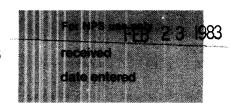
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

<u>1. Nam</u>	le								
historic	The Free Chur	rch							
and/or common	The Powers Ch	nurch							
2. Loca	ation					1110			
street & number	Old Road 1 No	orth (Cou	nty Road)		Ŋ	VA not for p	ublicatio	n
city, town	Angola nie	•	X vici	inity of	Gangussional die	triot			
state	Indiana	code	018	county	Steuben		coe	_{de} 151	
3. Clas	sificatio	n							
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisit in process being consid	ion #	Status occupie unoccu X work in Accessible X yes: res uno	pied progress stricted	Present Use agriculture commercia _X educational entertainme governmen industrial military	ent	X religi scien	te resider ous tific portation	
4. O wn	er of Pro	perty	y						
name	Powers Cemet	ery Asso	ciation,	c/o LaMa	r Powers				
street & number	214 E. South	Street							
city, town	Angola		N/A vici	nity of		tate	Indiana	46703	}
5. Loca	ation of I	_egal	Desc	riptic)n				
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Steube	n County	Courthou	ise				
street & number		Public	Square						
city, town		Angola			s	tate	Indiana		
	resentat	ion in	Exis	ting S	Surveys				
	c American dings Survey		t	nas this prop	perty been determin	ed el	igible?	yes _X	no
date 1982					_X_ federal	sta	te coun	ty	local
depository for su	rvey records	Nationa	1 Park So	ervice					
city, town		Washing	ton,		S	tate	D.C.		

Condition excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date	N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Free Church is located in a rural setting on Old Road I North, near Angola in Steuben County, Indiana. Built in 1876, it is a frame structure covered with 4" wide clapboard siding and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The building is basically rectangular in plan; a three-story, square tower topped with a spire presents the sole deviation to this plan as it projects out to the west. The building has a simple gable roof that was originally covered with shingles; the current standing-seam metal roof was installed sometime in the 1940s. A brick chimney with a concrete cap appears on the ridge of the roof near the center of the building.

The building is dominated by the spired tower, which contains the sole entryway on the ground floor level of its west facade. This entry consists of a large double doorway featuring paired six-panel doors surmounted by a four-light rectangular transom. It is protected from the weather by an awning roof decorated with scalloped molding and supported by a pair of elaborate scroll-cut brackets. The second floor level is slightly reduced in size and contains a single round window in the center of its west facade. The third floor of the tower is identical to the second in design but is again reduced in size. An octagonal belfry made up of louvered panels appears above the tower's third floor and houses the church bell. This belfry also forms the base for an octagonal spire, decorated with 16 rows of scalloped molding arranged longitudinally around the spire's circumference. The spire originally terminated with a cross-shape weather vane, but this feature is now missing. A wide, plain architrave and frieze, and a cyma reversa cornice molding appear below each roofline on the tower, and all cornerboards on the tower are treated to resemble pilasters.

The rest of the structure, consisting of a one-story rectangular unit with a simple gable roof, features roofline trim and cornerboard treatment identical to that found on the tower. The north and south facades of this unit both consist of three equal bays containing large nine-over-nine double-hung windows. Identical windows are also used on the east and west facades.

The interior of the building remains basically unaltered. The original pews, providing seating for approximately 200, are still in place, as is the speaker's podium. These furnishings are of oak with butternut inlay, and are thought to have been built locally from native timber. The original Victorian wallpaper remains above the wainscoting on the north, east, and south walls; extensive plaster repairs necessitated the removal of this paper from the west wall, which is now painted. Illumination is provided by the original oil-lamp chandelier, which hangs over the center of the room. Two cast-iron stoves, installed shortly after the building was completed, remain the only source of heat. Two pump organs associated with the church remain in the building. One of these, an 1885 model produced by the Cottage Organ Company of Chicago, was recently restored, while the other, built ten years earlier, will be repaired in the near future.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture — architecture — art — commerce — communications		g landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1876	Builder/Architect C	alvin Powers and Winn	Powers

Statement of Significance (in an paragraph)

The Free Church is significant for its architecture and for its association with one of the area's earliest settlements. The church is a small frame structure which has remained basically unaltered since its construction in 1876. It is the only building remaining from the Powers Settlement, a community begun in 1836 by members of one of the county's most prominent pioneer families. Although regular use of this church ended in the 1920s, the building has been kept in good repair by descendants of the original builders.

