the soldiers of Steuben County who served in the Civil War. The monument is centered on a raised central planted island that is curbed with a sidewalk around its base and sidewalks angled out from the base to the northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest inside corners of the public square's commercial quadrants. Low shrubbery is located to the outside edge of the perimeter sidewalk near the base of the monument. A simple metal handrail with ball finials on its posts is located at the base of the monument. The base of the monument is 9'-6" square with three granite steps forming the base. Located on the north corner of the top west step are the names of the county commissioners during the time of the monument's erection: JAMES HARPHAM, F. C. SALISBURY, N. E. SICKLES. The top step of the base has a short extension of the base cap extending out over the step. Located on this cap is the engraved base of the monument that has its four corners framed by large square blocks with limited detailing, stepped in near the top and corbelled out again forming a cap that continues around the top of the engraved monument base. Between each of these corner blocks, recessed into the base, are engraved blocks with the following inscriptions:

West Elevation

ERECTED 1917 BY THE GRATEFUL CITIZENS  
OF STEUBEN COUNTY  
TO COMMEMORATE THE VALOR AND PATRIOTISM OF HER  
SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR  
1861-1865

South Elevation

TO THOSE WHO NEVER RETURNED  
"ON FAMES ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND  
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD.  
AND GLORY GAURDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND  
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD."

East Elevation

IN LOVING MEMORY OF THE WOMEN OF 1861-1865  
WHOSE COURAGE AND HEROISM AT HOME WERE A NO LESS  
WORTHY SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

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North Elevation

“IT IS RATHER FOR US, THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT  
THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN. THAT THIS  
NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM.  
AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE AND  
FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.”  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Above each of the inscription stones is a frieze with a carved circle motif that is in line with the four corner block's upper portion that is stepped in near the top. Standing on each of the four corner blocks are bronze figures, approximately five feet tall, representing each of the four branches of service: artillery facing southeast, infantry facing southwest, cavalry facing northwest and navy facing northeast. Centered over the inscription base is a tall square stone with a Doric column stepped out from each corner of the stone. The stone has bronze plaques with a roster of those who have served in the military from Steuben County. The Doric columns are approximately as tall as the bronze figures and support an architrave and cornice with simple carved edges.

Rising above the cornice is the tapered obelisk. The bottom of the shaft has a simple tapered base before becoming a smooth, flat surfaced shaft. The top of the shaft has the appearance of a pilaster capital in the Doric order with a stepped, stone statue base. The base supports a large bronze statue of Columbia, the female personification of the New World, facing east and extending a wreath in her left hand and holding an upright furled flag on a pole in her right hand. The top of the flag pole has an eagle with spread wings.

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**Section 8: Statement of Significance**

The Angola Commercial Historic District qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and Criterion C because its architecture embodies distinctive characteristics of styles found during the period of significance, as well as high artistic value of certain resources within the district. Individual areas of significance for the district include architecture as seen in the well executed details of certain styles, commerce as seen in the development of the community, community planning and development because of its unique plat, and politics/government due to its seat of government and resulting public buildings.

**Area of Significance: Architecture**

The architecture of the district represents styles found within the period of significance with well executed details reflecting the high style of many of the architectural styles represented. The earliest style present in the district is also the most prevalent, the Italianate style. This style is most noticed in two public buildings: the Steuben County Courthouse and the former Steuben County Sheriff's Residence and Jail. While not the earliest building constructed in this style, the courthouse has the Italianate style refined in a formal appearance with its tall, slender round arched brick bays repeating across each facade and within, repeating the pattern, are tall, slender round arched top windows. The ornate bracketed eaves and gabled front has pairs of wood brackets and is repeated on the base of the cupola supporting the balcony and supporting the cupola roof. This too is an indicator of the style. The arched top is repeated in the tall octagonal cupola for window and louvered openings; followed by a low domed top. The 1955 History of Steuben County implies the building's designer borrowed heavily from the architecture of Boston's Faneuil Hall with its half-round topped windows in individual brick bays, gabled front and particularly in cupola detailing including the base, octagonal cupola and domed roof and weathervane (photo 0033). Research has not confirmed this.

