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 Residential 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 Bowen, Montgomery, South, and Bike Streets
   City or town: Bremen State: Indiana County: Marshall
   Not For Publication: blank Vicinity: blank

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:
   ___A ___B x C ___D

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

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

   Signature of commenting official: _____________________________ Date
   ______________ Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) ______________________

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(.Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:  

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

District  

Site

Structure

Object
Bremen Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>90 buildings</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 structures</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 objects</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

90 total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
TRANSPORTATION: road-related
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGIOUS: religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Sections 1-6 page 3
7. **Description**

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

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
- foundation: BRICK
- walls: BRICK
- WOOD: Weatherboard
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: ______________________

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

**Summary Paragraph**

The Bremen Residential Historic District lines the town’s east-west running streets on the west side of the downtown. The district is dominantly residential with three churches and a few commercial buildings. The district is comprised of approximately fifteen blocks, extending one block south of Plymouth Street, and two to three blocks north of Plymouth Street. The majority of buildings date from the 1860s through the 1950s. The architecture was built in three waves, the earliest period between the 1860s and 1880s, then between the 1890s and 1920s, and finally the period between the 1940s and 1950s.
Narrative Description

The Bremen Residential Historic District is comprised largely of residential architecture constructed between the 1860s and 1950s. Few buildings were constructed after this period; these are considered non-contributing. Buildings constructed during this period 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 in terms of window and door locations and/or additions to the buildings. Other changes that may render a building non-contributing include a cumulative loss of historic materials including siding, windows, and architectural details. The resource count does not include detached garages or other minor outbuildings unless they are dominant buildings with significant street presence. There are two such buildings in the district. These are located at 121 N. Marshall Street (a large carriage house) and at 404 W. North Street (a former blacksmith shop).

The district is roughly bordered by the downtown commercial historic district on its east side, the community school grounds on its south side, post-1950s commercial development on its west side, and a mix of early to late (c. 1880s-1960s) residential development on its north side. This area lacks sufficient contributing resources to be included in the district. The residential architecture of the district includes modest one and one-and-a-half story homes to larger one-and-a-half to two story homes. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Free Classic, Craftsman, and Tudor.

A complete list of resources:

West South Street, north side, heading west

503 W. South St. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

523 W. South St. Hueni House, Ranch, c. 1945. Contributing

603 W. South St. E. W. Schumacher House, Tudor Cottage, c. 1945. Non-contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories and its walls are of brick. The house has large side gables with a lower front cross-gable on its west end. The house has 8/8 vinyl windows with lintels and sills composed of brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The façade is divided into the short cross-gable on its west end, a wide chimney near the façade’s center, and a sunroom extension with a short gabled wall that faces east. The cross-gable has a new wood and glass entry door and a stoop on its east end, and an 8/8 window on its west end. A round louver is centered in the top of the cross-gable wall. A narrow section of roof is located between the cross-gable and chimney. The chimney steps in on each side; stone caps are at the tops of these portions of the chimney. The sunroom has a large window divided into multiple panes of glass on its south wall and an 8/8 window in its east-facing gabled wall.
Bremen Residential Historic District

Name of Property: 615 W. South St.  Arthur Grebe House, American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0001.

623 W. South St.  Harry Shidaker House, Colonial Revival Cottage, c. 1945. Contributing
Left side of photo 0001.
The house is two-stories with side gables. The walls are composed of stone ashlers. The house
has wood windows that are a combination of 6/1 and large picture windows. The sills are
composed of stone ashlers. The windows also have metal shutters. The roof is covered with
asphalt shingles. The eaves of the house only slightly overhang the walls.

The entry is located on the east end of the façade. The entry has a wood surround composed of
fluted pilasters and an entablature. The entry door is wood with a small square window in its
upper right-hand corner. A small stoop with a concrete floor and steps is at the entry. The porch
has cast metal posts with ornamented panels that support a pent roof that is covered with metal.
A wide window is to the west of the porch. It is composed of a wide picture window with
narrow 6/1 windows on each side. The second story has two 6/1 windows on the façade.

703 W. South St. Edgar French House, c. 1945. Non-contributing

723 W. South St. Russell Heckaman House, Cape Cod, c. 1945. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The front wall is composed of stone
ashlers; the remaining walls are covered with metal siding. A breezeway and garage are on the
east side of the house and also have stone ashlers on their front walls. The house has 6/1 wood
windows with stone sills and lintels on the façade. The roof lacks any substantial overhanging
eaves; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

An entry door and stoop are located on the east end of the façade. The door is wood with two
panels and a window divided into six panes of glass in its top. Two windows are west of the
door. There are two small gabled dormers on the front of the house. The dormers each have a
6/1 window in their front wall. The breezeway has an entry door on its west end; it matches the
front entry door. A window composed of three casements, each divided into eight panes of
glass, is located east of the breezeway door. The garage has a front gabled wall composed of
stone ashlers. The garage has a wide metal door in its front wall.

801 W. South St. Charles Kimble House, c. 1945. Non-contributing. The façade has been
altered with non-historic windows, enlarging and changing the size of the openings and a full
porch was added to the house. These changes render the house non-contributing.

807 W. South St. Raymond Hirstein House, c. 1945. Non-contributing. Window locations and
sizes were changed and a full porch was added to the house. These changes render the house
non-contributing.

815 W. South St. Robert Armstrong House, Ranch, c. 1945. Contributing

819 W. South St. Donald Skinner House, American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing
West Plymouth Street, north side, heading east

723 W. Plymouth St. Miller-Stock-Gorrell House, Free Classic, c. 1905. Contributing
Left side of photo 0002.

709 W. Plymouth St. George & Mayme Kipfer House, American Foursquare, 1927. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories and its walls are of brown-colored brick. The windows are 1/1 wood with stone sills and lintels. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. The soffits are covered with beaded boards. The house has a full front porch with a hipped roof. The porch has brick piers on each corner and brick walls with stone caps. A wood lintel supports the roof between the piers.

The façade’s entry is on the east end of the wall. The entry door is wood with a full window. A window composed of a wide middle pane of glass and 1/1 windows on each side is to the west of the entry. The second story’s front wall has two pairs of 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels. A dormer with a hipped roof is centered on the front of the house. It has a pair of square windows on its front wall; its east and west walls are covered with beaded boards.

The house was built for George and Mayme Kipfer in 1927. George Kipfer was a rural mail carrier during the 1930s-1940s while living in the home.

703 W. Plymouth St. Seifer-Fredrick House, Queen Anne, c. 1905. Contributing

621 W. Plymouth St. William & Rebecca Huff House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

607 W. Plymouth St. Henry Laudeman House, Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

603 W. Plymouth St. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

525 W. Plymouth St. Henry & Bertha Keifer House, American Foursquare, c. 1915. Contributing

521 W. Plymouth St. Edward & Irma Polson House, Bungalow, 1925. Contributing
Third building from right side of photo 0003.
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. Its walls are composed of light brown-colored brick. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood with sills composed of brick and stone lintels. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has an incised front porch. Brick piers with stone caps are on each corner of the porch. The porch walls are also of brick with stone caps. Wide concrete steps are on the east end of the porch’s front wall. Shaped wood lintels support the porch roof between the piers.

The entry is on the east end of the façade. The entry door is wood with a full Craftsman-style window. West of the door is a wide window composed of a large single pane of glass with a 1/1
window on each side of it. A large gabled dormer is centered on the front of the house. Its walls are covered with wood shingles. A group of three 1/1 windows is centered in the dormer’s front wall.

The house was constructed by Edward and Irma Polson in 1925. By 1930 the home belonged to his son, Ben and his wife Callie Polson. Ben Polson was a partner in the Ford automobile garage. In 1940 Callie’s mother, Lavina Bellman, was living with the family in the home.

Second building from right side of photo 0003.

503 W. Plymouth St. John & Catherine Cline House, Italianate cube, c. 1875. Contributing
Right side of photo 0003.
The house is two stories with a steeply-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is of fieldstone and the walls are of brick. The windows and door have segmental arches. The windows are 1/1 metal with stone sills. The windows have metal shutters. The house has a narrow cornice with a wood frieze and scroll brackets. Pairs of brackets are located on the corners and in the middle of each wall. The roof is covered with metal. A small lantern-type cupola was once at the top of the roof.

