

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-715

# 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: Bremen Commercial Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Between Jackson, Washington, North, and South Streets

City or town: Bremen State: Indiana County: Marshall

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D

Paul C. Paul

1-19-2017

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.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

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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:)

*John Edson H. Beall*

Signature of the Keeper

3.7.17

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>30</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>30</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

DOMESTIC: hotel

GOVERNMENT: city hall

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

GOVERNMENT: city hall

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD: Weatherboard

other: SYNTHETICS

METAL: Aluminum

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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.)

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## Summary Paragraph

The Bremen Commercial Historic District is comprised of approximately five blocks centered on the primary intersection of Plymouth Street (Highways 106/331) and Center Street in Bremen's historic commercial district. The district's architecture reflects a town that experienced railroad-era growth from about the 1880s into the 1940s. The architectural styles of the district are largely composed of Italianate and Classical Revival examples. The buildings are mostly two stories tall and are of brick. The high majority of buildings are commercial in nature, however some office and municipal buildings are also located in the district.

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## Narrative Description

The Bremen Commercial Historic District is comprised primarily of commercial and governmental buildings. The buildings were constructed from 1875 to c. 1970; the period of significance ends in 1961, so buildings after that year are considered non-contributing. Buildings constructed up to 1961 are considered contributing unless substantial changes were made to render them non-contributing. These changes include a loss of integrity to the overall composition of the façade particularly with relationship to the second story. Other changes that may render a building non-contributing include a cumulative loss of historic materials or covering the materials with non-historic materials.

Most buildings are described as one-part or two-part commercial buildings, which indicates a visual division of their front facades vertically into sections, or parts. A one-part building indicates the building is likely one-story with a simple one-layer composition of its façade. A two-part building typically indicates the building is two-stories, though possibly more, but visually is understood as a two-layer composition to its façade.

Complete list of resources:

### Plymouth Street, north side, heading east

213 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1901. Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story frame building has a false-front with a tall parapet wall and a simple cornice supported by wood scroll brackets. The non-historic storefront is composed of a metal door on its east end and two metal-framed display windows. The façade is covered with metal and an asphalt-shingled awning is above the storefront. The changes to the storefront render the building non-contributing.

211 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1895. Contributing

Third building from right side of photo 0002.

The two-story brick building has a non-historic storefront covered with vinyl and features doors in its west and east ends and a display window centered on the façade. A vinyl awning is at the top of the storefront. Two pairs of 1/1 metal windows in a broad segmental arched window are in the second story. The façade is capped by a simple metal cornice.

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207 & 209 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1882, Italianate. Contributing Second building from right side of photo 0002.

The two-story brick building has two storefronts, covered with wood, separated by a staircase. Each storefront has a recessed entry door flanked by non-historic windows. A large awning covered with metal is above the storefront and covers the transom area. The façade's second story has six 1/1 wood windows with segmental arches with keystones. The façade is topped by a wide overhanging, bracketed metal cornice. Rows of dentils and recessed panels are located between the brackets.

201 & 203 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1882, Italianate. Contributing Building on right side of photo 0002.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brick. It has two storefronts that were remodeled c. 1978 with granite boulders and aluminum-framed windows. A pent roof is above the storefronts. The façade's second story has six bays. Each has a tall window opening with segmental arch with keystone. The windows are replacements with non-historic material that fills in the historic opening above the replacement window. The bays are divided by pilasters with stone caps that sit on a stone sill course beneath the windows. Rows of dentils are at the top of each bay between the pilasters. The façade is topped by a wide overhanging, bracketed metal cornice. Rows of dentils and recessed panels are located between the brackets. The cornice wraps around the south end of the east side of the building that faces Jackson Street.

The Jackson Street (east) façade has a more formal bay on its south end where the storefront and ornate cornice wrap around from the front façade. This bay has two display windows in its storefront and two windows matching those of the front façade on its second floor. The remaining façade has four former window openings in the basement that have been filled in with brick. The remaining façade has no windows on its first floor and six windows on its second floor. Five of these windows are 1/1 wood with stone sills and segmental arches, and are shorter than the windows on the formal bay and front façade. The sixth window is located in an area that once was a door to the opera house. This area, near the middle of the second floor, has been filled in with brick and a short 1/1 wood window. The east façade's cornice has brick corbels. A one-story brick section, c. 1900, extends to the alley from the north side of the east façade. It has two metal doors and a metal garage door. The top of the garage door opening is covered with wood.

In 1886, the building had a restaurant and dry good store in its storefronts facing Plymouth Street and a warehouse and bakery in the rear part of the building. The second story had a doctor's office and Bremen's opera house. The opera house is noted as having a stage and scenery in the Sanborn map of 1886. By 1910, a bowling alley was placed in the basement and the dry goods store was listed as a grocery. The second story continued to be used as an opera house, but now included moving pictures. The entrance and steps to the opera house were attached to the east wall of the building. A warehouse and bakery continued to use the rear of the building in 1910. By about 1920, the building was used as the Bremen Ford sales and service garage. The building reverted to a hardware store by the 1930s and into the 1940s. It was operated by John Steineck.

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123 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1875, Italianate. Contributing Building at left side of photo 0001.

The building is two stories tall with a low-pitched hipped roof. The walls are covered with Dutch-lap wood siding. The building has 4/4 wood windows. The storefront has a recessed entry centered on the façade between large wood-framed display windows. The entry door is wood with a full window. Display windows are also located in the recessed entry's side walls. The storefront has a signboard and fabric awning above the windows. The façade's second story has three 4/4 wood windows. A tall frieze board with four pairs of scroll brackets is at the top of the wall. This detail continues on the west (Jackson Street) side of the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A narrow wall, approximately three feet wide, is on the east side of the façade and conceals a gap between this building and its neighbor to the east.

The Jackson Street (west) façade is composed of six bays of 4/4 wood windows on the first and second stories. The cornice details with wood brackets continues on the west façade. A one-story concrete block addition, c. 1960, is on the north end of the west façade. It has a metal door in its south end and two 1/1 wood windows.

The first floor of the building was used as a grocery during the 1880s through the 1910s. It was very similarly constructed as the American Hotel which was located at the opposite corner of Plymouth and Center Streets. The hotel opened in 1867.

121 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1882. Non-contributing Second building from left side of photo 0001.

The two-story building has a gabled roof with a false parapet front. The façade is covered with vinyl siding and shingles. The storefront has modern doors in each end and modern display windows. The second floor has two 1/1 replacement windows. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the front wall with vinyl siding and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

119 W. Plymouth St. One-part commercial building, c. 1882. Non-contributing Third building from left side of photo 0001.

The one-story building has a gabled roof with a false, tall parapet front. The storefront has a modern entry door flanked by large modern display windows. The façade is covered with non-historic wood. Due to changes to the building façade, including enlargement of the front parapet wall and addition of non-historic materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

117 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1895, Italianate. Contributing Fourth building from left side of photo 0001.

The two-story brick building has a single storefront on its east end, a large display window on the west, and a non-historic shingle-covered awning covering the transom area. The first and second floors are divided by a stringcourse featuring dentils with a decorative bracket and finial on the west end. The second floor includes two one-over-one replacement windows with stone sills and decorative hoods, panels formed by recessed brick, and a decorative cornice featuring a square design motif with a bracket and finial on the west end.

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115 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1895. Non-contributing

The two-story building has a non-historic brick storefront and its second story is covered with metal. The storefront features a recessed metal entry door and two large metal display windows. The second story features two windows composed of a pair of wood casements topped by a tall wood transom. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the second story wall with metal and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

113 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1915. Non-contributing

This two-story building was joined with 115 W. Plymouth Street with a uniform first and second story façade. The first story features a long metal display window and the second story features a grouping of windows centered in the wall. The group is composed of a large middle wood window with a transom composed of prism glass and flanked by 1/1 wood windows. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the second story wall with metal and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing. The building was constructed as part of a two storefront building with 111 W. Plymouth Street, but was combined with 115 W. Plymouth Street by the 1960s and given a new uniform façade.

111 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1915, 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial.

Contributing

The two-story brick building's storefront is composed of a recessed entry with a wood door and transom in its east end and a wide row of metal display windows. The transom area is covered with a vinyl awning. The second story features three large replacement windows on a rusticated stone sill course. The cornice is composed of rows of dentils and capped by a rusticated capstone.

109 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building with glazed brick walls, c. 1907.

Contributing

The two-story building has non-historic brick covering its first story and the second story is composed of white glazed brick. The storefront is joined to the storefront at 107 W. Plymouth Street and features tan-colored brick with small modern metal display windows and a metal entry door on its west end. A large vinyl awning is above the storefront. The simply organized second story façade features two large recessed bays with 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The highly-ornamented metal cornice features rows of scroll brackets and small square recessed panels.