Some of the courthouse's Italianate features are duplicated on one storefront opposite located at 90 North Public Square where arched top brick bays with arched top windows within are also present. Other good examples of the Italianate style found in half-round arched top window openings are at 103 & 225-227 West Maumee Street, the latter having a very formal appearance to its front facade. Although having changes made on its facade, a formal Italianate facade is also found on 118 S. Elizabeth Street. Another fine example of the Italianate style is found directly west of the courthouse at 65 South Public Square, displaying a wide brick arch design at the top of the building with a wide overhanging cornice at its parapet. Other formal Italianate facades are found at 100-130

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and 180 North Public Square. These two buildings are each three stories tall with very similar brick corbelling detail near their parapets and create the north gateway into the public square by being on opposite corners of North Wayne Street. (photo 0022)

The Italianate style is found in its "Italianate Villa" form in the former sheriff's residence and jail (photo 0020). This architect-designed building is in high style with campanile, stone banded brick facades and highly articulated corbelled cornice. The design of the building is similar to other sheriff's residences and jails constructed throughout northern Indiana during the same period, this being constructed in 1877. It and the courthouse are in a remarkable state of preservation.

An early example of the Italianate style and one of the oldest buildings in the district, is the Jackson Block located at 85-105 South Public Square (photo 0032). Its location opposite of the courthouse, also facing south with half-round arch window openings and three stories in height, creates a striking appearance when viewed with the courthouse. This building, constructed in 1870, shows building styles in transition. While the lower level, also having arched openings, and the windows on the upper levels clearly are indicative of the Italianate style, the corbelling across the parapet has pointed arches that appear in the Gothic Revival style. Other buildings also showing a transition from the Italianate style to the Classical Revival style are found first in 117 East Maumee Street and later in 10-70 North Public Square. These buildings have classically inspired features such as jack arch top window openings and in the latter, Doric pilaster capitals, but still exhibit Italianate styling in the detailing of their brick facades.

Several other styles are executed in great detail exhibiting the finest of their respective genre. The Classical Revival style is found in two buildings, one in the Beaux Arts form, and in the Soldier's Monument. The earliest example of the style is found in the I.O.O.F. Hall at 200 West Maumee Street (photo 0005). The building has a pedimented center bay and Ionic column capitals flanking the storefront opening. Stone trimmed jack arch window hoods are located on the second level and stone surrounds with pronounced corner blocks exist on short upper half-story windows. The 1917 Soldier's Monument has the classical style applied in great detail in strict adherence to the classical order of base, architrave, frieze and cornice followed again by the classical order applied to the memorial block surrounded by Doric columns and bronze figures. The classical order is once again applied to the obelisk before being crowned with a classically inspired bronze figure of Columbia. The last application of the Classical Revival style is in the Beaux Arts interpretation on the First National Bank at 15 South Public Square (photo 0021, right), just east of the Soldier's Monument. This building also is constructed in strict adherence to the classical style with the appearance of a Greek temple with its high base, columned walls with tall openings and well organized architrave, frieze and cornice near its parapet. The high sculpted relief on the frieze and entryway are Beaux

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Arts indicators.

The Romanesque Revival style is found in the Congregational Church at 314 West Maumee Street, constructed in 1899 (photo 0002). The style is represented by its heavy, rusticated stone base that tapers out at its wide arched tower entries and groupings of wide arched windows. The Late Gothic Revival style is found on the First Methodist Church at 220 West Maumee Street (photo 0003). The building's high, pointed arched window openings and buttressed gabled ends and tower are indicators of that style. The Collegiate Gothic style is found on the Angola Masonic Lodge at 25-35 South Public Square (photo 0034). The main indicators of the style found on this building are at its deeply recessed entries with tall limestone surrounds with narrow turreted corners on the front facade. A modern Gothic Revival building is found in the small prayer chapel behind the Congregational Church, with buttressed, high gabled end walls and Gothic arched openings.

Modern styles are found in reserved application, rounding out the period of significance. The Art Deco style is found on the Strand Theater marquee at 60 North Public Square and in a break out of the more formal Colonial Revival style applied to the Police and Fire Department building at 202 West Gilmore Street (photo 0001), with its ribbed stone detailing, curving over the top of the parapet in the center of the building. A Moderne detail is found on 108 South Wayne Street with its recessed entry framed by curved glass display windows (photo 0018, right).