The façade has a full porch with steel railings (c. 1915/c. 1960). The porch has one course of cast concrete blocks that compose its base and a concrete floor. The entry is off-center to the east. The entry door is wood with four panels with a wood and glass segmental transom. A window is located to the east and west of the entry on the front wall. The second story’s front wall has a balcony door directly above the entry door. The balcony door is wood with two panels in its lower half and two full-round arch windows in its upper half. The balcony door also has a wood and glass segmental transom. The balcony has c. 1960 metal railings and is supported by metal brackets. The balcony is the roof of the original entry porch on the house. It has a short cornice with small scroll brackets. A window is located to the east and west of the balcony door, directly above the windows on the first story. The east wall of the house has a one-story, three-sided bay on its south end. The bay’s walls are cut-away with a window in each wall. It also has a short cornice with small scroll brackets.

The house was likely built for John and Catherine Cline prior to 1880 while the Clines were still engaged in farming west of town. John was born in Pennsylvania and married Catherine Ringle in St. Joseph County, Indiana, in 1851. Catherine died in 1902, after which time a son, Clarence and his wife Glenna lived at the house. Clarence was a nurseryman.


The house is two-stories and its walls are composed of two different patterns of cast-concrete blocks. The first story walls are of rusticated rock-face blocks and the second story walls are of pebble-face blocks. Cast blocks with rows of dentils are at the top of the walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof. It is covered with asphalt shingles. A one-story wing was added to the northeast corner of the house c. 1995, but was constructed with cast block matching the original house.

The house has a full front porch with a hipped roof. The porch’s front wall has three piers composed of rock-face blocks and short cast concrete Doric columns. The porch walls are composed of pebble-face blocks and a cast stone cap. Wide steps are located on the east end of the porch’s front wall. A wood lintel between the columns supports the roof. The entry is located on the east side of the façade. It has a wood door with a full window and a metal storm door. A wide window is in the west side of the first story’s front wall. The second story has two windows.

Michael Kleitz was born in about 1864 and grew up in a farming family in German Township. He was left a widower by the age of 35. He married again by 1910 to Sarah and continued farming until he retired and constructed this house in Bremen in 1910. Sarah lived at the house into the 1940s. A large immigrant population came to Bremen and German Township, Marshall County, from the Alsace region of France, including Kleitz’s parents. The house was later owned by Gene and Marge Odiornes, who owned a paint and contracting business in Bremen. The Odiornes added a room to the north side of the house by building a mold to replicate the mold of the cast-concrete blocks used to building the house.

327 W. Plymouth St.  Grise-Berger House, Upright and wing, c. 1875/c. 1889. Contributing Third house from left side of photo 0004.

321 W. Plymouth St.  Rhoades-Ewald House, c. 1901, Free Classic. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a steeply-pitched hipped roof and lower cross-gables. The foundation is of fieldstone and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are a combination of 1/1 metal and wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch that wraps around to the east wall. The porch has a concrete floor and steps on the east and west ends of the front wall. Short tapered piers composed of fieldstone are on the south and east walls of the porch. The piers have rusticated stone caps and wood Ionic columns that support the roof. The porch has a shed roof and its ceiling is composed of beaded boards. The front (south) wall of the porch has gables over the entry steps. The gable over the west steps is more steeply pitched to denote it as the primary entrance to the house. The gable walls are covered with wood.

The façade is divided into two bays. The east bay projects forward and has a lower cross-gable. The first story of the east bay has cut-away corners and large 1/1 wood windows in each of its walls. The middle window has art glass in its upper sash. The east bay’s second story has one 1/1 metal window. The gable wall is enclosed with a short pent roof that is covered with metal.
The gable wall has a wood window divided into two panes of glass. The west bay has an entry door on its east end. The door is wood with three panels and a window in its top half. A short window composed of art glass is west of the door. The west bay’s second story has a short 1/1 wood window centered on its front wall.

The house was built for Charles and Mary (Berger) Rhoades upon their retirement from farming in German Township. The house continued in the family when Carson and Clara (Rhoades) Ewald retired from farming and became the owners of Clara’s parents’ home by the 1950s.

315 W. Plymouth St. Weise-Grebe House, Gable-front, c. 1870. Non-contributing

311 W. Plymouth St. Dr. Ridley Draper House, Bungalow, 1922. Contributing
Left side of photo 0005.

The house is one-story with foundation composed of limestone. The walls are composed of brown-colored brick. The windows are 5/1 craftsman-style wood with stone sills and lintels. The roof is low-pitched with a front gable and lower cross-gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide-overhanging eaves.

The façade is composed of a lower gabled bay on its east end and a long, lower cross-gable that projects to the west and forms a porch. The gabled bay on the east end has three windows; the middle window is slightly wider than the other two. The façade west of the bay has two windows with the entry door centered between them. The door is wood with a full Craftsman-style window. The porch has wide piers of brick with stone caps on each corner and one on the west side of the porch steps. The porch floor is wood. The wall below the porch floor is enclosed with wood lattice between the piers. Vinyl railings are between the piers. The cross-gable that forms the porch roof has wood shingles in its gable wall. The short section of the front gable wall that is exposed is also covered with wood shingles.

The house was built for Dr. Ridley Draper and his wife, Minnie, who came from Tennessee to practice medicine in Bremen in 1917. Dr. Draper was in the community during the flu pandemic of 1918. During the 1930s and 1940s the house was owned by J. F. Mougin and his wife, Gladys, who came from Stevenson, Illinois. J. F. Mougin was the president of the Bremen Savings Bank.

303 W. Plymouth St. Ewald-Berger-Grose House, c. 1889, Queen Anne. Contributing
Right side of photo 0005.

The house is two stories with an L-plan. Portions of the house appear to date prior to 1886, but by 1892 the house was remodeled to its current footprint. The foundation is composed of field stone and the walls are covered with wood. The first story wall of the front gabled section is covered with vinyl. The house has corner boards that form thin pilasters with short capitals that terminate at a wide frieze board at the top of the walls. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is steeply-pitched and is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located in the corner of the ell, east of the front gabled part of the ell. The porch is a c. 1915 change to the house. It has walls of brick with stone caps. Steps are on the front (south) side of the porch. A tapered wood column is on the corner of the porch. The porch roof is hipped.
Bremen Residential Historic District

With the exception of different window hoods on the first story’s center windows, the gabled wall sections of the ell facing south (front) and east are identical. The first story corners are cut-away. Windows are located in the cut-away walls. Wood spindlework and brackets are at the bottom of the second story overhang above the cut-away walls. A wide window with art glass in its upper sash is centered in the first story’s front wall. It has a simple entablature-style hood. The second story has a pair of narrow 1/1 metal windows. The window has a triangular-shaped top centered on its hood. A wood medallion is centered in the triangle. The entry door is located in the south wall of the east-facing leg of the ell. It is a metal door with a window in its upper half. A door was once located in the east wall of the south-facing leg of the ell. It is covered with wood.

The house was remodeled a few times between its construction c. 1889 and 1898. Jacob and Barbara Ewald retired to the house from farming in the northwest part of German Township in c. 1890. The house then passed to Peter and Catherine Berger by 1910, also retired farmers, after the Ewalds’ deaths. The house then was owned by William and Margaret Grose during the 1920s-1940s. The families who lived in the house had parentage born in Germany, except for Margaret Grose, who was born in France.

225 W. Plymouth St.  Gable-front, c. 1875.  Non-contributing
Though the original gable-front façade remains, the house has new windows and siding and the full porch is of new construction. These cumulative changes render the house non-contributing.

221 W. Plymouth St.  Gabled-ell, c. 1889.  Contributing

215 W. Plymouth St.  T-plan, c. 1880.  Contributing

West Plymouth Street, south side, heading east

822 W. Plymouth St.  Mutti Gas Station, c. 1930, Cottage-style.  Non-contributing.
O. E. Mutti, builder/proprietor
The building is one-story with side gables. The walls are of tan-colored brick with a middle wire-cut surface that form a Flemish-bond appearance when laid together. The building has parapet end wall that terminate at the base of the gable in large brick corbels on the front wall. Chimneys rise above the center/top of the parapets. The roof is covered with red-colored Spanish tiles. An addition was made to the east side of the building in c. 1995. It has vinyl shingles on its front wall and asphalt shingles cover its roof.

