FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Highland, Oak, and Hazel Streets and the alley east of Orange Street ☐ not for publication

city or town ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Noble code 113 zip code 46701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

IDNR Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Albion Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
61	20	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
2	1	structure
0	3	object
64	24	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
GOVERNMENT: city hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
GOVERNMENT: city hall
GOVERNMENT: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other: STONE: Limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Albion Courthouse Square Historic District encompasses approximately eight blocks of the historic center of Albion, Indiana around the courthouse square. The area is mostly comprised of commercial buildings, some historic residential buildings, and a few government and religious buildings. Commercial buildings line the streets around the courthouse square and residential and religious buildings are located on the opposite sides of the blocks that front the square. A large majority of the buildings were constructed between about 1870 and 1920. The mostly notable building in the district is the Richardsonian Romanesque Noble County Courthouse (1888); it occupies the center of the public square and the district. The topography falls away from the north to the south in the district and many of the streets off the public square, and the public square itself, are tree-lined.

The resource count includes primarily buildings, 81 in all, 61 of which are contributing. Secondary buildings were not included in the resource count, except in specific cases where the building was of sufficient scale and permanence. The district also includes the courthouse square, considered a site, three structures and three objects. Most of the objects and structures are commemorative in nature and are located on the courthouse lawn. All but one of these items was installed after the courthouse was listed; therefore, they were not enumerated as resources in that nomination. Two buildings, the former Noble County Sheriff's residence and jail and the Noble County Courthouse, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include additions that obscure the historic character of the building, removal of historical details, new siding that covers historic details, or a change in window and door locations and sizes; or a combination of the above. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

Narrative Description

Orange Street, west side beginning south of Hazel Street, going north

203 South Orange Street. Commercial Building; c. 1880. Non-contributing
The building is one story tall and is situated near the street. The building's walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is a hipped roof with a flat portion over the main part of the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located on the east and north sides of the building. The front wall has two large 1/1 wood windows. The entry door is on the north wall of the building. It is a wood door with a window in the upper half of the door.

The building appears in its current configuration in the 1892 Sanborn map. In 1892 it was identified as a "sample room" and in 1901 it was identified as the "Orange Street Mission". Between 1907 and 1914 it was used as the community's telephone office.

201 South Orange Street. Commercial building; Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing
The building is two stories tall with a single storefront. Its walls are composed of bricks that are covered with plaster. The plaster appears to be an early application on the wall and parapet surfaces. The building has three storefront windows on its first floor's front wall. The windows have limestone sills and wood jambs. The middle window is composed of glass blocks. The windows are located between brick pilasters with stone capitals. The second floor's front wall has three windows with stone sills and full arches. The arches have stone cushion blocks and keystones. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The parapet has four large corbels.

An entry door is located on the north wall of the building. It has an aluminum and glass storm door and a transom window with a full arch. A narrow addition is located on the south side of the building (c. 1955). The addition has vinyl siding on its walls and a steel entry door on its north side. The addition has 1/1 metal windows.

The building was the Hoffman Hotel during the 1890s and then the Annex Hotel during the first years of the 20th century. In 1907 it was being used for a doctor's office and by 1914 it was identified as a rooming house.

123 South Orange Street. United States Post Office; International Style, 1964. Contributing
Left side of photo 0001
The building is one story tall with a flat roof. Its walls are composed of blonde-colored bricks. The north side of the front wall is covered with bricks. It has "United States Post Office Albion, Indiana 46701" in stainless steel letters mounted on the wall. The south side of the front wall is recessed from the sidewalk approximately four feet; the sidewalk in this area is covered by the roof. The south part of the front wall has a row of six aluminum and glass windows with light blue enameled steel panels with aluminum frames above and below the windows. Each window is divided into two panes of glass. The entry door is located in the recessed area, in the south wall of the north wall that is composed of bricks. The entry has an aluminum and glass door and transom window. A light blue enameled steel panel is above the transom.

The building was constructed during 1964 and officially dedicated as the town's new post office on January 31, 1965. The post office was located in several storefronts in the downtown before it had its own building in 1965. It was located on the south side of the courthouse square in a building owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows during the middle part of the 20th century.

101 North Orange Street. Noble County Courthouse; Romanesque Revival, 1887-88. Contributing
National Register of Historic Places, 1981. Edward Oscar Fallis, Architect. Malone & Brothers, Contractors.
Photo 0002
The Noble County Courthouse is a large Romanesque style building with a large, central cube with a hipped roof, and cross gables that are centered on each of its four walls. A central tower rises out of the roof and has a belfry and clockworks. The building has three public levels; one is partially below grade and its walls are composed of rusticated limestone. The main level and second level walls are composed of dark red colored bricks with limestone trim. The trim includes carved gargoyles, faces, and flora designs. The roof is covered with copper. The building's windows are mostly 1/1 metal and glass. The windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels. The north and south walls are similarly arranged and the east and west walls are similarly arranged. The east and west walls contain the primary entrances with a wide set of stone steps. The north and south walls contain side entrances at ground level.

The east wall's central gabled wall has a wide arched opening composed of bricks with stone trim centered in it on the main level. The opening creates a recessed entryway with four aluminum and glass doors and transom windows. The wall north of the central gabled wall is only two levels tall and has a flat roof. The corner wall of that area is curved. The south corner of the central gabled wall has a narrow turret with a curved wall. The turret has window openings that are also curved with the wall. The turret continues above the pointed parapet wall on the central gable. A stone belt course divides the main level from the second level. The second level has a row of three tall arched windows centered on the central gabled wall. The windows have stone hoods and thick Corinthian columns between the windows. Molded terra cotta panels are located in the wall below each of the arched windows. A large field of small square carved terra cotta tiles is above the windows. A narrow brick turret is located on the north side of the central gabled wall above the second level. It extends above the eaves and has a large stone finial on top. A row of five arched windows is located in the top of the gable wall. They have brick arches with stone trim and are separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals. A circular wood window is located at the top of the gabled wall. It has stone trim around it. The central gabled wall has a parapet with stone coping. The turret on the south side of the central gabled wall has several stone belt courses. The top of the turret is open; arches with stone pilasters between forms the top of the turret wall and support a tall segmented, pointed roof. The east wall north and south of the central gabled wall has pairs of large windows centered in them on each level. The first level windows have stone lintels and the second level windows have stone arch hoods.

The south wall's central gabled wall has a wide arched opening composed of bricks with stone trim centered in it on the first (lower) level. The opening creates a recessed entryway with a pair of aluminum and glass doors. Three windows with transoms are located to each side of the doors and are separated by thin stone columns. Above the doors and windows is a row of six tall windows separated by thin stone columns. A narrow window with a stone sill and tall flattened brick arches is on each side of the wide arched opening. The second level has a row of three tall arched windows centered on the central gabled wall. The windows have stone hoods and thick Corinthian columns between the windows. Molded terra cotta panels are located in the wall below each of the arched windows. A large field of small square molded terra cotta tiles is above the windows. Small rectangular windows are on each side of the row of windows. Narrow turrets are on each corner of the central gabled wall above the second level. They continue above the eaves and have large carved stone finials. A row of five arched windows is located in the top of the gable wall. They have brick arches with a

stone belt connecting the stone capitals and are separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals. A circular wood window is located at the top of the gabled wall. It has stone trim around it. The central gabled wall has a parapet with stone coping. A circular wood window is located at the top of the gabled wall. It has stone trim around it. The central gabled wall has a parapet with stone coping. The south wall east and west of the central gabled wall has pairs of windows with stone sills and lintels on each level.

The tower's four sides are nearly identical. Each corner of the tower has a turret with a small conical roof on top, except for the northeast corner. The northeast corner has a turret with a tall parapet composed of a carved stone cornice. The base of the tower has three small rectangular windows on each wall. A stone cornice is at the top of the windows and forms a belt course around the tower. Above the belt course is the belfry. There are three openings in each wall of the belfry. The middle opening has an arch composed of bricks and it is wider than the other two openings. A stone belt course forms a lintel at the top of the smaller openings and divides the larger opening from its arched top. There are two small round openings in the wall above the smaller openings. A stone cornice composed of corbels and brick arches is at the top of the belfry and forms the base of the area on which the clock is located. The base of this wall bows outward and stone carvings are under the wall that bows out. The clock is above the bowed wall. The clock has a metal dial, hands, and numbers. A small round opening is on each side of the bottom of the clock. A pent roof supported by brackets is above the clock at the top of the wall, between the turrets. The top of the turrets' walls have very small round openings with stone trim. The top of the tower has a pyramidal roof.

When the county seat was relocated from Port Mitchell to "the Center", which was renamed Albion; in 1846 a frame courthouse was constructed on this site. That courthouse burned in 1859 and a second courthouse whose walls were composed of bricks was constructed on the public square by 1861. By the mid-1880s the demand grew for a new courthouse. The second courthouse was razed and county offices were conducted from the opera house while a new building was constructed. The new building was completed in 1889. The pioneers of Noble County placed the cornerstone in the northeast corner of the building on May 29, 1888. The architect, Edward O. Fallis (1852-1927), was from Toledo, Ohio as was the contractor, Malone and Brothers. Fallis' career includes the designs of eight courthouses.

Courthouse Square, 1888. Contributing (site)
Gazebo, c. 1985. Non-contributing (structure). Southwest corner of courthouse square
Veterans' Memorial, 1988. Non-contributing (object). West side of courthouse square
Courthouse Square wall/bench, c. 1930. Contributing (structure). Southeast corner of courthouse square
Time Capsule, c. 1990. Non-contributing (object)
Indiana Historic Bureau Sign, 1988. Non-contributing (object). East side of courthouse square

Police Booth (no address), c. 1955. Contributing. Southeast corner of courthouse square
Foreground of photo 0002
The building is approximately seven feet square and has a gabled roof with a very shallow pitch. The building has an aluminum and glass window in each of its walls except on the west wall where there is a steel door. The windows have cast concrete sills. Residents do not recall when the building was constructed, however it does not appear in a c. 1948 photograph. The building is currently used for activities during the town's annual street fair.

215 North Orange Street. House; Italianate, c. 1879. Contributing
Left side of photo 0004
The house is two stories tall and has an Italianate cube form with two story bays on its front and north walls. The building's foundation is composed of stone blocks and its walls are composed of bricks. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills. The first floor's windows have full arches composed of bricks; the second floor has segmented arches composed of bricks. The roof is hipped with a very shallow pitch. The eaves and soffits are composed of wood boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front wall has a large, three-sided bay on its northern two-thirds. The bay has two windows in the front wall of the first and second floors and one window in the side walls of each floor. The front wall, south of the bay, has a wood entry door with a full arch on the first floor and one window on the second floor. A small porch with a concrete floor and steps is located at the front door. The porch has a hipped roof that is supported by decorative iron panels. The porch dates to about 1958. Ghost markings of an earlier, larger porch are evident on the southeast corner of the house.

The house was built sometime between 1877 when the lot was purchased by William and Catherine Ebey, and 1881 when it was sold to Margaretta Russell. The Russells sold the home in 1892 to Levi Welker, an attorney in the town.

James and Bertie Matthews lived in the house from about 1911 until they died in 1945. James Matthews operated a harness shop on the northwest corner of Orange and Jefferson Streets since 1879, just south of this house. He later became a court bailiff and was also known for being the conductor of the Albion Orchestra. The home was then sold to the Ben Ackerman family; Ben was a dry goods merchant. In 1952 the home was sold to the Prickett family who lived in the home through the latter part of the 20th century.

301 North Orange Street. House; Gabled-ell/Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
Right side of photo 0004
The house is one and a half stories tall with a wide front gable and a narrower side gable that faces south. The house's foundation is composed of panel-face cast concrete blocks. The walls are covered with large wood shakes. The windows are wood with simple crowns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a two story front porch with a concrete floor and decorative metal railings and panels that support the second floor of the porch and the porch roof. The front gable has an entry door in its center. The door is wood with a full window and it has a wood storm door. The entry surround is composed of fluted pilasters and a simple wood cornice with dentils. A 1/1 window is located in the front wall on either side of the door. The second floor of the front gable has a pair of wood French doors that provide access to the second story porch. A one story addition with a hipped roof is on the north side of the front wall. It has one 1/1 wood window on its front wall.

During the 1920s Don and Emily Gatwood lived in the house. Don was a contractor for houses, but being only in his 30s at this time, could not have constructed this home. Don constructed the Carnegie library in Albion.

Orange Street, east side beginning south of Hazel Street
202 South Orange Street. House; Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing
The house is two stories tall with side gables and a centered, cross gable. The house has stucco covering its foundation and walls. The house has 6/1 wood windows on its first floor and 1/1 wood windows on its second floor. The first floor windows have wood sills and the second floor windows' wood sills form a continuous trim piece on the second floor's walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by wood brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house has a full front porch that has wide overhanging eaves and a hipped roof. The porch has large corner pilasters and a short wall with a wood cap. Large, arched openings span between porch piers and the house's walls. The entry door is centered on the front wall; it is a wood door with a small window. Pairs of 6/1 windows are located to each side of the entry door. The second floor's front wall has a short window centered on the wall and pairs of 1/1 windows to each side of it. The gabled wall dormer has a window centered in its wall. The window has a segmented arch and a wood sill. The window is composed of three wood windows; each is divided into six panes of glass.

110 South Orange Street. Albion Town Hall; Art Deco, 1930. Contributing
Right side of photo 0001
The Albion Town Hall building is one story tall and has a limestone foundation. Its walls are composed of auburn-colored bricks; stone coping is at the top of the walls. The building's front wall is divided into three parts; each part is separated by a brick pilaster. The corner pilasters are capped by stone capitals that are carved with Art Deco designs. The south part is the widest part; it forms a garage bay opening with a large aluminum garage door. The north part has three 1/1 metal windows with stone sills. The middle part is narrow and has the entry. The entry has a stone surround. The top of the surround is pointed like an abstract form of a pediment. "Town of Albion" is carved into the pediment. Between the top of the pediment and the top of the wall are seven vertical rows of bricks that are stepped to the center, tallest row. The building also has a metal tower with a fire alarm on a platform above the building.

