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.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
   Other names/site number: Osborne-Cline-Cameron House
   Name of related multiple property listing: ________________________________
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 313 East Maumee Street
   City or town: Angola State: Indiana County: Steuben
   Not For Publication:☐ Vicinity:☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
   the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
   Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
   I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___ national  ___ statewide  ___ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A  ___B  ___C  ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________ Date
   Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
   __________________________ Date
   Signature of commenting official:
   Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
Name of Property

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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: ____________________________)

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5. **Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] Private:          
- [ ] Public – Local
- [ ] Public – State
- [ ] Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- [ ] Building(s)      
- [ ] District
- [ ] Site
- [ ] Structure
- [ ] Object
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
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Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0_____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

  - DOMESTIC/single dwelling
  - DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

  - RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
- LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN/Other: Free Classic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
- foundation: STONE
- walls: WOOD
  - WOOD: Weatherboard
  - WOOD: Shingle
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: 

__________________________________________________________________________
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is a grand two-and-a-half-story wood-frame structure located at 313 East Maumee Street, Angola, Steuben County, Indiana. Constructed in 1891,¹ the Cline House is an exceptional example of Queen Anne-style architecture. The home sits on a cut fieldstone foundation and full basement with an irregular plan. The wood-frame structure is clad in a variety of embellished wood siding, patterned shingles, and applied stick decoration. The Clines replaced the front porch in 1905 with a columned Free Classic design, however the west porch is Queen Anne in style and is original. A roof with four offset cross-gables shelters the building. On the interior, the home features most of its original plan and ornate decorative woodwork and applied stick decoration. Both the interior and exterior of this home retain a high level of architectural integrity. At the rear of the residential lot there is a wood frame pyramidal roof carriage house with cupola and shed roof addition.

Narrative Description

Located in Steuben County, the northeastern-most county in Indiana, is the city of Angola. Platted in 1838 by Thomas Gale and Cornelius Gilmore, the city gradually grew into the current population of 8,612 and remains the county seat. Unusual in Indiana, the town is platted around a public square or commons that was to remain free from encumbrances. Most county seats in Indiana are built around a courthouse square. The remainder of the plat consists of streets and blocks laid out in a rectilinear grid pattern. Just east of, and adjacent to, the original plat lies Morse’s Addition, recorded in 1854. This extends the grid pattern of the original plat to the east.

The Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is situated to the east of the public square of Angola on East Maumee Street in a deep-rooted residential area of the town on four half-lots. Two of the half-lots border East Maumee Street and the other two lots are to the north, facing East Gilmore Street. The topography of the area is relatively flat and the house is surrounded by small yards on the north, west and south elevations. The west side of the house sits closer to the property line and has a small driveway. North of the Cline House is a large carriage house that was likely built at the same time as the house and has a later addition. The main elevation of the house faces East Maumee Street and has the same moderate setback as the rest of the houses on the street including a concrete sidewalk and wide park strip. East Maumee Street is also known as U.S. Route 20, which is the main east-west thoroughfare through Angola.

This Queen Anne-style home has an irregular plan with a cut stone foundation and is two-and-a-half stories in height. As fitting with the style, the walls of the home are clad in a variety of materials and applications, including wood weatherboard, wood siding with decorative edges, scalloped wood shingles and patterned stick-work. Wood corner boards and banding add visual contrast. The roof of the house includes four offset cross-gables and two red brick chimneys. The moderate eaves of the home include original wood soffits with recessed panels, cornice returns and narrow wood frieze boards.

The Queen Anne stylistic features of this structure include the cross gabled roof with a slightly extended upper portion on the front gable, patterned wood shingle work, spindle work on the various porches, cut away bay windows, a recessed porch, and highly ornamented projecting gables. Free Classic decorative features of this structure include the grouped classical columns on the front porch and porte-cochère.

The Cline House property has had minimal modifications since its construction. Some of these changes included a new porch and porte-cochère on the façade in 1905, the replacement of the wood shingle roof with an asphalt shingles in 1991, and various exterior paint applications over the years.2

**Façade (South Elevation)**
The south elevation is the main façade of the house and is three bays wide with a large front gable roof and lower projecting gable over the two-story bay (Photo 29). Horizontal wood weatherboard siding covers the walls. The roof is cross-gabled with an average pitch and overhanging eaves. Window and door openings on this elevation have flat wood moldings unless otherwise described.

The one-story front porch structure sits on a raised cut field-stone foundation with a full-width shed roof that features a pediment over the entry. Attached to the porch at the east end is a porte-cochère. From ground-level, extra-wide concrete steps with a modern wrought iron railing lead up to the porch. Exhibiting many Free Classic stylistic influences, the porch has Ionic order columns grouped in threes or fours resting on cut field-stone piers. Between each pier is a wood balustrade of short, thick turned wood balusters. Next to the wall at the west and east ends of the porch are individual Scamozzi Ionic order columns. Two larger cut field-stone piers on either side of a half-wall hold pairs of wood Scamozzi Ionic order columns that support the roof of the porte-cochère. A small set of concrete steps under the porte-cochère give access to the east end of the main porch. On this end, the balustrade is interrupted by two short paneled wood newel posts. A flat wood frieze rests upon the columns and contains the painted wood sign for the museum. The tympanum of the pediment over the stairs is clad in scallop-edge wood shingles and is enclosed by cornice moldings. The ceiling of the porch is finished with painted wood bead board and has two modern flush-mounted light fixtures.