107 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1901, Italianate. Contributing

Third building from right side of photo 0003.

The two-story dark orange-colored brick building features a storefront covered with non-historic brick that is joined with the storefront to the west. The storefront features two small metal display windows and a modern stairway door in its east end. The transom area is covered with a vinyl awning. The second story is flanked by brick pilasters and features three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The windows are flanked by narrow brick pilasters that support metal hoods. Two wide recessed brick panels are above the windows and the metal cornice features four recessed panels. The brick pilasters extend above the cornice and have a metal cap.



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105 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1895, Italianate. Contributing  
Second building from right side of photo 0003.

The two-story dark orange-colored brick building features a storefront composed of a stairway door in its west end and historic wood and glass display windows flanking a recessed wood entry door. The transom area is covered with a sign board. The second story is flanked by brick pilasters and features three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The windows are flanked by narrow brick pilasters that support metal hoods. Three recessed brick panels, each with three raised crosses, are above the windows and the metal cornice features three recessed panels. The brick pilasters extend above the cornice and have a metal cap.

103 W. Plymouth St. P. E. Dietrich Building/Bremen Bank, 1910, Neoclassical. Contributing.  
Building at right side of photo 0003.

The building is three-stories tall and its walls are of cast concrete block, also called “patent stone”. The first story walls are composed of panel-faced blocks which give the building a rusticated base appearance. The second and third story walls are composed of smooth-faced block. The first floor façade is divided into two storefronts, flanked by pilasters. Narrow wood-framed display windows with transoms are featured on the Plymouth Street facade. The west storefront has a steel door off-center to the east. The corner storefront has a wood and glass door in a wall angled toward the intersection of Center and Plymouth Streets. The pilasters composing the recessed corner entry support simple entablatures on the south and east walls. The word “BANK” is carved into the entablatures.

The second floor begins with three courses of smooth-faced concrete block below a beltcourse with dentils that forms a continuous sill for the second floor windows. The second and third stories of the facade are divided into four bays. The westernmost bay has pairs of 3/1 windows in each story. The next bay to the east has one 3/1 window in each story. The next bay to the east has a pair of 3/1 windows in each story. The easternmost bay has a small single-pane window in each story. The windows have stone lintels that feature a recessed panel. A thin belt course rests on the third story lintels. The façade is topped by an entablature. Two courses of panel-faced block form the frieze which is topped with rows of dentils. The cornice has a wide, overhanging eave supported by large corbels. A building name block is centered on the front façade above the cornice. It has P. E. DIETRICH carved into it.

The east facade has a similar composition as the south façade. It faces Center Street and has three storefronts in the north half of the first story. The storefronts are composed of wood-framed display windows and wood doors. The northernmost storefront entry is recessed and angled toward the northeast. The south half of the first story has three windows with segmental arches and stone sills. A former stairway door opening is to the north of the windows. The second and third story walls have ten 3/1 windows with stone sills and lintels in each story matching those on the front facade. The north and south ends of the wall have one small single-pane window located in each story. The entablature and cornice detail on the south façade continue on the east facade of the building.

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The building was built for Peter Edward Dietrich in 1910 as a hotel and bank. The building replaced the American House Hotel, also known as the Walters Hotel, which had been constructed in 1867. Peter Dietrich was a partner in his family's large mercantile southeast of the building in which he operated an informal bank until this building was constructed for the Bremen Bank. The bank was located in the corner storefront of this building. The building also had a clothing and grocery store in its other storefronts. For a short time the post office was located in the northeast corner storefront. The second and third stories were used as the Dietrich Hotel. During the Great Depression, another community bank named Union State Bank failed which led the Bremen Bank to merge with it and relocate to Union State Bank's building immediately south of this building. This building was restored in 1996 and adapted for senior apartments; later the Bremen History Center opened on the first floor.

101 E. Plymouth St. Knoblock Corner Hardware, Two-part commercial building, 1902 (J. E. Weiss Building)/c. 1950. Contributing

The two-story brick building was reduced from three stories by a fire in the 1950s. The façade is composed of Roman brick with simple horizontal arrangement. The storefront features a cutaway corner entry with metal and glass door and display windows. A metal stairway door is in the east end of the façade and a simple, flat metal canopy is over the storefront. The second story features two wide metal windows with stone sills. The parapet is capped with stone.

103 E. Plymouth St. Wm. Huff Building/Bremen Theater, 1888/c. 1935, Italianate. Contributing Third building from right side of photo 0004.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brick. The storefront is covered with wood. A ticket booth is centered in the storefront and an aluminum and glass door is located in the storefront wall on each side of the ticket booth. A section of wall between the top of the storefront and the bottom of the second story windows is covered with stucco and features an enframed panel. The second story has two 2/2 wood windows with segmental arches and keystones. A building stone with "Wm. Huff 1888" in raised letters is between the windows. A metal cornice with rows of dentils and end brackets is at the top of the façade.

The building was constructed for William Huff as a hardware in 1888, replacing an earlier frame building. The hardware store operated until about 1910 when the building was converted to show moving pictures. By about 1935, the building permanently became a movie theater, a function that is continued today. The Huff family figures prominently in German Township and Bremen history. William Huff farmed and began a sawmill in the community. The Huffs were part of the early German migration to the area in the 1840s. William Huff was elected township trustee in 1880.

105 E. Plymouth St. O. E. Mutti Building/Bremen Masonic Lodge, 1935, Renaissance Revival. Contributing. O. E. Mutti, builder. Second building from right side of photo 0004.

The building is two-stories tall with a stepped parapet. The storefront was enclosed with a limestone ashlar veneer c. 1978. The second story wall is composed of tan-colored brick, which was manufactured with a wire-cut face on its ends and smooth in the middle. When laid, the effect is a two-color Flemish bond appearance. A pair of aluminum and glass doors is recessed in the west end of the storefront. The original brick is still visible on each corner of the

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storefront. A metal stairway door with a wood transom is located at the east end of the storefront. A pent roof that is covered with wood shingles is above the storefront.

The second story is symmetrically arranged and is divided into four bays. The middle two bays each have an opening with an elliptical arch and keystone. Each opening has two replacement windows composed of five panes of glass that are divided by a thin wall of brick. Brick also fills the space above the windows beneath the arch. The windows have stone sills. The outside bays have smaller openings that form niches with stone sills and elliptical arches with keystones. The stepped parapet has stone coping. Corbels extend above each corner of the parapet. A wide corbel is centered on the façade and extends above the parapet. It has a building stone in its front with "O. E. MUTTI 1935" carved into it. The corbels have stone caps.

Oscar Mutti was both a masonry contractor in Bremen and the proprietor of a gas station at the corner of Plymouth Street and Bowen Avenue. Oscar's parents emigrated from Switzerland to Bremen in 1881. The Bremen Lodge of Free Masons was established as Lodge No. 414 in March, 1869 and they have made the second story of this building their home since 1935. Meetings were conducted alternately in German and English during the lodge's early years.

113 E. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1882/c. 1935, Art Deco. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0004.

The two-story building is composed of brick in varying shades of light to dark brown and red. The symmetrical façade is divided into three bays by vertical bands of brick laid in differing positions and slightly projecting from the façade that give the appearance of stylized pilasters. The first floor features a central entry with an aluminum and glass door covered by a fabric awning. The entry is flanked on each side by a wide octagonal-shaped display window with wide wood trim. A rectangular spandrel panel featuring bricks laid in soldier and rowlock positions with stone corner blocks is located below each window. Another panel, with bricks laid on an angle in a soldier position, also with stone corner blocks, is located above each first floor window. A beltcourse of brick laid in various positions separates the first and second floors.

The second floor contains three one-over-one, replacement windows in a single opening in each of the outside bays. The center window in each bay is narrower than the other two. The openings each have a sill composed of rowlock brick, with four rows of stretcher brick corbelling below the sill. Lintels for the windows are composed of soldier brick. These windows have spandrel panels above and below identical to those described on the first floor. A beltcourse of brick laid in various positions is located just below the top of the façade. The parapet and pilaster features that divided the bays extend above the roofline and are capped by rowlock brick with stone corner blocks. The parapet above the center bay features an elliptical arch.

The east façade of the building was a common wall with a building that is no longer extant, therefore, it has no door or window openings except for a door opening that is now covered with a small one-story addition near the alley. The addition, c. 1980, has no door or window openings and its walls are covered with vinyl siding.