The entry is centered on the façade of the original building. A metal and glass vestibule is built out from the building in front of the entry. Large metal and glass display windows are on each side of the façade. They have sills and lintels of brick. The west wall is a prominent wall since the building is located at the southeast corner of an intersection. The wall has a metal door on its south end and two wood and glass display windows north of the door. A fan-lite window is centered in the west gable. Its sill is of brick and the arch has a tall keystone.
Oscar Mutti was both a masonry contractor in Bremen and the proprietor of this gas station. Oscar’s parents emigrated from Switzerland to Bremen in 1881. Oscar and his wife Fern lived just east of the gas station in a c. 1890 house he remodeled by adding brick to the Victorian-era home’s walls.

806 W. Plymouth St. William & Anna Leman House, c. 1920, Craftsman/Colonial Revival. Contributing. S. Gordon Lehr, builder. The house is two-and-a-half stories and its walls are of tan-colored brick. The house has 5/1 Craftsman-style wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a hipped roof with dormers and chimneys centered on its east and west walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house has a broad façade with one-story sunrooms on each side. The façade is symmetrical with a porch centered on the front wall. The porch has corner piers and walls of brick with stone caps. The porch roof has a mansard edge that is covered with copper. The roof has modillions that support the eaves. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites with full Craftsman-style windows. Three windows are on the east and west sides of the first story’s front wall. Four pairs of windows are on the second story’s front wall. The sunporches have flat roofs with modillions that support the eaves. The east porch has a pair of windows centered in its front wall. The west porch has a pair of Craftsman-style doors with side-lites in its front wall.

The house was built for William and Anna Leman, the founders of Leman Mint Company in Bremen and the Farmer’s State Bank in Wyatt, Indiana. 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 had a large distillery from which the essential oils were extracted from the harvested plant material. The mint industry expanded and became nearly synonymous with Bremen.

724 W. Plymouth St. William & Elenora Heyde House, Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing. Second house from left side of photo 0010. The house is two stories with side gables. Its walls are of brown-colored brick. The windows are 6/1 Craftsman-style wood with sills and hoods of brick. The roof has wide-overhanging eaves that are supported by large wood brackets on its gable walls. The top beam of the bracket pierces the fascia board. A chimney is centered on the west wall. There is a spandrel with a basket weave pattern centered in the second story wall of the chimney. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The façade is symmetrically arranged. It has a full porch with short piers and walls of brick and stone caps. There are four piers on the front wall of the porch. The middle piers flank the porch steps and have pairs of wood square columns that support the porch roof. The roof has a low-pitched front gable with a broken pediment appearance and a flattened arched ceiling. The east and west ends of the porch are not covered by the roof. The entry is centered on the façade. It has a Craftsman-style wood door and side-lites. A pair of windows are on each end of the first
and second story façade. A small gabled dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. It has a fan-lite with a flattened arch top. The wall beneath the fan-lite is divided into four panels.

This house was constructed for William and Elenora Heyde upon their retirement from farming in German Township. William was born to George and Mary Heyde in 1880 in Ohio. The parents emigrated from Germany and settled in German Township in 1874. The Heydes farmed north of Bremen prior to retiring.


624 W. Plymouth St. Herbert Knoblock House, c. 1920, Craftsman/Colonial Revival. Contributing. Third house from left side of photo 0011. The house is two stories with a broad front gable. The walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick. The windows are 9/1 Craftsman wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is low-pitched and is covered with asphalt shingles. It has wide-overhanging eaves that are supported by wood braces on its gable walls. A one-story sunporch is on the west side of the house. A porte-cochere’ is on the east side of the house. It has a side-gable supported by tapered piers of brick.

The front facade is symmetrically arranged with a full porch. The porch has four tapered piers on its front wall. The piers and the porch walls are brick with stone caps. Steps are centered between the middle piers. The porch has a pent roof with a low-pitched gable centered over the steps. The entry is centered on the façade. It is composed of a wood door and side-lites with windows in their top and panels in the bottom. Three windows are in the east and west ends of the first story. The middle window is slightly wider than the other two. The second story has two pairs of windows on its front wall.

The house was constructed for Herbert and Nellie Knoblock during the 1920s. The Knoblock family began in Bremen with the “Corner Hardware” in the downtown in 1865, then developed a flouring mill in the 1870s. They lived in the home into the 1940s.

618 W. Plymouth St. Russell and Aleda Berg House, Massed ranch, 1945. Contributing. Noble Haenes, builder. Second house from left side of photo 0011. The house is one-story and its walls are of brick. A trim board is at the top of the walls. The house has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. An attached breezeway and garage are on the east end of the house. A bay projects off the west end of the façade. It also has a hipped roof. A wood window composed of a large pane of glass flanked by narrow casements that are divided into four panes of glass is centered in the front wall of the bay. A similar window, but wider, is in the façade east of the bay. The entry is located near the center of the façade. It has stones that form a rusticated surround and a wood door with a metal storm door. A wood roundel window is east of the door. It is divided into nine panes of glass and has stone trim. A concrete stoop with a metal railing is in front of the entry.
The breezeway’s front wall is recessed. It has a wood door flanked by wood windows divided into four panes of glass. The front wall of the garage has a metal garage door centered in it and a wood lintel over the door.

Russell Berg was born in 1893 to Edward and Elizabeth Berg, also of Bremen. Though his father was a salesman in town, Russell married Aleda and pursued farming during the early 1940s. He also owned an appliance store in Bremen and Aleda was a school teacher. The Bergs had this home built for them upon retirement in about 1945.


524 W. Plymouth St. Elias and Rosa Ewald House, Free Classic and Queen Anne, c. 1901. Contributing

The house is one-and-a-half stories and its walls are brick. The house has 1/1 and 8/8 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has an incised front porch with a flat roof. The roof on the main body of the house, which is covered with asphalt shingles, is hipped with the front slope extending to meet the front edge of the porch roof. Tile cresting is on each ridge line. Large dormers with hipped roofs are on each slope of the roof. A porte-cochere is on the west side of the house.

The porch has four piers on its front wall. The piers and wall are of brick with stone caps. The middle piers flank the porch entry. A stone lintel with dentils is located between the piers and supports the roof. A wood entry door with side-lites is centered on the façade. A large wood window divided into multiple panes of glass is in the east and west sides of the façade. The dormer has three 8/8 windows in its front wall. Rows of dentils are at the top of the dormer walls.

John Hueni emigrated from Switzerland, first to Illinois, and then to Bremen by about 1915. His wife Mary was a native of Germany. The family purchased the home, built on speculation by J. E. Kipfer in 1919. In 1920 both sons, John, Jr. and Herman, were employed as bookkeepers with the Bremen foundry and were living in the house. Prior to moving to Bremen, John Hueni was a grain buyer in Livingston County, IL. The house remains in the family.

The house is two stories in a modified T-plan. The front gable is slightly lower than the side gables and it is on the far west end of the front wall. The foundation is composed of hand-cut granite and the walls are composed of brick. The house has 2/2 wood windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The windows on the front (north) and east walls have wood shutters. The house has a short cornice board at the top of its walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.
The gabled front leg of the T has two windows on each its first and second stories. A stone building block is centered in the gable wall. It has a segmental top and is carved with the name Jacob Beyler and the year 1885 with the builder’s name L. C. Beard. The front wall of the east-facing leg of the T has a porch with a pent roof. The porch has a concrete foundation and floor. The porch has five turned posts with scroll brackets and pierced bracing. The bracing forms segmental arches between the posts. Two wood doors with segmental transoms are located on the back wall of the porch. The doors have windows in their top half. A window is east of the east door. The second story has a balcony door near its west end. The door also has a window in its upper half. A window is east of center on the second story’s front wall.

The house was built on a corner of the Jacob Beyler, also spelled Beiler, farm which bordered the west and south sides of Bremen until the farm became incorporated into the boundaries of town during the early part of the 20th century. Jacob was the son of George Beyler, who created the original plat of Bremen in 1851. The Beyler family emigrated from Alsace, France to Bremen in the 1830s. A few out-lots were developed along Plymouth Street for the Beyler children including the house at 524 W. Plymouth. The house was later home to the Henry and Alva Huber family, who came from Tennessee and lived in the house during the 1930s-1940s. Huber was a house contractor.