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On the first story, the main entrance is located at the easternmost end of the façade and has an original glazed single-panel wood door and transom window. Directly to the west of the entrance is a projecting bay window with original wood sash single-hung one-over-one windows on the angled walls and a large fixed sash window with leaded glass transom on the flat surface. The single-hung windows have smaller upper sashes. Recessed behind and to the west of the bay window is a square decorative stained glass window placed directly below the porch ceiling. Under the window is a square paneled area with a radial carving in the center panel surrounded by panels with nailhead moldings. At the west end of the façade is a large single-hung one-over-one window. This window is set into a slightly projecting box bay and is flanked on either side by a recessed panel with applied medallions.

At the east end of the second-floor, above the first-story entrance, is a small fixed wood sash window. Rows of square colored glass above and below a large square light are separated by wood muntins. The second story of the projecting bay is to the west of this window. The angled walls of the bay have narrow wood sash one-over-one single-hung windows with wide wood moldings. In the center panel is a slightly wider wood sash one-over-one single-hung window. All three of these windows have smaller upper lights. This two-story bay is topped with a small gable and a pent roof that runs across its width. Under the eaves of this gable is a wood frieze of vertical wood boards and ogee-shaped wood corner corbeling with pendants above the chamfered corners. Above the single-clad pent roof is a small wood sash lunette window. The surface of the gable is covered with wood stick-work in a diagonal lattice pattern.

Behind the bay window and to the west is a recessed porch. An arched frieze with turned wood spindles accents the opening. Under the porch is an original wood glazed and paneled door. The glazing in the door features a row of square multi-color glass lights above and below a single clear light. Above the porch is a wide wood frieze with stick-work and applied medallions. To the west of this porch is a large single-hung one-over-one window with smaller upper sash. Either side of this window has a pier of paneled wood molding with applied wood medallions. Above this window is a frieze of vertical wood boards.

The front gable of the house has a cornice return that leads into a pent roof clad in wood fish scale shingles. The projecting lower gable of the cutaway bay terminates the pent roof. A three-part arched window is situated in the center of the front gable, with the eastern most window cut off by the roofline of the lower projecting gable. The arch is separated into three parts, the outer two portions have multiple lights separated by wood muntins while the center section has a nine-over-one single-hung wood sash window. The front gable is decorated with stick-work set in a diagonal, rectangular lattice pattern. Above the window is a triangular section of wall that jetties from the exterior wall as it travels down from the peak of the gable and is clad in wood shingles with a wavy pattern (Photo 30). Large and small wood corbels support the jettied gable peak.

**East Elevation**
Moving to the east elevation there are two boarded-up window openings in the cut-stone foundation of the cross-gable section and a third boarded-up opening in the slightly recessed
northern section of wall. At the north end of the basement the stone wall continues past the wall at an angle, creating the foundation for the exterior cellar doors.

In the recessed northern portion of this elevation there are two first story windows (Left, photos 32 and 33). To the north is a tall original one-over-one single-hung wood sash window. To the south of that opening is a shorter wood sash one-over-one single-hung window. Both of these windows have simple wood casings and are set under a wider wood band that runs across the entire elevation.

Moving south to the cross-gable portion of the wall, there is a pair of original one-over-one wood sash single-hung widows with smaller upper sashes (Photos 31 and 33). South of this pair is a shorter version of the same window. Further south still, next to the roof of the front porch is a small fixed sash leaded glass window that sits under the decorative band of siding.

On the second story, there is an original one-over-one wood sash single-hung window above the northernmost window of the first story. This window is framed by simple wood casing. A narrow wood frieze board runs across the top of the window while a second flat band of siding runs below the window and continues across the elevation. In the cross-gable there are two original one-over-one wood sash single-hung windows at the north end, spaced approximately eight inches apart. South of these windows is a pair of narrow wood sash one-over-one windows set under a fixed sash window. The single-hung windows have replacement red-tinted glazing, installed by Carrie Cline Cameron, after she inherited the house in 1932. The fixed sash window has pink and yellow-tinted glazing set within a spider web pattern of muntins. Below this window unit is a wood panel with central radial carving surrounded by panels of nailhead molding. This panel extends down to the first story window below.

The cross-gable of this roof has cornice returns. Set just below the cornice returns of the gabled roof is a pedimented band of wood molding studded with wooden medallions. The gable above this molding is clad in a variety of wood shingle patterns including fish scale, diamond and wavy. Centered in the gable is an original wood sash fixed window with two larger lights side-by-side topped by two rows of 12 smaller lights each. This window is framed with simple casing and a wood band that spans across the gable. Above this is stick-work applied in a lattice pattern.

**West Elevation**

On the basement of the west elevation there is a wood sash four-light window, north of the porch. South of the porch and the projecting wing of the side gable the cut stone base of the chimney slopes away from the house and projects from the wall. South of the chimney is another wood sash four-light awning window.

The west elevation, while not as ornate as the façade, has a fair amount of Queen Anne influences, most notably on the first story porch at the north end (Photos 36 and 37). This one-story partial width porch with a shed roof is located approximately three feet south of the north end of the elevation and runs into the projecting walls under the projecting gable roof. The porch

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3 Susie Crankshaw, Steuben County Historical Society, in discussion with Julie Koomler, March, 2015.
foundation is enclosed by flat wood balusters topped by a band of square panels with a small hole in the center. The wood stairs lead to the west yard and mark the south end of the porch. To the north of the porch steps is a wood box with metal screen. On the west side of the porch are two arched openings created by an arched piece of wood attached to the middle of the turned wood porch posts. Above the arches are wood spindle friezes. The north end of the porch has a pointed-arch opening, also with wood spindles in the frieze. The pointed-arch opening and the north arched opening have a short wood balustrade with turned wood balusters. Under the eaves of the shed-roof porch is a flat wood cornice with wood medallions over the apex of each arch. The south end of the roof has a small pediment attached to the wall of the projecting gable wing. Applied wood bands decorate the surface of the pediment.