108 South Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1885/1925. Non-contributing
The building has two parts: a two story part on its south side and a one story part on its north side. The two story part has a concrete-formed stone wainscot that continues on the front of the one story part. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The front wall of the two story building has a metal entry door centered on it and aluminum and glass windows to each side of the door. The second floor's front wall has three windows that have been filled in with bricks. The windows have stone sills and segmented arches. The building has a parapet wall that has four corbels that frame three recessed panels of bricks. The one story part of the building has stucco that covers its front wall and stone coping at the top of the front wall. There is a recessed entry way at the north end of the front wall. The entry wall has an aluminum and glass window on its south wall and a metal door on its west wall. An aluminum and glass window is located south of the recessed entryway.

The building was constructed sometime after the major fire in 1879 destroyed the block of buildings, but prior to the 1892 Sanborn map. The building was vacant in 1892. During the late 1890s and into the first decade of the 20th century the building served as a grocery named Guy's Grocery, Guy Hardenbrook, proprietor. In 1914 the building was being used to show moving pictures. The one story part of the building was added after that time. During the second half of the 20th century the building served as Schue Inn. The front wall of the two story part of the building originally had a storefront with a broad, single arch that created the opening on the first floor.

100 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate/Classical Revival, c. 1880/1910. Contributing
Right side of photo 0017
The building occupies a double lot on the northeast corner of Orange and Main Streets. Historically it had two storefronts that faced the courthouse square. The building is two stories tall and has stucco that covers its foundation. The building's walls are composed of bricks that have been covered with cement formed to appear like rusticated limestone blocks. The building has a tall parapet wall that has two smooth panels on its front wall. The walls are capped with a decorative metal cornice with rows of dentils. The building has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and full arches. The arches are composed of rusticated stone voussoirs and keystones. A piece of wood shaped to fit into the arch is above the wood windows.

The corners of the storefront have pilasters composed of rusticated stones and limestone capitals. The storefront is composed of a short wall composed of bricks and large aluminum and glass windows. The storefront has a recessed entry in its center. The entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door, transom, and side-lites. The storefront transom area is covered with metal. A tall metal cornice is above the storefront and is supported by the corner pilasters.

The building was constructed after the fire of 1878 but appears in the 1892 Sanborn map in its current configuration. In 1892 the south storefront was a boot and shoe store; by 1901 it was a dry goods store. The north storefront was a clothing store in 1892 and continued to serve that use into the 1910s. The rusticated stone appearance was likely added in about 1910 for a more formal appearance.

104 North Orange Street. Stone Building; Italianate, c. 1904. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0017
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront and a stairway door on the south end of its front wall. The building's storefront has a stone foundation and a recessed, centered entry. Storefront windows are on each side of the recessed entry and in the entry's walls. The entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door and side-lite. Two metal columns are in the outside corners of the recessed entry. The stairway door is separated from the storefront by a wide metal pilaster with decorative moldings on its front. The stairway door is a metal door. The storefront transom area is covered with metal. A metal cornice is above the transom area; the cornice has decorative end caps.

The second story's front wall is composed of auburn-colored bricks. The wall has four windows. The two middle windows are paired. The windows have stone sills and decorative metal window hoods with pediments. The windows are metal and glass and are divided into two panes of glass. The top of the wall has a large, ornate metal cornice that has a pediment in its center. The cornice has decorative metal end caps and brackets.

The building served as the town's post office during the first few decades of the 20th century. During the 1970s the building served as the offices of Northeastern Indiana Title Incorporated.

106 North Orange Street. Commercial Building, c. 1890. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0017
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront. The storefront is composed of wood boards that are on the front wall below the storefront windows, two large aluminum and glass storefront windows, and a recessed entry on its north side. The entry has a wide aluminum and glass door. The storefront has pilasters on its outside corners. The pilasters are covered with wood boards. The transom area is also covered with wood boards and battens. An awning covers the boards and battens. The second story's front wall is composed of red-colored bricks. A brick cornice is at the top of the wall. The second story has three windows. The windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels and have been covered with metal. A rusticated stone belt course is at the base of the building's cornice. The cornice is composed of four pairs of corbels and a row of small corbels between the pairs of larger corbels.

The building served as a tin shop and hardware store during the 1890s into the first years of the 20th century. In 1907 drugs and wallpaper were sold from the building. By 1914 the building was identified as a hardware again. During the 1970s the building was the Fischer Village Pharmacy.

108 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Queen Anne, c. 1896. Contributing
Fourth from right side of photo 0017
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront with a stairway door on its north side. The building's front wall design originally was mirrored on the building immediately north at 110 North Orange Street. The storefront was recently remodeled. It is composed of bricks and aluminum and glass display windows. A wood entry door is recessed on the storefront's south side. A metal cornice with rows of dentils is at the top of the storefront. The second floor's front wall is composed of bricks. The second floor's front wall has a 1/1 metal window with a stone sill and lintel on its south side and a three-sided bay on its north side. The bay has metal on its walls and a 1/1 metal window in each of its walls. Egg molding is located at the top of the bay's walls. The bay's roof is flat. A panel composed of bricks is recessed above the bay and window in the top of the wall. A short cornice that appears to have had the same egg molding design is at the top of the wall.

The building was constructed between 1892 and 1901. It was a millinery during the first decade of the 20th century and later became a confectionary.

110 North Orange Street. Farmers' State Bank; Neo-Classical, c. 1920. Contributing
Fifth from right side of photo 0017
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront with a formal entry. The building has a limestone foundation composed of large, smooth blocks. The building's walls are composed of light brown colored bricks. The building has wide pilasters on each corner composed of bricks with stone bases and capitals. The capitals have egg and dart trim. The storefront has a centered entryway with a surround and an aluminum and glass door. The surround is composed of stone pilasters and a stone lintel with "BANK" carved in low relief. A storefront window with wood jambs is located to each side of the entryway. The transom area is covered with an awning.

The second floor's front wall has a field composed of bricks between the transom area and a stone sill course for the second floor windows. The wall above the sill course and between the pilasters is covered with wood. There are three metal casement windows centered in this wall. The pilasters support a large stone entablature at the top of the building. The entablature is composed of a frieze and corbels that support the cornice. The frieze has "FARMERS STATE BANK" carved in low relief. Large stone blocks form a parapet wall with panels and piers above the cornice at the top of the building.

The Farmers State Bank operated from this location prior to 1901. It rebuilt its front wall at this location in about 1920. It had closed this location during the early 1930s. During the 1930s the building was used by the Noble County CO-OP and later served as the offices for the Butler and Black Insurance Agency.

112 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
Fourth from left side of photo 0012
The building is one story tall and occupies several storefront lots that face the courthouse square. The building's front wall is covered with wood and it has several aluminum and glass storefront windows. It has a full awning that is covered with wood shakes.

118 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
Third from left side of photo 0012
The building is one story tall and is a single storefront with a recessed entry door on its north side. The building's front wall is covered with wood and it has a parapet.

122 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0012
The building is two stories tall and has two storefronts with a former stairway opening in the center of the front wall. The building has a recessed entry in the south side of its north storefront. The remaining area in the north and south storefronts are composed of large aluminum and glass display windows. The entry door is also aluminum and glass. The former stairway opening is covered with wood and has a small square window in it. The transom area is also covered with wood. A metal cornice is at the top of the transom area.

The second story's front wall is composed of bricks. It has seven 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The windows have open pediment metal hoods. The second window from the south side is taller and appears to have been a second story balcony door at one time. The building's north and south sides have two different metal cornices. The south cornice is larger and has end brackets and a row of four scrolled brackets. The north cornice has a smaller end bracket, two scrolled brackets, and small corbels.

The building was used as a grocery, furniture store, and hardware during the 1890s into the first part of the 20th century. In 1946 Arlow Young, who was a partner in a hardware in Burr Oak and later opened a store at 110 East Main Street in Albion, moved his store to this location. He turned over interest in the store to his sons Dick and James Young in 1950, and in 1960 James purchased his brother's interest in the store and renamed it Jim's Hardware. The building continues to serve as a hardware store.

124 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1882. Contributing
Left side of photo 0012
The building's second story has matching details to the second story details of the north half of the building at 122 North Orange Street. It also has large aluminum and glass storefront display windows and its transom area is also covered with wood. The second story's front wall has three 1/1 wood windows.

The building was used as Laura's Grocery after it was first constructed. Laura Burns was the proprietor in 1908; E. Walters had established the business in 1880. The building became the home of the *Noble County American* in 1931. The newspaper began in Kendallville in 1881 and was known as *The Weekly Review*. Following a disagreement the paper moved to Albion and was renamed the *Albion Review* in 1882. The newspaper continued to change owners, and names which included the *Albion Democrat*. In 1922 it became the *Noble County American*. The paper was located in the opera house until a fire in the second story of the building forced it to move to this location in 1931. The paper continued to operate from this location into the 1970s. The original storefront was composed of a pair of wood doors with a transom recessed in the center of the front wall. Thin metal columns were located at the outside corners of the recessed entryway and large wood storefront windows divided into four panes of glass were on each side of the entryway.

202 North Orange Street. I-House/Greek Revival, c. 1855/c.1910. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and has an I-house configuration; its front wall faces Orange Street. The house has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has new 1/1 metal windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and it has cornice returns on its side gables. A two story addition was placed on the east side of the house in about 1900. It has an entry door on its south wall. A porch with walls composed of red and brown colored bricks is on the south wall of the addition and on the southwest corner of the house (facing the intersection of Orange and Jefferson Streets). The corner porch was enclosed. Despite the changes the house retains enough period elements and form to contribute to the district.

The house was constructed early in the town's history. It served as a home and dental office for Dr. Roderic Maloney during the 1920s and 30s. In 1935 Dr. Justin and Gladys Nash purchased the house. He used part of the first floor as his medical office until he built a small medical building east of the house.

208 North Orange Street. House; Gabled-ell/Free Classic, c. 1896. Contributing
The house is two stories tall in a T-plan configuration. The house has a foundation composed of molded concrete blocks. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding, except on the first floor front wall which is covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple wood casings and drip caps on its first floor window's front wall. The house has asphalt shingles on its roof. The house has a full front porch with four large Doric columns that are on block bases. A balustrade with wood spindles is on the outside walls of the porch.

The first story has a large bow window centered in the gabled front wall. The window is composed of three picture windows with transoms. The transoms have art glass. A wide wood door with an oval window is located south of the picture windows. A 1/1 window is south of the door. The front gable has a 1/1 window centered in it.

During the 1910s and 20s Roy and Julia Riddle lived in the home. The house was built between 1892 and 1901, but likely closer to 1901 due to the use of molded concrete blocks for the foundation and porch walls.

210 North Orange Street. St. Mark's Lutheran Church; Romanesque Revival, 1905. Contributing
Far left side of photo 0017
The church building is constructed in a T-plan with a corner entry tower on its northwest and southwest sides at the intersections of the gabled walls. The building's foundation is composed of molded concrete blocks; a stone water table is at the top of the foundation. The building's walls are composed of light brown bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are eave returns on the gable walls. The two entry tower's roofs are pyramidal. The south entry tower's roof is covered with slate tiles and it has a decorative metal finial. The north tower has a cross on top of it.

The front gabled wall has a large round arched window with a stone sill centered in it. The window is composed of three 1/1 windows with art glass and an arched transom composed of art glass. The south entry tower has an arched doorway with a pair of metal doors and an arched transom with art glass in it. An oculus window composed of art glass is in the top of the tower's front wall. The north tower has a porch with a concrete floor and steps. A pair of metal entry doors is centered on the front wall of the tower. The doors have an arched transom window composed of art glass. The top of the north tower forms a belfry with an opening on each wall of the tower. The bell is visible in the belfry.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church was organized in 1848. The congregation constructed a building in 1855 at this location. The building was a frame structure that had a similar appearance to the current building. The original Lutheran church was used to hold court by the county after a fire destroyed the original wood courthouse building in 1859. The current church building was constructed in 1905 after the original building was razed. It was constructed by Noah Barcus. The new building was dedicated in 1906.

York Street, west side beginning north of Highland Street
301 North York Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1896. Contributing
Left side of photo 0009
The house is located on the northwest corner of York and Highland Streets. It is a gabled-ell whose gabled walls face the streets. The house is two stories tall and has a concrete foundation. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has asphalt shingles on its roof. It has a porch that wraps the southeast corner of the house between the gabled walls. The porch has a corner entry that faces the street intersection. A gabled roof is located at the entry and covers the steps. The porch has large turned wood posts and a simple balustrade.

The south wall of the ell has a metal entry door with a window in its upper half. A new 1/1 metal window is located on the second floor. The south gabled wall has a large 1/1 wood window on the first floor; the top sash is much shorter than the bottom sash. The gable wall has a new 1/1 metal window. The east gabled wall has a new 1/1 metal window centered in its first and second floors. The southeast corner of the first floor is cut-away (facing the intersection/porch entry); it has a large wood picture window with a wood transom.

During the 1920s Charles and Vada Rollahan lived in the home. The Rollahans were natives of Ireland. Charles was a grain merchant and may have had the home constructed for his family prior to 1901.

215 North York Street. House; Double-pile, c. 1865. Contributing
The house is located on the southwest corner of York and Highland Street. The house is two stories tall and has been converted to a duplex. It has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has 1/1 wood windows; the window trim has been covered with aluminum. The house has a hipped roof with a low pitch; it is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has three windows on its first and second floors. There are two doors on the front wall; they are located between the southernmost window and the two northern windows. The doors are wood doors with full windows that are divided into eight panes of glass. The house has a front porch with a wood floor and a pent roof. The roof is supported by decorative metal panels. The porch is located only in the area in front of the doors.