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century buildings, lacking any exemplary details of a particular style, but well executed in their masonry work, or having similar masonry details such as framed brick panels in their second level facades are found at 105, 213 and 217 West Maumee Street and at 45 South Public Square. 217 West Maumee and 45 South Public Square lend themselves most to the Craftsman style applied to commercial facades. Another masonry detail warrants listing, probably practiced by the same builder, found on three separate buildings at 212, 214-218 and 117-119 West Maumee Street. All three buildings have in their attic level a half-round arched opening, some with louvers and others with windows, with construction dates around 1890. (photos 0004 & 0010)

**Founding of Angola**

The first white settlers in Steuben County came almost exclusively from the eastern states of New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire and Ohio. Steuben County and the town of Angola were named for a city and county in New York State.<sup>1</sup> Angola was platted in 1836 by Thomas Gale

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<sup>1</sup> Historical Information, Angola, Indiana; Steuben County Historical Society

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of Wyandot County, Ohio, and Cornelius Gilmore of Crawford County, Ohio. Gale's wife's name was Martha and Gilmore's wife's name was Elizabeth. The four streets surrounding the outside quadrants of the public square, and partially incorporated into the district, are named Gilmore on the north, Gale on the south, Martha on the east and Elizabeth on the west; leaving forever in name the mark of the city's founders.

A few other small towns and lake resort villages were established in Steuben County, the largest of communities outside of Angola being Freemont and Orland across the northern tier of the county. Angola's position at the intersection of two main routes, and its establishment as the seat of county government assured its success as the center of commercial activity.

**Area of Significance: Politics/Government**

*Establishment as County Seat*

Angola became the county seat of government in 1837 with the assistance of then Judge Thomas Gale who served in the Indiana State Legislature from 1836-1837 and later became an Associate Judge in 1838.<sup>2</sup> Mail and deliveries were meager during the town's early days, transported entirely by horse and wagon. A frame courthouse was constructed in the location of the current courthouse and served the residents of Steuben County from 1841 to 1867, at which time it was moved and the existing brick courthouse constructed in 1868.<sup>3</sup> Adding to the establishment of county government near the public square was the construction of the impressive Sheriff's Residence and Jail following in 1877 south of the courthouse.

**Area of Significance: Commerce**

*Early Development*

Angola was incorporated as a town on October 1, 1866, about the time brick structures began to replace frame structures which previously existed as single and two story free-standing buildings around the public square. The earliest extant building in the district is the Patterson Block in the southwest quadrant of the public square facing Maumee Street (photo 0025, left). Originally three stories in height, the building exemplified the budding town's wealth when constructed in 1861. Several other large buildings followed on the square during this early period including a large brick commercial block formerly on the site of the Angola Masonic Lodge and First National Bank buildings. Other existing large, multi-story and multi-storefront bay buildings stemming from this

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<sup>2</sup> History of Northeast Indiana, pg. 263

<sup>3</sup> Historical Information, Angola, Indiana



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time include 210 North Public Square (Angola City Hall); 65 & 105 South Public Square; the pair of buildings framing the north gateway to the square 100-130 North Public Square (Croxtton Opera House) and 180 North Public Square (Williamson Block). The Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad spurred significant commercial growth, extending development west of the square on West Maumee Street. The first train arrived on January 3, 1870.<sup>4</sup> Large buildings constructed along this strip included the impressive Hendry Hotel formerly located at 205 West Maumee Street and the building at 225-227 West Maumee Street. It was also on this west end of the city that Tri-State University was established in 1884, adding to the establishment of Angola as a center of higher education as well.

Businesses established in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, showing the small town's growth, included several groceries and meat markets. The Braun Meat Market was located on the southeast quadrant of the Public Square, the T. S. Gillis Grocery was located in the Gillis Block (65 S. Public Square) and the Star Bakery & Grocery and Albright Meat Market were located on West Maumee Street. Kratz Druggist was a long time fixture operating from the 1880's well into the 1920's at 105 West Maumee. J. Morse Livery & Feed Barn operated a block east of the Public Square while T. R. Gilbert, a dealer in farm seed, operated in the northeast quadrant of the Public Square. Charles Cary set up a "flash light photography" studio on South Wayne Street, southeast of the courthouse. The newly introduced bicycle could be found at Russell & Myers Plumbing & Bicycles on West Maumee. J.E. Robinson & Co. Furniture was located on the north side of the Public Square and Stieffel's & Sons, opening in 1869 at 101 West Maumee entered the new century assuming all of the new I.O.O.F. building's main level in 1904 (200 W. Maumee). Doctors, dentists, barbers and attorneys operated out of upper levels of business blocks around the Public Square and on Maumee Street.