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The building was constructed c. 1882 and given a new façade c. 1935. The Union State Bank was located in this building prior to the construction of its new building at 110 W. Plymouth Street in 1923. Koontz Hardware was established in this building before moving across the street to 112 E. Plymouth Street. Union State Bank and Koontz Hardware were located here c. 1910. The Bremen Café has been located in the first floor of the building for several decades.

Plymouth Street, south side, heading west

126 E. Plymouth St. *Bremen Enquirer*, one-part commercial building, 1910. Contributing  
The one-story brick building features a storefront covered with non-historic wood with two large display windows and a metal entry door centered in the storefront. The transom area is covered with wood. The top of the façade features two wide recessed panels in the brick and the parapet features three recessed panels topped by a row of six narrower recessed panels.

124 E. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, 1910. Non-contributing  
The two-story building features a storefront covered with stone boulders with two large metal display windows and a door centered in the façade. The second story is covered with vinyl siding and features two recessed bays that have a 1/1 replacement window centered in it. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the second story wall with vinyl siding and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

120 E. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, 1910. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0005.  
The two-story brick building is divided into three bays by pilasters. A stairway door with a transom composed of prism glass is in the east end of the façade. Large metal display windows with short transoms are in each bay on the storefront level. The middle bay features a metal door in its east end. The second story features a 1/1 replacement window in each bay. The window openings are partially filled-in with vinyl siding and have stone sills and lintels. The parapet is composed of three wide recessed bays in the brick topped by a row of six narrower recessed bays.

112 E. Plymouth St. Koontz Hardware Building, c. 1950. Non-contributing  
Middle of photo 0005.  
The two-story brick building features a storefront composed of four bays of large metal display windows with a metal entry door centered in the storefront. A flat metal canopy is across the full-width of the storefront. The second story is covered with metal and features two wide metal windows. Due to the covering of the second story wall with metal, the building is rendered non-contributing.

108 E. Plymouth St. C. J. Hoople Tavern, 1882, Italianate. Contributing  
Second building from right side of photo 0007.  
The two-story, one storefront building is divided into three bays on each floor. The first floor has a central, recessed entrance that contains a pair of metal doors each with a nine-light window in the upper half and two vertical panels in the lower half. Narrow display windows are located on the side walls of the recede area. A tall transom area above the entry has been mostly infilled with wood, with the exception of a small, square, single-pane window directly above the doors.

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The entry is flanked on each side by metal columns and a tall opening. Each opening has been infilled with painted wood, a portion of which has been cut out at the bottom to reveal display windows. The short area under the windows is wood. The first floor is flanked on each end by brick pilasters. Above the storefront, a metal frieze with an acanthus leaf motif is broken by decorative pilaster caps between the bays.

The second story bays are separated by highly-ornamented metal pilasters that feature decorative bases and caps. Each bay contains a full-height opening, the top half of which has been infilled with vertical wood siding. The lower half of each opening contains a two-pane, sliding, metal-framed window. Above the openings, two decorative metal frieze bands lead to a metal cornice with dentils. The frieze band and cornice are broken by ornamented brackets that sit on the caps of the pilasters and rise above the roofline. They are topped by decorative posts. Between the two center posts is a panel with "C. J. HOOPLE" in raised letters.

The building has been home to Hoople's Tavern since it first opened in 1882. Charles Hoople was the original proprietor and it continued in the family for over 100 years. The establishment became a pool hall and card parlor during the 1920s-30s at the time of Prohibition. A nationally syndicated cartoon strip, "Our Boarding House with Major Hoople," is said to have been inspired by one of the owners, Ollie Hoople.

102 E. Plymouth St. Dietrich Building, 1875, Italianate. Contributing.

Right side of photo 0007.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brick. The front facade is divided into three bays. The east bay has slight differences from the other two bays because it appears to have been remodeled by the owner in about 1915. The storefronts of all three bays were combined c. 1960 and the walls were enclosed with Roman brick and aluminum-framed display windows and doors. Two doors are recessed and centered on the facade. The second story has three 1/1 metal windows in each bay. The windows have stone sills and segmental arches. The middle and west bays have keystones. The middle and west bay walls are covered with a thin layer of stucco while the east bay is not. The front facade has a brick entablature composed of brackets, rows of dentils, and projecting stringcourses of brick supported by the brackets and dentils.

The Center Street (west) facade retains its historic unpainted brick. A narrow section of the storefront wraps around the north end of the facade with a metal-framed display window. There are five short windows with stone sills and segmental arches with keystones on the first floor. The windows have air conditioning units with glass block that fill in the opening above the air conditioners. A former door opening is located near the south end of the first story. It has a stone sill and segmental arch with keystone, however the opening has been filled in with concrete block. The second story has eleven 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and segmental arches with keystones. A door opening is located between the fourth and fifth window from the north end. It has a stone sill and segmental arch with keystone. The two-panel wood door has a window in its top half. A steel fire escape is off the door opening.

Dietrich's department store was first established by J. R. Dietrich in 1875. John R. Dietrich was born in 1848 in Switzerland and immigrated with his parents to Bremen in 1852. The J. R.

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Dietrich & Co. store sold dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and groceries. The store continued in operation for more than 125 years through the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

100 W. Plymouth St. Union State Bank/Bremen State Bank, 1923, Classical Revival.

Contributing. Left side of photo 0006.

The building is two stories tall with a large open interior space. The building's walls are of light brown-colored brick and terra cotta trim. The building has a base composed of two courses of terra cotta blocks. The replacement metal windows with false mullions provide an appearance of the original 3/2 windows with art glass in the top sashes. The windows have terra cotta sills and are trimmed with two courses of terra cotta blocks, an outer thin course and a wide course, enframes the windows. The facade has a recessed, tall, full-round arched entry flanked by stone fluted Ionic columns. The entry has a pair of metal doors with full windows and is trimmed with terra cotta to match the windows. A tall frieze is above the doors and a large Palladian-like arched transom is above the frieze. Narrow windows with terra cotta sills are behind the columns to each side of the entry. A window in the first and second stories is located in the bays to each side of the recessed entry. A brick pilaster is on the inside corner of each bay. Pairs of brick pilasters are on each outside corner of the bays. The pilasters have terra cotta bases and capitals. The pilasters and columns support an entablature of terra cotta. A short parapet wall with terra cotta coping is above the entablature. It is also divided into three bays by wide brick pilasters. A shaped terra cotta parapet stone is centered over the middle bay of the building.

The east facade (facing Center Street) is divided into five bays. The end bays are divided from the middle bays by pairs of brick pilasters. The middle bays are divided by single brick pilasters. The southernmost bay has an aluminum and glass door with side-lite and transom on its first story and a window in its second story. The northernmost bay has a window in its first and second stories. The middle three bays each have a large rounded-arch window trimmed with terra cotta. The windows have the appearance of pairs of large six-paned casement windows with Palladian-like transoms. A one-story, brick, flat-roofed addition was constructed on the back (south) side of the building c. 1980. A second addition was created on the east side when the building was restored in about 1995. The one-story addition was constructed of light brown-colored brick with terra cotta trim to match the original building.

The Union State Bank was organized at 113 E. Plymouth Street. The bank constructed this building in 1923. The bank failed during the Great Depression, after which time the Bremen Bank, located immediately north of this building, merged with the bank and became the Bremen State Bank. The bank operated at this location until the 1970s at which time the building became the town hall. The town of Bremen restored the building in 1996.

108 & 110 W. Plymouth St. Walter Building, c. 1901, Italianate. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0008.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brick. It was originally constructed as a three-bay, three-storefront building but the east bay was demolished (the addition to 100 East Plymouth St. is now located there). The top of the façade has a belt course of brick laid on an angle creating a saw tooth effect. Tall corbels form the top of the wall above the belt course. A

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pressed metal bracketed cornice is at the top of the building with a garland motif on the frieze between brackets. Signboards were once above each of the bays, but were removed.

The east bay storefront was enclosed with brick and aluminum-framed display windows c. 1995. A recessed entry with an aluminum and glass door is on the west end of the storefront. A fabric awning is above the storefront. The second story is subdivided into two bays with a 1/1 metal window in each bay. The windows have stone sills and bracketed metal hoods. The west bay storefront is also enclosed with brick and aluminum-framed display windows. It has a recessed entry on its east end with an aluminum and glass entry door. A metal stairwell door is on the west end of the storefront. A pent roof is above the storefront. The second story is subdivided into three bays with a 9/9 metal window in each bay. The windows also have stone sills and bracketed metal hoods.