The house appears to be one of the oldest homes in the district. During the 1910s-20s Morton and Edna Thomas lived in the house. Morton was listed as a treasurer in the 1920 census; he was a partner with Fred Moore in the abstract business, which his son, Kenneth continued in after his death. Morton Thomas's ancestors emigrated from Ireland.

111 North York Street. Carnegie Library/Noble County office annex; Craftsman/Modern, 1917/1968. Non-contributing
Photo 0018
The building has two parts: the historic Carnegie library (on the west side) and an addition created on the front (east side) of the library in 1968. The Carnegie building has a foundation and walls composed of dark red and brown colored bricks. It has side gables with a jerkin head roof. The roof is supported by large wood brackets beneath the eaves. The roof is

covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a large arched window on its north and south sides. The windows are composed of aluminum and glass. The original entrance had a gabled vestibule/entryway on the east side of the building with Craftsman details.

In 1968 the library created a two story addition on the front of the Carnegie building. Its foundation is concrete and its walls are composed of red colored bricks. It has a flat roof. The first floor of the front wall is recessed into the building beneath an exposed structural concrete second floor structure. Three large brick pilasters support the second floor on the front wall. The remaining wall is composed of aluminum and glass windows. An aluminum and glass entry door is located between two pilasters on the south side of the wall. The second floor's front wall has six aluminum and glass windows.

The movement for a library in Albion began in 1913. York and Jefferson Townships joined Albion in the creation of a tax levy to fund the library and in 1914 the library opened. The library moved twice before the Carnegie building was completed in 1918. Funds were requested from Carnegie early in 1916 and construction began in 1917. John and Don Gatwood were the contractors for the building. The library became known as the Albion-Noble County Library in 1940 and then in 1965 it became known as the Noble County Public Library. The addition was started in 1968; Bradley & Bradley of Ft. Wayne were the architects and Earl Snouffer of Ft. Wayne was the contractor. The remodeled building was dedicated in 1970. The library constructed a new building east of the downtown after which time the county began to use the building for offices.

Oak Street, east side beginning at Hazel Street

110 South Oak Street. House; Upright and Wing, c. 1865. Non-contributing
The house is an upright and wing configuration with a one and a half story upright part and a one story wing. The wing is located on the south side of the upright part. The house has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has new 1/1 metal windows. A porch with a pent roof is on the west wall of the wing. A new wood door is located on the south wall of the upright part of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Oak Street, west side beginning at Jefferson Street

107 North Oak Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1904. Contributing
The house is a large two story home with a wide front gable on its north side. Its foundation is covered with cement and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 metal windows. The roof is covered with historic metal. The front wall has a full porch with a wood floor. The porch has four large turned posts that support a hipped roof. The front wall's outside corners are cut away on the first floor. A window is in the cut-away walls. There are two wide historic wood doors on the front wall. The doors have four panels in their lower halves and a large window and two small panels in their top halves. A large wood picture window is centered between the two doors. The front wall's second floor has a window in the gable wall and a window in the wall south of the gable.

Charles and Laura Gretzinger, natives of Germany, lived in the house during the 1910s and 20s. They were listed as retired in the 1920 census.

105 North Oak Street. House; Hall and Parlor, c. 1865. Non-contributing
The house is one and a half stories tall with a full front porch that has been enclosed with screens. The house has a fieldstone foundation that has been covered with cement. The walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple wood casings. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front porch has aluminum around the bottom of its walls and screens above. The porch has four large Doric columns on its front wall. The porch has a pent roof. The porch has a wood entry door on its north wall. A porch on the north side of the house was enclosed with 3/1 wood Craftsman style windows and a wood entry door on its east side.

Elias and Emma Myers lived in the house during the 1910s and 20s. They were in their 60s in the 1920 census and were listed as retired.

103 North Oak Street. United Brethren Church/Masonic Lodge. Late Gothic Revival, 1886/1903. Contributing
The building is in the configuration of a gabled-ell with an entry tower at the intersection of the gables. The building is at the northwest corner of the intersection of Oak and Main Streets; the gables face the streets. The building has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gabled walls have large pointed arch windows composed of art glass divided by tracery into lancets and lozenges. The entry tower has a pair of metal doors on its front wall and a window with art glass on its south wall. The entry tower originally had a large

pointed arch transom above the doors and two pointed arched windows on the upper walls of the tower. These were covered and the belfry, which had a crenellated top, was removed during the renovation into the Masonic Hall.

The church building was constructed by the United Brethren congregation in 1886. The congregation was organized in 1867 and constructed its first building shortly after that time. The second building was remodeled and new stained glass windows were added in 1903. The congregation constructed a new building on the north side of Albion in 1964. The Masons purchased the building in 1968 and remodeled it for use as their hall. The Albion Lodge of the Free Masons was organized in 1853. The lodge had three previous homes, all in the downtown area, above storefronts.

Hazel Street, north side beginning at Orange Street
111 West Hazel Street. Eagles Lodge, 1889/1972. Contributing
The building has two parts: a two story historic building on its east side and a one story addition on its west side. The historic building's foundation and walls are composed of bricks. The walls and front parapet are covered with stucco. The front wall of the historic building has two metal entry doors and two 4/4 wood windows. The windows have segmented arches and stone sills. One window is located on the west side of the front wall and one door is located on the east side of the front wall. The second window is centered on the front wall and the other door is west of the window. The second floor's front wall has two 1/1 metal windows with segmented arches and stone sills. The windows are above the windows on the first floor. The addition's foundation and walls are composed of concrete blocks.

The building was constructed in 1889 as a boiler house & pumping station and janitor's house for the courthouse which had been constructed only a year prior. The building was constructed by the Kendallville Manufacturing Company. A long tunnel was constructed between the building and the courthouse one block north of the building to carry the required piping. The Eagles Lodge purchased the building from the county in 1948 and converted it to their meeting hall. They added a ballroom on the west side of the building in 1972. The Eagles Lodge was organized in 1945 and first met above the post office when it was located on the east side of the courthouse square. They moved again to a building on the south side of the courthouse square before making this building their permanent home.

215 West Hazel Street. Apartment Building, C. 1925. Non-contributing
Light Pole. C. 1920. Contributing (structure)
The building is a long building, one story in height, with a parapet wall. Its foundation and walls are covered with stucco. The east part of the building has a gabled roof that is covered with historic metal. The front wall has new metal windows and doors. Stone quoins are located on its southwest corner. A metal garage door is located at the east end of the front wall. A historic concrete light pole with a milk glass globe is located in the lawn in front of the building. The pole is approximately ten feet tall and it has a flared base.

While the building is used for residences now, it appears to have had a commercial purpose when it was first constructed in about 1925.

Main Street, north side beginning at Oak Street
215 West Main Street. Noble County Sheriff's Residence & Jail (former); Gothic Revival, 1875. Contributing
National Register of Historic Places, 1982. George Harvey and Son, builders.
Photo 0005
The building is two and a half stories tall with a central entry tower. The half story is created by a mansard roof that is covered with slate tiles. The building has a foundation composed of granite blocks. Its walls are composed of common bricks. The building and its central entry tower has stone quoins on the corners. The top of the walls has an elaborate metal cornice that forms a pointed arch corbel arcade with dentil molding above. The top of the cornice is crenellated. The building has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills. The first floor's windows have metal hoods with ears and the second floor windows have pointed arch metal hoods.

The front wall has stone steps that lead to a small stoop on the front of the entry tower. The steps have ornate metal railings that are fixed to the tower wall with a metal lion's heads. A deep hood is cantilevered from the tower wall. It has a hipped roof with a metal cornice that has a pointed arch on its front wall. The entry has a pair of wood doors with windows in their upper halves. A pointed arch wood transom window is above the doors. The second floor of the tower wall has a pair of narrow 1/1 windows centered on it. They have a large metal hood label lintel with a pointed top. A small pointed arch 2/2 wood window is centered in the top of the tower's front wall. It has a pointed arch metal hood. The tower has parapet walls with the elaborate metal cornice described above. A large crenellated metal finial is on each front corner of the tower; the east finial has a spire with a weathervane.

The east side of the front wall has a 2/2 window centered on the first and second floors. A gabled roof dormer is centered in the mansard roof east of the tower. The dormer has a small 2/2 wood pointed arch window. The dormer has a small king post that extend above the gable; it has a trefoil at the top of the post. The west side of the front wall is a mirror image of the east wall.

The building is the second county jail. The first was constructed with log walls and ultimately was replaced with this building in 1875. George Harvey, a local mason and Scotchman, constructed the building for $25,002. The front part of the building served as the sheriff's residence and a two story back area served as the jail. The county replaced the building with a new jail on the east side of town in 1968. The Noble County Historical Society, which had been organized in 1965, purchased the building from the county and turned it into a county museum. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

105/107 East Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880/2000. Non-contributing
The building has two parts: a two story gable-front building on its east side and a one story parapet-front building on its west side. The building has a wainscot composed of cast concrete stones on the front wall's first floor. The second story walls are covered with vinyl shingles. The one story part has a full canopy on its parapet wall. The canopy roof and gabled roof are covered with asphalt shingles. The building has aluminum and glass doors and windows.

The buildings were constructed in about 1880 and were remodeled and joined together in about 2000. They appear on the 1892 Sanborn maps in their current configuration. A harness shop was located in the west side and the east side was vacant in 1892. The harness shop continued in the west side through the 1900s; it became a bicycle repair shop by 1914. The east side had an undertaker using the building in 1901. It became a millinery by 1914.

Main Street, south side beginning at Oak Street
214 West Main Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1904. Contributing
Right side of photo 0015
The house is two and a half stories tall with a wide front gable. The foundation is composed of molded concrete blocks. The walls are covered with metal siding. The roof is covered with historic metal. The bottoms of the second floor's walls are flared and the front gable wall is enclosed with a pent roof. The house has an octagonal tower on its northeast corner. The tower has a segmented, pointed roof that is covered with wood shakes. The house has 1/1 wood windows.

The house has a full porch on its front wall. The porch's walls are composed of molded concrete blocks. Doric columns are located on the wall and support the porch roof. The porch roof is hipped. It has a cross gable located at the porch steps that are centered on the front wall. The porch wraps around the east side of the house where the porch roof becomes a balcony for the second floor. The first floor has a wood entry door with a full window centered on the front wall. A wide picture window is located in the wall to each side of the door. The second floor has two wide 1/1 windows. The enclosed gable wall has a pair of 1/1 windows. The tower has a 1/1 window on each of its walls on the first and second floors.

210 West Main Street. House; Queen Anne, 1892. Contributing
Middle of photo 0015
The house is two stories tall and is constructed in a T-plan with a second, smaller front gable on the north wall of the leg of the T-plan that faces west. The house has a foundation composed of granite blocks. The walls of the house are covered with vinyl and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows. A few of the first floor's windows are large picture windows with transoms that are composed of art glass.

The most impressive feature of the house is its full front porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch's foundation is composed of bricks and it has a concrete floor. The porch has turned wood posts and a large amount of pierced and stenciled carved wood panels between the posts. The carvings are in floral patterns. The porch has a corner entry that faces northeast and an entry that faces north on the west side of the front wall. The entry door is located at the west porch entry. The door is a wood door with a full window. Small gables are located above each of the porch entries. The dormers have gable trim with floral designs. The front gables also have elaborate truss braces. The main front gable has the year 1892 and stars carved into the trim. The smaller gable on the west side of the front wall has a tree carved into the trim.

The house was constructed for the Anthony and Emma Lemmon family in 1892. Anthony's father, a physician, lived in the house east of this house. They continued to live in the house into the 1920s.

202 West Main Street. House; Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015
The house is two stories tall and is a basic cube form with a projecting portion on the west half of the front wall. The building has a foundation composed of granite blocks. The building's walls are composed of common bricks. The roof is a very low-sloped hipped roof with a short rectangular portion in its middle that is flat. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has new 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The east wall of the house has a two story, three-sided bay with windows in each wall on both floors. The house has a porch that wraps the northeast corner of the house between the bay and the west side of the front wall that projects toward the street. The porch has a wood floor, wood posts, and a wood balustrade. It has a pent roof.

The front wall has a window in the east side of its first floor. A wood door with a full window is located in the east wall of a small vestibule located on the east side of the part of the front wall that projects toward the street. A short window is located on the front wall of the vestibule. A large oriel window bay is centered on the first floor of the front wall that projects toward the street. The bay has three sides with a wide front wall. The bay's front wall has a large picture window with a transom that is composed of art glass. Wood boards create pilasters on each side of the picture window. The bay has a wood picket design on the bottom of its front wall. The bay has a mansard roof that has flared eaves. A 1/1 window is centered above the bay on the second floor. A 1/1 window is located in the east side of the second floor's wall above the front porch.

The house became the home of Dr. Lemmon, one of the town's first physicians. By 1920 John and Julia Cleland lived in the home. John was a retired farmer.

120 West Main Street. Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1855. Contributing
Right side of photo 0014
The building is two stories tall with a full porch that has been enclosed. Its foundation is composed of fieldstone and its walls are covered with vinyl. The building has corner pilasters and a tall cornice with cornice returns on the front wall. Some of the Greek Revival details are covered with aluminum, but are still evident by the way the aluminum was formed when it was installed over the details. The building has 12/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The enclosed porch has a gabled roof. The walls of the porch have been enclosed with wood casement windows that are divided into eight panes of glass. A small wood window is centered in the top of the gable wall. It is divided into nine panes of glass.