*Later Development*

In a 1905 essay on the City of Angola, entitled Camera Glimpses of Angola & Her Lake Resorts, the community is described as having "electric lights, complete water works system, long distance and two local telephone exchanges." It also mentions the completion of the St. Joseph Valley Electric Railway that ran into the city and partially around the public square.<sup>5</sup> The town was incorporated as a city in 1906. Lodge halls also proved to further the commercial development of the historic commercial district after the turn of the century. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows chapter, established in 1857, constructed their new hall at 200 West Maumee Street (photo 0005). This ushered in a new century of major building construction with a high style standard followed by the

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<sup>4</sup> Angola Republican, January, 1870

<sup>5</sup> Camera Glimpses of Angola & Her Lake Resorts

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Angola Masons, also established in 1857<sup>6</sup>, who built their lodge at 25-35 South Public Square (photo 0034); an impressive structure constructed near the courthouse in 1929. One other impressive building constructed in the first part of the new century was the First National Bank Building in 1923 showing considerable wealth of the new city.

Progress was also defined by the community's availability of the printed press. Established in 1857, the *Steuben Republican* constructed its own facilities next door to the courthouse in about 1920. It is now known as the Herald-Republican; the Herald being the name of a newspaper first issue in 1876.<sup>7</sup> Angola entered the modern age of commercial development and entertainment with the addition of two theaters on the public square, the Strand Theater and the Brokaw Theater, just a few doors apart, on the northwest quadrant of the public square. Two other buildings show the progress of a modern city, a large commercial building at 108 South Wayne Street, ca. 1945, and a municipal building constructed by the Public Works Administration as part of the "New Deal" projects under President Roosevelt, in 1939, at 202 West Gilmore Street (photo 0001).

The first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century showed continued growth as the town was incorporated into a city. Additional banks were organized including the Angola Bank Trust Company (100 W. Maumee), the Steuben County State Bank, and the First National Bank (15 S. Public Square). F. E. Burt, a jeweler and optician operated from the prominent Public Square face of 101 W. Maumee Street, becoming a fixture in the city. Several hotels and rooming houses joined the large Hendry Hotel including Hotel Wirick and Watson's Hotel (301 W. Maumee). Williamson's Hardware operated from 140-160 N. Public Square. Wells & Ritter Grocery (119 W. Maumee) and the Gibson Bakery became part of the fabric of the community and two new pharmacies, Jackson and Frysinger, joined Kratz's. Cigars and tobacco could be purchased at Love's Cigars, McKillen's Tobacco Store or Wells' Tobacco Store. Increasing numbers of doctors, attorneys and other professional offices located around the Public Square near the courthouse.

The rise of the automobile became apparent in the number of services and goods related to it. A number of garages opened including the Angola Garage opened at 109 W. Gale, the Goldon Garage, and Orlo Roberts Garage at 401 W. Maumee. Mr. Rowley operated a Dodge Brothers dealership from 120 S. Elizabeth St. as early as 1908. The area's agricultural farms were still being catered to by Cary Covell who operated the International Harvesting Machinery Co. in the Hendry Block at 107 W. Gale. Wells & Keckler operated a shop specializing in tires and harnesses at 103 W. Maumee.

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<sup>6</sup> Combined Historical Illustrated Steuben County, Indiana

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

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The most important construction of the new century, at least in terms of providing the face of a developing city, was the Soldier's Monument in the center of the public square in 1917. The monument weighed 300,000 pounds and it cost \$16,000 to construct the seventy foot tall structure. The names of all 1,278 men who served in the Civil War from Steuben County are listed on bronze plaques located on each side of the monument.<sup>8</sup> Erastus Hetzler, who started the Angola Monument Company in 1911, constructed the monument. Hetzler was elected mayor in 1918. The bronze figure of Columbia atop the obelisk faces east, but with some consternation on the part of contemporaries of the builders. Some people felt that the figure should have faced west to greet people coming in from the railroad. Veterans of the war felt that it should have faced south to honor those who died on the battlefields of the South. In the end, as is reported by the contractor, the figure became entangled in the strapping while being positioned into place and east was the most workable solution.<sup>9</sup> (photo 0026, monument from east)

With the national highway numbering system, Maumee Street became U.S. 20, which proved to be one of the most important travel routes across the northern part of Indiana. It connected urban areas west of Angola to the remaining eastern part of the country, with vehicular traffic all funneling through Angola's public square. The many lakes of the region also began to attract visitors as people began to locate summer cabins in the area early in the county's history, with explosive development after the turn of the century. The establishment of nearby Pokagon State Park in 1926 on Lake James also encouraged visitors to the area. Both were important in establishing the area as a recreational center as well.

Through the 1950's the Angola Commercial Historic District expanded to its current boundaries. The more modern building developments dating to the close of this period of significance (1960) housed businesses on North Wayne Street that included the Texaco Service Station at 120 N. Wayne, Chuck's Hamburger Shop at 110 N. Wayne and Casebeer & Arnold Real Estate and Liechty Jewelry located in the business block at 113-115 N. Wayne. The following decades of the 1960's through 1970's would begin to see a development shift out of the downtown.