Under the porch roof, at the north end, is an original wood sash one-over-one window with smaller upper sash. South of this window is an original wood glazed and paneled door. A row of stained glass above and below a large glazed panel decorates the door which has multiple panels below. A second smaller window is located south of this door. This window is also original with one-over-one wood sashes of equal size. A second entry off the porch is on the chamfered corner of the projecting gable wing. This entry has a historic wood glazed two-panel door.

The flat surface of the projecting gable’s first story has a large original one-over-one wood sash window with smaller upper sash. A narrower window of similar design is found on the chamfered corner to the south. Above both of these windows is a frieze of short vertical wood siding. A large wood bracket is located in the chamfered corner, under the intact corner of the second story.

Moving south is a recessed wall housing the chimney, which rises from a sloped cut stone foundation into a painted brick segment which has three recessed rectangular panels (Photo 37). The brick part of the chimney wall ends when it meets the projecting second story. On either side of the chimney are pairs of wood brackets under the overhang.

The south corner of this elevation projects out to the west again. A large wood sash one-over-one window with smaller upper sash is centered on this portion of the wall, set between two wood medallions on square bases. Below the window is a series of wood panels with medallions.

On the second story of the west elevation there is an original one-over-one wood sash window flush with the north end of the porch roof. On the projecting gabled wing there are three evenly spaced one-over-one wood sash windows with smaller upper lights. The attic level of the cross-gable projects past the second story wall, creating a deep eave which has wood cornice boards and a flat wood frieze board.

The south section of the second story has an original wood sash one-over-one window with shorter upper sash at the south corner. This window is framed by wood moldings with recessed panels and inset medallion. This section of wall also has a frieze of vertical wood siding.

The attic of the cross gable is clad with wavy-edged wood siding above and below its only window, while the center section is clad in scalloped-edged wood shingles. There is a deeply-set
fixed window with two large lights under two rows of 12 smaller lights each in the center of the gable. The walls curve inward toward the window on either side, rather than having a boxed opening for the window.

**North Elevation**

On the north elevation there are metal doors providing cellar access at the east end (Photo 33). At the west corner of the foundation is a basement window covered with a metal grate. Centered on the first story of this elevation is a one-story partial width porch with a hip roof. The porch foundation is covered partly by a modern wood trellis and by flat wood balusters, identical to those found on the west elevation porch. The hip roof and its small wood frieze are supported by three square wood columns and two square wood pilasters. The span between columns and pilasters has been filled with wood trellis for privacy, except for the space where the wood steps provide access to the porch. Under the porch is a historic wood two-light door with panels. To the east of the porch is a rectangular wood sash sliding window with two lights. A narrow wood band runs across the entire elevation along the porch roof line.

The second story has two original one-over-one wood sash windows. The eastern window is aligned with the east edge of the porch roof while the other window sits at the west corner of the ridge of the porch’s hip roof. Flat wood molding surrounds these windows and a second flat band of wood runs the width of the elevation between the gable roof’s cornice returns, just above the second story windows. A modern security light has been installed above this band.

A single-hung wood sash one-over-one window provides light to the attic from this elevation. Like the windows below, it has simple wood moldings and a band of wood that runs the width of the wall just above the opening.

**Basement**

The basement of the Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is accessed by interior wooden stairs from the northwest corner of the Cline house. The full basement consists of a small storage room and a larger room. The storage room has a small rectangular plan with tile flooring. The north and west wall material is the cut stone masonry of the foundation. The south and east walls are constructed of brick laid in a header bond pattern with flush mortar joints. Overhead, the ceiling is unfinished and displays an amalgam of different plumbing pipes, air ducts, and electrical wires. These reflect both active and legacy systems as the house has aged. A floor-to-ceiling cabinet with shelves lines most of the west wall. The east side of the storage room has a brick buttress support. The small storage basement room opens up, by a wooden door, on the east wall to the larger room.

The larger basement room has an irregular, roughly L-shaped, floor plan and can be accessed from the exterior of the house by a root cellar door in the northeast corner. The flooring material of this room is concrete. The larger basement room’s northeast and south walls are constructed of masonry cut stone. The west wall is constructed of a combination of brick, laid in a header bond with flush mortar joints, and cut stone. The south and east exterior walls of the storage room are constructed of brick in the header bond with flush mortar joints. The east exterior wall of the storage room contains a brick buttress. Throughout the interior of the larger basement room are
square brick columns and wood structural supports. The ceiling of the larger basement room is unfinished wood and like the smaller room, displays an amalgamation of different plumbing pipes, ducts, and electrical wires. A large modern HVAC system is located in the middle-west of the larger basement room (Photo 1).

First Floor
Throughout the first floor all the public spaces retain their original woodwork and wood floors. All of the wood floors on this level have an inlaid Greek key border. The window and door surrounds in front rooms have fluted vertical boards with egg-and-dart jamb moldings and chamfered outer edges. Lintel boards also have egg-and-dart moldings, but the top friezes have scallops and acanthus leaves at corners. Major alterations on this level are reserved to the bathroom and kitchen. The plaster walls are either painted or clad in reproduction wallpapers.