The building was probably constructed by Samuel and Eliza Hanna sometime shortly after they purchased the property in 1847 from James Wardner, the agent for Noble County. The Town of Albion had been platted only a year before the lot was sold. The property was sold by Charles and Ethelinda Wheeler in 1863 for the sum of $750.00. The building was first used as a residence and doctor's office in 1918 when Dr. John Morr purchased the property. It changed hands several times again after Dr. Morr sold it in 1944 until Dr. Fitzkee, also a physician, purchased it in 1968. He used it as a home and office until recently.

118 West Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1904/2000. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0014
The building is one story tall and has a single storefront. The building has a parapet wall and a recessed entry on its east side. The building's front wall has a wainscot composed of bricks. Its front wall above the wainscot is covered with stucco. The building has two large aluminum and glass windows centered on its front wall west of the recessed entry. The entry has an aluminum and glass door.
The building was constructed between 1901 and 1907. It was identified as a plumber's office in 1907 and 1914.

118 West Main Street (rear). Gable-front warehouse, c. 1896. Contributing
A one and a half story gable front building is located behind the building at 118 West Main Street; it fronts the alley. The building's foundation is composed of fieldstone and its walls are composed of bricks. The front (alley) wall has a wide opening with a garage door centered on the wall. The gable wall has a window composed of a new metal window and a wood sill and lintel.

The building predates the building that fronts Main Street on the front of the lot. This building was constructed in about 1896 as a warehouse. In 1914 it was identified as a wood house.

116 West Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1904. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0014
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront. The building's walls are composed of common bricks and the front wall has a parapet. The storefront is composed of a stairway door on its east side and a recessed store entrance west of the stairway door. A decorative metal pilaster separates the stairway door and the recessed store entrance. The stairway door is a wood door with two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half that is divided into nine panes of glass. The stairway door has a large wood transom window above it. The window is divided into four panes of glass. The recessed store entrance has wood on its walls and a wide wood door with a full window in its front wall. The remaining storefront wall west of the entrance has a wainscot composed of bricks and large aluminum and glass display windows. A canvas awning covers the transom area above the storefront. A stone belt course is located between the storefront and the second floor.

The front wall's second floor has three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. A short cornice composed of light brown colored bricks is located at the base of the parapet wall. The parapet has a row of tall corbels and three courses of bricks at the top of the wall. The corbels and top three courses are also composed of light brown colored bricks. The parapet has a stone cap.

The building was constructed as a hardware store in about 1904 and continued to be used as a hardware through the early decades of the 20th century.

112 & 114 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
Fourth from right side of photo 0014
The building is two stories tall and has two storefronts. Its foundation is composed of stone and bricks and its walls are composed of bricks. It has a front parapet wall. The front wall shows evidence of lower level storefronts in the basement. Segmented arches and stone lintels above openings that are filled in with concrete are located near the sidewalk. The building has a wide, central entry with a segmented arch. The entry has concrete steps and is composed of a wood door and side-lites and a large wood transom window. The door has a full window. The east storefront has a stone sill and lintel. The storefront has three aluminum and glass windows. The west storefront is taller than the east storefront. It has four aluminum and glass windows. A framed wood panel is below each window. The transom area is covered with wood. The storefront has a stone lintel.

The second floor has five windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The windows have been covered with vinyl. The top of the wall has a simple cornice composed of bricks. Six corbels and a row of bricks at the base of the corbels frame five fields of brick.

The building was first known as the Williams Hotel prior to the late 1890s when it was renamed the Albion Hotel. It remained the Albion Hotel or "Albion House" through the first half of the 20th century. Edwin L. Adair was the proprietor of the Albion House in the early 1900s. The Adairs were a pioneer family in the town. Mr. Adair also was the proprietor of the *Albion New Era* newspaper.

110 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
Right of the middle of photo 0003
The building that occupies the remaining block between the alley west of 110 West Main Street and Orange Street was constructed at the same time and has matching historical details. It is two stories tall and its walls are composed of common bricks. Each storefront has brick pilasters on their outside corners. The building has a metal cornice with a row of dentils at the top of each of its six storefronts; each cornice has large end brackets with an acanthus leaf on the front of the bracket. The second floor's front wall has three windows above each storefront. The windows have stone sills and segmented arches with open pediment metal hoods with pointed tops. Several types of windows are extant including some 2/2 and 1/1 wood windows. The 2/2 wood windows appear to be the original sash configuration. The top of the front wall has an ornate metal cornice composed of corbels, scrolled brackets, and large end brackets.

The storefront at 110 West Main Street has a recessed entry centered on its front wall. The entry has two ornate iron columns on the outside corners of the recessed area. The storefront walls are covered with wood. An aluminum and glass window is centered in the east and west sides of the storefront. The entry door is aluminum and glass. The second floor has small, non-historic 1/1 metal windows; the remaining window is covered with wood. The building served as a restaurant from the 1890s into the 1920s.

108 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
The storefront at 108 West Main Street has a stairway door on its east side and a recessed store entrance west of the stairway door. The stairway door is a metal door. It has a wood transom window above it that is divided into three panes of glass. The store entrance door is aluminum and glass. The storefront has large aluminum and glass windows. The wall below the windows is covered with ceramic tiles. The transom area is covered by a wood sign board. The second floor's windows are 2/2 wood windows. A 2/2 wood window is also located above the stairway door. A glass and metal lantern with IOOF on its side is mounted outside one of the second floor windows.

The building was used as a furniture store in 1892 and as a hardware in 1901. Later it was used as a jewelry store. The Grand Army of the Republic Post used the second floor as a meeting hall during the 1890s and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows used the second floor as a meeting hall by 1901. The Odd Fellows established a lodge in Albion in 1871.

106 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
The storefront has a recessed entry on its west side. The entry door is aluminum and glass. The storefront wall is covered with wood and there are two small wood windows east of the entry. The second floor windows are 1/1 wood windows. In 1892 the building had a drugstore that also sold wallpaper. It continued as a drugstore into the 1910s.

104 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
The storefront has a recessed entry on its west side. The entry door is aluminum and glass. The storefront wall is covered with wood and there are two large wood windows east of the entry. The transom area is covered with a canopy that is covered with wood shakes. The second floor windows are 2/2 wood windows. The building had a general store in 1892. By 1907 the building had a hardware store and tin shop which continued into the 1910s.

102 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
The storefront has an aluminum and glass entry door on its west side. The storefront wall is composed of brown bricks. An octagonal window is located in the storefront wall east of the door. The transom area is covered with a canopy that is covered with wood shakes. The second floor has non-historic 1/1 metal windows; the remaining window is covered with wood. The building had a store that sold crockery and glassware from the 1890s through the 1910s. The building became home to Wally's Tap, and later the Tack Room, a bar that operated during the second part of the 20th century.

100 West Main Street. Clapp Block/Bank Building; Italianate/Art Deco, c. 1882/1925. Contributing
Photo 0003
This storefront is located at the northeast corner of the building. The northeast corner of the building is cut-away and forms a corner entry that faces the intersection of Orange and Main Streets. The corners of the cut-away wall have stone quoins on the second floor. The storefront has rusticated limestone blocks that compose a base for the storefront walls. The rusticated stones also create pilasters on the west side of the storefront and on the east wall of the building. The corner entry's wall is also composed of rusticated stones. The entrance is composed of a stone surround and a wide aluminum and glass door. The surround is composed of Egyptian-styled pilasters and a cornice with BANK carved into the frieze. A former transom opening is above the surround. It has stone voussoirs and a keystone. The transom area was filled in with a piece of limestone with a chevron carved onto it in low relief.

The storefront walls that face Main Street and Orange Street have smooth limestone blocks that fill in the area above the rusticated stone base. Groups of aluminum and glass windows are centered in the area with smooth limestone. A frieze with chevrons carved in low relief is at the top of each area of smooth limestone, just below the storefront's cornice. The second floor has two 2/2 wood windows that face Main Street, one window on the northeast wall, and ten 2/2 windows that face Orange Street. The cornice at the top of the wall continues around the east side of the building.

The building was constructed for the Albion National Bank in about 1882. The Albion National Bank was established by William Clapp in 1873 in the Clapp-Phillips-White Block. That building was constructed in 1873-74 but was destroyed by fire in 1880. The bank was nationalized in 1908. Additional storefronts on Orange Street were used for an insurance office, E. S. Fitch's jewelry store which began in 1874, and a barber shop operated by Bowen and Marker in 1908. Renovations to modernize the building with Art Deco details occurred during the 1920s.

100 East Main Street. Black's Corner; Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Right side of photo 0016
The building is three stories tall and has a single storefront that faces Main Street, although the building is located on the southeast corner of Main and Orange Streets. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The storefront has an entrance that is recessed in the middle of the front wall. The recessed entry has ornamental iron columns on the outside corners of its front wall. The recessed entry has a display window and transom in its east and west walls and an aluminum and glass door on its back wall. The door has a transom window above it. The storefront has a large display window on each side of the recessed entry. Two transom windows are above each of the large display windows. The wall below the display windows is composed of stone blocks. The transom windows in the storefront are covered with wood. The storefront has a cornice. The cornice has end brackets and two small corbels above the entry. "BLACK'S" is in raised letters between the corbels on the front of the cornice.

The front wall's second and third floors have three windows on each floor. The windows have stone sills and stone hoods. The second floor windows are 4/4 wood windows. The third floor windows are new 1/1 metal windows. The building has flashing over its parapet walls.

The building was constructed after a fire destroyed the original Black store in 1879. Owen Black came to Albion in 1853 and began a mercantile business at this location. He made his son, Jackson, a partner in 1867. The first building burned in 1879 and this building was reconstructed on the site in about 1880.

102/104/106 East Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1879. Contributing
Middle of photo 0016
The building is two stories tall and has three storefronts. A stairway door is located between the east and middle storefronts. The building's storefront cornice and windows match those on Black's Building. The building's walls are composed of bricks. The middle and west storefront walls are brick (c. 1995). There is a new wood door located at the west sides of both storefronts. A wood transom window that is divided into four panes of glass is above each door. The doors have stone hoods. There are two wood windows divided into ten panes of glass east of each door. The windows have stone sills and stone hoods. The stairway door is a new metal door with a window in its upper half. There is a short wood transom window above the door. A larger wood transom window that is divided into two panes of glass is above the short transom. Brick pilasters are on each side of the door. The east storefront has a recessed entry on its west side. An iron column is located on the outside corner of the storefront's wall where it forms the recessed entryway. The entry has a metal door and side-lite. The door has a window in its upper half. The area above the door has been covered with wood. The storefront display window is a large wood window that is divided into multiple panes of glass. The wall below the window is wood with a recessed panel. The transom area in the east storefront has been covered with metal. A cornice composed of end brackets and corbels is located above each storefront.

There are three windows above each of the storefronts. The windows have stone lintels and hoods. The windows above the east and west storefronts are 4/4 wood windows. The windows above the middle storefront are new 1/1 metal windows and have metal and glass transom windows above them.

The building was constructed in 1879 after a devastating fire that destroyed this block of buildings in the same year. In 1892 the building had a grocery store in its west storefront, a drugstore in its middle storefront, and a jewelry store in its east storefront. In 1901 a restaurant had opened in the west storefront and a barber opened a shop in the east storefront. The middle storefront remained a grocery. By 1914 a drugstore had located in the west storefront, a bakery and restaurant had opened in the middle storefront, and the barber continued to work in the east storefront.

108 East Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1875. Contributing
Left side of photo 0016
The building is two stories tall and originally had three storefronts. The storefronts are joined as one business today. The building has three steel pilasters with fluted bases on its storefront wall. The east storefront wall is composed of brown-colored bricks. A recessed entry is centered between the middle and west storefronts. The middle and west storefronts have new aluminum and glass display windows and walls composed of bricks beneath the display windows. The entry door is a wood door with an oval window. An arched wood transom window is above the door. A canvas awning is located over the storefront's transom area. A cornice with a row of dentils is located above the awning.

The second floor's front wall is composed of common bricks. The second floor wall above the east storefront has three windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The windows have hoods with anthemion-like keystones that project

above the segmental stone hoods. The windows are new 4/4 metal windows. The second floors above the middle and west storefronts are symmetrical. There are four bays that are recessed into the wall with segmented arches. These each frame a large 4/4 window with a stone sill and a segmented arch. The windows are new metal windows. The bays are divided by a thin brick pilaster with a stone capital. Between the middle two windows is a slightly projecting bay that has a pair of tall, narrow arched windows. The windows have a stone sill and an elaborate stone hood with incised floral carvings. The windows are new 3/3 metal windows. The building has a large metal cornice. The cornice is composed of pairs of brackets that define the ends and separate the east storefront from the middle storefront. Additional brackets, panel frieze, and a row of dentils are located between the pairs of brackets. Each pair of brackets has a large finial on top of the cornice. An elaborate gabled date sign with "1875" is located on top of the cornice above the field of brick where the pair of narrow windows is located. The name block has short piers on each side; the piers have finials on top of them.

The building was used as a saloon during the 1890s through the 1910s. One storefront had a moving picture theater in 1907. The other storefronts had Winebrenner Brothers grocery and meat market operated by Reley and Logan Winebrenner. These remained into the 1910s.

Jefferson Street, north side beginning at Orange Street
103 East Jefferson Street. Albion Clinic/Albion Professional Building, 1949. Non-contributing
The building is one story tall and has a gabled roof that faces the street. The building's foundation and walls are composed of concrete blocks. The gable wall is covered with wood and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The original roof was flat; the gable was added c. 1980. The building has a metal door centered on its front wall. It has a metal canopy above the door. There is a window on the front wall to each side of the door. The window has a concrete sill and is composed of pairs of metal casement windows. Because of the change in roof form the building is non-contributing.

The building was constructed in 1949 by Doctors J. R. Nash and Charles Bowman for the general improvement of medical services offered to the Town of Albion. Dr. Nash came to Albion in 1931. In 1935 he purchased the home immediately west of the clinic and operated an office from his residence until this building was constructed. Nash served as the county health officer for over thirty years. He died in 1965. Dr. Bowman served as a medic during World War II and returned to practice medicine in Albion after the war. He also practiced from his residence until he and Dr. Nash constructed this building. Bowman continued as this building after Nash's death.