Today, the Angola Commercial Historic District remains a vital commercial and governmental center for Steuben County. A high traffic count around the public square is evidence of the district's marketability and sustainability as a commercial hub even with the increased strip development north and west of the city toward interchanges with Interstate 69. Understanding the uniqueness and historical importance of the public square, the City of Angola created a historic preservation district to guide development and maintain the district's architectural integrity.

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<sup>8</sup> Historical Information, Angola, Indiana

<sup>9</sup> Auburn Evening Star, pg. A-1, July 1, 1993

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**Area of Significance: Community Planning & Development**

*The Public Square*

With clear distinction, the most striking feature of the Angola Commercial Historic District is the public square. This feature, planned in the original plat, and the later introduction of the central monument gives the City of Angola its identity making it truly unique in the State of Indiana. The public square was platted in 1836 at the central high point of the original town plat at the crossroads of the important route to Fort Wayne (Wayne Street) and the other later commercially important street, Maumee. The Angola public square was planned with the purpose of having a central area for civic functions, particularly in relation to the trade of goods by the agrarian based population outside of the village. Farmers would bring in their wagons, tether their horses in a circle around the center part of the square and trade and sell their goods with other farmers and with residents of Angola.<sup>10</sup>

The origins of public squares or plazas extend to early European and Mediterranean culture. Some of the finest examples of civic squares used for the purpose of commerce are found in Italian "piazzas". In these the seat of government often occupied a place to the outside of the square at one end, similar to Angola's design with its courthouse in the southeast quadrant facing north. While religious facilities were also often found on early squares, such is not the case with Angola's public square. While not uncommon in early American colonial towns on the east coast, particularly in New England, such an arrangement of a public square in Indiana is rare. More commonly a public square was created with the county's courthouse positioned in its center, or to one side creating a deep lawn on the square. Even Indianapolis's famed Monument Circle, the only comparative example of a public square in Indiana, was not intentionally platted with the monument in mind. The plat of Indianapolis by Alexander Ralston was designed to have the governor's mansion situated in the center of the city, to which it did for a period of time before being razed and the subsequent Soldiers and Sailors Monument being constructed in its place. Therefore the Angola public square is the only central town square platted in Indiana with the designed intention of being maintained open and free of public buildings. The existing monument seemed to be a natural outgrowth of civic functions that occurred in the square, but was not a feature of the original plat.

It is unclear if the intention in the platted square was to form a central circle, however, its evolution and traffic flow caused the community to develop the "circle" into a park in 1884.<sup>11</sup> With the introduction of the automobile the circular form was well established by curbing the monument grounds when it was constructed in 1917. Early in the public square's history a town water pump

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<sup>10</sup> Historical Information, Angola, Indiana

<sup>11</sup> 1923 Angola City Directory

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was located just off center. Events observing memorial days were held in the public square, at times with bands and elaborately decorated platforms in its center. As the need for a central trading location declined and the square already in use for memorial events, the transition to a formal permanent memorial was logical. In 1917 the Soldier's Monument was dedicated to the Civil War soldiers of Steuben County, along with inscriptions commemorating those who did not return and the women who stayed behind; included on it is a quote from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address. The seventy foot tall monument is classically inspired and heightens the formal appearance of the square, supporting other more formally inspired architecture surrounding the face of the square (photo 0024). Outside of the circular monument grounds are driving lanes creating a round-a-bout for Wayne and Maumee Streets. In the triangular portions outside of traffic lanes in each quadrant of the square are parking areas supporting commercial and governmental activity.

The public square retains a great deal of integrity with a continuous building facade of historically intact and highly styled architecture. Framing the north gateway are two Italianate styled, three story buildings with similar brick detailing near their tops (photo 0022). Framing the south gateway are the Italianate designed courthouse and a pair of Italianate buildings, all tall three story structures as well (photo 0023). Framing the east gateway is the classically inspired, formal First National Bank building and a building to its north that has a formalized, symmetrically designed facade (photo 0021). The west gateway is less historically intact with its two framing buildings having had substantial renovation, but both are tall, brick structures with Italianate window openings (photo 0025). Several public functions were on and continue to surround the public square with the Steuben County Courthouse and seat of government being the most prominent on the south side of the square. The Angola Masonic Lodge and Croxton Opera House are located on the east and north sides of the square. The Angola City Hall occupies a former bank building on the west side of the square. Most of the other activity is commercial in nature including theaters, restaurants, studios and professional services; many buildings have dwelling units in their upper floors.