424 W. Plymouth St. William & Aby May House, T-plan, c. 1880/c. 1889. Contributing

414 W. Plymouth St. One-part commercial building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

412 W. Plymouth St. Rackoff House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

408 W. Plymouth St. Renas House & Tourist Home, Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

404 W. Plymouth St. Wagner House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

326 W. Plymouth St. Laudemann House, American Foursquare, c. 1915. Contributing

318 W. Plymouth St. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Though the gable-front façade’s proportions have not been altered, the entry has been covered and moved to the side of the house, and window proportions have been significantly altered on the façade. These changes render the house non-contributing.


The building is in a cruciform plan with two towers. The side gables are slightly taller than the front and back gables. A two-story education wing was placed on the back (south side) of the building in 1954. A balcony was added to the sanctuary c. 1920 at which time two stairwell additions with flat roofs were made to the building which engage the towers. The building has a cut-stone granite foundation with red-colored mortar joints in a raised or “vine” profile. A limestone water table is at the top of the foundation. The walls of the original building and its
additions are of orange-red-colored brick. The corners of the walls and towers have buttresses of brick with stone caps. The windows have stone sills and Gothic arches of brick. The larger windows and entries have arches composed of three courses, the smaller windows have two courses that compose their arches. The windows are composed of art glass in wood sashes. A metal cornice is at the top of the walls; stone cornice returns match the profile of the metal cornice. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front (north) gable is symmetrically arranged with three windows. The center window is much larger than the other two and it is composed of lancet and roundel windows. A cornerstone is on the east corner of the front gable. It has Salem Church Evangelical Association in raised letters on its front and 1900 carved on its east side.

The towers, which are stepped back from the front gable, have identical first and second stories. Concrete steps at each tower lead to an entry composed of a wood door with a tall, narrow window and a side-lite. The entries have a tall Gothic-arch transom of art glass. A pent roof covered with metal is between the transom and door at each entrance. The second story of each tower has two full-round arched wood windows in a recessed panel with a full-round arch and stone sill. The west tower has a brick cornice composed of a row of dentils and corbel table. Stone blocks are on each corner. The roof is pyramidal and is covered with slate tiles. A metal finial is on the point of the roof. The east tower, which in in the ell formed by the cross gable, is also the main entrance and contains the belfry. The belfry is in the tower’s third story. A stone belt course separates the second and third stories. Each side of the belfry has two rectangular openings with stone sills and lintels. Wood casings and louvers fill the openings. The east tower has a brick cornice composed of a row of dentils and corbel table. Stone blocks are on each corner. The tower roof is octagonal and is covered with slate tiles. Cone-shaped pinnacles are on each corner above the stone caps. The point of the roof has a metal finial.

The east and west walls of the original building are identical. They have three windows; the center window is much larger than the other two and it is composed of lancet and roundel window sashes. A roundel window of art glass is centered high in the gable walls. The stairwell additions made c. 1920 have a foundation, water table, and walls that match the original building. They have two Gothic arch windows on their walls. One window is slightly higher on the wall and is smaller than the other; it is located on the south side of the wall.

A two-story education wing was constructed on the back (south) side of the building in 1954. The wing is brick with a broad gabled roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The wing has rows of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows with stone sills; these were originally aluminum windows. The wing extends slightly beyond the east façade of the original building and contains a north-facing wall which features a pair of metal entry doors with small cross-shaped windows. A flat metal canopy is over the doors. A cross-shaped window composed of glass block is above the canopy.

The history of Salem Methodist begins in 1844 when circuit riding ministers started a small class in a large barn in the developing town. A new building was constructed in 1868 on the same site as the current building. It was a large gable-front wood building with a tall bell tower. The
building was replaced in 1900 by the current building; the bell from the 1868 building is still used for a call to worship. The building committee, which raised $10,000 by the day of dedication, was comprised of Jacob Beyler, Sr., William Huff, J. Weiss, and Henry Schlosser along with the pastor, Reverend Bracekly. Sunday morning services were conducted in German and Sunday evening services were conducted in English. The last sermon given in German was in 1913. An education wing was added to the back of the building in 1954.

West North Street, south side, heading west

212 W. North St. Free Classic/Gable-front, c. 1901. Contributing
Third house from right side of photo 0006.

216 W. North St. American Foursquare, c. 1907. Contributing
Second house from right side of photo 0006.

224 W. North St. Stockinger House, Center Passage, c. 1860. Contributing
Right side of photo 0006.
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The foundation is composed of rubble stone and the walls are covered with vinyl. The windows are 1/1 metal. The house has cornice returns on its gable walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is centered on the west wall of the house. The front (north) wall has a stoop with wood posts with chamfered edges centered on the façade. The porch has a hipped roof. The entry door is wood with a small window; it is also centered on the façade. The façade has four windows, two to each side of the porch. The gable walls also have four windows; two are located on the first story and two are on the second story.

Albert and Dora Stockinger lived in the house during the first decades of the 20th century. Albert Stockinger was a shoe repairman in Bremen.

318 W. North St. Gabled-ell, c. 1889/c. 1920. Non-contributing
The façade has undergone significant changes from its original gable-front appearance to a gabled-ell with an expansion of the side of the front gable and change to the roof slope. These changes render the house non-contributing.

404 W. North St. Dettbrenner House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 0007.
The house is one-and-a-half stories. Its foundation and walls are covered with stucco. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple cornice hoods. The roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch that wraps around the east side of the house. It is partially enclosed on its northeast corner with beaded boards and screen. The porch has piers with Doric columns on its front wall. The front wall of the first story has a door and two windows with art glass in their top sashes. The door is wood with a full window. A dormer is centered on the front roof slope. It has a hipped roof and three small 1/1 windows centered in its front wall.
404 W. North St. (rear). Blacksmith Shop/parapet-front commercial building, c. 1920. Contributing
The building’s walls are of cast concrete blocks. The building has large metal windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The windows have cast concrete sills and lintels. The building has a gable roof and a stepped front parapet wall. The parapet has a concrete cap. The façade has a window on its north end and a wood door on its south end. A large wood and glass garage door is centered on the façade. A long metal sign bracket projects from the parapet wall; it has historic light fixtures mounted to it.

August and Fred Dettbrenner, father and son, operated a blacksmith shop into the 1910s-20s in this neighborhood block. August lived at 418 W. North Street. Fred appears to live at this address during the 1920s. The blacksmith shop behind 404 W. North Street was constructed in about 1920.

412 W. North St. Upright-and-wing/Greek Revival, c. 1865. Contributing
Second house from right side of photo 0007.
The house has a two-story gable-front and a one-story wing on its east side. Due to the style of the house, it likely was constructed prior to about 1870, however, it does not appear at this location until between 1898 and 1905, so it likely was relocated to this lot. The house has a stone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. It has 1/1 metal windows and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It has cornice returns on its gable walls. The façade of the gable-front has three windows on its first and second stories. The wing’s façade is divided into two bays. The west bay has two windows and the east bay has an incised porch. The entry door is in the east wall of the west bay of the wing. It is wood with a window.

416 W. North St. Kimble Fur Shop, c. 1950. Contributing
Third building from right side of photo 0007.
The building is attached to the east side of the house at 418 W. North St. It is one-story with a flat roof. Its walls are composed of stone ashlars. The front wall has two large aluminum display windows with transoms and a narrow wall of brick on its east end. A wide overhanging eave is supported on its west end by a pilaster of stone. The fascia is covered with metal.

The building was constructed onto the Dettbrenner-Kimble House to accommodate the furrier business Walter Kimble began during the 1930s. Walter, who also served as the town marshal, learned the furrier trade and began storing, repairing, and custom-fabricating fur clothing. Dean, his son, joined him in the business in 1935. The adjacent house was home to August Dettbrenner, who had a blacksmith shop on the block, and then later Walter and Bertha (Dettbrenner) Kimble. The business was sold in 1987 and closed about ten years later.

418 W. North St. Dettbrenner-Kimble House, Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
Bremen Residential Historic District

West North Street, north side, going east

325 W. North St. Gable-front, c. 1885/c. 1910. Non-contributing
The full porch on the façade has been enclosed and contains virtually no windows. The house also has new siding and window sizes have been changed on the first story. These changes render the house non-contributing.