103 West Jefferson Street. Gas Station, c. 1970. Non-contributing
The building is one story tall and is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange and Jefferson Streets. The building's walls are covered with a fake brick veneer. The building has a mansard roof that is covered with metal shingles. The wall facing the intersection is curved and is composed of large aluminum and glass display windows. An aluminum and glass entry door and transom window is located at the west side of the south wall. An aluminum and glass door and a metal door are located in the north side of the east wall. A gabled wall dormer is centered on the east wall.

The building is located on a site that has been used for a service station since 1926. In that year the Standard Oil Company constructed a small brick building with a canopy and fuel pumps. The building faced east. Fred Butler, a young man at the time, was hired to operate the station. Butler sold the Standard Oil Service Station to Art Reeve in 1967, after which time Reeve improved the building to its present appearance.

107 West Jefferson Street. Opera House; Gothic Revival, 1884. Contributing
Right side of photo 0006
The building is two stories tall and has a tall front parapet. The building's foundation is composed of granite fieldstones that are hand-split. Its walls are composed of common bricks. The building's front wall is symmetrical and faces the courthouse square. The front wall is divided by pilasters into a wide center bay and two narrower bays. The center bay's parapet wall is taller than the side bays. The building has a brick corbel table at the top of its front wall. The corbelling has several courses of bricks that form small square insets where bricks were left out in the coursing. A large corbel composed of bricks is at the top of each pilaster and divides the cornice. A corbel is also centered in the center bay's cornice.

The center bay's front wall has concrete steps and a stoop at its entry. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites and a pointed arch wood transom window that is divided into three panes of glass with wood tracery. A 2/2 wood window with a stone sill and a pointed arch are to each side of the door in the center bay. The second floor of the center bay has a full balcony that is cantilevered from the front wall. The balcony has a metal soffit and cornice. An ornate iron

railing forms a balustrade for the balcony. The second floor has a wood door and transom with a pointed arch centered on it. The door has four panels framed by wood moldings; the top two panels are tall and narrow and are arched. A 2/2 wood window with a stone sill and pointed arch are to each side of the door. The side bays each have a large wood display window on the first floor and a 2/2 wood window with a stone sill and pointed arch on the second floor. The display window is composed of a stone sill and two transom windows above the display window. The wall beneath the display window is covered with wood that is framed to create a panel.

The opera house was constructed in 1884. The building was used by Noble County offices during the construction of the third courthouse during the mid-1880s. At that time it was known as the Howard Opera House, Charles Howard was the proprietor. The second floor opera house was used by the community for a number of events including high school graduation services and school musical programs. The opera house was also used for commemorative services for Memorial Day. Basketball games were played in the hall and it was used for a bowling alley in the early 1900s. Organizations also used the space for meetings, dances, and dinners. Orchestras used the space and for a time it was used as a movie theater. During World War II the opera house was used as an armory where training was conducted on the second floor.

The first floor was used as a saloon during the 1890s and it became home to the printing offices of the *Noble County American*, a county newspaper. Later it became a home furnishings sales floor and then attorney and abstract offices.

111 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0006
The building has two parts: a wide two story section on its east side and a one story section on its west side. Both sections have a front parapet wall. The building's walls are composed of bricks. A large canopy shaped like a mansard roof and covered with wood shakes is on the front of the building. The two story section has a cornice composed of bricks at the top of its front wall. The first floor's front wall is covered with new bricks. Aluminum and glass display windows are located on the first floor. An aluminum and glass entry door is located in the one story section. Two other doorways have been filled in with wood. A large arched opening is centered in the two story section; this was a large door opening during the time the building was used as a livery and garage.

The building was used as a livery during the 1880s through the early 1900s. It was later identified as a garage on Sanborn maps in the early part of the 20th century. The one story section was used for wagon sales and storage during the 1890s. The building became Excel Home Furnishings in the second half of the 20th century during which time the canopy and new bricks were placed on the front wall (c. 1975).

111 West Jefferson Street (rear). Concrete block garage, c. 1970. Non-contributing
A one story building is located at the back of the lot. Its foundation and walls are composed of concrete blocks. It has a flat roof and a two garage doors on its south wall (facing the alley).

113 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
Third from right side of photo 0006
The building is one story tall with a tall front parapet wall. Its front wall is composed of bricks that match the new bricks on the building immediately east of this building. It has one metal and glass window on its east side and a large opening that has been filled in with wood and a pair of aluminum and glass entry doors on its west side. The building was part of Excel Home Furnishings during the second half of the 20th century.

117 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing
Left side of photo 0006
The building is two stories tall and has a single storefront. Its walls are composed of bricks that are covered with stucco. The front wall has a parapet with tile coping. A segmented arched window is located at the basement level on each side of the front wall. Concrete steps are centered on the front wall. The entry door is aluminum and glass and is recessed in the front wall. The storefront has pairs of aluminum and glass windows on each side of the front wall. The storefront wall and transom area is covered with metal. The front wall of the second floor has three windows with stone sills and segmented arches. The windows are new 1/1 metal windows. The area above the window is filled in with metal.

The building served as a printing office during the 1890s through the first decades of the 20th century. In 1892 the use was identified as "hand printing" on the Sanborn map. Presumably one of the town's newspapers operated from this building.

201 West Jefferson Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and has a T-plan configuration. The house is located at the northwest corner of Jefferson and York Streets. The house's walls are covered with vinyl. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gables have decorative wood trusses and gable trim. The house has a full porch on its front wall. The porch has a wood floor and Doric columns. The porch wraps the southeast corner of the house and continues on the east wall of the house. The front wall (south wall) has an entry door on its west side. The door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. The front wall has a picture window in its east side. The front wall's second floor has two wood casement windows.

Carriage House (rear), c. 1890. Contributing
A carriage house is located at the rear of the property. Its east wall faces York Street and its north wall (gabled wall) faces the alley. Its foundation and walls are composed of common bricks. The roof is covered with metal. The east wall has two garage doors. The north wall has two 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and segmented arches on its first floor. The gable wall has a hay door. The hay door is hinged and is composed of wood boards. It has a stone sill and segmented arch. Both the house and carriage house appear on the 1892 Sanborn map.

207 West Jefferson Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
Right side of photo 0007
The house is one and a half stories tall with side gables. Its foundation and walls are composed of tan colored bricks. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has wide overhanging eaves that are supported with long wood exposed purlins. The front wall has an entry stoop on its east side covered by a cross gable. The stoop has walls composed of bricks and a stone cap. The entry has brick pilasters with stone caps and a gabled wall dormer above the door. The entry is composed of a wide wood door with six panels, side-lites, and a narrow transom window. Three large wood picture windows are located in the front wall west of the entry. They have a sill composed of bricks. A large gabled dormer is centered on the front wall. Its wall is composed of half timbering and stucco. It has a row of five wood casement windows. The windows are divided into five panes of glass; a center pane is diamond-shaped.

209 West Jefferson Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0007
The house is one and a half stories tall with side gables. Its foundation and porch walls are composed of dark red colored bricks. The house's walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 8/1 wood windows with wood sills and simple crowns. The house has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The eaves are supported by large wood brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house's gables have wide wood boards that form a picket design to enclose the front of the gable at the eaves. The house has a side porch and entry on its east wall. The porch has a gabled roof that is supported by groups of wide wood posts. The front wall has a row of five 12/1 wood windows centered on the first floor. The row has a wood lintel shaped as a broad pediment. The house has a large gabled dormer centered on its front wall. The dormer has a row of three 8/1 wood windows. The row has a wood lintel like the first floor group. The house also has a large brick chimney on the south side of its west wall. The chimney has a large brick cornice and two chimney pots.

The house belonged to Edward and Maude Eagles during the first half of the 20th century. Edward Eagles had a lumber dealership in the town that his father, Nathaniel, had started during the 1870s. Edward and Maude spent some time during the 1890s in Oregon in the lumber trade, but Edward came back to Albion to join his father's business.

213 West Jefferson Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0007
The house is a one and a half story, gable-front building. Its foundation is composed of panel-faced molded concrete blocks. Its walls are covered with vinyl. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small wood scroll is located at the bottom corners of the front fascia boards. The house has a small wood deck on the west side of its front wall. The door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. A picture window composed of three aluminum and glass sashes is centered in the wall east of the door. The gable wall has two 1/1 wood windows.

215 West Jefferson Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
Left side of photo 0007
This house is identical to the house at 213 West Jefferson Street except for a few finishes. The house has a concrete stoop and steps on the west side of its front wall. It has a wide wood entry door and a metal canopy above the door. The house has a large wood picture window centered in the wall east of the door. There are two 1/1 wood windows in the

front gable wall. The windows have trim boards on each side that are carved to appear like pilasters. The house also has small wood scrolls at the bottom corner of the front fascia boards. The roof is covered with metal.

In 1920 Cornelius and Alta Walker were living in the home. They were in their 60s and were retired. Both this house and the house at 213 West Jefferson Street appeared on the Sanborn maps in 1892.

Jefferson Street, south side beginning at York Street
208 West Jefferson Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Non-contributing
The house is two stories tall and is in the configuration of a T-plan. Its foundation is composed of bricks and its walls are covered with vinyl. It has asphalt shingles on its roof. The house has a small enclosed porch on its northeast corner. The porch has a hipped roof. Its front wall has a wood door with a narrow window in its top half. A small 1/1 metal window is on each side of the door on the front wall of the porch. The front gabled wall has a picture window in centered on the first floor. The first floor's northwest corner is cut away and a 1/1 metal window is located in that wall. The front gabled wall's second floor has two 1/1 metal windows in it.

210 West Jefferson Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Contributing
The house matches the house at 208 West Jefferson Street except for a few finishes. The foundation is composed of bricks that are covered with stucco. The walls are covered with aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 wood windows. The enclosed porch's walls are covered with limestone ashlars. The entry door is a wide wood door. A wood window composed of three sashes is located east of the entry door.

Both this house and the house at 208 West Jefferson Street appear in the 1901 Sanborn map, but not the 1892 map.

214 West Jefferson Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1878. Contributing
The house is two stories tall and is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Oak and Jefferson Streets. The house's front gable is on the west side of the front wall. The house's foundation is composed of rusticated-faced molded concrete blocks. Its walls are covered with vinyl. The home's windows are 1/1 metal windows. A porch is located on the north wall of the ell. It has a new wood floor and porch posts. The porch has a pent roof. The entry door is located on the west side of the ell's front wall. It is a new wood door with a window in its upper half. A 1/1 window is located east of the door. Two 1/1 windows are located in the front gable's first and second floor walls. Though altered, the house retains its gabled-ell form and window proportions.

Shop (rear); Gable-front, c. 1930. Contributing
A small shop is located at the rear of the property; it faces Oak Street. Its foundation is composed of concrete blocks and its walls are covered with Dutch-lap clapboards. It has a gabled roof. The shop has a wood entry door with a window divided into three panes of glass in its upper half and three panels in its lower half. The door is located on the south side of the front wall. A large wood display window is centered in the front wall north of the door.

The house was constructed prior to 1892 and the shop was constructed in about 1930. Mary Miller lived in the house in 1920. She was in her 60s, single, and had no income.
300 West Jefferson Street. House; Shingle, c. 1906. Contributing
Photo 0013
The house is two stories tall and is located at the southwest corner of Oak and Jefferson Streets. The house has a front gable with a gambrel roof and a cross gable, with a gabled roof, that fronts Oak Street. The house has a foundation composed of bricks. The first floor's walls are covered with vinyl and the second floor's walls and gable walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt tiles. The house has a full front porch with a gazebo on its northeast corner. The porch has a wood floor and Doric columns that support its roof. The gazebo has a hexagonal floor and a segmented roof. The porch entablature has a cornice with rows of dentils. The cornice continues onto the house to separate the first and second floors. The bottom of the second floor flares out to meet the top of the cornice. The porch has a pent roof except above the gazebo and at the west end where a balcony is located.

The house has 1/1 wood windows with cornices that have rows of dentils on the first floor. There are four windows on the front wall. The entry door is a wide wood door with a window in its upper half. It is located at the west end of the front wall. The windows on the second floor and in the tops of the gable walls are 1/1 wood windows; the upper sash is composed of art glass that forms a large diamond in the center. The front gable (gambrel roofed end wall) has two windows on its second floor and a window centered in the top of the gable wall. The top window is recessed into the wall and shingles curve into it; the wall above the window curves outward over it. The cross gable that faces Oak Street has a

two story bay on its south side. The bay has windows in each of its three walls. The gable wall is enclosed with a pent roof. The enclosed gable projects toward the east above the bay. It is supported by modillions and a large scroll bracket on its north corner. The gable wall has a small 1/1 wood window.

Highland Street, south side beginning at Oak Street
210 West Highland Street. Presbyterian Church; Gothic Revival, 1876/1951. Contributing
Photo 0010
The building has a front gable that faces Oak Street and a corner entry tower with a steeple on the building's northwest corner. The building is located at the southeast corner of Oak and Highland Streets. The building has a stone foundation and its walls are composed of common bricks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a large brick pier on its south side. The pier extends above the eaves and has a brick cornice and a pointed pyramidal metal roof. A tall pointed arch window is centered in the front gabled wall. The window has a stone sill and two courses of bricks that form the pointed arch. The window is wood and is divided into two narrow pointed arch windows. The windows have art glass in them.