Upon entering at the front door there is a small rectangular vestibule with a green tile floor (Photo 4). The door trim is accented with egg and dart molding. The tall baseboards are intact. A second door, with a large glazed panel and two wood panels below leads to the receiving room. Looking north from the door into the receiving room there is another doorway, which leads to a hall next to the main staircase. Turning to the west there is a cased opening with Corinthian columns in antis. On the north wall of the receiving room is a second doorway, marked by Scamozzi Ionic order columns that leads to the main staircase (Photo 5). On the west wall is a wide entry with original wood pocket doors leading to the parlor.

In the parlor there is an ornate fireplace on the west wall with a glazed decorative tile surround and hearth. Raised tiles on the sides of the surround feature a man and woman and small children hunting a bird across the top. An ornate wood mantle surrounds the entire fireplace and features organic-themed carvings and an arched mirror. The ceiling has been covered with a textured wallpaper. Centered above the room is a historic light fixture. A second set of pocket doors on the north wall leads into the dining room. In the northeast corner of the room is a wood seven-panel door that leads to the stairway.

In the dining room the woodwork has been stained a dark brown color, almost black, as opposed to the lighter color stain on the other trim on the first floor. A reproduction wallpaper covers the wall above the high wood wainscotting that features pointed arch stucco panels under a plate rail and square stucco panels across the top (Photo 9). The ceiling also has dark-stained wood beams. The west wall of the dining room is part of the cutaway bay on the west elevation, so there is a door in the northwest corner of the room. On the north wall is a door into the butler’s pantry. A pocket door on the east wall leads to the study, while a second door on the same wall opens to the staircase.

The narrow butler’s pantry has its original built-in cabinets and its own closet at the east end (Photo 11). A door on the north wall leads into the L-shaped kitchen (Photo 14). The kitchen, updated c. 1930, has painted woodwork and a modern linoleum floor, which flows from the butler’s pantry. Painted wood wainscotting lines the walls of the kitchen, which includes a double sink on the north wall and refrigerator and stove on the south wall. A door in the west corner of the north wall leads to the second staircase, leading to the basement and second floor. There is an
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exterior door on the west wall that leads to the west porch. On the east wall are doors to the storage room and first floor bathroom. The far north wall of the kitchen has a second exterior exit.

In the far northeast corner of the house is the storage room. This rectangular room has modern linoleum floor and painted particle board wall covering. South of this room is the bathroom, which was updated c. 1930 (Photo 15). This three-piece bathroom has porcelain fixtures and pink Carrara glass tiles as wainscoting along the north wall. A second door to the bathroom, located on the south wall, leads into the study.

The square-shaped study (Photo 13) has closets on the west and south walls. The south end of the west wall is where the pocket door leading to the dining room is located. A door at the west end of the south wall leads to the foot of the main staircase. In this room, the doors and door and window surrounds are yet another style and are stained a light golden color. However, the high chair rail and crown molding have been painted white. A patterned modern wall paper covers the ceiling, which has a historic brass light fixture.

The showpiece of the entire first floor is the main staircase (Photo 7). Anchored by an ornate battered newel post featuring chamfered corners and inset panels and medallions with floral carvings, the open staircase is lined with a spindle-work and bracketed balustrade. Horizontal and vertical spindles along with carved wood brackets create a busy pattern. The outer stringer and ceiling under the staircase has relief paneled woodwork. Each newel post on the stairs extends below the outer stringer and ends in carved pendant. The winding stairs include two landings before reaching the second floor. The risers and treads have been covered with a modern floral carpet runner.

Second Floor

On the second floor, the U-shaped double-landing staircase leads to a large open hallway. Bedrooms One and Two are accessed from this open landing area, as well as the hallway that stretches out through the center of the house. All bedrooms are numbered for reference purposes rather than identified by directional location within the house. See attached “Second Floor Plan” for location. The wood floors throughout the second floor have a decorative contrasting inlay and the walls have tall wood baseboards.

Bedroom One, in the southeast corner of the house, has three floor-to-ceiling windows on the south wall (Photo 18). On the east wall of the bedroom is a small walk-in closet with a large stained glass fixed window with decorative wood trim. This bedroom and Bedroom Two are separated by a large ornate paneled pocket door. Bedroom Two has the same large baseboard and wood inlaid flooring. This room has a modern acoustic tile drop-ceiling installed below and obscuring the historic plaster ceiling.

Bedroom Two has a wood paneled door with fixed multi-light inset leading out to a second-story porch on the south wall. An ornate wood fireplace mantle is on the west wall with decorative glazed tile surrounds and Ionic carved columns. The fireplace has a decorative cast-iron inset. Bedroom Two has a small closet with a wood paneled door on the north wall. This room has a
painted acoustic tile drop-ceiling with modern light fixtures. Bedroom Two is attached to a small powder room that leads into Bedroom Three. The powder room has carpet over the original wood flooring and a small single-hung window on the west wall. On the east wall is a small fixed table.

Access to Bedroom Three is from the Powder Room on the southwest corner of the room, or through a doorway off the main hallway, on the east wall. Bedroom Three has two large floor-to-ceiling single-hung wood sash windows on the west wall (Photo 20). A small closet with a wood paneled door is on the north wall of this room.

The central hallway runs north to south and is separated from the second floor landing by a paneled wood door (Photo 23). Carpet covers the wood floor and the wide baseboard found elsewhere in the house continues in the hall. On the east side of the hall Bedroom Four has a similar plan and size to Bedroom Three. Bedrooms Three and Four both have carpet covering the original wood floor. Bedroom Four has two large floor-to-ceiling wood sash single-hung windows facing east. A wood paneled door leads to the walk-in closet on the north bedroom wall.