While the northeast and northwest corners are closed by buildings abutting each other, the southeast corner maintains an opening with a wide concrete sidewalk running at an angle toward the southeast corner of the quadrant block through a civic park with mature trees and landscaping (photo 0035). The opposite side, the southwest corner, has a planning oddity with its origins being unclear. A free-standing building at 125 South Public Square is situated in the corner with a sidewalk separating it from the buildings on its north and east sides (photo 0031). It is possible that this was also intended to remain open but was platted and sold for commercial enterprise. The public square form also produced another architectural peculiarity in the Brokaw Theater at 200 North Public Square having a marquee attached to two buildings in their adjoining corners (photo 0030).

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**9. Major Bibliographical Resources**

**Bibliography**

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*Auburn Evening Star*, pg. A-1, July 1, 1993.

*Angola Republican*, January, 1870 as recounted in the *Republican* October 23, 1937

Camera Glimpses of Angola and Her Surrounding Lake Resorts, 1905. Steuben Republican Press

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Windmill Publications, Mt. Vernon, Indiana

*Historical Information, Angola, Indiana*; a short essay published by the Steuben County Historical Society. No date.

History of Northeast Indiana, 1920. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago.

History of Steuben County, 1885. Inter-State Publishing Co., Chicago.

Steuben County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 2008. ARCH, publisher

**10. Geographic Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Beginning at the northeast corner of the block at the intersection of East Gilmore Street and North Martha Street, continue a line south along the west edge of Martha Street to a line continued east from the south property line of 207 South Wayne Street. Turn west and continue in a line directly west to the west edge of South Elizabeth Street, turn south and continue in a line to the southeast corner of 206 South Elizabeth Street. Turn west and continue a line with the south property line of 206 South Elizabeth Street to the property's west line, turn north and continue a line north to the north side of the alley behind the 200 block of West Maumee Street. Turn west and continue a line

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west to the southwest corner of 401 West Maumee Street; turn north and continue a line north with the property line of 401 West Maumee Street to the south edge of West Maumee Street. Turn east and continue a line to the east edge of South Superior Street; turn north and continue a line along the east edge of North Superior Street to the northwest property corner of 314 West Maumee Street.