317 W. North St. Gabled-ell, c. 1880/c. 1901. Contributing


West Bike Street

325 W. Bike St. Perry and Mary Young House, Cruciform plan, c. 1885. Contributing
The house is two-stories with a rubble stone foundation. It has Dutch lap wood siding on its walls. The windows are 1/1 wood with simple hoods. The house has corner boards and a tall cornice board at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located west of the front gabled section of the cruciform. The porch is enclosed with rows of 3/2 Craftsman windows. A porch door is located on the east end of the front wall of the porch. It is a metal door with a window in its top half. The wall above the porch has a window in its west end and a door in its east end. The door is metal with a window in its top half. The front gabled section of the cruciform has two windows in the first and second stories of its front wall. The front wall of the east-facing section of the cruciform has two windows in its first and second stories.

Perry and Mary Young lived in this house during the early 1900s. Perry was listed as a laborer in a test room in the 1920 census, presumably at a local Bremen industry. By 1940 Perry was widowed, but had his sister, Lydia Young, living with him.

North Montgomery Street, west side, heading north

115 N. Montgomery St. Apartment building, c. 1990. Non-contributing

121 N. Montgomery St. Moser-Espich House, Free Classic, c. 1901. Contributing

209 N. Montgomery St. Gable-front/Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing

213 N. Montgomery St. Gable-front, c. 1865. Contributing

The house is two-stories and its walls are covered with wood. The house has 1/1 wood windows. A tall cornice board is at the top of the walls, and two-story corner boards are topped with wood squares giving them a pilaster appearance. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt.
shingles. The house has a full porch that steps out in the center with the front gable of the house. The porch has a foundation and piers composed of cast concrete blocks. The piers support Doric wood columns. A cast-concrete balustrade is between the piers. Spindlework and pierced brackets are between the top of the columns. The porch roof is hipped and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The first story wall of the gable-front has cut-away corners that form a three-sided bay. A window is in each wall of the bay. The front façade features bays to each side of the gable-front section; these have a door to the inside edge and a window to the outside edge of the bay. The doors are wood with a full window. The second story of the façade’s front gable has a pair of sliding windows with a transom. This replaced an earlier pair of 1/1 wood windows. The pair of windows has a hood composed of a pair of triangular-shaped tops with small square medallions in their center. The front gable has gable trim at its top. There are no windows in the front façade of the second floor of the north and south-facing ells.

During the 1940s Clyde and Deloris Hirstien lived in the home. Clyde Hirstien was a retail grocer who also operated a stock wagon for deliveries.

303 N. Montgomery St. American Foursquare, c. 1907. Contributing

309 N. Montgomery St. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has new siding, windows, and its porch is new construction. These changes render the house non-contributing.


321 N. Montgomery St. United Brethren parsonage, c. 1907. Contributing
Second building from the left side of photo 0020.

323 N. Montgomery St. Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church, Romanesque, c. 1895/1951. Contributing. Third building from the left side of photo 0020.
The building has a cruciform plan with a later gabled addition on the back gable wall. The building foundation and walls are composed of limestone ashlars that were applied in 1951. The building has full-round arched wood windows that are composed of art glass. The windows have stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front gable is similar to the façade of Salem Methodist Church on Plymouth Street. It has three windows; the middle window is larger than the other two and is composed of three full-round arched windows and a roundel window at the top. The arch over the center window has a keystone and corner blocks. A roundel window with stone trim is centered in the top of the front gable.

The church has a tower to each side of the front gable, located in the ells created by the cross plan. The entry tower (north tower) is three stories and the second tower on the south side of the building is two stories. Both towers have an entry composed of a metal door and side-lites with
windows in their top halves and panels in their bottom halves. A stone entablature is above each entry. A stone arch is in the wall above the entablature. The area beneath the arch is filled with stone. The second story of the south tower has a stone sill course at the bottom of its wall. A pair of windows is recessed into a full-round arch above the sill course. The tower roof is pyramidal and has a low-pitch. It has a finial on top. The second story of the north tower has a stone belt course at the bottom of the wall and a roundel window centered in its front and north walls. The third story is the belfry; it has a stone sill course at the bottom of its wall. Full-round arched louvers, now covered with plywood, are centered in each wall of the belfry. The north tower’s roof is also pyramidal, but more steeply pitched.

The north façade is nearly identical to the front façade. The steeply-pitched gable wall is identical to the front gable and the north wall of the tower features a large full-arched window composed of art glass in place of the entry on the first floor. The rear addition, which features a steeply-pitched roof with a west-facing gable, has a short north wall divided into two bays. The east bay features a pair of wood entry doors with windows in their top half and two panels in their bottom half. The west bay steps in from the east bay and features a pair of aluminum windows in its east end and a row of four aluminum windows in its west half.

The United Brethren Church was organized in 1853. A building was constructed on this site prior to 1892, and was greatly remodeled by 1905. In 1951 the building’s clapboards were removed and limestone ashlers were applied to the exterior.

North Whitlock Street

West side, going north
203 N. Whitlock St.  Queen Anne, c. 1885/c. 1895. Contributing
Photo 0017.

The house is one-and-a-half stories with a foundation composed of brick and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood. The roof covering the north/south section of the ell has a tall and broad gable with a jerkin-head roof. A porch is on the southeast corner of the house and wraps around to the south wall of the house. It has piers composed of cast concrete block with Doric columns on its outside wall. The porch walls are composed of cast concrete block with ellipses centered in each block.

The gable-front is on the north end of the façade and has cut-away corners on its first floor. There are windows in each wall; the front wall of the gable-front section has a large window with a single pane of glass. The second story of the gable-front section has two windows. A wood door with a window in its upper half is on the back wall of the porch.

Foster and Mary Pittman lived in the house during the 1930s-1940s. Foster Pittman was a foreman for bridge construction and Mary was a practical nurse.

209 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing
Bremen Residential Historic District

Name of Property           Marshall County, IN
County and State

215 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1890.  Non-contributing
The house has new siding and windows and its porch has been fully enclosed and is composed of
new construction.  These changes render the house non-contributing.

The house is one-story and its walls are brick.  The house has 1/1 wood windows with segmental
arches and stone sills.  The house has a cornice board at the top of its walls.  The roof is covered
with asphalt shingles.  The house has a full porch with a foundation composed of brick and a
concrete floor.  The porch has four Doric wood columns.  The porch roof is hipped and contains
a centered gabled dormer.  The façade is symmetrical.  It has a door in the center of the gable-
front section of the house.  The door is wood with a window in its top half and a wood transom.
A window is in each the north and south ends of the gable-front’s wall.  A window is in each the
north and south-facing gabled sections of the plan.  The north-facing gable has a three-sided bay
with a hipped roof.  The bay has cut-away corners and its walls are of wood.  It has a 1/1 window
in each of its sides.

A very small one-story addition (c. 1940) is on the back of the house.  It has a tile foundation and
its walls are covered with vinyl siding.  The addition’s roof is a pent roof extension of the hipped
roof that covers the main massing of the back of the house.

During the 1930s and 1940s the house belonged to John and Alwine Ryder.  John was a foreman
at the American Radiator plant in Bremen.  Alwine worked for the post office.  His son, John,
was a librarian and his daughter Betty was a waitress.

301 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1885/c. 1901/c. 1907.  Non-contributing
While the original portion of the house retains some integrity, the additions plus the changes to
the south façade of the house render this house non-contributing.

309 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1890.  Contributing

315 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1895.  Non-contributing
While the gable-front façade’s proportions have not changed, the house has new siding and
windows.  The first story has a new door and the window openings have changed significantly
on the façade.  The porch posts and floor is also new construction.  These changes render the
house non-contributing.

321 N. Whitlock St.  T-plan/Queen Anne, c. 1895.  Contributing

327 N. Whitlock St.  Gable-front, c. 1895.  Non-contributing
The façade has undergone significant changes including the elimination of an entry door,
creation of a breezeway to connect a garage, and the change in window sizes along with the
addition of new siding and windows.  These changes render the house non-contributing.
Bremen Residential Historic District

East side, going south

328 N. Whitlock St. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has a modern addition on its façade that includes a new porch and entry door. The house has new siding and windows. These changes render the house non-contributing.