Jacob Walter immigrated to Bremen from Germany in 1866. Walter established a hotel and saloon by 1880, which was located at 103 W. Plymouth Street. Later the building was replaced by the Dietrich hotel and bank block. Walter constructed this building c. 1901 for his saloon and restaurant. One storefront served as the post office in 1905 and a grocery in 1910.

112 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1915, 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0008.

The two-story light brown-colored brick building has a storefront that features a modern stairway door in its east end and metal and glass display windows on a low brick wall. A metal entry door is located near the west end of the storefront. An awning, covered with asphalt shingles, is across the transom area. The second story features three bays, divided by pilasters, each with a 9/9 replacement window with stone sills and lintels. A stone belt course is at the top of the wall and the cornice is composed of a course of stone dentils.

116 W. Plymouth St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1945, Moderne. Contributing. Right side of photo 0008; third from right side of photo 0009.

The two-story orange-colored brick building has a facade enframed with highly-polished stainless steel trim. The storefront features a recessed stairway door in its west end. The storefront is composed of a stepped-in plan of metal-framed display windows on low brick walls. The deeply-recessed entry is located near the east end of the storefront and has a metal door. The second story features a band of five short 1/1 replacement windows centered on the façade.

118 & 120 W. Plymouth St. J. Huff Building, 1912. 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial. Contributing. Second from right side of photo 0009.

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brown-colored brick. The building has two storefronts enframed by brick pilasters. The west storefront is narrower than the east storefront. A stairway door is on each end of the first story. The east door is metal with a window in its upper half. The west door is wood with a full window and wood transom. The east storefront was remodeled c. 2000 and has stone veneer on the wall beneath the aluminum-framed display windows. A deeply recessed entry is near the middle of the storefront and features an aluminum and glass door with a transom. The west storefront has a large wood-framed display window. The wall below the window is of limestone ashlar. A wood entry door with an elliptical

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window and a transom is on the east end of the storefront. Both storefronts have pent roof-style awnings.

The second story facade is divided into five bays by pilasters. Each bay has a 1/1 metal window with stone sill and lintel. The bays have spandrel panels enframed by projecting stringcourses of brick at the top of the wall. A short parapet with stone cap tops the façade. The middle panel over the east storefront has a building name block with "19 J. HUFF 12" in raised letters.

The building was constructed in 1912 for a furniture and undertaking business operated by Clayton Huff. Huff was descended from a German immigrant family that arrived in the area during the 1840s. Huff's furniture store remained in business through the 1940s.

122 W. Plymouth St. One-part commercial building, c. 1915. Non-contributing  
Right side of photo 0009.

The one-story building features a storefront covered with stone ashlar and modern display windows and an entry door centered in the storefront. The tall parapet is covered with stucco. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the front wall with stucco and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

Center Street, west side, going north

123 S. Center St. Bremen Town Hall, 1923, 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial. Non-contributing.  
Photo 0011

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brick. The building has 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels. An addition and remodel c. 1990 added a two-story section on the north side of the building. It has similar details and materials to the original building with two garage doors on its first story. The remodel enclosed the two fire station garage doors on the front of the original building with brick and aluminum-framed windows. A pair of aluminum and glass doors with a transom is just south of center on the façade of the original building. A pent roof awning extends from above the pair of doors north over two metal garage doors in the addition. Two windows are to the south of the pair of doors in the basement and first story walls and a wide metal-framed window is north of the garage doors in the addition.

The second story has six windows in the façade of the original building and four windows in the addition. A belt course of brick, laid in soldier position, is located at the top of the second story windows. It is interrupted by flat, stone lintels. Spandrel panels are above each window near the top of the façade. A building name block, reading "TOWN HALL" in raised letters, is located above the window in line with the pair of doors on the first story. The top of the façade has a brick cornice with dentils. A stone pediment, engraved with "1923", is centered over the building name stone. A large fire station annex was constructed on the west side of the building (facing South Street) c. 1970. The changes to the front façade and this annex render the building non-contributing.

The town was organized and incorporated in March, 1871 and the fire department was established on September 8, 1874. The first trustees were several of the town's leading



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merchants including John Heckaman, Charles Lehr, Chris Hans, John Koontz, Jacob Walter, and Chris Schlit. This building replaced an earlier wood-frame engine house located just west of this site, on the west side of Jackson Street near the historic water tower. The building continues to serve the town of Bremen as the police station and a new engine house was constructed onto the west side of the building c. 1970. About that time, the town hall offices were relocated from the second story to the former Bremen State Bank at 100 W. Plymouth Street.

113 N. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1915, 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial.

Contributing. Fifth building from the right side of photo 0013.

The two-story brown colored brick building has a wood stairway door and transom composed of prism glass on the storefront's north end. The doorway is flanked by brick pilasters with stone caps. The storefront is covered with vinyl siding and features a recessed modern entry door in its south end and two 1/1 replacement windows. The second story features two recessed bays with a 1/1 wood window in each bay. The windows have stone lintels and rusticated stone sills. The top of the façade features a row of four deeply recessed panels in the brick. The parapet is composed of four brick bays divided by thin brick trim and stone blocks.

115 N. Center St. Post Office (c. 1920-1961) Non-contributing

Fourth building from the right side of photo 0013.

The two-story commercial building is composed of non-historic brick on its first floor and cast concrete block on its second floor. The storefront features brick pilasters on its corners and vinyl siding over the storefront wall. A modern door flanked by modern windows are in the storefront. The second story features two replacement windows. The parapet has a simple stone cap. The changes to the storefront render the building non-contributing.

117 N. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1907. Non-contributing

Third building from the right side of photo 0013.

The two-story building has a recessed storefront entry door in its north end. The storefront has large historic display windows, though the transom area has been covered with wood. A freestanding metal column is on the north outside corner of the storefront. The second story is covered with vinyl and features two 1/1 replacement windows. A simple cornice with wood scroll brackets is at the top of the wall. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the second story wall with vinyl siding and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

119 N. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1907. Non-contributing

Second building from the right side of photo 0013.

The two-story building is covered with vinyl siding. The storefront features a modern door in its south end and a wide display window. The transom area is covered with a sign board. The second story features two large replacement windows and the cornice features small corbels. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the second story wall with vinyl siding and enclosing the storefront with new materials, the building is rendered non-contributing.

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121 N. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1882. Non-contributing  
Right side of photo 0013.

The two-story building is covered with vinyl siding and has a low-pitched hipped roof. A one-story ell is on the northwest corner of the building. The first floor features a modern entry door and pedimented surround in its north end and a small Prairie style replacement window in its south end. The second story features a row of eight Prairie style replacement windows. Due to changes to the building façade, including covering the building with vinyl siding, introduction of new windows, and the expansion of the front wall to the sidewalk, the building is rendered non-contributing.

201 N. Center St. United States Post Office, 1961, International Style. Contributing  
Photo 0014.

The building is one story with a flat roof and brick walls. The eaves have ribbed aluminum fascia. The northern third of the façade projects and features “UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BREMEN, INDIANA” in die-cut aluminum letters centered on the wall. The southern two-thirds of the façade is deeply recessed. It is composed of eight floor-to-ceiling aluminum-framed windows on a short stone base. The windows have transoms that are each filled with a light green-colored metal panel. The south façade extends to the front of the building and supports the roof. Four square openings that are trimmed in limestone pierce the wall. The entry is located in the south-facing wall of the deeply recessed area. It is composed of an aluminum and glass door, transom, and side-lite. A light green-colored metal panel is above the transom.

The North Street (south) façade has a wide middle bay divided into ten light green-colored floor-to-ceiling metal panels with aluminum-framed windows. The east end of the façade is pierced with the openings described earlier.

The post office was established in Bremen in 1846, four years prior to the time the plat was established by George Beiler. The post office was established at “Brothersville”, named for the first postmaster whose last name was Brothers. The town was platted as New Bremen, and later “New” was dropped from the name. The post office was renamed Bremen as well. George Pomeroy appears to have followed Mr. Brothers as the second postmaster. The post office was located in several downtown storefronts prior to its current location. These locations include 114 S. Center St. (1908), 108 & 110 W. Plymouth St. (1905), 103 W. Plymouth St. (prior to c. 1920), and 115 N. Center Street (c. 1920-1961).

Center Street, east side, going north

118 & 116 S. Center St. Schlosser Brothers Creamery, c. 1945. Contributing  
Right side of photo 0010.

The building is one story with a slightly taller bay on the north end of its façade. The walls are of brick. The taller bay has a storefront that was combined with the storefront in the building to its north (114 S. Center St.) in about 1960. The storefront and transoms were enclosed with sandstone ashlar and a large metal-framed display window. A metal and glass entry door is on the north end of the storefront. A metal marquee is above the door and window. The parapet of the taller section has a stone cap.