The entry tower has brick pilasters on each of its corners and is divided horizontally into three parts. A pair of wood doors in a pointed arch is centered on its front wall. The wood doors have two panels in them. Two 1/1 pointed arch wood windows are above the pair of doors; a stone sill course divides the first floor from this second level. The windows have art glass in them. The pilasters have stone caps at the top of the second level and a row of brick corbels are located between the pilasters at the top of the second level. The third part is the belfry. Narrow pilasters are on each corner of the belfry's walls. A large pointed arch louvered opening is in each belfry wall. The louvers are divided into three parts with wood tracery that forms two narrow pointed arches. A row of brick corbels are at the top of the belfry's walls. The belfry has a metal cornice with a row of corbels. The tower's roof is pyramidal shaped at its base and then transitions into a tall eight-sided steeple roof. The steeple has a metal cross on it.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1844 in Port Mitchell but relocated to Albion when the town became the county seat in 1846. The first church burned in 1867 after which time services were held in the courthouse and the Lutheran church. A new building was dedicated on November 12, 1876. The building had a fire in 1951 after which time services were held in the Albion Theater and Albion Legion Hall until the building was remodeled.

208 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1896. Contributing
The house is one and a half stories tall. Its front gable is located on the west side of its front wall and a porch is on the north side of the ell. The house has a foundation composed of granite blocks. Its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front gabled wall has a wood picture window with a transom centered on its first floor. The transom has art glass in it. The gable wall has two 1/1 wood windows. The porch has a wood floor and a turned corner post with a balustrade on its east wall. The entry door is centered on the north wall of the ell. The door has two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The door has a wood storm door on it.

Carriage House (rear), c. 1896. Contributing
A carriage house with side gables is located at the rear of the property. The carriage house is covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

In 1920 Frank and Maymie Edington lived in the house with their family. The Edingtons were bakers. This house was constructed between 1892 and 1901.

206 West Highland Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Contributing
The house is one and a half stories tall and has a porch on the east side of the front gabled wall. The house has a foundation composed of stones. Its walls are covered with cement shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple crowns. The front gabled wall has a wood picture window centered in its first floor wall. The window has a transom window. The gable wall has two 1/1 wood windows. The porch has a new wood floor, turned posts, and balustrade on its east side. There are two entry doors from the porch: one is located in the north wall of the ell and the other is on the east wall of the front gabled wall. The doors are wood and have two tall panels and a window in the top of the door. The window is divided into six panes of glass.

Carriage House (rear), c. 1896. Contributing
A carriage house with side gables is located at the rear of the property. The carriage house is covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with metal.
In 1920 Mary Cramer and her mother, Clara Youse, lived at the home. Mary was a music teacher.

114 West Highland Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1911. Contributing
Right side of photo 0011
The house is two stories tall and is located at the southeast corner of York and Highland Streets. The house has a tall front gable with a jerkin head roof and lower cross gables that face York Street on the west side of the house and Highland Street on the west side of the front wall. The house's foundation and porch piers are composed of rusticated faced molded concrete blocks. The walls are covered with metal. The roof is covered with metal shingles and the porch roof is covered with metal. The house has 1/1 metal windows. The gable walls are enclosed with a narrow pent roof. A full porch is on the front of the house and wraps around the northwest corner to the west wall of the house. The entry steps to the porch are located on the northwest corner of the porch and are covered by a pedimented gable. The porch has a wood floor and wood posts on piers the support the roof. A wood balustrade is between the piers.

The first floor of the front cross gable has a bay with its corners cut away. The west cut away corner faces the steps on the northwest side of the porch. The front wall of the bay has a large wood picture window with a transom window composed of art glass. The other two walls of the bay have 1/1 windows. The entry door is located in the front wall east of the bay/front cross gable. The door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. A large wood picture window with a transom window composed of art glass is east of the door. The second floor has a 1/1 window centered in the front cross gabled wall and a 1/1 window centered in the wall east of the front cross gabled wall. A large oval wood window is located in the main front gable wall.

110 West Highland Street. House; Upright and Wing, c. 1890. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0011
The house has a one and a half story tall front gable on its west side and a one story wing on its east side. The house has a foundation composed of fieldstones and the walls are covered with vinyl. The front gable wall has vinyl shingles on it. The house has 1/1 metal windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An enclosed porch is located on the east side of the upright section's front wall. The porch has new casement windows and a new metal door on its west side. The house appears to have lost historic opening arrangement and proportions. Along with the porch, these alterations render the house non-contributing.

Highland Street, north side beginning at Oak Street
211 West Highland Street. House; Italianate/Double-pile, c. 1873. Contributing
Photo 0008
The house is two stories tall and has a broad front wall. The house has a hipped roof with a flat, rectangular section on top where a cupola was once located. The house has a foundation composed of fieldstones and its walls are composed of common bricks. Three courses of bricks form a drip ledge at the bottom of the walls. The house has 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and arched hoods. The window hoods are composed of two courses of bricks with stone cushion blocks and keystones. The roof has a row of scrolled wood brackets that support the eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The south side of the east wall has a bay with narrow side walls and a hipped roof with flared eaves. It has three windows with transoms above each window on its front wall. The transoms are composed of art glass. Wood trim boards create panels on each corner of the bay. The bay is similar to the one located on the front of the house at 202 West Main Street.

The front wall is symmetrically arranged. It has a porch with a wood floor and steps centered on the front wall. The porch has two pairs of square columns that support a second floor balcony. The balcony has a wood balustrade. The entry door is centered on the front wall. It is a wood door with four panels formed by wood moldings. The top two panels have arched tops. The door has an arched wood transom window. A pair of arched windows is on the front wall to each side of the porch. The second floor has three arched windows.

Nathaniel Prentice and Harriet Eagles first lived in the house. They had twelve children, four died in infancy. One daughter, Mae, was an artist but had been crippled by polio so Nathaniel constructed the bay on the east side of the house for her to use. Two daughters, Harriett and Eva, continued to live in the home until it passed out of the family in 1953. Nathaniel Eagles started a lumber company in Albion, which later became Eagles and Son Lumber Company after his son, Edward, joined him in the business.

207 West Highland Street. House; Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
The house is one and a half stories tall with side gables. It has a foundation composed of concrete blocks and its walls are covered with metal. The house has 6/1 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a small porch with a pent roof. The porch roof is supported by decorative metal panels on its outside corners. The porch is in front of a vestibule. The vestibule's walls are covered with limestone ashlars. The entry door is located on the east side of the vestibule's front wall. The door is a wood door with three small rectangular windows in its top half. A small window with art glass is located in the vestibule wall west of the door. A large picture window is located in the front wall east of the vestibule. The picture window is divided into multiple panes of glass. A wide 1/1 window is located west of the vestibule and a pair of small 6/1 windows is located west of the wide window. The house has two roof dormers with shed roofs and pairs of 6/1 windows in their front walls.

115 West Highland Street. House; Double-pile, c. 1872. Non-contributing
Second from left side of photo 0009
The house is two stories tall and has side gables. It is located at the northeast corner of York and Highland Streets. The house has a foundation composed of fieldstones and its walls are covered with vinyl. The house has 1/1 metal windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A one story addition with a gabled roof is on the east side of the house. The front wall of the house has a porch with a concrete floor and a hipped roof. The entry door is centered on the front wall; it is a new metal door with a fan-lite window.

Burt and Ada Kuhn lived in the house in 1920. They were in their 60s and were retired.

111 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1904. Non-contributing
Third from right side of photo 0009
The house is two stories tall. Its front gable is on the east side of the house and a porch is located on the south wall of the ell. The house's walls are covered with vinyl and its windows are 1/1 metal windows. The house's roof is covered with metal. The porch has a wood post on its outside corner; the porch has a hipped roof. The entry door is on the south wall of the ell. The door is a wood door with a window in its upper half. The front gabled wall has three large picture windows on its first floor. The second floor has two 1/1 windows.

The house was constructed between 1901 and 1907. In 1920 William and Nettie VanGorder lived in the home with their family. The VanGorders were both school teachers. William also served as the Superintendent of Noble County Schools, Albion Schools, Schools at Knightstown and at Worthington. He wrote and published a book about the flora of Noble County and was writing a book about animals and birds in Northern Indiana when he died in 1927. Mrs. VanGorder died in 1943. The house at 109 West Highland Street is a mirror image of this house.

Garage (rear), c. 1920. Contributing
A garage owned mutually at the rear of 111 and 109 West Highland Street is located between the houses. It is covered with clapboards and its roof is covered with metal. The roof's gabled wall faces the street and it is a jerkin head roof.

109 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1916. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0009
The house is a mirror image of the house at 111 West Highland Street. It has metal siding on its walls and its porch is enclosed with wood and a large window. The house has a wide picture window on the first floor of its gabled wall. The picture window has a 1/1 metal window on each of its sides. The second floor's gable wall has a pair of casement windows.

John and Innes Brunk lived in the house in 1920.

107 West Highland Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1870/1920. Contributing
Right side of photo 0009
The house is two stories tall with a front gable. The house has a foundation composed of fieldstones. The walls are covered with metal and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a small porch on its east side. The porch has a gabled roof that is supported by large wood brackets. The entry door is a wide wood door with eight panels and a small window centered in its upper half. The front wall's first floor has three windows; the middle window is slightly wider and is a 5/1 wood Craftsman window. The other two windows are 3/1 wood Craftsman windows. The front wall's second floor has two 4/4 wood windows.

The following is a complete listing of resources in the district:

Orange Street
203 South Orange Street. Commercial Building; c. 1880. Non-contributing
201 South Orange Street. Commercial building; Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing
123 South Orange Street. United States Post Office; International Style, 1964. Contributing

101 North Orange Street. Noble County Courthouse, 1887-88. Contributing. National Register
Courthouse Square, 1888. Contributing (site)
Gazebo, c. 1985. Non-contributing (structure)
Veterans' Memorial, 1988. Non-contributing (object)
Courthouse Square wall/bench, c. 1930. Contributing (structure)
Time Capsule, c. 1990. Non-contributing (object)
Indiana Historic Bureau Sign, 1988. Non-contributing (object)
Police Booth, c. 1955. Contributing

215 North Orange Street. House; Italianate, c. 1879. Contributing
301 North Orange Street. House; Gabled-ell/Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing
202 South Orange Street. House; Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing
110 South Orange Street. Albion Town Hall; Art Deco, 1930. Contributing
108 South Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1885/1925. Non-contributing
100 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate/Classical Revival, c. 1880/1910. Contributing
104 North Orange Street. Stone Building; Italianate, c. 1904. Contributing
106 North Orange Street. Commercial Building, c. 1890. Contributing
108 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Queen Anne, c. 1896. Contributing
110 North Orange Street. Farmers' State Bank; Neo-Classical, c. 1920. Contributing
112 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
118 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
122 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
124 North Orange Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1882. Contributing
202 North Orange Street. I-House/Greek Revival, c. 1855/c.1910. Contributing
208 North Orange Street. House; T-Plan/Free Classic, c. 1896. Contributing
210 North Orange Street. St. Mark's Lutheran Church; Romanesque Revival, 1905. Contributing

York Street
301 North York Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1896. Contributing
215 North York Street. House; Double-pile, c. 1865. Contributing
111 North York Street. Carnegie Library Craftsman/Modern, 1917/1968. Non-contributing

Oak Street
110 South Oak Street. House; Upright and Wing, c. 1865. Non-contributing
107 North Oak Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1904. Contributing
105 North Oak Street. House; Hall and Parlor, c. 1865. Non-contributing
103 North Oak Street. United Brethren Church. Late Gothic Revival, 1886/1903. Contributing

Hazel Street
111 West Hazel Street. Eagles Lodge, 1889/1972. Contributing
215 West Hazel Street. Apartment Building, C. 1925. Non-contributing
Light Pole (front 215 W. Hazel). C. 1920. Contributing (structure)

Main Street
215 West Main Street. Old Jail; Gothic Revival, 1875. Contributing. National Register
105/107 East Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880/2000. Non-contributing
214 West Main Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1904. Contributing
210 West Main Street. House; Queen Anne, 1892. Contributing
202 West Main Street. House; Italianate, c. 1875. Contributing
120 West Main Street. Gable-front/Greek Revival, c. 1855. Contributing

118 West Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1904/2000. Non-contributing
Warehouse (rear 118 W. Main). Gable-front, c. 1896. Contributing
116 West Main Street. Commercial Building, c. 1904. Contributing
112 & 114 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing
110 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
108 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
106 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
104 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
102 West Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1882. Contributing
100 West Main Street. Clapp Block/Bank Building; Italianate/Art Deco, c. 1882/1925. Contributing
100 East Main Street. Black's Corner; Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
102/104/106 East Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1879. Contributing
108 East Main Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, 1875. Contributing

Jefferson Street
103 East Jefferson Street. Albion Clinic/Albion Professional Building, 1949. Non-contributing
103 West Jefferson Street. Gas Station, c. 1970. Non-contributing
107 West Jefferson Street. Opera House; Gothic Revival, 1884. Contributing
111 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building, c. 1880. Non-contributing
111 West Jefferson Street (rear). Concrete block garage, C. 1970. Non-contributing
113 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building; Contemporary, c. 1975. Non-contributing
117 West Jefferson Street. Commercial Building; Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing
201 West Jefferson Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Carriage House (rear 201 W. Jefferson), c. 1890. Contributing
207 West Jefferson Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing
209 West Jefferson Street. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
213 West Jefferson Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
215 West Jefferson Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
208 West Jefferson Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Non-contributing
210 West Jefferson Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Contributing
214 West Jefferson Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1878. Contributing
Shop (rear 214 W. Jefferson); Gable-front, c. 1930. Contributing
300 West Jefferson Street. House; Shingle, c. 1906. Contributing

Highland Street
210 West Highland Street. Presbyterian Church; Gothic Revival, 1876/1951. Contributing
208 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1896. Contributing
Carriage House (rear 208 W. Highland), c. 1896. Contributing
206 West Highland Street. House; T-plan, c. 1896. Contributing
Carriage House (rear 206 W. Highland), c. 1896. Contributing
114 West Highland Street. House; Queen Anne, c. 1911. Contributing
110 West Highland Street. House; Upright and Wing, c. 1890. Non-contributing
211 West Highland Street. House; Italianate/Double-pile, c. 1873. Contributing
207 West Highland Street. House; Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
115 West Highland Street. House; Double-pile, c. 1872. Non-contributing
111 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1904. Non-contributing
Garage (rear 111 W. Highland), c. 1920. Contributing
109 West Highland Street. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1916. Non-contributing
107 West Highland Street. House; Gable-front, c. 1870/1920. Contributing

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] 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.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

C. 1855 - 1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Harvey, George and Son
Fallis, Edward O.
Malone & Brothers

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c. 1855, the approximate date of construction of the first building in the district at 120 West Main Street and ends in 1964, the year the extant post office was constructed at 123 South Orange Street. The period begins with the earliest extant building from shortly after the time the town was incorporated and selected as the county seat through its time of significant growth through 1964. Even in the later years of the period of significance the district was still the main commercial hub for Albion as demonstrated with the construction of the post office in 1964.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Albion Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is eligible under criterion A because of several areas of significance that demonstrate broad patterns of the development of a railroad-era Midwestern county seat town. These areas include Politics/Government and Commerce. Politics/Government is an area of significance due to the establishment of the county seat and construction of the courthouse and county jail, as well as the construction of the town hall and post office. Commerce is an area of significance due to the concentration of commercial activity around the courthouse square as the retail hub for the town. The district is also eligible under criterion C due to architecture as an area of significance. Most of the community's best examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance are found in the district.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The need to establish a central county seat of government in Noble County became the catalyst for founding "the center" which later was named Albion. There had been three previous locations where the county seat of government resided: Sparta, Augusta, and Ft. Mitchell. Two square miles were carved out of York and Jefferson Township in 1846 and the new township was named Albion. A plat was created and the community was selected as the county seat. The public square was reserved for a courthouse and a lot was allocated for the county jail.