Continuing north through the central hallway, past Bedrooms Three and Four is a second doorway which leads to an open room with modern linoleum flooring and a wide baseboard painted white. On the north wall of this room is the door leading to the second floor bathroom. This three-piece bathroom was updated c. 1930 with porcelain fixtures. The walls and ceiling of this room have been covered with coated paneling.

Bedroom Five is on the west wall of the open room at the end of the hallway. This room has modern linoleum flooring and a wide wood baseboard with trim that is painted white. A wood paneled door painted white covers the closet and the staircase leading up to the attic. A wood single-hung window lights the room from the west wall.

At the north end of the open room, on the west wall, is the rear staircase. The rear staircase is a straight flight with a 90 degree landing at the first floor, these wood stairs are painted. A single window on the north wall illuminates the stairway.

**Attic**
Access to the attic is granted from the northwest corner of the second floor by a wood staircase. The attic has never been finished and has its original wood floor. Modern fiberglass insulation has been added between the roof rafters. The room has a basic cross plan and varying ceiling heights due to the offset cross-gable roof of the house (Photos 26-28).

**Carriage House**
Believed to have been built around the same time as the house itself, the carriage house sits north of the Cline House. A historic photo of a “twin” to the Cline House, the F.D. Morse House, shows an identical carriage house (see photo on page 18). Originally, this building had a square plan with pyramidal asphalt shingle roof topped with a square cupola. Later, a shed roof addition was completed off the west elevation. This addition was completed between 1907 and 1914,
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according to Sanborn Maps. The wood frame building is clad with painted wood weatherboard and has a concrete foundation under the addition. The original portion of the building has open eaves, a wide wood frieze board and wood corner boards.

On the south elevation there is a historic wood four-panel door at the east end (Photo 35). To the west is a painted wood sash one-over-one window. A second man-door to the west has been filled in with wood siding. A large wood sliding door on its original metal tracks is at the west end of the original building. This door is also covered in wood weatherboard siding. The addition has a single large opening that is covered by two sliding doors on metal tracks. A small loft window has been boarded over. The cross-gable cupola has a rectangular louvered vent on each side.

The north elevation has identical large openings, creating two runways through the building (Photo 34). On this elevation, the east end has a doorway that has been filled in with wood siding and a window opening filled with a wood panel. Again, a small opening in the loft of the addition has been boarded.

On the east elevation there are two window openings filled with wood panels. On the west elevation there is a ribbon of four one-light awning windows centered on the wall.
8. Statement of Significance

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

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [X] 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.)

- [ ] 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
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
Steuben County, Indiana

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance
1891-1906
1909-1917
1932-1967

Significant Dates
1891
1906

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Cline, Cyrus
Cameron, Don Franklin

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Finch, Gideon
Period of Significance (justification)

The property has three periods of significance. 1891-1906 applies to the architectural significance of the house, including the initial date of construction (1891), and date of the addition of the Free Classic porch (1906). Cyrus Cline lived here from 1906-1923, but his significant political career began in 1909, and ended in 1917, therefore the period of significance related to his achievements is limited to 1909-1917. Dr. Don Cameron had already begun his medical career when the Camerons moved here in 1932, and he continued to serve Angola as a doctor well past the fifty-year mark. Therefore, the period of significance for Dr. Cameron’s association with the house is 1932-1967.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Built in 1891, this impressive Queen Anne-style house is significant under Criterion B as the residence of Cyrus Cline, a United States congressman and local leader, and Dr. Don Cameron, a physician who established what is now known as Cameron Memorial Community Hospital. Cline was a high-ranking member of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, and he played an important role in the repeal of the Tarnsey Act. Though brief, Cline’s political career was significant for an Indiana congressman of his era, giving the house statewide significance for its association with him. Cline served as a United States congressman from 1909-1917. The house is also locally significant under Criterion B, as the residence of Dr. Don Cameron, who lived in the house from 1932-1972. Dr. Cameron established the first hospital in Angola, which continues to serve the area as the Cameron Memorial Community Hospital. Also, the Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of Queen Anne architecture with Free Classic influences.

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

The elaborate Queen Anne-style Cyrus and Jennie Cline House was constructed in 1891 for Mrs. Anna Moss Osborn. Mrs. Osborn’s father, Orin Bradley Moss, had bequeathed Anna and her two siblings, F.D. Morse and Margaret Moss Field, money for three identical homes that were to be
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House

Steuben County, Indiana

Name of Property                   County and State

constructed after his passing. Prominent local carpenter Gideon Finch constructed all three residences. An article from the *Steuben Republican* about the three identical houses mentions that the plans were drawn by a Mr. Allen, but no other information is known about the architect. It is probable that Claire Allen, of Jackson, Michigan, was the architect. More information to make a firm attribution is lacking.

Anna Osborn lived in this home until her death in 1901. T.O. Mitchell and his wife Ella, Anna Osborn’s niece, rented the house until 1905. In 1905, the home was purchased by Cyrus and Jennie Cline for $4,000.00. The Clines occupied the house until their deaths, Cyrus in 1923 and Jennie in 1930. After the passing of Jennie Cline, Carrie Cline Cameron, the couple’s only child, inherited the house. Carrie Cline Cameron lived in the house from 1932 until she passed away in 1972. In her will she donated the house to the Steuben County Historical Society in a life estate for use as a museum. Carrie’s husband, Dr. Don F. Cameron, was allowed to live in the house after his wife’s passing and did so until his passing in 1974.