324 N. Whitlock St. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has an addition on the north side. It has new siding and windows and the window size has been changed on the first story on the façade. These changes render the house non-contributing.

318 N. Whitlock St. Gable-front, c. 1895. Contributing

312 N. Whitlock St. Place House, Gable-front, 1875. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories and its walls are of brick. The house has 1/1 wood windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The house has a tall cornice board at the top of its walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade is symmetrical. It has an entry door centered in it with a brick stoop. The door is wood with two panels and a window in its top. The door has a transom with a segmental arch. A window is in each the north and south ends of the façade. A window is centered in the gable wall of the façade. A chimney is centered on the roof ridge.

The house belonged to Anson and Elizabeth Place during the late 1800s, who bequeathed it to their son, Bradford and his wife Caroline Place. Bradford and Caroline Place’s son, Otho B. Place, was killed during World War I, in the Argonne Forest of France.

224 N. Whitlock St. Queen Anne, c. 1907. Contributing

214 N. Whitlock St. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

120 N. Whitlock St. Central-gable, c. 1865/c. 1895. Contributing (faces north)
The house is two stories with a foundation composed of rubble stone. The walls are covered with vinyl. The house faces north and the façade is symmetrical. The façade has two 9/9 wood windows on the first story with a new door centered on the wall. The door has a gabled stoop roof supported by knee braces against the wall on each side of the door. The façade has three windows on its second story. A broad central wall gable is on the façade. A three-sided bay with a pent roof is centered on the west wall of the house. The bay has cut-away corners and a 1/1 window in each side. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

North Marshall Street

West side going south

229 N. Marshall St. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

219 N. Marshall St. Wagner House, Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 0016.
The house is one-and-a-half stories and its walls are of brick. The doors and windows have segmental arches. The windows are 1/1 wood with stone sills. The house has a tall cornice board at the top of its walls and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full porch with four turned wood posts and a balustrade. Spindle-like brackets are on the top of the porch posts. The porch floor is wood. The porch roof is hipped with a central wall gable. Beaded wood boards cover the porch gable.

The façade has two windows and a door centered on the first story wall. The door is metal with a window in its top half. It has a wood storm door and a transom that is covered with wood. The second story has two windows.

The house first belonged to Henry and Elizabeth Wagner in the late 1890s-early 1900s. Phillip Wagner, a son, and his wife Amelia later lived in the house. Phillip Wagner was a foreman for the American Radiator Works in Bremen.

213 N. Marshall St. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has new windows and siding. The window locations and sizes on the façade have been altered and the porch has been enclosed. These changes render the house non-contributing.

207 N. Marshall St. Gable-front, c. 1895. Non-contributing
The house has a vestibule addition on its façade, new windows and siding. These changes render the house non-contributing.

203 N. Marshall St. Arthur and Laura Hardy House, Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

121 N. Marshall St. Balsley-Steinsck House, Free Classic, c. 1907. Contributing

121 N. Marshall St. (rear) Balsley-Steinsck Carriage House, c. 1907. Contributing
The carriage house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables facing south and north. The building foundation is of concrete block. The walls are covered with vertical boards. The building has small rectangular windows divided into four panes of glass. Two windows are on the north wall, one is located on the north end of the east wall, and two are located in the top of the east wall. A 4/4 wood window is in the gable facing north. It has a pediment-shaped hood. There are two wood doors in the south end of the east wall. They also have pediment-shaped hoods. A large garage door is centered in the east wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house and carriage house were constructed for Henry and Ida Balsley in about 1907. The Balsleys were retired and had his father, Jacob, and her mother, Matilda Renas, living with them during the 1910s-1920s. During the 1930s-1940s Walter Steinsck lived in the house. He was a single man and a co-partner in a Bremen hardware store.
Bremen Residential Historic District
Name of Property
115 N. Marshall St.  Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

East side going north

204 N. Marshall St.  Gable-front, c. 1915. Non-contributing
The house has had additions to the north and south of the façade which have changed the roof slope. It has new siding and windows. These changes render the house non-contributing.

210 N. Marshall St.  Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

216 N. Marshall St.  Gabled-ell, c. 1901. Contributing

222 N. Marshall St.  Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

North Indiana Street
114 N. Indiana St. (east side) Forest and Iva Pfeiffer Houe, Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

122 N. Indiana St. (east side) Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The façade’s window sizes and locations have been altered and an addition is on the north side of the house with a new entry. These changes render the house non-contributing.

119 N. Indiana St. (west side) Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

North Baltimore Street
West side going north
117 N. Baltimore St.  Tudor Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

123 N. Baltimore St.  Alfred and Martha Brechtel House, American Foursquare, c. 1905. Contributing

203 N. Baltimore St.  c. 1940. Contributing. Left side of photo 0015.


Second house from right side of photo 0014.

124 N. Baltimore St.  Bremen Bible Church, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.  Contributing Photo 0008.
The building is one-and-a-half stories with a gable-front and back addition that dates to c. 1960. The walls are of brown-colored brick.  It has ogee 1/1 wood windows with stone sills.  The roof is steeply-pitched and is covered with asphalt shingles.  There are short cornice returns on the front gable.

The façade has a one-story vestibule projection centered on the wall. It has a pair of metal doors with windows in their top half and a wood transom.  The transom has an ogee top and is divided into smaller Tudor arches by mullions.  A window is on the north and south walls of the vestibule.  A window is in the north and south ends of the front wall of the gable-front.  A large window is centered in the gable wall.  It is composed of two 1/1 Gothic arch windows and a large 2/2 ogee arch window in the center.  A brick-filled ogee arch niche is at the top of the front gable wall.  A chimney is located on the ridge near the front of the gable.  The façade has an early addition on its north side.  It is one-story with a shaped parapet.  It has a window centered on its front wall and a metal door with a window in its top half on its south end.

204 N. Baltimore St.  T-plan, c. 1900.  Contributing

210 N. Baltimore St.  American small house, c. 1955.  Non-contributing

220 N. Baltimore St.  American Foursquare, c. 1905.  Contributing

228 N. Baltimore St.  American small house, c. 1945.  Contributing

North Maryland Street

122 North Maryland St. (east side) James and Jane Crittendon House, Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing.  Photo 0009.
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.

X C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐ B. Removed from its original location

☐ C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
C. 1860-1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Lehr, S. Gordon
Mutti, O. E.
Teghtmeyer, John
Haenes, Noble
Kipfer, J. E.
Beard, L. C.

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins in c. 1860, the approximate date of construction of the earliest extant building in the district at 224 W. North Street. It concludes in 1951, the year the United Brethren Church was remodeled to its existing appearance at 323 N. Montgomery Street.
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 Residential Historic District qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C due to the large collection of significant residential architecture in the community. The district is comprised of a large concentration of good examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance. Most notable are the high number of Craftsman style-influenced homes on Plymouth Street and cottage examples of Colonial Revival types found on South Street and in other parts of the district.

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

The Bremen Residential Historic District has several examples of residential types and styles popular during the period of significance. Some of the earliest examples of architecture are located nearer the historic commercial core on the east side of the district, where the original town plat is located. One such house is located at 224 W. North Street, constructed in c. 1860 (right side of photo 0006). As the community grew, residences were constructed further west and north of the historic commercial district to a point when a few farmhouse or estate homes on Plymouth Street became incorporated into town and their larger lots were subdivided. These houses are located at 503 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1875, right side of photo 0003), 504 W. Plymouth Street (1885, left side of photo 0012), and 716 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1885, left side of photo 0010). The latter retains a large corner lot.

About the time that the new Bremen Community School was constructed in 1938 on the south side of South Street, the north side of the street opened for development. The area has most of the latest contributing examples of architecture that include a nice concentration of cottage styles popular in the 1920s-1940s (photo 0001) and a few ranch houses that date to the 1950s.

House Types

The earliest extant house appears to be located at 224 W. North Street (right side of photo 0006). It is the only example of a hall-and-parlor house in the district. It is one-and-a-half stories and has cornice returns on its side gables, a detail of the Greek Revival style. It is estimated to have been constructed c. 1860, and is located on a lot that is part of the original plat of Bremen. The district has two examples of central-gable homes with side gables. These are located at 120 N. Whitlock (c. 1865) and 213 N. Baltimore (c. 1900, second house from right side of photo 0014).
These two housing types are similar in their floor plan composition and broad front walls with side gables. These were often the earliest housing types built in developing towns.