The first courthouse burned in 1859 and a new brick courthouse was constructed on the square in 1861. The third and present courthouse was constructed in 1888 after it was determined the previous building was inadequate for the growing population of Noble County. The former jail is the second county jail. The first jail was a fairly crude building and sat on the west side of York Street, opposite the courthouse. It was deemed inadequate and the second jail (old jail museum/historical society) was constructed in 1875. That jail served until 1968; at that time the county constructed a new jail outside of the downtown area.

The district is anchored by the public square and Noble County Courthouse. Not only does it serve as the focal point of the downtown district, the county offices located in the building provide continued activity on the square and in the commercial area surrounding the courthouse. Attorneys' offices and other services related to the function of county government were historically located around the square and continue to occupy buildings in the downtown a present time. While the county jail has been moved to a facility outside of the district, the continued presence of the old jail in its redefined purpose of a county museum marks the significant role county government played in the development of the district.

Similarly, the establishment of the Albion Town Hall building in 1930 at 110 South Orange Street and the United States Post Office Albion branch in 1964 at 123 South Orange Street (across the street from each other) also demonstrates the important role that government played in the history of the district. The town hall has functioned as the community's

center of government since it was constructed in 1930. It is evidence of Albion's act of governing its citizenry for the betterment of the community. An interesting building related to government was constructed on the southeast corner of the public square during the 1950s. The building was constructed as a small police booth which allowed observation of the town's bank as well as the busiest intersection of the community.

Albion's branch of the United States Post Office has operated in a number of locations since it was first established in the community in 1847. The post office operated in the storefronts of several of the buildings surrounding the public square before it was established at its present location in 1964. The United States Postal Service was created by the United States Constitution in 1775 for the purpose of mail delivery. Historically a community's establishment of a post office was the first and most important step toward its connection to the outside world. The Albion Post Office reflects the broad tenants of the 1962 document, "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," written by Daniel Moynihan as a report to President John F. Kennedy, who adopted them to guide the anticipated expansion of federal services at the time. The three basic points of the Guiding Principles were: 1) to embody the best of contemporary architectural design, while being dignified, and while reflecting locally-used materials. 2) An official style is to be avoided. 3) Choice of building sites should be carefully considered and planned to allow landscaping. The Albion Post Office design shows both the feeling of permanence sought by framers of the Guiding Principles (as seen in its straightforward design and expanse of masonry), as well as use of contemporary ideas in the design (glass and metal curtain wall). It was likely one of the earliest purely Modern buildings in downtown Albion.

COMMERCE

Commercial activity followed the establishment of Albion as the county seat. Stores offering retail goods and services developed around the public square during the late 1840s through the early part of the 1860s. The storefronts were modest in size and offered a limited variety of merchandise. In 1850 there were about ten businesses located in the fledgling town. The American House and Bradley House were two hotels that were on the public square during the early days of Albion's development. William Clapp, one of the men instrumental in locating the county seat in Albion, established a mercantile business with H. H. Hitchcock in 1848. Owen Black came to Albion in 1853 and began a mercantile business on the southeast corner of the public square.

The Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was constructed through the south side of Albion in 1873. This event and several fires in the downtown provided an opportunity to rebuild the commercial center of the town during the 1870s through the 1880s. The new, large brick business blocks that were constructed reflected the new found prosperity the railroad brought. Stores offered a wider variety of merchandise in larger storefronts, specialty stores were developed, and generally there was more competition as multiple mercantiles, dry goods shops, drugstores, and other shops were established.

Major fires in 1867 and 1879 destroyed most of the wood buildings that lined the square. The first brick business block was developed by William Clapp in 1873 in partnership with two men named Phillips and White. It burned in 1878 and was reconstructed in 1880. Black's first building burned in 1879 and the current building was reconstructed on the site (100 East Main Street) in about 1880. Other establishments around the courthouse created during this period include liveries and the opera house on the north side of the public square. The town also had two newspapers established during this time. Albion had three hotels in 1876 which included the Albion House at 112/114 West Main Street. The first bank was established by Mr. Clapp in 1875; it burned in a fire in 1879 but was reestablished at 100 West Main Street in 1880.

Near the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century the downtown area had established itself as an important commercial center for the central region of the county, competing with Kendallville and Ligonier in the eastern and northwestern parts of the county for retail business. Albion's commercial district had thirty business blocks in 1908. The businesses included four hardware stores, three bakery/restaurants, two hotels, four doctors, three mercantiles, two attorneys, four drugstores, a laundry, three barbers, six groceries/meat markets, a jeweler, four tailors/clothiers, a blacksmith and woodworker, three liveries/carriage sales, two newspapers, three boot/shoe stores, a confectionary, two banks, an undertaker/furniture shop, and an abstract office. The district also developed entertainment venues for its citizenry. In 1908 a theater with moving pictures and live music, and a bowling alley were operating. The opera house also continued to be a fixture of social life well into the mid 1900s.

The area continued to serve as the commercial hub for the area well into the second part of the 20th century. This is evident in the number of later storefront renovations and new buildings that were constructed during the 1950s through the 1970s around the public square. The downtown area still serves the residents of Albion as the commercial center for the community, as well as an important gathering place for public events.

ARCHITECTURE

The district has some of the finest examples of architectural styles in the town of Albion as well as common vernacular forms found in most Midwestern towns that developed during a similar time period. Nearly all of the district's commercial buildings were constructed with front parapet walls. This building detail generally provides uniformity on the south, north, and east sides of the courthouse's public square although stylistic details add variety to the streetscape. The district's dwellings are a broad variety of vernacular types. These include gable-front, hall and parlor, double-pile, upright and wing, gabled-ell, and T-plan. Many of these also have details of styles popular during the period they were constructed.

Vernacular Building Types

Side by side examples of the gable-front type are located at 213 and 215 West Jefferson Street (left side of photo 0007). The homes were constructed within a short period of time of each other and match each other as if they may have been built to sell by a developer. This is also true of side by side examples of two T-plan houses located across the street at 208 and 210 West Jefferson Street. There are also matching gabled-ell examples built side by side at 109 and 111 West Highland Street (middle of photo 0009). None of these six examples have highly stylistic details, only a few carpenter-applied details. There are also two upright and wing examples in the district, though they are vastly different from each other and are located a few blocks apart.

The gabled-ell, T-plan, and upright and wing types are all variations or adaptations of the gable-front archetype. The gable-front was a common building type in early towns where building lots constricted the width of houses. Additional gables were added to floor plans as prosperity allowed and as new architectural styles were introduced. The building that is believed to be the oldest in the district is a gable-front house/office located at 120 W. Main Street. It was constructed in about 1855 in the Greek Revival style (right side of photo 0014). The other examples listed above were constructed between about 1860 and 1910.

There is one example of a hall & parlor house and a few examples of the double-pile house. The hall and parlor house is two rooms wide and only one room deep; it also often has a half-story loft area. Unlike the gable-front type, the hall and parlor house has side gables and its broad side faces the street. The one example of the hall and parlor house in the district is located at 105 North Oak Street; it was constructed in about 1865. These homes were popular through much of the 19th century. The double-pile house's front side is also its broad side, but it is two rooms deep and at least two rooms wide. Two good examples of the double-pile house are located in the district. One is located at 215 North York Street and the other is located at 211 West Highland Street. The latter example (photo 0008) was constructed in the Italianate style in about 1873. The example located at 215 North York Street was constructed in about 1865 and may have had an additional bay added to its north side.

Architectural Styles

The architectural styles in the district reflect a small Midwestern community whose largest period of growth occurred during the late 19th century and first decades of the 20th century. Many of the buildings are designed in styles popular during this time. The early period of architecture in the district has examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival styles. The middle period of architecture in the district includes examples of the Queen Anne, Shingle, and Romanesque Revival styles. The district also has several examples of the Craftsman style and one example of the Classical Revival style, both post World War I. A few examples of later styles include Art Deco, Colonial Revival, and the International Style.

Greek Revival style

The Greek Revival style was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings to the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and

1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture. The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

Features of the Greek Revival style are treatments near roof lines of porches and the main house mimicking the classically ordered entablature with trim boards that create the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns across its entire face it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gable end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it.

Noble County has an excellent collection of Greek Revival buildings. There are several examples located in Albion and two are located in the district; both are houses that were at one time converted to doctors offices. Though most of the Greek Revival details have been covered on the house at 202 North Orange Street, the building has extant cornice returns on its side gables. The best example of the Greek Revival style is located at 120 W. Main Street (right side of photo 0014). It is a gable-front house with wide corner pilasters and cornice returns. It is also the oldest building in the district; it was constructed in about 1855.

Italianate style
The Italianate Style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

There are an extensive number of buildings designed in the Italianate style in the district. While most of these are commercial buildings, there are also a few homes constructed in the style. The homes located at 215 North Orange Street and 202 West Main Street are large, but fairly simple examples of the style. The best residential example of the Italianate style is located at 211 West Highland Street. It has rows of decorative brackets that support its eaves and its windows have full arches that are hooded (see photo 0008). The homes were constructed between about 1873 and 1880.

Excellent examples of the Italianate style used for commercial buildings are building blocks located at 122/124 North Orange Street, 108 East Main Street, and the block between the alley and Orange Street on the south side of the courthouse (see photo 0003). All of these examples have decorative window hoods and metal cornices at the tops of their front walls. The example located at 108 East Main Street has an elaborate sign board with finials located on top of its cornice (left side of photo 0016). These buildings were constructed between about 1875 and 1880.

Gothic Revival
The Gothic Revival style was popular in the United States between 1840 and 1870. It began in England in the 18th century as a renewal of medieval details placed on country estates of the wealthy class. It was popularized in the United States through the work of Alexander Jackson Davis, the first American architect to practice in the style, and Andrew Jackson Downing, who further developed examples of the style in pattern books during the 1830s into the 1850s. The most identifiable element of the style used was pointed, or Gothic arches. The Gothic style also used turrets, battlements, and pinnacles on wall and roof tops to further accentuate its ties to the early Gothic period.

The Gothic Revival style was used later than typical popularity of the style in the rest of the country. The examples in the district date to the 1870s and 1880s. There are four buildings in the district that were constructed in the Gothic Revival style; one dates to the Late Gothic Revival period. The most elaborate example of the style is the former Noble County Jail and Sheriff's residence located at 215 West Main Street (see photo 0005). The building also shows influence from French Second Empire and High Victorian Gothic movements. It has pointed arch windows and a cornice that resembles battlements on the top of its walls. It also has small turrets on each corner of its entry tower; one has battlements and the

other has a pinnacle. The jail was constructed in 1875. Another good example of the style is the Albion Opera House located at 107 West Jefferson Street (right side of photo 0006). It has much simpler details that include pointed arch windows and transoms; it was constructed in 1884. The Presbyterian Church (photo 0010), 210 West Highland and the former United Brethren Church, 103 North Oak Street, were also constructed in the style in 1876 and 1886 respectively. The Brethren church was remodeled and expanded in 1903 in keeping with the Gothic Revival style.

Romanesque Revival
The Romanesque Revival style was popular between about 1880 and 1910 due in large part to Boston architect H. H. Richardson. Many large public buildings used the style, though it was also used for commercial applications. The style's most prominent features are large round arches that spring from heavy piers, short columns, or from bases near the floor. The style also uses extensive decorative details with floral or interlacing patterns. Several of Indiana's courthouses were designed in the style.

The Noble County Courthouse (photo 0002) was constructed in 1888 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, an elaborate development of the style named for its most famous promoter, H. H. Richardson. The building has a number of wide arched openings and rows of arches set on short columns. The building also has decorative plaques and whole fields of tiles carved with floral designs. The building has a commanding presence as the anchor in the center of the district. St. Mark's Lutheran Church at 210 North Orange Street was reconstructed in 1905 in a simple version of the style. It has wide arched windows on its gabled walls and squat entry towers.

Queen Anne
The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut millwork and architectural details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns.