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The lower section of the building extends to the south edge of the street block. It has five windows with stone sills. The windows are metal and are composed of a large center window with narrow four-pane casements on each side. A deeply recessed entry and a former door opening are located to the south of the northernmost window. The opening has a pair of aluminum and glass doors and transom. The former door opening has been covered with wood. The parapet on this lower section has metal flashing.

114 S. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1915. Contributing  
The two-story brown brick building features a storefront that was covered with sandstone ashlar when it was connected to the building on its south. The storefront features a wood stairway door and metal entry door with transoms in its south end and a large display window that extends to the north end of the front façade. Ashlars cover the transom area above the storefront and a flat metal canopy extends across the top of the storefront. The second story features two recessed bays with a large 1/1 replacement window in each bay. The windows have stone lintels and rusticated stone sills. The parapet features two recessed panels in the brick.

112 S. Center St. Two-part commercial building, c. 1901. Contributing  
The two-story building is composed of cast concrete block. The storefront is divided into four bays by concrete block pilasters. A wood stairway door is in its north end and a wood storefront door, flanked by wide display windows, is to its south. The tall transom area is filled with glass block. The second story features four 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and lintels. The simple cornice is composed of stone dentils.

114 N. Center St. Leman Brothers Building, c. 1945, Moderne. Contributing  
Left side of photo 0013.  
The building consists of a two-story office block and a connected storage/shipping section on the back of the office section. The building occupies the entire northwest quarter of the city block. The office block fronts Center Street. The walls are of auburn-colored brick with darker colored brick and stone trim. The façade's first story has four deeply-recessed entries with metal doors. There are eight metal windows with brick sills. The windows are composed of a large center window with narrow four-pane casements on each side. There are two windows between each recessed entry and one on each end of the façade. The brick sills form a belt course of brown-colored brick on the façade. The wall above the belt course has brown-colored brick that forms horizontal bands across the whole first story. A band of green-colored metal is at the top of the first story.

The second story is symmetrically organized with three bays. The outside bays have six pairs of 1/1 wood windows enframed with stone trim. Narrow sections of brown colored-brick separate each pair of windows. The center bay contains a large opening divided by a narrow section of brown-colored brick and framed by stone trim. The two sides of the opening are partially filled with wood and each contains a pair of wood, one-over-one windows. This composition is enframed in a large rectangle of stone trim. The building has a tall parapet capped with metal flashing.

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By the late 1800s the land west of Bremen had been tilled and drained, but contained largely muck soils. These were conducive to growing mint and soon several mint farming operations developed. The Leman Company, established by William and Anna Leman, constructed a large distillery from which the essential oils were extracted from the harvested plant material. The company facilities include this office/distribution facility and a former distillery on the east side of town. The mint industry expanded throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century and became nearly synonymous with Bremen. Mint crops began to fail by the 1980s and are no longer grown locally.

202 N. Center St. Otho B. Place Post 191 American Legion Hall, 1948, Moderne. Contributing Photo 0012.

The building is composed of two two-story cubes. A taller cube is on the southwest corner of the building. It has entries centered on its south and west walls. A much larger, but shorter, cube is behind the taller one. It has a combination of multi-paned casement and 1/1 metal windows. The walls are of limestone ashlars with a weathered appearance. The tops of the walls form parapets with virtually no delineation of capstones.

The taller cube's west and south walls are identical. A pair of aluminum and glass doors is enframed by stone trim and centered in the first story. A narrow two-story opening containing glass block is on each side of the entries. They have stone sills and weathered stone lintels. A building stone is centered above the doors. It has "OTHO B. PLACE POST 191" in raised letters. Centered near the top of the wall is a circular stone with the logo of the American Legion in high relief. A date stone with 1948 in raised letters is on the south corner of the west wall.

The American Legion Post 191 was established in Bremen and named for Otho B. Place, the community's first soldier killed during World War 1. Place was killed in the Argonne Forest in France. The Legion constructed this building in 1948. While the Legion is still an active chapter, the organization recently relocated from this building and it is now used as a church.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

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

**Period of Significance**

1875-1961

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

**Significant Dates**

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

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Mutti, O. E.

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the year the first extant contributing building was constructed in the district, the Dietrich Building in 1875, and concludes in 1961 when the last contributing building, the United States Post Office, was constructed in the district. Commercial activity remained strong in the district into the late 1950s and early 1960s before a shopping center was constructed on the west edge of town in the late 1960s.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Not applicable

**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.)

The Bremen Commercial Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Under criterion C the district is eligible due to its architecture. The district has several excellent examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance including Italianate, Classical and Neoclassical Revival, and examples from the modern movement of architecture. Under criterion A, the district is eligible due to its historic connection to commerce and best represents the community's development as a commercial hub for the surrounding area. Also under criterion A, the district is eligible due to the role government has played with the construction of town hall offices, fire engine house, and the post office.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The district's architecture reflects styles that were popular during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and follow the railroad-era building boon experienced by many Midwestern towns. About half of the district's architecture can be categorized in styles. Several buildings are simple vernacular examples of commercial buildings, the most popular being the parapet-front type.

While most of the district's architecture is constructed of brick, there are a few wood-framed buildings that are the earliest extant structures in the district. These buildings date from c. 1875- c. 1901. These include a building at 213 W. Plymouth St. (c. 1901) which has a tall false-front wall and simple scroll brackets that support its cornice. The three buildings at 123, 121, and 119 W. Plymouth Street (photo 0001) are adjacent to each other, but do not share side walls. They were built prior to 1886, and as early as c. 1875. The building at 123 W. Plymouth St. has a hipped roof and pairs of scroll brackets. It is very similar to a building that once stood on the opposite corner constructed in 1867 (the American House Hotel). The other two buildings have gabled roofs with false-front parapet walls. This type of building was often the predecessor for more elaborate brick buildings that were constructed during the railroad era. The railroad came through Bremen in 1874.

The remaining examples of vernacular architecture are mostly two-part commercial buildings constructed in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. "Patent stone" was beginning to be used in



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Bremen during this time. The product, which was concrete cast into blocks and described as molded concrete block, was used for the construction of a few buildings in the district. While the Dietrich Building at 103 W. Plymouth St. (right side of photo 0003) is an unusually large example of a building composed of patent stone, more typical vernacular examples are located at 115 N. Center and 112 S. Center Street. The former was built for the post office. The latter is a better example; it used the stone for pilasters in its storefront wall as well. These buildings were constructed between 1898 and 1905. Another building of note is at 109 W. Plymouth St., built in c. 1907. The building façade is composed of glazed ceramic brick not used elsewhere in the district. It also has a simple, organized façade and an ornamented cornice.

Styles in use in the district include Italianate and Classical or Neoclassical Revival, and examples from the modern movement of architecture. There is also an example of Renaissance Revival at 105 E. Plymouth St. (second building from right side of photo 0004). The Mutti Building/Masonic Lodge was built in 1935 with brick to imitate a Flemish bond pattern. The most stylistic feature of the building are its large elliptical-arch windows and niches on its second story front wall. O. E. Mutti was a contractor and mason who constructed a number of buildings in Bremen, including this building.

### Architectural Styles

#### *Italianate*

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The style was translated particularly well to commercial buildings. The most common feature of the Italianate style on commercial buildings is a cornice, either out of brick or metal that has decorative brackets or corbels. Decorative window hoods, often with arches, are also common features of the Italianate style found on commercial buildings. The district has several examples of the style, including the oldest extant building in the district. The best examples of the style are located at 207/209 and 201/203 W. Plymouth Street (right side of photo 0002). The two buildings were built at about the same time, c. 1882, and are adjacent to each other. The buildings have similar features including their segmental window arches with keystones and their bracketed cornices. The cornice on 201/203 W. Plymouth Street (right side of photo 0002,

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<sup>1</sup> McAlester, pg. 212

<sup>2</sup> McAlester, pg. 212

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Bremen Opera House) is more elaborate and has a wider overhang. An unusual example is located at 108 E. Plymouth St. (second building from right side of photo 0007), also known as Hoople's, was built in 1882 and features a cast metal façade with ornamented pilasters and spandrel panels. A simple example is located at 103 E. Plymouth St. The building has segmented window arches with keystones and a simple metal cornice.

The oldest example of the style is located at 123 W. Plymouth Street. The building is a two-story frame commercial building with a low-pitched hipped roof (left side of photo 0001). More typical of Italianate cube-style houses, the building was constructed in c. 1875 and has pairs of scroll brackets that support the eaves and a tall frieze board.