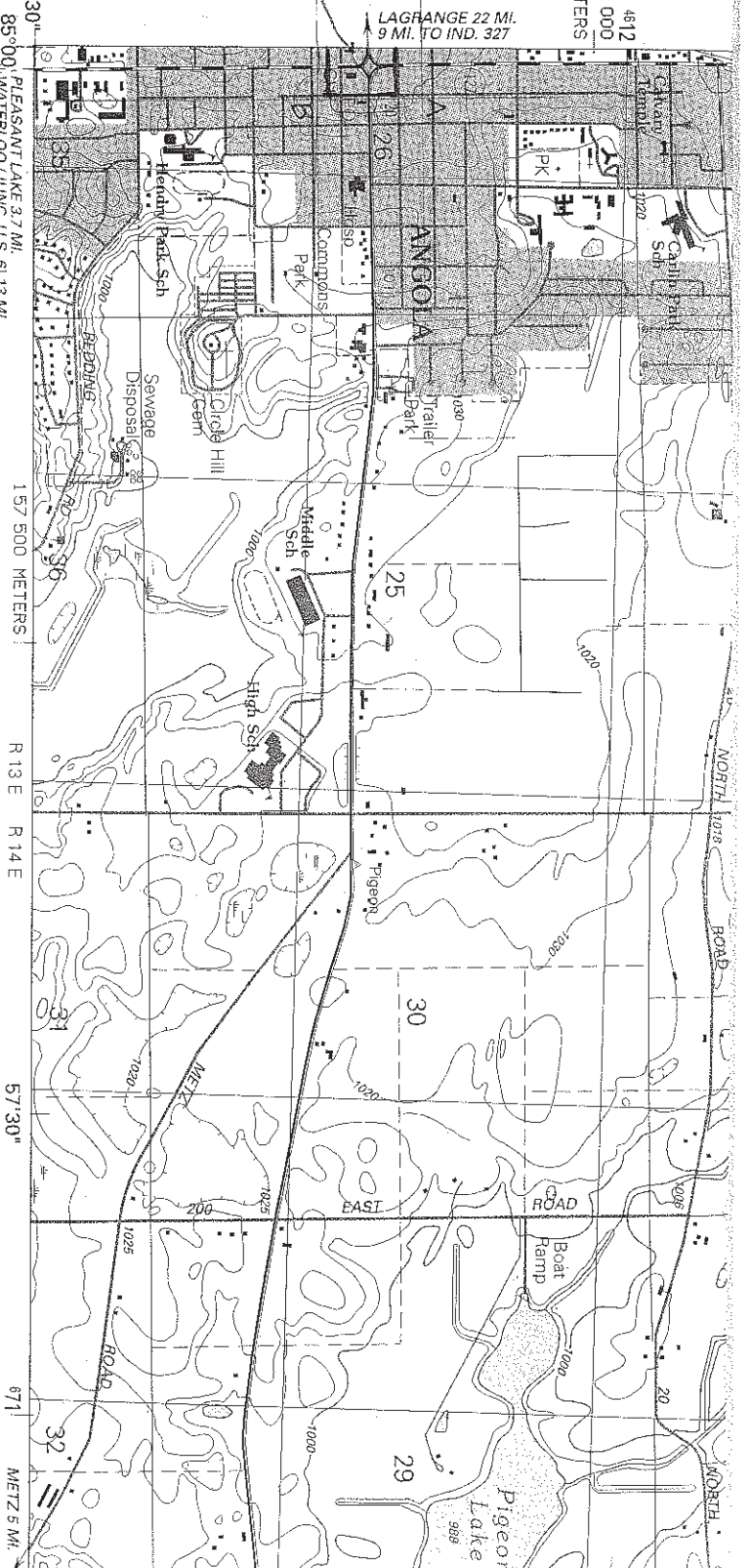
Turn east and continue a line east with the north property line of 314 West Maumee Street. At its northeast corner, turn south to the north edge of the alley behind the 300 block of West Maumee Street. Turn east and continue a line east to the east edge of North West Street; turn north and continue a line north with the east edge of North West Street to the northwest corner of 202 West Gilmore Street. Turn east and continue a line east to the west edge of North Elizabeth Street; turn south and continue a line south to the south edge of West Gilmore Street. Turn east and continue a line along the south edge of West Gilmore Street, crossing North Elizabeth and North Wayne Streets at which point it becomes East Gilmore Street; continue east to North Martha Street, or the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification:**

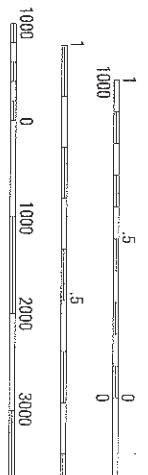
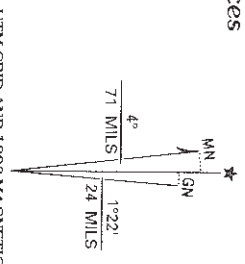
Within the described boundary are located the highest concentration of contributing buildings for the stated period of significance, including supporting structures to the development of the City of Angola. These structures, such as the county jail, county courthouse, two early churches and other commercial structures complete a unified picture of development and architectural styles during the period of significance. The boundary has been recommended and approved by the Angola Historic Preservation review board.

Beauvoir Area  
 Historic Commercial  
 District  
 East End  
 STEVEN CO. IN  
 UTM 52  
 ① 666 741 461 358  
 ② 666 755 461 994  
 ③ 666 295 461 008  
 ④ 666 287 461 324