There are a few good examples of this style in the district. While the style was mostly used on residences in the district, there is one example of a commercial building that was constructed in the style. The building at 108 North Orange Street has elements of the style, most notably the second floor window bay. The other examples are located at 210 and 214 West Main Street (right side of photo 0015). These are located side by side and have asymmetrical massing with lower cross gables. Both also have full front porches. The house at 210 West Main has an extensive amount of turned spindlework and carved panels. The house at 214 West Main has a corner tower and enclosed gable walls. Another good example of the Queen Anne style is located at 114 West Highland Street (right side of photo 0011). It has a wrap-around porch with a corner entry and its gabled walls are also enclosed with a pent roof. These examples were constructed between about 1892 and 1911.

Shingle Style
The Shingle Style was an adaptation of several styles including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque. Formal window configurations and gambrel roofs were borrowed from the Colonial Revival Style, while porches and spindlework were borrowed from the Queen Anne Style. Overall massing, including the use of wide arched openings, was borrowed from the Richardsonian Romanesque Style, which typically executed arches in stone rather than wood like the Shingle style did. There is one example of the Shingle style in the district. It is located at 300 West Jefferson Street (photo 0013) and was constructed in about 1906. It has a wide gambrel roof and its front gable and the lower slope of the roof is covered with wood shingles. The top of the gable wall is wavy and wraps in toward an attic window that is recessed into the wall.

Classical Revival
The Classical Revival Style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive

wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence and therefore became popular with financial institutions. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling. There is one example of the Classical Revival style in the district at 110 North Orange Street. It was constructed in about 1920 as the Farmers State Bank. The building has a formal front wall composed of two large corner pilasters with stone capitals that support a large stone cornice. The capitals have egg and dart moldings and the cornice has stone corbels.

Craftsman
The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. Gustav Stickley publicized art and crafts furnishings and housing in his Craftsman magazine. Bungalows were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

Albion has an unusually large number of Craftsman buildings for a small Midwestern town. Most of the examples are houses, though one example in the district is the former Carnegie library (photo 0018). The Carnegie library was constructed in 1917 at 111 North York Street. Though the building has been significantly altered and an addition placed on the front wall, the building's Craftsman details are evident on the building's side gables and rear wall. The building has large arched windows with stylized hoods on its side gables. It also has large wood brackets under its eaves. The remaining examples in the district are houses. There are side by side examples at 207 and 209 West Jefferson Street (right side of photo 0007). These are large bungalows with Craftsman details. The other example is located at 202 South Orange Street. It is a two story house with side gables and a center wall dormer. It has arched attic windows and the top of its porch walls are also arched. It also has wood brackets beneath its eaves, similar to those on the library. The homes were constructed between about 1915 and 1925.

Later styles
A few single examples of styles popular during the later years of the period of significance include an example of the Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and International styles. A cottage designed in the Colonial Revival style is located at 207 West Highland Street. It has side-gables, 6/1 windows, and a front porch with stone around the home's entry. It was constructed in about 1940 and is the latest home built in the district.

The Albion Town Hall, 110 South Orange Street, was constructed in 1930 in the Art Deco style. It has simple details that represent the style including stylized chevrons and frozen fountains carved into the building's pilaster capitals. The Art Deco style was also used on the exterior of the Albion National Bank building at 100 West Main Street when the Italianate building's corner entrance was remodeled in about 1930 (see photo 0003). It has rows of chevrons carved into the stone at the top of the storefront. The last style popular during the period of significance was used when the United States Post Office building was constructed in 1964 at 123 South Orange Street in the International Style (see left side of photo 0001). The building is also the latest contributing building in the district. The post office has floor to ceiling ribbon windows on its front wall with little other architectural details.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The history of Albion is tied to its designation as the seat of government for Noble County. In 1846 portions of two townships were combined to form a new township at the geographic center of the county. "The Center" became the town of Albion and was designated as the county seat. The town was named Albion after a town of the same name in New York. The document ratifying the location of the county seat was signed beneath three large white oak trees where the courthouse now stands. The town was laid out by Samuel Hanna, William Engle (later the first postmaster), John White, Warren Chaffee, and James Worden. The gentlemen were landowners of the new town.

Samuel Clymer built the first residence on the south side of the square and a second one followed by 1847. William Clapp was also an early settler who assisted in relocating the county seat to Albion. Clapp was an attorney and judge and was a partner in a mercantile established in 1848. Samuel Alvord came to Albion in 1850. Alvord practiced law and established the first newspaper. George Harvey, a brick mason, came to Albion in 1853 and was responsible for building a number of the town's early brick buildings including the old jail and the second courthouse.

The establishment of religious organizations also played an important role in the development of the district. There are three church buildings located in the district: St. Mark's Lutheran Church (210 North Orange Street), the Presbyterian Church (210 West Highland Street), and the former United Brethren Church, now the Masonic Lodge (103 North Oak Street). Each of the buildings is located within a block of the public square and had congregations composed of Albion's residents who lived nearby. The churches provided a social network for the community's residents, as well as support for the residents' spiritual needs.

The Lutheran congregation was established in 1848, two years after the town was founded. They constructed a building at the present location in 1855. The building was used for Noble County offices after a fire destroyed the first courthouse. The current building was constructed in 1905. The United Brethren congregation was established in 1867. They constructed a building in 1886; it was remodeled in 1903 to its present appearance. The congregation constructed a new building on the north side of town in 1968. The Presbyterian congregation was established in 1844 but when the county seat was relocated to Albion, the congregation followed and established itself in the town in 1846. They constructed their first building which burned in 1867. Prior to the construction of a new building in 1876 (the current building) the congregation met at the courthouse and the Lutheran church for services. Services continue a present time at both the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

The population of Albion was 100 in 1850. In 1870 the population had increased to 476. Forty new residences had been constructed within a year after the railroad had been established through the town in 1873. In 1874 Albion was incorporated as a town. By 1890 the population had nearly tripled to 1300 and in 1906 the population was 1600. In the first decade of the 20th century the town had installed electric lights, a waterworks and sewer system, and a telephone system. The town's wood sidewalks were removed and replaced with concrete sidewalks and the streets had been covered with gravel. Albion's growth stabilized by the middle of the 20th century and the district has remained the center of the community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

150 Years of Noble County, Indiana. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1986.

Shultz, Linda Nash, *Albion Memories*. No publisher listed, 1976.

Ashby, Paul & Carter, Norman, *Noble County and the Indiana Sesquicentennial*. Albion: Noble County Indiana Sesquicentennial Committee, 1966.

Frehse, Russell F., *The Courthouse Book*. Albion: Noble County Genealogical Society, 1989.

Goodspeed, Weston, *1882 Noble County, Indiana History*. Chicago: F. A. Battery & Company, 1882.

McEwen, William, *History of Northeast Indiana: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb Counties. Volume I*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1968 edition.

Roof, George, *Noble County Capitals & Greater Albion*. Albion: New Era Publishing House, 1908.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Albion series: 1892, 1901, 1907, and 1914

United States Federal Census: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 113-006-36001-045, 113-006-37013-017, 113-006-37019, 113-006-37022-023, 113-006-37025-026, 113-006-37028-029

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	631477	4584163
2	16	631781	4584126
3	16	631806	4583731
4	16	631474	4583704

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Oak Street and Hazel Street, turn north and continue in a line north with the east curb on Oak Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of Oak Street and Main Street. Turn west and continue in a line west to the rear lot line of 103 North Oak Street. Turn north and continue in a line parallel with Oak Street along the rear lot lines of 103-107 N. Oak and the west line of 300 W. Jefferson to the south curb of Jefferson Street. Turn east and continue in a line east to the southeast corner of Oak and Jefferson Streets. Turn north and continue in a line north with the east curb to the rear lot line of 211 West Highland Street. Turn east down the east-west alley north of Highland Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of Orange Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of Highland and Orange Streets. Turn east and continue in a line east to the west side of the alley behind 210 North Orange Street. Turn south and continue in a line south with the west side of the alley to the south property line of 202 South Orange Street. Turn west and continue in a parallel line with Hazel Street following the south lot line of 203 South Orange Street to the east side of the alley behind 203 South Orange Street. Turn north and continue in a line north to the north curb of Hazel Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north curb of Hazel Street to the intersection of Hazel and Oak Streets, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The area described in the boundaries is the historic center of the Town of Albion. It includes several early residences, religious buildings, and government buildings that add to the historical context of the district's importance as the community's commercial hub centered on the courthouse square. The town plat ends west of Oak Street; the few residences south of Hazel Street change in scale and are largely non-contributing. While the town expanded to the north and east, the area was largely outside of the original plat and the general character of the neighborhoods change.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date August 29, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 South Orange Street looking northwest from Hazel Street

1 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Courthouse looking northwest from Main Street

2 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 100 Block of West Main Street looking southwest

3 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Looking northwest at intersection of Orange & Highland Streets

4 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Looking northeast at Old Jail from Main and Oak Streets

5 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 100 block of West Jefferson Street looking northwest

6 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 200 block of West Jefferson Street looking northeast

7 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 211 West Highland Street looking northeast

8 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 100 block of West Highland Street looking northwest

9 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Looking southeast from the intersection of Highland & Oak Streets

10 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 100 block of West Highland Street, looking southeast

11 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Looking southeast from Orange and Jefferson Streets

12 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 300 West Jefferson Street, looking southwest

13 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 West Main Street looking east from York Street

14 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 200 block of West Main Street, looking southwest

15 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 100 block of East Main Street, looking southeast

16 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 100 block of North Orange Street, looking northeast

17 of 18.

Name of Property: Albion Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albion

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Former Carnegie Library, looking southeast

18 of 18.

Albion Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

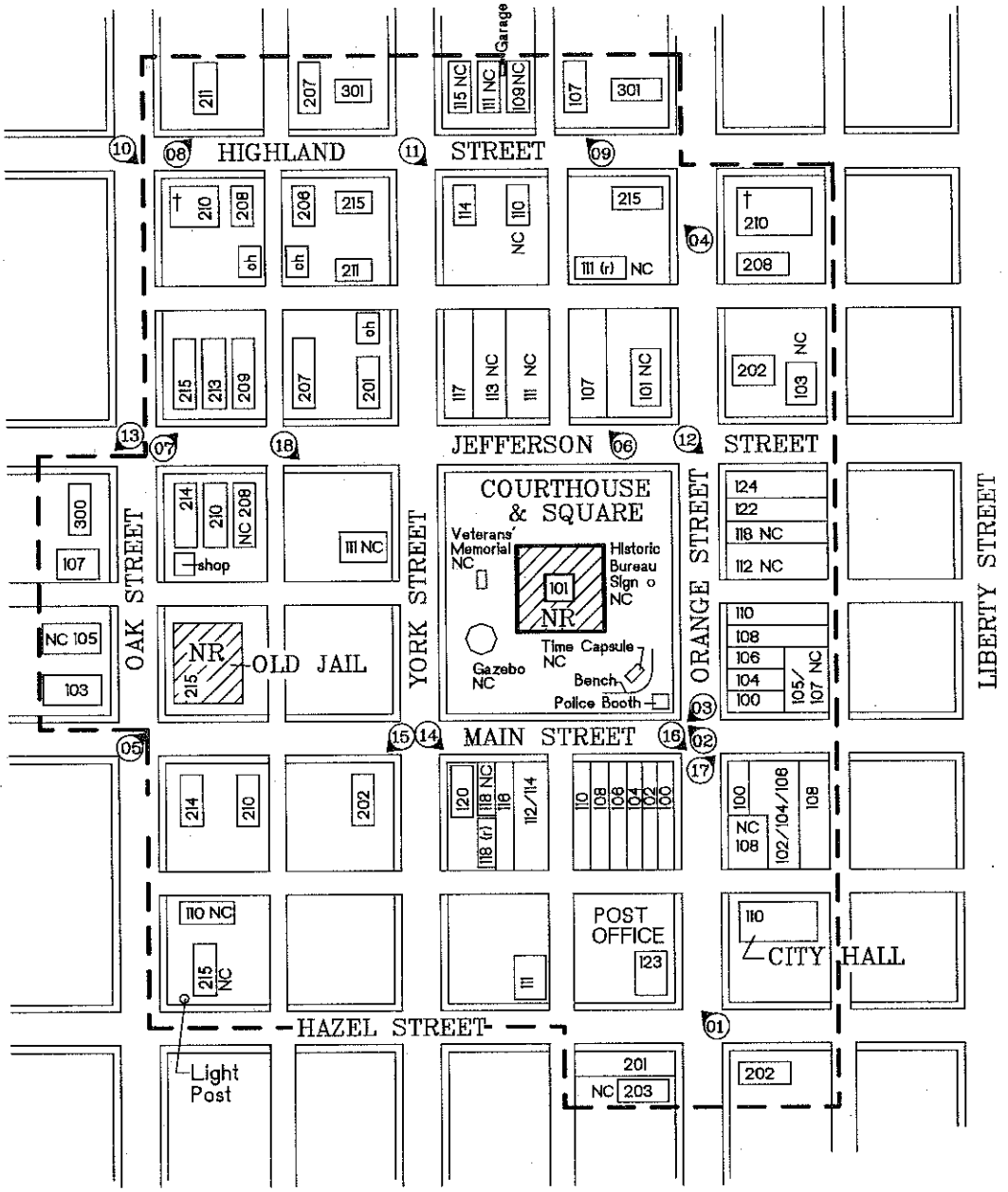
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

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 existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



ALBION COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA

NR = National Register
ch = Carriage House
NC = Non-contributing

(38) = PHOTOGRAPHS NO SCALE

NORTH

61 contributing buildings
1 contributing site (courthouse square)
2 contributing structures (bench and light post)
20 non-contributing buildings
1 non-contributing structure (gazebo)
3 non-contributing objects (time capsule, veterans memorial, bureau sign)
2 buildings listed on the National Register (old jail and courthouse)

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0001

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0003

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0006

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0009

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0010

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0015

Albion Courthouse Square H.D., Noble Co., IN #0017