The gable-front was also an early house type constructed in developing towns, often after the first generation of side-gabled homes were built. Narrow urban lots were more conducive to the gable-front house which had a narrow front wall compared to its longer sides. There are more than two dozen examples of gable-front houses in the district. Most of these date to c. 1870-1890. The earliest example may be located at 315 W. Plymouth Street; it was built in c. 1870. The gable-front houses are mostly one or one-and-a-half stories. A large number of these are similarly constructed with brick walls and segmental arch windows. These examples include homes with a variation of no windows in the front gable wall, to one or two windows in the front gable wall. These brick homes appear to have been built during the 1880s. Examples of these are located at 312 N. Whitlock and 219 N. Marshall Street (photo 0016). Similar brick homes are scattered throughout other residential areas of the same period in Bremen.

Thought to have developed from the gable-front house type is the upright-and-wing type which is composed of a gable-front section (upright) with a side-gable section (wing) on the side of the upright section. This housing type is thought to have developed from the initial construction of one part or the other first, followed by the construction of the second part of the house as funds permitted or as the family grew. There are three examples of upright-and-wing houses in the district. They are located at 327 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1875/c. 1889), 412 W. North Street (c. 1865, second house from left side of photo 0007), and 225 N. Marshall Street (c. 1900). The example at 327 W. Plymouth Street adheres to the tradition of one portion being constructed prior to the secondary portion. The gable-front section appears in an 1886 Sanborn map and was likely built prior to 1880 while the wing on the east side of the house did not appear until the 1892 Sanborn map. The example at 412 W. North Street appears to date to c. 1865 and includes cornice returns on its front gable, a stylistic feature of the Greek Revival style. The house appears to have been relocated to this lot from another lot in town between 1898 and 1905 since it does not appear on Sanborn maps until after this time.

Other variations on the gable-front plan with added ells to the house include the T-plan, gabled-ell, and cruciform plan. There are eight examples of the T-plan in the district. One located at 424 W. Plymouth Street began with a gable-front section c. 1880 with the side-gabled back wing added c. 1889 to form the “T”. An example located at 221 N. Whitlock Street (photo 0018) is an enlarged example of the gable-front brick houses scattered in the district; it was built c. 1885. A large two-story example, though the gable-front section is located west of center on the façade, is located at 504 W. Plymouth Street (left side of photo 0012). There are thirteen examples of gabled-ell houses in the district, built between c. 1885 and 1910. There are side-by-side examples located at 309 and 315 N. Montgomery Street and 210 and 216 N. Marshall Street. There are two residential examples of the cruciform plan in the district; this type is far less common in Midwestern towns. The examples are located at 325 W. Bike Street (c. 1885) and 221 N. Montgomery Street (c. 1882/1895, photo 0019). Both are two-stories.

A house type that became popular in the early 1900s was the American Foursquare. The house type is two stories with a pyramidal or hipped roof, and often with at least a front dormer in the
attic, if not a dormer on each side of the roof. The house type is aptly named from its typical
configuration of four rooms on the first floor with four rooms on the second floor over the first.
The house type may trace its roots to the Italianate cube which, often in its stripped down form,
became popular on farms throughout the Midwest. The popularity of the type led to its
nickname, the “corn belt cube”. There are eight examples of this type in the district. The
example at 709 W. Plymouth Street has all of the features typical of the type including a full
front porch and a hipped roof dormer on the roof slope. The house was built in 1927 and its
walls are of brick. The earliest examples of the type were constructed c. 1907 with walls of cast
concrete block or “cast stone”. There are three such examples; the one at 403 W. Plymouth
Street (second from left side of photo 0004) was built in 1910 and incorporates three different
cast stone front surface patterns.

The final house types not necessarily associated with a style are the American Small House and
ranch types. These were constructed between c. 1940 and the 1950s. Two examples of the
American Small House are located at 615 W. South (second from left side of photo 0001) and
819 W. South Street; these were built c. 1940. Typical, but small, examples of ranch houses are
at 503 and 523 W. South Street, these were built in c. 1950. A significant example of an early
ranch house with stylistic details of the Colonial Revival style is located at 618 W. Plymouth
Street (second from left side of photo 0011). It was built in 1945 and includes a breezeway that
attaches the garage to the house.

Architectural Styles

There are a few examples of architectural styles in the district that were popular during the
period of significance. These are largely simple representations of the styles with a few basic
stylistic details. There are only a handful of examples of styles popular in the mid-to-late 19th
century; these include Greek Revival and Italianate. Combined, there are fourteen examples of
the Queen Anne and Free Classic style. These represent the largest number of houses in related
styles. Another large grouping are houses constructed in the Craftsman and/or Bungalow style.
There are eleven examples in these two categories combined. There are also a few examples of
the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles, particularly in relationship to smaller cottages built near
the middle part of the 20th century. There are also single examples of the Gothic Revival and
Romanesque Revival styles, both found on churches.

Greek Revival

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-
1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the “National Style”. The style was
particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was
increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based
on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. Two factors
enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the War of Greek Independence during the
1820s and 1830s and the War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the
United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British
architecture.
Many of the examples of Greek Revival architecture found in Marshall County date to the 1850s and 1860s, later than other areas of the Midwest. There is one example in the district located at 412 W. North Street. The house has cornice returns on its gable walls and a formal arrangement of bays. These features are common stylistic details of Greek Revival. The construction date of this house is c. 1865. See photo 0007 (second from left side).

**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.\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) 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\(^{th}\) century.

There are just two examples of the Italianate style in the district. The houses are directly across from each other at 503 and 504 W. Plymouth Street. The example located at 503 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1875, right side of photo 0003) is an Italianate cube with scroll brackets under the eaves and segmental arch windows. The example at 504 W. Plymouth Street (1885, left side of photo 0012) is a large two-story T-plan. It also has segmental arch windows. It has a porch with turned posts and pierced bracing and scroll brackets. These houses were built prior to their incorporation into the town plat.

**Queen Anne & Free Classic**

The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19\(^{th}\) century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne’s reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.

The district has six houses that are categorized as Queen Anne style and eight houses that are categorized as Free Classic. The Jacob & Barbara Ewald House at 303 W. Plymouth Street was built in c. 1889 (right side of photo 0005). It has some simple features of the style including spindlework, ornamented window hoods, and cut-away bays on the first story. Another example that should be mentioned is at 716 W. Plymouth Street (left side of photo 0010). While the

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\(^1\) McAlester, pg. 212
\(^2\) McAlester, pg. 212
The house has had its wood trim and siding covered or removed, its massing, roof dormers, some historic windows, and cut-away bay are extant. The house is notable because its twin is located in Plymouth and was listed in Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century by Wilbur Peat. It was also built in c. 1889. Many of the Free Classic style homes were constructed after 1900. One typical example is located at 321 W. Plymouth Street. It was built c. 1901. It has a tall hipped roof with lower cross gables. It also has a wrap-around porch with Ionic columns and dual porch entries. Another excellent example is located at 723 W. Plymouth Street (left side of photo 0002). It also features a tall hipped roof and lower cross gables. Fan-lites are located in the gable walls. Two-story bays with cut-away corners support the lower cross gables. The house also has a wrap-around porch with stone piers and walls. It was built c. 1905.

**Romanesque and Gothic Revival**

Between 1898 and 1905 two churches were constructed in the district; both replaced earlier buildings at their sites. The churches, while utilizing different styles, have very similar compositions and floor plans. Salem Methodist Evangelical Church is located at 302 W. Plymouth Street (photo 0013); it was built in 1900 in the Gothic Revival style. Its windows and entries have Gothic arches. Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church is located at 323 N. Montgomery Street (third building from left side of photo 0020); it was built c. 1900 in the Romanesque Revival style. Its windows have full-round arches.

Both buildings have a cruciform floor plan and dual towers. Both buildings are on corner lots and the towers that face the intersection are one story taller than the other tower and contain the belfry and main entry. The facades have very similar compositions with three windows on the front gabled wall; the middle window is larger and contains lancet windows at Salem and a row of three full-round arched windows at Grace. The tower roofs at Salem are steeply-pitched while those at Grace have a lower-pitch. Grace has roundel windows in each of its gable walls while Salem has them only on its side gable walls. Grace was faced with limestone ashlers in 1951, but both buildings have excellent architectural integrity.