ANCOA EAST  
 QUAS



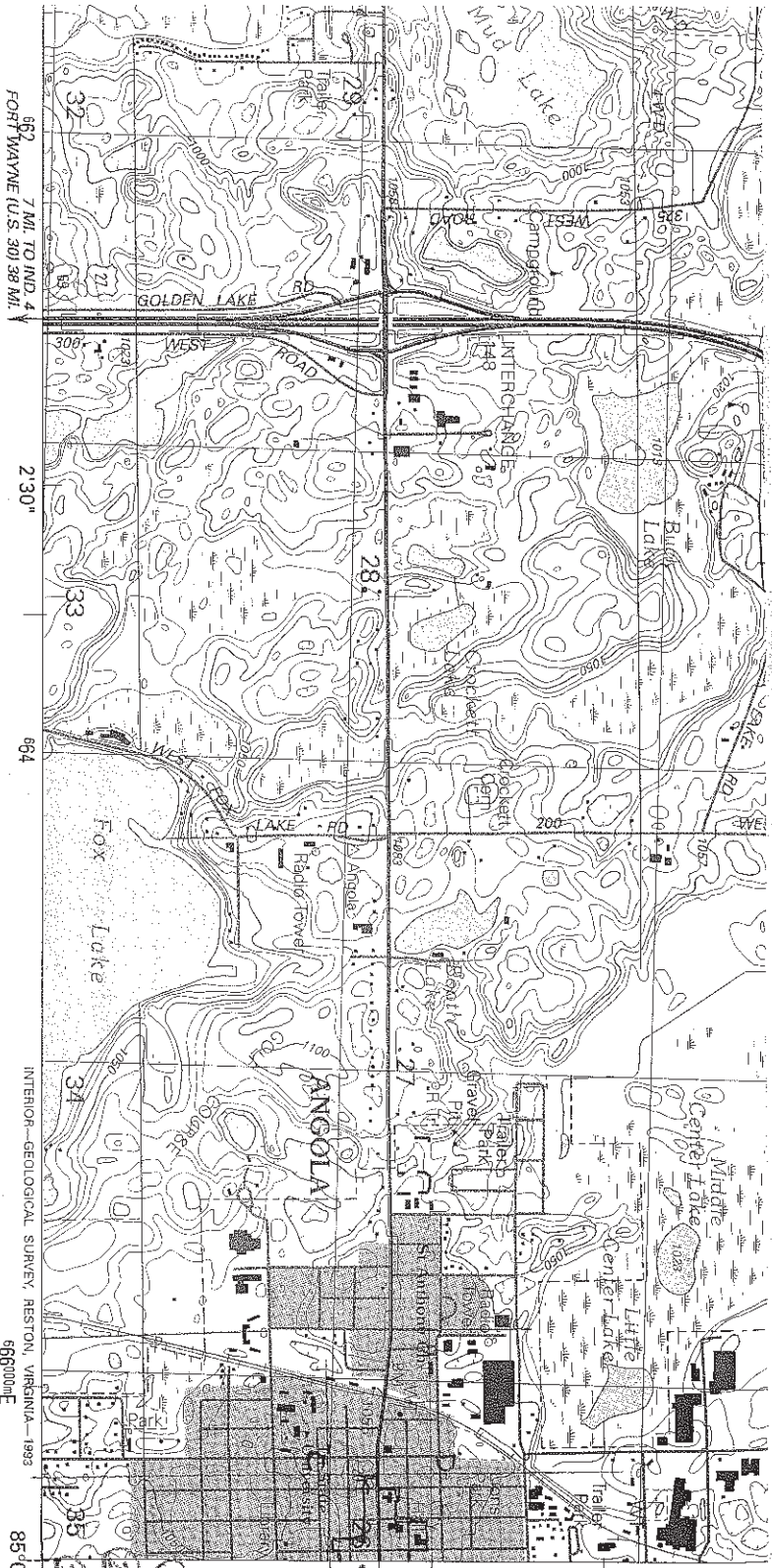
Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
 Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1990  
 Field checked 1991. Map edited 1993  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and  
 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16  
 2 500-meter ticks: Indiana Coordinate System of 1983  
 (east zone)  
 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
 The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute  
 intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
 the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
 THIS MAP COMPLES WITH  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, D  
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATI  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPH

211 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

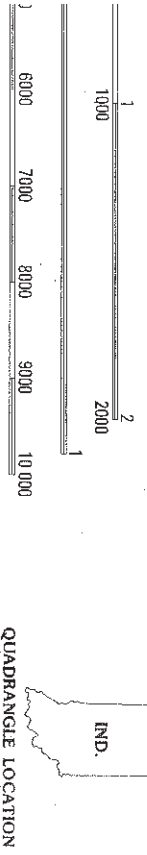




ELLIS 4.3 MI.  
FAYETTE, OH, 36 MI.

Downsby Angola  
Historic Commercial  
District  
West Side  
Streets Co., Inc.

UTMS:  
 ① 16 666741 4611358  
 ② 16 666755 4610994  
 ③ 16 666295 4611008  
 ④ 16 666287 4611324



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface..... Light-duty road, hard or improved surface.....

Secondary highway, hard surface..... Unimproved road.....

○ Interstate Route    □ U. S. Route    ○ State Route

ANGOLA WEST, IND.  
 41085-F1-IT-024  
 1992

L 10 FEET  
 DATUM OF 1929

IAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 ORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 JRCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204  
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

- 1 Bronson South
- 2 Kinderhook
- 3 California
- 4 Orland
- 5 Angola East
- 6 Strub
- 7 Ashley
- 8 Hamilton

DMA 3967 II NE-SERIES V851

4-24951-1-09-D N851

9 780607 196429