Cyrus Cline was born in 1856 in Ohio and moved to Steuben County, Indiana as a child. He graduated from Angola High School and Hillsdale College, in Hillsdale, Michigan. Cline was married to Jennie Gibson in 1880 and the couple had one child, Carrie, in 1886. After graduating from college, he was hired as the superintendent of Steuben County Schools from 1877-1883. During that time, Cyrus created a unified standard of teacher qualifications and wages, adopted uniform textbooks for all district schools and made improvement to school properties.

During his time as Superintendent, Cyrus Cline was simultaneously studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and he began practicing in Angola, Indiana. Cyrus was also involved in local business affairs. In 1903, he helped organize the First National Bank in Angola, served as its president for seven years and was on the board of directors when he passed away in 1923. Cline also helped organize the First State Bank of Pleasant Lake and served on its board of directors.

Prior beginning his political career, Cline and his wife and daughter moved into 313 East Maumee Street, Angola. Cyrus Cline was elected as the 12th District Representative in the United States Congress in 1909. Cline was a noted opponent of the Panama Canal and the United States’ involvement in World War One. He served in Congress until 1917, after which he

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5 “Three Homes in Angola Just Alike,” 1.


8 Abstract of Title, Carrie Cline Cameron Estate.

9 Steuben County Historical Society clipping file, Angola, IN.

10 Ibid.

11 *Steuben Republican*, November 22, 1905.
returned to Angola to practice law. His specific participation in several policy disputes makes his seven-year Congressional career notable among Hoosier politicians.

Elected as a Democrat, Cyrus Cline served as the chairman on the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings during the Sixty-Second Congress. Cline’s committee worked to repeal the Tarsney Act of 1897 which allowed public buildings to be designed by private architects, rather than the Office of the Supervising Architect, through the use of design competitions. The act was repealed in 1912 as a rider on an appropriations bill, much to the dismay of the American Institute of Architects. An open letter from the AIA committee against the repeal of the Tarsney Act asks the rhetorical question, “One…wonders how it was possible to find in the House of Representatives two members so ignorant of architectural and building methods as the Hon. Cyrus Cline, 12th Indiana District…”. Cline and the committee saw an opportunity for savings by repealing the Tarsney Act, which private architects disagreed with. Cline in particular was a proponent of standard plans for frequently constructed buildings.

Notably, Cline was the second-highest ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during the Sixty-Fourth Congress, 1915-1917. During this term, Congress passed multiple acts leading up to the United States’ involvement in WWI, as well as the Organic Act which created the National Park Service. In the November 1916 election Cline lost his seat to the Republican challenger Louis Fairfield. Cline returned home to Angola to practice law. He passed away in 1923. Cline’s service locally and at the national level have distinguished him as one of Angola’s most prominent citizens.

The Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is the best-preserved and most representative building associated with Cline’s life in Indiana. Cyrus Cline resided at this address prior to and throughout his tenure as a United States Congressman and until his death in 1923.

13 Ibid.
The second notable resident of the Cline House, Dr. Don F. Cameron, was a Steuben County native and physician. He was a widower with four children when he married Carrie Cline, the only child of Cyrus and Jennie Cline, in 1922. Following the death of Cyrus Cline, the Cameron family divided their time between a residence in Fort Wayne and the Cline House, where Mrs. Jennie Cline was still living. Dr. Cameron finally moved to Angola in 1932 when Carrie inherited her childhood home. He continued to keep an office in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

After receiving his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University and finishing a surgical residency at the University of Minnesota in 1919, Dr. Cameron returned to northeast Indiana. He eventually established a surgical practice in the Medical Arts Building in downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, but returned weekly to northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio to assist his father, who was also a physician. Dr. Cameron performed surgeries in people’s houses, usually on their kitchen tables. He purchased an autoclave that was kept in his car that enabled him to operate a crude mobile surgery. As early as 1922 Dr. Cameron was considering opening a surgery practice in northeast Indiana due to the high demand for his services on the weekend and a high volume of emergency calls during the week.21

In 1926 Dr. Cameron took his personal savings and purchased a three-story octagon house across the street from his wife’s childhood home on East Maumee Street, Angola, to establish a small hospital. After modernizing the brick and stone building he was able to accommodate eight patient beds. The hospital was busy, as most local doctors referred their surgical cases to Dr. Cameron, and local women began to insist on giving birth at the hospital, rather than in their homes. In 1928, a new three-story concrete and steel addition was attached to the octagon house-turned-hospital.22

Not all of the Angola hospital’s patients were Indiana residents, a large amount came from adjacent Williams County, Ohio. To accommodate the growing need for surgical care in that county, Dr. Cameron also built a hospital in Bryan, Ohio in 1936. The Ohio location and the Angola hospital were incorporated together. Dr. Cameron’s hospitals filled a void in those communities and both locations were very busy, if not profitable. After the construction of the Ohio facility, Dr. Cameron incorporated the hospitals as a not-for-profit entity. The hospitals were busy, and after WWII the Angola hospital had two modern additions bringing its total capacity to 51 beds. The Bryan facility had two additions as well, growing to accommodate 60 patient beds. Dr. Cameron was involved with the hospitals until 1964, when at the age of 75 he resigned from the board of trustees.23

Dr. Cameron’s ambition to build a hospital in Angola, Indiana brought high quality medical and surgical care to the area. Prior to the first hospital, medical doctors in the area were not equipped or qualified to provide surgical care. According to Dr. Cameron’s memoirs, local doctors were allowed to assist in the operating room and therefore, “…many actually saw for the first time a

22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
critically ill patient cured through surgery...”. Information learned by watching surgeries at the hospitals allowed local doctors to better diagnose their patients.  