### *Classical and Neoclassical Revival*

The Classical Revival style emerged at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used details that were "archaeologically" correct, meaning, according to composition of details found during archaeological work conducted in Greece and Rome. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. 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, and businesses increasingly were seeking its image.

One of the most common types of commercial buildings that used this style and its closely associated Neoclassical style was financial or banking institutions. The styles portrayed permanence and stability by reflecting ancient precedents of the Greek world. The district's two examples of the style are former bank buildings. 103 W. Plymouth St. and 100 W. Plymouth St. were constructed as banks in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building at 103 W. Plymouth St. (right side of photo 0003, the Dietrich Building) was constructed as a commercial building block with several storefronts and a hotel in its upper two floors. A bank occupied the corner storefront. The building's division of base, shaft, and entablature with cornice are its strongest classical details. The best example of the Classical Revival style is the bank directly south of the Dietrich Building, at 100 W. Plymouth St. (left side of photo 0006). The building has a vault-front with a tall arched entry recessed between a pair of tall fluted columns on its façade. The building has terra cotta trim that composes its base and entablature. Brick pilasters form bays on the side of the building. Large full-round arched windows are located in the side's bays.

### *Modern Movement in Architecture*

A few examples of modern architectural styles in the district combine to show a continuum of commercial activity into the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building at 113 E. Plymouth St. (c. 1935, right side of photo 0004) is a good example of the Art Deco style; the building has stylistic pilasters and shaped display windows. Three buildings were constructed in the late

Bremen Commercial Historic District

Marshall County, IN

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1940s that have modern architectural lines. These include a simple two-story building at 116 W. Plymouth St. whose façade is enframed with highly polished stainless steel trim (right side of photo 0008). The Leman Mint offices located at 114 N. Center St. (c. 1945, left side of photo 0013) has interesting banding on its first story walls and bays of ribbon-style windows on its second story. The Otho B. Place American Legion Hall was built in 1948 at 202 N. Center St. (photo 0012). It is composed of two cubes with stark walls. The entry cube has narrow two-story windows composed of glass block. The last contributing building constructed in the district is the United States Post Office at 201 N. Center St. (1961, photo 0014). The building's architectural style is a simple interpretation of the International Style. The building's brick wall planes are punctuated with small square openings. Glass and metal curtain walls interrupt the stark brick walls and the roof reads as a simple, flat plane positioned over the recessed entry.

## COMMERCE

Bremen is located in German Township, Marshall County, Indiana. German Township was formed from the eastern third of the original North Township that occupied the northern tier of Marshall County in 1838. It was named German Township to reflect the large number of German speaking settlers in the area. The first settlement in what would become Bremen was in 1836; after which several families settled in the area. A post office was established in 1846 and named "Brothersville" after its first postmaster David Brothers. The first store was created by George Pomeroy in which a variety of goods were sold. The first blacksmith shop was created in a log cabin in 1848 and operated by Joseph Geiselman. Geiselman later erected the first frame building in the town in 1850. In 1851 George Beiler (Beyler) created the original plat of the community and named it "New Bremen" after the city in Germany, however "New" quickly became omitted.<sup>3</sup> The town had six families living in it when it was platted. In 1853 there were four log cabins and two frame buildings, a store, saloon and post office, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop, tailor, and a harness maker. The first school was established in 1853 and the first church constructed was the German Lutheran Church in 1855.

The community continued to grow and was the only town developed in German Township. The town was incorporated in 1871 and twelve additions followed the original plat by 1880. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad continued their westward push through the states of Ohio and Indiana to reach Chicago and on to St. Louis by surveying through the town in 1873 at which time business interests took a boom. The railroad was completed through Bremen to Chicago in 1874. This allowed the town to develop industries that could send products to outside markets on the east coast and Chicago. Eight manufacturing operations were located in the town by 1880; these included furniture, wagon, stave, barrel, and machine manufacturing. Six industries that involved lumber, and a flour and woolen mill were also operating in the town by 1880.

J. R. Dietrich constructed the first brick business block in 1875; it was a large triple storefront building on the southeast corner of Center and Plymouth Streets (right side of photo 0007). No doubt receiving significant patronage from the travelers using the railroad, there were two hotels

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<sup>3</sup> McDonald, 1908. Pg. 124

Bremen Commercial Historic District

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and five saloons operating in the town in 1880, along with a variety of other retail stores and services.<sup>4</sup> Approximately half of the downtown's buildings date to this early railroad-era period of growth between 1875 and 1900. In 1887, the population of the town reached 1,500 and for its size was considered quite an extensive manufacturing place. Adding to the industries found in 1880, a creamery and pickle and salting works opened by 1887. It also had grown to include a graded school, seven churches, and a fire department. The town's first large industrial employer began operations in about 1892, manufacturing radiators in a building located immediately north of the railroad.

The railroad passed through Bremen on the north side of the town approximately three blocks from the original plat of Bremen between the town and its burial ground. The main street of Bremen (today SR 106) was an east/west street named Plymouth Street due to its orientation as an early route between Plymouth and Goshen, Indiana. Plymouth Street was crossed at the center of the downtown by "Center Street". Center Street connected the downtown with the railroad, industrial grounds, and the burial ground on the north side of town via a bridge constructed over a fork in the Yellow River. The 1908 plat map of the town shows the importance of the railroad to the development of the community. New plats were created north of the railroad along Center Street. Huff's Addition with "Railroad Street" was created north of the depot on the west side of Center Street and "Manufactures Addition" was created on the east side of Center Street.

While the importance of the railroad to Bremen's commerce is significant, the town was not established as a railroad town as other communities along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were. The small Marshall County communities of LaPaz and Teegarden in North and Polk Townships, respectively, were laid out with their plats straddling the railroad once the route became apparent. This is also true of the towns of Nappanee in Elkhart County, east of Bremen, and Walkerton in St. Joseph County, west of Teegarden. LaPaz grew slightly, Teegarden less so, but Walkerton and Nappanee can trace their robust growth to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, similar to Bremen's growth of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

By 1900, Bremen had adopted many improvements marking it as a progressive town, such as arc lighting and water hydrants. The town's main streets were paved with brick in 1913, as the automobile began to replace horse and buggy. The town's population grew to just over 2,000 by 1920. The 1920s saw a number of civic improvements in the community including the first library and dedication of the town hall in 1924 (photo 0011). The mint industry began in Bremen in 1926, with the establishment of the Leman-Gerber Distillery (Leman offices on left side of photo 0013, 114 N. Center); it allowed farmers to take advantage of muck soil in the area with the production of mint crops. In 1928, the Grand Army of the Republic Highway (later U.S. 6 and present S.R. 106-photo 0004) was routed through the middle of downtown on Plymouth Street. This early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the town is represented by about half of the buildings downtown. Several hardware and department stores established in the 1800s continued in operation through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including Huff's, Dietrich's, Knoblock's Corner Hardware, and Steineck's Hardware. The town's newspaper, the *Bremen*

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<sup>4</sup> McDonald, 1881. Pg. 137

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
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*Enquirer*, continues as a weekly paper today. Their office was located at 126 E. Plymouth Street.

Slow but steady growth realized an increase in the population to just over 2,200 by 1950.<sup>5</sup> During the 1960s commercial development began to occur immediately west of the historic residential district west of the downtown. The development included one long strip mall and several free-standing commercial buildings. While the center of commercial activity remained in the district, a shift began to occur by the 1970s to competing markets.

## POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Bremen Commercial Historic District has two buildings that were constructed for governmental purposes. The city's post office was constructed in 1961, at 201 N. Center Street (photo 0014) and the town constructed a town hall and fire engine house in 1923 at the opposite end of the district at 123 S. Center Street (photo 0011). An annex for a new engine house was built immediately west and adjacent to the engine house during the 1970s. The 1923 building replaced an earlier wood-frame engine house located just west of this site, on the west side of Jackson Street near the historic water tower. The town was incorporated in 1871 and a fire department was organized on September 8, 1874. The building continues to serve the town of Bremen as the police station. The town hall offices were relocated from the second story to the former Bremen State Bank at 100 W. Plymouth Street during the 1970s.

Historically a community's establishment of a post office was the first and most important step toward its connection to the outside world. The post office at Bremen operated from several different storefront locations until a permanent home was constructed in 1961, during President John F. Kennedy's administration. Though it was constructed one year prior, the Bremen 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 Bremen 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).

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## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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<sup>5</sup> History of Marshall County, Indiana, Sesquicentennial. Pg. 10-11

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Board, Keith. A Walking Tour of Historic Buildings in Bremen, Indiana. Bremen Historical Society, 2014.