**Craftsman Style/Bungalow**

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

Houses constructed in either the bungalow and/or Craftsman style make up the second largest grouping of similar styles in the district, second to the Queen Anne/Free Classic styles. Combined there are eleven examples of these two styles. A few examples of the Craftsman style are hybrids with façade composition and other stylistic features more typical of the Colonial Revival style. These are located at 606, 724, and 806 W. Plymouth Street and were built during...
the 1910s-1920s. All three have Craftsman windows. The example at 724 W. Plymouth has brackets under its wide overhanging eaves (second from left side of photo 0010). The example at 606 W. Plymouth has a large flat porch roof supported by large brackets that has some Prairie style influence (left side of photo 0011). The best example of the Craftsman style is located at 624 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1920, third house from left side of photo 0011). It has a broad front gable, wide overhanging eaves, and a full porch with tapered piers of brick. The house also has Craftsman windows and a porte-cochere.

There are several bungalows in the district. Three were constructed in a row at 404, 408, and 412 W. Plymouth Street during the 1920s. Two of these are of brick with hipped roofs. The middle one is frame with a front gable. All three have incised porches. Other good examples include a house at 311 W. Plymouth Street (right side of photo 0005) which is one story with lower cross gables that form a bay and porch on the façade. Another good example is located at 404 W. North Street (left side of photo 007). Its walls are covered with stucco and it has an incised full porch that wraps around the sides of the house. The largest example of a bungalow in the district is located at 512 W. Plymouth Street (c. 1920, right side of photo 0012). It is one-and-a-half stories with an incised full front porch. Its walls are of brick. The house has an interesting jerkin-head hipped roof with dormers on each slope. The roof has long return eaves along the side walls of the porch and tile cresting along each of its ridge lines. The house also has a porte-cochere on its west side.

Colonial Revival/Cape Cod

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900’s and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation.

The Colonial Revival influence is evident in two forms in the district. Its influence is evident in the designs of three homes with Craftsman details on West Plymouth Street, and the style was also used on smaller cottages in the district. The formality of the façade on the house at 806 W. Plymouth Street leans to the Colonial Revival style; it also has modillions that support its eaves. The houses at 724 and 606 West Plymouth Street (left side of photo 0011) also have a formal composition to their façade. The house at 724 W. Plymouth (second from left side of photo 0010) includes a stylized broken pediment porch and a fan lite in its front dormer. All three houses have Craftsman windows and were constructed during the 1910s-1920s.

There are three cottages that are variations of the Colonial Revival style that include Cape Cod; they were constructed during the 1920s-1940s. The house at 623 W. South Street is possibly the most pure example of the style in the district (left side of photo 0001). It is two stories with side gables, 6/1 windows, and minimal overhanging eaves. Its walls are of stone and it has an entry surround with fluted pilasters and an entablature. The other two cottages are a variation of the Colonial Revival style known as Cape Cod. They are located at 122 N. Maryland (photo 0009) and 723 W. South Street. The houses have side gables and small dormers with gabled roofs on their facade. The house on Maryland Street is of brick with a chimney on its north wall. The
façade has a lower cross gable with an entry with a flagstone surround. The Cape Cod on South Street has stone ashlers covering its front wall and 6/1 windows.

Tudor/Tudor Cottage
The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply-pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s.

There are four examples of the Tudor Revival style in the district and they are atypical of the most buildings built in the style. The best example of the style is the church constructed in c. 1925 at 124 N. Baltimore Street (photo 0008). It is a fairly simple gable-front building with a one-story vestibule with a shaped parapet. It has ogee arched wood windows and a chimney at the front of its roof ridge. The other three examples are cottage interpretations of the style. They are located at 603 W. South and 203 N. Baltimore Street (left side of photo 0015) and 117 N. Baltimore Street. The cottages feature lower cross gables and a wide chimney on their façade. They were built between about 1920-1940.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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.3 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 also established in 1853 and the first church constructed was the German Lutheran Church in 1855.

The community continued to grow and remained as the only town 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 the 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. In 1887 the population of the town reached 1,500 and for its size

3 McDonald, 1908. Pg. 124
Bremen Residential Historic District                  Marshall County, IN
Name of Property                  County and State

was considered quite an extensive manufacturing place. 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.

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. The mint industry began in Bremen in 1926 with the establishment of the Leman-Gerber Distillery; 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) was routed through the middle of Bremen on Plymouth Street (photo 0002). This led to additional commercial activity including the establishment of the Renas Tourist Home at 408 W. Plymouth Street (located in the district). Slow but steady growth realized a growth in the population to just over 2,200 by 1950.4

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4 History of Marshall County, Indiana, Sesquicentennial. Pg. 10-11
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Federal Census:  1860, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940


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


Bremen Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
   
   Name of repository: ______________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 099-065-02001-037, 099-065-03017, 099-065-30021, 099-065-30024-030

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21.5 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [ ] NAD 1983

1. Zone:          Easting:          Northing:
2. Zone:          Easting:          Northing:
3. **Zone:**
   - **Easting:**
   - **Northing:**

4. **Zone:**
   - **Easting:**
   - **Northing:**

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of S. Bowen Avenue and W. South Street, face north and continue in a line with the east curb of S. Bowen Avenue to the south side of W. Plymouth Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the south curb to the southeast corner of S. Maryland and W. Plymouth Streets. Turn north and continue in a line with the east curb of Maryland Street to the southeast corner of N. Maryland and W. North Street. Turn east and follow a line with the south curb of N. Marshall to a line extended west from the south curb of W. Plymouth Street at its southeast corner with N. Montgomery Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the west curb of W. Plymouth Street to the northeast property corner of 215 W. Plymouth Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the north curb of W. Plymouth Street to the northwest corner of N. Montgomery and W. Plymouth Street.

Sections 9-end page 39
Bremen Residential Historic District
Marshall County, IN

Turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of Montgomery Street to the north side of the alley separating W. Plymouth and W. South Streets. Turn west and continue in a line with the north side of the alley to the west side of S. Marshall Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of S. Marshall Street to the north side of W. South Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north curb of W. South Street to the northeast corner of W. South and S. Bowen Streets, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district is bordered by the downtown commercial historic district on its east side, the community school grounds on its south side, post-1950s commercial development on its west side, and a mix of early to late (c. 1880s-1960s) residential development on its north side. This latter area lacks sufficient contributing resources to be included in the district, while the district contains a concentration of excellent examples of styles and types of residential architecture with significant architectural integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

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

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.)
Bremen Residential Historic District

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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: 0001
W. South Street, looking northeast from S. Baltimore Street
1 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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
W. Plymouth Street, looking northeast from Maryland Street.
2 of 20.
Bremen Residential Historic District

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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
W. Plymouth Street, looking northwest from Marshall Street
3 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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
W. Plymouth Street, looking northeast from mid-block of the 400 block of W. Plymouth St.
4 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

W. Plymouth Street, looking northwest from Montgomery Street
5 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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: 0006

W. North Street, looking southeast from N. Montgomery Street
6 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

W. North Street, looking southwest from N. Whitlock Street
7 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

Looking northeast at 124 N. Baltimore Street (Bremen Bible Church)

8 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

Looking east at 122 N. Maryland Street

9 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

W. Plymouth Street, looking southwest from Baltimore Street
10 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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: 0011

W. Plymouth Street, looking southwest from Indiana Street
11 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential 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

W. Plymouth Street, looking southwest from Marshall Street
12 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
Bremen Residential 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

Looking southwest at 302 W. Plymouth Street (Salem Methodist Church)

13 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014

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

N. Baltimore Street, looking southwest from W. Bike Street

14 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014
Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0015

N. Baltimore Street, looking southwest from mid-block of the 200 block of N. Baltimore 15 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0016


Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0017

Looking west at 203 N. Whitlock Street 17 of 20.
Bremen Residential Historic District

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0018

Looking west at 221 N. Whitlock Street
18 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0019

Looking west at 221 N. Montgomery Street
19 of 20.

Name of Property: Bremen Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bremen
County: Marshall State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014
Bremen Residential Historic District

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0020

Looking northwest on N. Montgomery Street from mid-block of the 300 block of N. Montgomery

20 of 20