In addition to providing much-needed surgical care in the area, Dr. Cameron also tried to place doctors in communities that had none. While it was not a profitable enterprise, Dr. Cameron purchased homes or offices in small communities and allowed new doctors to live and work rent-free. However, most of those doctors moved on to new communities before the rent-free period ended and the hospital corporation was left with vacant properties in multiple communities.

Dr. Cameron’s legacy lives on today in Angola. In 1972, the hospital was merged with a later hospital ran by Dr. Lester Eberhart. The hospital is still located on East Maumee Street, in a new facility, across the street from the Cline house, and operates as Cameron Memorial Community Hospital.

The Cyrus and Jennie Cline House is significant under Criterion B because of its association with Dr. Don Cameron. Don Cameron used this house as his primary residence after it was bequeathed to his wife, Carrie Cline Cameron. The house is one of the best-preserved structures associated with Dr. Cameron’s life as a physician. His office in Fort Wayne was located in the Medical Arts Building, which still stands but was severely altered during renovations designed by world-renowned architect Michael Graves. Dr. Cameron’s hospital buildings in Angola, Indiana and Bryan, Ohio are no longer standing or have been so severely altered and enlarged that their original form is unrecognizable.

Significant also for its architecture, the Cline House is an intact example of Queen Anne architecture, inside and out, and represents the work of a master architect and builder. It is also one of the finest examples of the style in Angola, Indiana. Queen Anne architecture was popular in the United States from approximately 1880 to 1910, and was used primarily on residential buildings. In Indiana, the style was applied to both large and small dwellings. The plan for this house in particular was also used for Anna Osborn’s two siblings’ houses, of which neither remain standing. Though the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Steuben County identified about twelve houses with notable or outstanding ratings in Angola (depending on exact classification), the Cline House is clearly the most fully realized example.

The exterior of the home includes many characteristic details of Queen Anne architecture, including multiple shingle patterns, gable detailing, a recessed second story porch, brackets under eaves and an irregular plan. The cross-gable plan also includes a two-story cutaway bay

24 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
28 “Three Houses Just Alike.”
on the façade and multiple porches. Built in 1891, the home’s most significant exterior alteration was completed in 1906 by Cyrus Cline.\textsuperscript{30} Cline removed the original front porch and replaced it with the Free Classic-influenced porch with porte cochère that is intact today. This alteration, completed approximately 15 years after the date of construction, does not detract from the home and is historic in its own right. Free Classic details in the porte cochère include the grouped Scamozzi Ionic order wood columns, heavy wood balustrades and decorative pediment.\textsuperscript{31}

On the interior, minimal changes have been made to the original plan. The house retains its original inlaid wood floors, ornate woodwork, stained and leaded glass windows and fireplaces. The kitchen and restrooms were updated circa 1930. Historic light fixtures are intact in most rooms as well. The house had electricity as early as 1894 according to a newspaper account.\textsuperscript{32} Some second-floor rooms have modern acoustic tile ceilings which disguise the original plaster ceilings above.

The Cyrus and Jennie Cline House represents a locally significant resource, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria B and C. Under Criterion C it is the intact work of master carpenter Gideon Finch and an outstanding example of the residential Queen Anne style. It is also significant under Criterion B as the home of two of Angola’s most prominent men of the twentieth century,

\textsuperscript{31} Ibid., 264.
\textsuperscript{32} Steuben Republican, January 17, 1894, accessed July 7, 2015, \url{http://www.newspapers.com/image/105463365}. 
Prominent Angola builder and designer Gideon “Gid” Finch (b. 1837, d. 1910) was hired to build the three identical houses that Samuel Moss left to his children. Finch was a well-known builder in the Angola area, having designed and built the Gillis Block in downtown Angola for T.L. Gillis in 1890. He also designed alterations to the Christian Church in Angola and a new Methodist Church building in Edon, Ohio. Further south, Finch was the contractor for the Lake Shore Depot in Fort Wayne, Indiana, another excellent example of Queen Anne architecture. The high quality of craftsmanship of the Cline House and the Lake Shore Depot is evidence of Finch’s skill as a contractor.

Little else is known about Finch’s work, but is unlikely that he was formally trained as an architect. In the 1900 U.S. Census he identifies himself as a carpenter and his death certificate lists his occupation as retired contractor. Despite this, Mr. Finch did design smaller buildings locally, and even tried his hand at least one national design competition. He submitted an entry for the design competition for the statehouse in Olympia, Washington in 1893. His plan was one of six finalists chosen from a field of 188. The chairman of the review committee said Finch’s plan had “…an exceptional degree of architectural merit…”. Regardless of his lack of formal architectural education, Mr. Finch had a reputation as a sound builder and designer in Northeast Indiana.

As mentioned earlier, it is probable that Claire Allen was the “Mr. Allen” mentioned in a newspaper article as the architect. According to historians at the Michigan SHPO, Allen started his career as a designer/contractor and gradually concentrated solely on architectural design. He designed numerous buildings in nearby Jackson, Michigan (the distance of only three counties from Angola), but was just making the transition to architect in the 1890s. There is little information about his early buildings.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title, Carrie Cline Cameron Estate.


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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- **X** 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
- **X** Other
  
  Name of repository: Steuben County Historical Society, ARCH, Inc.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 151-017-30007

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**  Less than 1 acre

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- [ ] NAD 1927  or  [x] NAD 1983
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
Steuben County, Indiana

1. Zone: 16  Easting: 666390  Northing: 4611214

2. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:

3. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:

4. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:

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

The boundary of the nomination is the east half of lots of one and thirteen and the west half of lots two and twelve in C.L. Morse’s Addition of Angola, Indiana.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary is the historic and current legal property description of the property and the boundary at the time it was donated to the Steuben County Historical Society by Carrie Cline Cameron.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Michael Galbraith/Executive Director, Jill McDevitt/Preservation Specialist, Julie Koomler/Preservation Specialist, Andrea Kern/Preservation Specialist, Katie Gibson/Intern
organization: _ARCH, Inc. for Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation Program
street & number:  818 Lafayette St
city or town:  Fort Wayne state:  Indiana  zip code:  46802
e-mail  jmcdevitt@archfw.org
telephone:  260-426-5117
date:  August 3, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps:  A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House  Steuben County, Indiana
Name of Property County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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

**Photographs**
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
City or Vicinity: Angola
County: Steuben County
State: IN
Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #1 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0001)
Concrete floor of basement with brick and stone walls, camera facing west.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #2 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0002)
Basement with wood rafters, concrete slab and brick and stone walls, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #3 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0003)
Basement with brick walls and floor, wood rafters above, camera facing south east.

Name of Photographer: Katie Gibson
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #4 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0004)
Main entry with wood parquet floors and ceramic tile with a wood Corinthian order columns and detailing, camera facing south.
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House

Name of Property: Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
County and State: Steuben County, Indiana

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #5 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0005)
Wood floors, Ionic order columns, and wood detailing, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #6 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0006)
Receiving room with wood floors and wood detailing, camera facing southeast.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #7 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0007)
Main wood staircase with wood detailing, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #8 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0008)
Wood pocket doors open from parlor to entry and dining room, camera facing northeast.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #9 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0009)
Bay window in dining room with wood coffered ceiling, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #10 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0010)
View from dining room to parlor and entry area with wood detailing, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015

Photo #11 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0011)
View of pantry with wood built-ins, camera facing northwest.
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House

Steuben County, Indiana

Name of Property:  Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
County and State:  Steuben County, Indiana

Photo #12 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0012)
View from study of closet and alternate bathroom door. Wood floors and wood detailing, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #13 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0013)
View of the study with wood floors and wood detailing, camera facing northeast.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #14 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0014)
Kitchen with wood paneled door with inset stained glass, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #15 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0015)
Bathroom with wood double hung window. Porcelain fixtures, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #16 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0016)
Second level main staircase with wood framed stained glass window, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #17 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0017)
Bedroom 1 with wood parquet floors and wood detailing, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015

Photo #18 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0018)
Second floor, bedroom 1 bay window with wood detailing, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer:  Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:  June 16, 2015
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House          Steuben County, Indiana
Name of Property                   County and State

Photo #19 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_00019)
Bedroom 2 with second floor exterior porch wood door and wood detailing, camera facing southeast.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #20 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0020)
Bedroom 3 with wood parquet floors and wood detailing, two wood double hung windows camera facing west.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #21 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0021)
View from bedroom 3 through to dressing area into bedroom 2 with wood detailing and parquet floors, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #22 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0022)
View of bedroom 4 with wood door and wood parquet floors looking into main hallway, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #23 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0023)
View of main hallway on second floor with wood parquet floors and wood detailing, camera facing north.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #24 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0024)
View of hallway with wood detailing and linoleum flooring, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer:                Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:                 June 16, 2015

Photo #25 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0025)
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House  Steuben County, Indiana

View of bedroom 5 with door to attic floor with wood doors, windows, and wood parquet flooring, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015
Photo #26 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0026)
Attic level with roof substructure visible and wood fixed multi light, camera facing southeast.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015
Photo #27 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0027)
View of attic level windows and wood plank board flooring, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015
Photo #28 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0028)
View of attic with wood structure and wood board flooring, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June, 16 2015
Photo #29 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0029)
South facing façade with side porte cochere, camera facing north.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015
Photo #30 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0030)
Detail view of arched wood windows and wood detailing, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs: June 16, 2015
Photo #31 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0031)
South façade with east elevation and porte cochère, camera facing northwest.
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House
Steuben County, Indiana

Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015

Photo #32 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0032)
View of east elevation toward the carriage house, camera facing north.

Name of Photographer:   Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015
Photo #33 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0033)
North elevation with view of east elevation and porte cochere, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer:   Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015
Photo #34 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0034)
View of carriage house from east Gilmore Street, camera facing southeast.

Name of Photographer:   Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015
Photo #35 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0035)
Elevation of carriage house with wood cupola at hipped roof center, camera facing northeast.

Name of Photographer:   Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015
Photo #36 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0036)
View of rear exit and side porch on the west elevation, camera facing southeast.

Name of Photographer:   Julie Koomler
Date of Photographs:       June 16, 2015
Photo #37 of 37 (IN_SteubenCounty_ClineCyrusandJennieHouse_0037)
View of west elevation with chimney and profile view of south facing facade, camera facing northeast.
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House

Steben County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

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 100 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.
Site Plan
Cline, Cyrus and Jennie House - Angola, Steuben County, Indiana

East Gilmore Street

East Maumee Street

North Washington Street

Nomination Boundary Line
Non-Contributing Buildings
Photo Number and Camera Direction

Scale

0' 16' 48' 112'

N
Cyrus & Jennie Cline House, Steuben County, IN photo #0037

Cyrus & Jennie Cline House, Steuben County, IN photo #0035