Bremen Telephone Directory. Bremen Telephone Corporation, 1936.

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Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street. New York: AltaMira Press, 2000.

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McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2006.

McDonald, Daniel. 1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881.

McDonald, Daniel. A Twentieth Century History of Marshall County. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1908.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1886, 1892, 1898, 1905, 1910

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
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- 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):** 099-065-01001-044, 099-065-03031

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 6 acres

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                  |                   |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 571122  | Northing: 4588831 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 571410  | Northing: 4588840 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 571415  | Northing: 4588591 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 571127 | Northing: 4588587 |

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of N. Jackson and W. Plymouth Street, face west and continue in a line with the north curb of W. Plymouth Street to the southwest property corner of 213 W. Plymouth Street. Turn north and follow the west property line of 213 W. Plymouth to the south side of the alley separating North and Plymouth Streets. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to a line extended south from the east side of the alley separating Jackson and Center Streets. Turn north and continue in a line to the north curb of W. North Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the curb to the southwest property corner of 201 N. Center Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the west property line of 201 N. Center Street to the south side of the alley separating W. South and W. Bike Street. Turn east and continue in a line to the northeast property corner of 202 N. Center Street.

Turn south and follow a line with the east property line of 202 N. Center Street to the south side of E. North Street. Turn east and follow the north curb of E. North Street to the west side of the alley separating Center and Washington Streets. Turn south and continue in a line with the west side of the alley to the south curb of E. Plymouth Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the south curb to the northeast property corner of 126 E. Plymouth Street. Turn south and follow the east property line of 126 E. Plymouth to the north side of the alley separating E. Plymouth and E. South Streets. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley to a line extended north from the east property line of 114 S. Center Street.

Turn south and continue in a line with the east property lines of 114, 116, and 118 S. Center Street to the north curb of E. South Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north curb to the northeast corner of W. South and S. Jackson Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east curb of Jackson Street to the north side of W. Plymouth Street. Turn west and follow a line with the north curb of W. Plymouth Street to the northeast corner of W. Plymouth and N. Jackson Street, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries identified include a concentration of commercial buildings that form the historic commercial core of the town of Bremen. The area north and south of the district is composed of residential neighborhoods. Likewise, with the exception of a small half-block area of modern commercial development immediately east of 113 E. Plymouth and west of 122 W. Plymouth, the area east and west of the district are also composed of residential neighborhoods.



Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: Wythougan Valley Preservation/Indiana Landmarks-PIP  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: Indiana zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-936-0613  
date: September 11, 2014

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### 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.
- **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: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0001

North side of 100 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking northeast from Jackson Street

1 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0002

North side of 200 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking northwest from Jackson Street

2 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0003

North side of 100 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking northwest from Center Street

Bremen Commercial Historic District

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

3 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0004

Looking west down Plymouth Street from east end of the district

4 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0005

Looking southwest at the south side of the 100 block of E. Plymouth Street

5 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0006

South side of 100 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking southwest from Center Street

6 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0007

South side of 100 block of E. Plymouth Street, looking southeast from Center Street

7 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0008

South side of 100 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking southwest at mid-block

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Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

8 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0009

South side of 100 block of W. Plymouth Street, looking southeast from Jackson Street

9 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0010

East side of 100 block of S. Center Street, looking northeast from South Street

10 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Bremen Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN  
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0011

West side of 100 block of S. Center Street, looking northwest from South Street at former town hall.

11 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0012

Looking northeast at the American Legion building from S. Center and North Streets

12 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0013

Bremen Commercial Historic District

Name of Property

Marshall County, IN

County and State

Looking south on Center Street from North Street

13 of 14.

Name of Property: Bremen Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 23, 2014

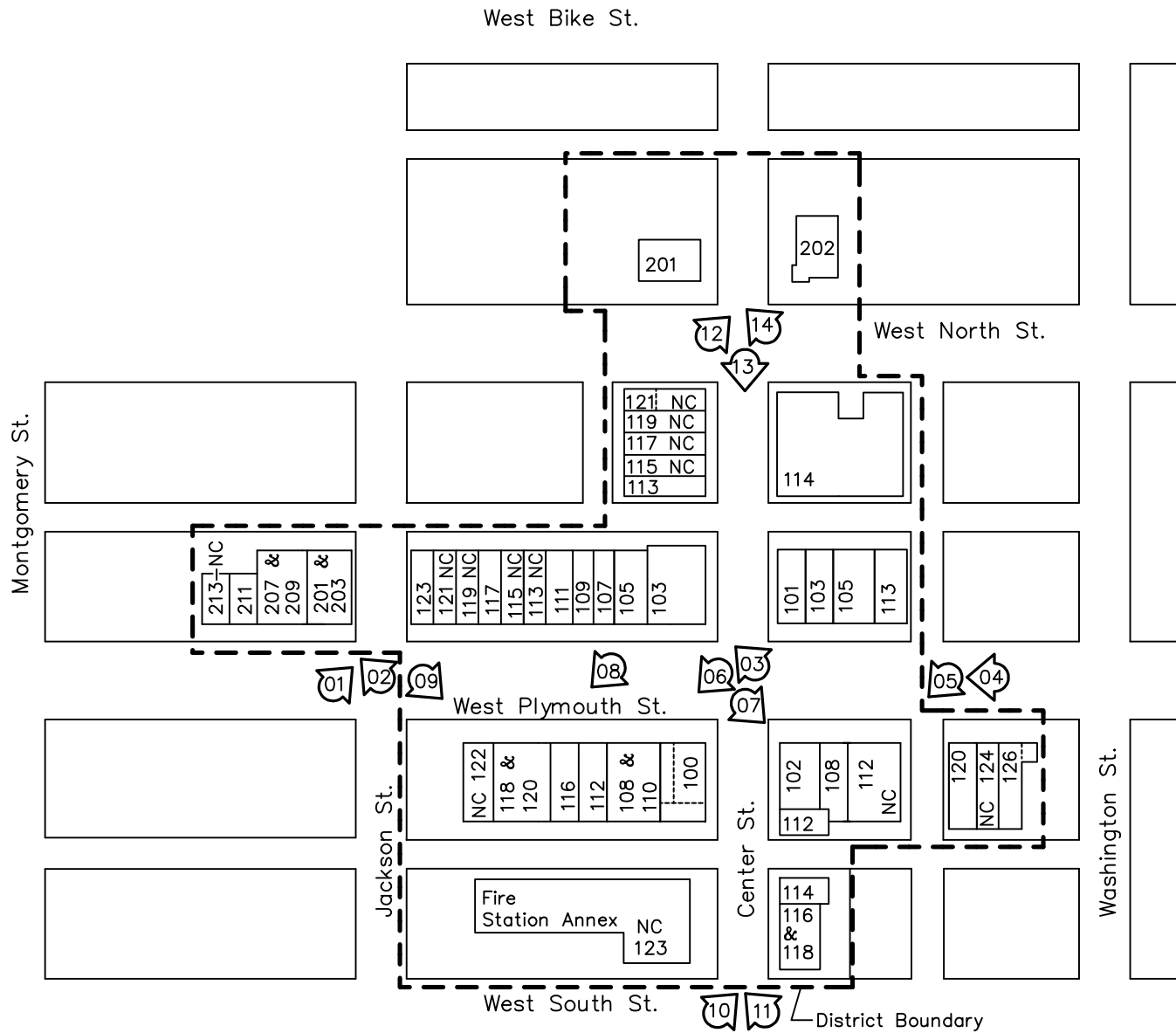
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0014

Looking northwest at post office building from S. Center and North Streets

14 of 14.