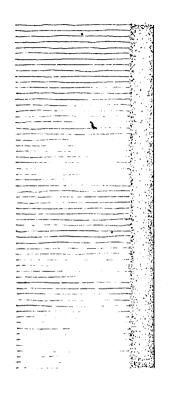
Architecturally, the building is a vernacular structure with eclectic detailing. The exterior features Greek Revival and Italianate design elements, combined in a sensitive and picturesque manner. Except for a change in roofing materials, the exterior remains unaltered. Similarly, the interior retains almost all of its original features, including pews, podium, organ, stove, lighting fixtures, and even the majority of its Victorian wallpaper. Overall, the building remains an unusual example of local architecture, and has retained its integrity to an exceptionally high degree.

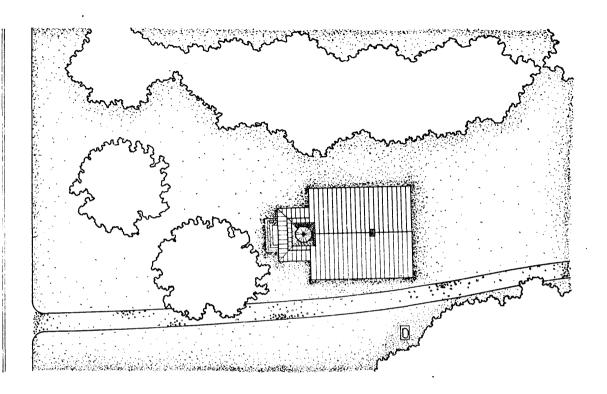
The church was erected in 1876 by Calvin and Winn Powers, two of four brothers who came to settle in the area. Calvin and his brother, Clark, are acknowledged to be among the first settlers in the township, having arrived in the area from New York in 1836. The other two Powers brothers, Winn and Stephan, brought the rest of the family to the area the following year. The four brothers came to own several hundred acres of land and became active in local politics, business, and industry. They actively encouraged others to settle in the area, and established the township's first school in 1838. They also constructed a sawmill, gristmill, and ashery, which supplied the necessities of pioneer life and employment for newcomers to the area. The land on which the church and adjacent cemetery are located was donated by Clark Powers in 1838, but construction of the church building was not begun until 1876, when funds and material for the project were solicited from the area residents by Winn Powers. The Free Church, so named because it was nondenominational, was used regularly until the 1920's, when the community began to lose its population to neighboring towns and eventually became too small to support a church. The congregation disbanded in the late 1920's, and for the next 30 years the church was used for weddings, funerals, and family reunions. From the late 1950's until 1976 the church was unused, but since 1976 the building has once again been made available to the local community for tours, summer musical programs, and nondenominational services.

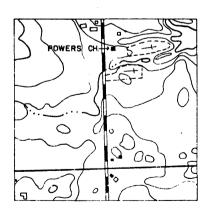
9.	Maio	r Bibli	ographica	I References
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Amidon, Viola Powers & Lee Earll. <u>The Powers Family</u>. 1939. <u>Atlas of Steuben County</u>. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Company, 1880. <u>History of Steuben County</u>. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885.

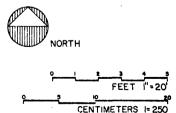
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name/title	Marcia	Powers, Co-Cl	hairman					
organization		Church	ee		date	July 30,	1981	
street & number	R. 4, I	Box 131			telephone	219/665-	5498	
city or town	Angola				state	Indiana	46703	
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POWER'S CHURCH



THE POWER'S CHURCH, BUILT IN 1876, IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF EARLY NORTHERN INDIANA COLONIAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE. ONCE PART OF A PIONEER SETTLEMENT IN STEUBEN COUNTY, IT STANDS ALONE, SURROUNDED BY A WOODED LOT AND A CEMETERY, WHICH ALSO DATES BACK TO THE 1870'S. ESPECIALLY NOTABLE, ON THE STRUCTURE, IS THE OCTAGONAL WOOD SPIRE, WITH SCALLOPPED TRIM. THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BRAWN BY DENNIS L LOCKWOOD, 1982

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

BURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET | OF 4 SHEETS

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATIO
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNIFFO STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

POWER'S CHURCH
COUNTY ROAD 800E, ANGOLA VICINITY (STEUBEN COUNTY), ANGOLA, INDIANA

MODEL INCOME.