**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.

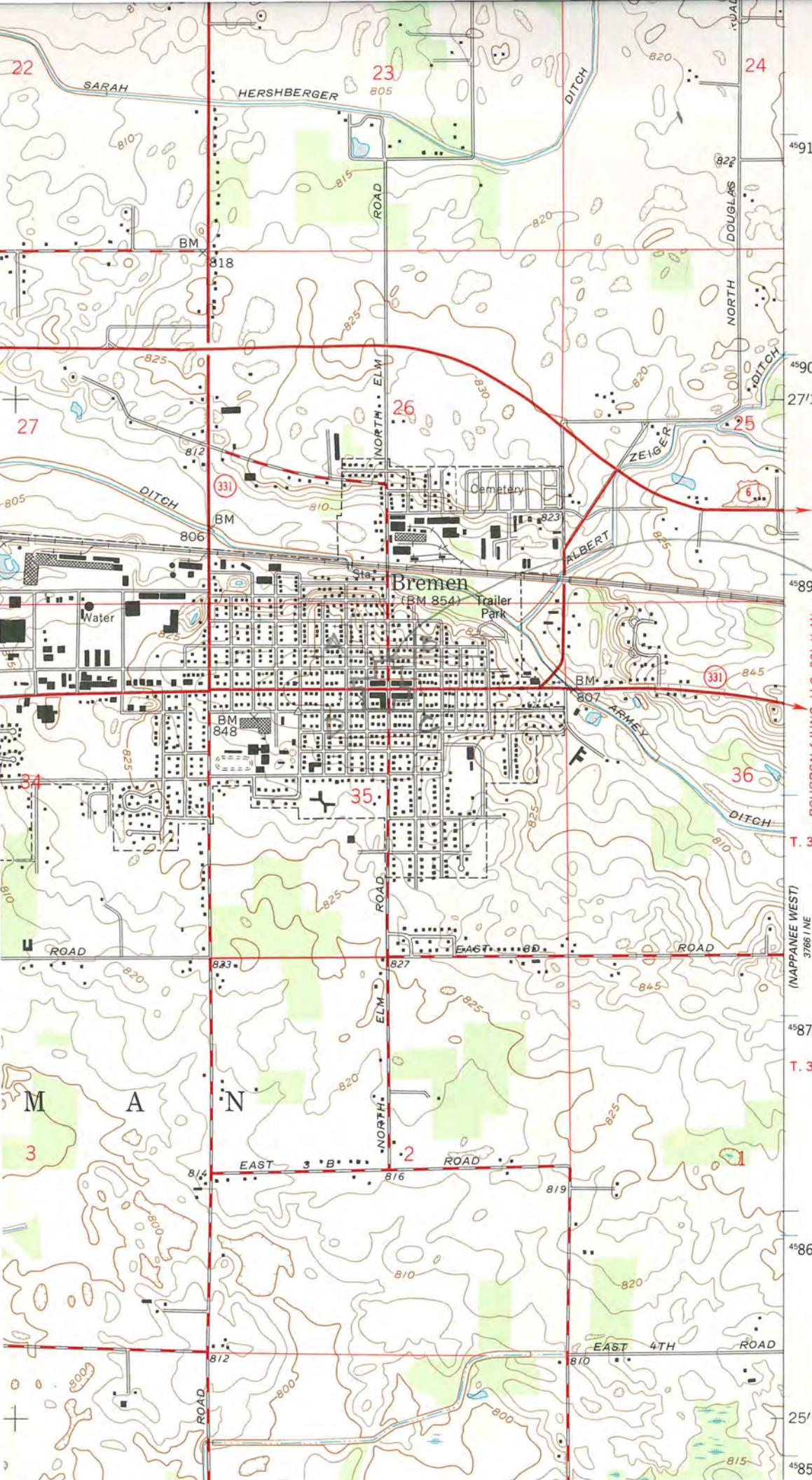


Bremen Commercial Historic District  
 30 Contributing resources, 13 non-contributing resources (NC)  
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map  
 Approx. 6 acres  
 Bremen, Marshall County, IN



 = Photographs





BOURBON (JUNC. U.S. 30) 11 MI. NAPPANEE (JUNC. IND. 19) 6.4 MI.

BREMEN COMMERCIAL  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
 HISTORIC PLACES  
 MARSHALL Co. IN

NAD 83

UTMS

A	571122	4588831
B	571410	4588840
C	571415	4588591
D	571127	4588587

T. 35 N  
 (NAPPANEE WEST)  
 3786 INE  
 T. 34 N





ANDERSON & COMPANY  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

BAKER  
COURT REPORTERS

MEXICAN  
RESTAURANT

Edward Christie Design



**PANDA GARDEN**  
CHINESE BUFFET  
EAT IN & TAKE OUT TEL. 546-3355

**PANDA GARDEN**  
CHINESE BUFFET  
EAT IN & TAKE OUT TEL. 546-3355

San Gaspary  
Mexican  
Salsas

Pizzeria





PEDETRICH

NO  
TURN  
ON  
RED

WELLS FARGO

Wells Fargo

BANK

BANK

BULK SEED  
FERTILIZER  
SOFTENER SALT



BREHEN CAFE BREHEN CAFE

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RED

FedEx





NO TURN ON RED

GREEN LIGHT

24/7

Page

Health Care Starts Here! 24/7

SOLING

MOBILE

MOBILE

MOBILE

MOBILE





The Wooden Peel

THE Italian Coffee Bar

dish

DISH

FULLY ENG... CATERING  
FREE WI-FI ICE CREAM

STORAGE



Building for Sale  
\$1,100,000.00 156-4444  
4 Bedrooms 1400 sq. ft.  
2 Bathrooms 1000 sq. ft.  
2 Car Garage 1000 sq. ft.  
Professional Chef Kitchen \$100,000.00

Total Image

BREMEN FAMILY EYECARE

25



FIRE TRUCK  
EXIT  
STOP  
ON RED





DO NOT  
ENTER



NO LEFT  
TURN

CENTRAL POLICE

WHITE PICKUP TRUCK





OTTO E. FLAGE  
& POST OFFICE

Post Office  
1234 Main St  
SERVICES TIMES





Edward Jones INVESTMENTS





MISHLER  
&  
NEWCOMB, LLP  
LAW OFFICE  
123 N. Center Street  
574-546-4585

ONE  
WAY  
←

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE  
ST. JOHNS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • [dhp@dnr.IN.gov](mailto:dhp@dnr.IN.gov) • [www.IN.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.IN.gov/dnr/historic)



January 19, 2017

Dr. Stephanie Toothman  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20005



Re: Bremen Commercial Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Bremen Commercial Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Bremen Commercial Historic District, (Marshall County, Indiana) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package

# DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0683 • [dhpa@dnr.in.gov](mailto:dhpa@dnr.in.gov) • [www.in.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic)

December 9, 2016

Mr. Daniel Delahaye  
U.S. Postal Service, Federal Preservation Officer  
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670  
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862

**Regarding: U.S. Post Office, 115 N. Center St., in the Bremen Commercial Historic District, between Jackson, Washington, North and South Sts., Bremen, Marshall County, IN**

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is pleased to inform you that the above mentioned property, in which you have an interest, has been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the nomination during their meeting on

**January 18, 2017, 2:00 PM, at Indiana Government Conference Center,  
302 W. Washington Street, Conference Room C, Indianapolis, Indiana**

The meeting is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. We welcome your comments, favorable or unfavorable, regarding the application. Please address written comments to:

**Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer  
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

**Please send your comments on or before the above meeting date.**

You may call our office at 317-232-1646, or visit our web site at [www.in.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic) for more information and a copy of the National Register application form for the property.

### **The National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The criteria used to judge a property's eligibility for the National Register and the results of listing are discussed in the enclosure.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he wishes, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. Owners of National Register listed properties that are income-producing are eligible to apply for Federal tax credits for qualified historic rehabilitation efforts. This and other results of listing are explained further on the enclosure. After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed and considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. The board will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register, based on its merits relative to the criteria included on the enclosure.

### **Private Property Owner Concurrence or Objection**

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as

appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. For properties with multiple owners, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer (address above), by the date indicated on the first page of this letter. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

#### **Public Officials - Your Right to Comment**

Local governments, public agencies, and other interested parties as well as property owners are welcome to comment on this proposed National Register nomination. Comments regarding the significance and eligibility of the property or district for the National Register will be considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board as well as the State Historic Preservation Officer. To ensure consideration, comments should be sent before the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board considers this nomination (see page one of this notice for the date of the Review Board meeting and for the address to which comments should be sent).

#### **Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)**


Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter, the property indicated in this letter will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the review board's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, the board will consider the application at the above referenced meeting, along with the historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural merits of the property, and any staff comments. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the review board.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures qualifies an owner of private property who has State of Indiana tax liability to apply for certain tax benefits. Programs include the Residential Historic Rehabilitation Credit or the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (for commercial properties). Allotment of credits to operate the program depends on budgeting by the Indiana General Assembly. Contact our office or web site for more information.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures provides protection for the property. All state-funded or state-assisted construction which will adversely impact historic properties owned by the State of Indiana must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Additionally, if a state-funded or state-assisted project will impact historic properties that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, the project must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. For more information, contact our office or web site.

A copy of the nomination including boundaries and map, and information on the federal and State of Indiana tax credit programs or the State and National Register programs may be obtained by calling 317/232-1646, by writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 West Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739, or by visiting our web site, [www.in.gov/dnrr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnrr/historic).

Very truly yours,



Cameron F. Clark  
State Historic Preservation Officer

PCD:pcd-IL

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet