United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bremen Water Tower

other names/site number Bremen Water Works Standpipe

2. Location

street & number West side of 100 block of South Jackson Street, south of the alley [ ] not for publication

city or town Bremen [ ] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46506

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _x_ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Public Works

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
METAL: Steel
roof: METAL: Steel
other: STONE: Limestone

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Bremen Water Tower was constructed in 1892 as part of a public water works system developed by the town. It has a brick base 68' tall supporting a tank that is 36' tall and is situated near the center of the downtown commercial district. It has some Gothic inspired details and has become an iconic image for the Town of Bremen. The tower is the only contributing feature located on the small site.

Narrative Description

The Bremen Water Tower, or standpipe, is located on the west side of the 100 block of South Jackson Street, just north of the alley. The round tower has a limestone foundation that also is round following the tower walls. The foundation stones are large limestone blocks cut into segments forming the circumference of the base of the tower. The tower's base is constructed out of brick, reddish-orange in color, in header bond coursing (photo 0005). The base's diameter is 13' and it is 68' tall; the base is slightly tapered. A Gothic arched doorway is located in the east side of the base facing Jackson Street (photo 0001). The doorway is deeply recessed in a tall, narrow opening with three courses of brick that form the arch. The door is a bronze louvered door with a louvered transom above the door under the arch. To the north of the doorway is a bronze plaque indicating the tower was named an American Historic Water Landmark.

Above the doorway is a diamond shaped stone building name block (photo 0005). It has rope trim carved around its outside perimeter and is framed with brick rowlocks. The stone has the following engraving:

Bremen Water Works
Trustees
1. J.P. Glass 3. I.F. Wine
1892
2. H.J. Ringle 4. Wm. May
T.F. Knoblock, Clk.
James Madden
Contr.

Just below the stone name block is a bronze eagle with wings spread holding a shield and grasping two flags in its talons (photo 0005). Three aluminum flag poles are mounted on the brick base high above the name block; the center pole is higher than the outside two. Above the flag poles is a louvered Gothic arched opening; the top of the arch is approximately half-way up the brick base. Just below the top of the brick base also on the tower's east side is a Gothic arched doorway with a small steel platform supported by steel brackets. The platform creates the base of an exterior steel ladder that continues to the top of the tank. At the top of the brick base is a tall concrete cap that encapsulated a brick cornice that originally created a top to the base.

The north side of the brick base has a louvered Gothic arched opening about midway up the brick base between the entry and louvered opening on the east side. The south side of the tower has a louvered Gothic arched opening about midway up the brick base between the top of the brick base and the louvered opening on the east side (right side of tower in photo 0003). The west side of the brick base has a small louvered opening approximately 10' above the ground and a louvered Gothic arched opening near the top of the base (left side of tower in photo 0003). The Gothic arched openings are created with two courses of rowlocks formed into arches and limestone sill stones. A single course of rowlocks forms the Gothic arch for openings above the midway point on the tower.

The interior of the brick base has a large steel pipe centered in the floor that continues vertically to the tank above. The pipe has a large shut-off valve at the ground level. A wood staircase is located south of the steel pipe. It continues to a wood floor deck separating the ground level room from the remaining interior of the tower above. Wood staircases continue from the deck and crisscross as it ascends to the exterior steel landing at the top of the tower base. The interior of the tower's brick walls are covered with plaster (photo 0006).

The tower's tank has a diameter 12' wide and it is 36' tall. It is composed of six steel sections stacked vertically and riveted together; each section is composed of three curved segments of steel. The exterior is painted light blue. BREMEN is painted vertically on the north side of the tank (photo 0002). A steel ladder is attached to the east side of the tank and has a center rail to allow workers to attach a harness when performing maintenance. A handrail encircles the tank at the bottom section and a large drain hole is located north of the ladder, also in the bottom section.

The top of tank has a domed roof with a metal cornice with large corbels (photo 0004). The outside edge of the corbels is rounded and the side faces of each corbel have a raised circular pattern on them. Crowning the top of the tank is a decorative iron handrail with pickets with a fleur de les top finial and decorative iron work on every other picket creating a panel design around the top of the tower. Another handrail extended beyond the cornice is supported by vertical posts extending from the tank's cap. This handrail has small white lights strung around the top rail. The cornice and handrail are painted black and form a crown to the top of the tank.

The tower is located on a small graveled lot approximately 30' square (bottom of photo 0001). The lot has a vinyl fence enclosing it with an opening in line with the tower's entry. A small gazebo is located to the south of the tower. Some landscaping is also located on the site. Because only the tower is being nominated the fence and gazebo are not considered resources in this nomination.

Bremen Water Tower
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENGINEERING
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1892-1955

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Morgan, George C.
Madden, James D.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the year of construction of the water tower, or standpipe, in 1892 and ends when the tower was taken out of commission by the town in 1955.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Not applicable

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

The Bremen Water Tower, historically known as "the standpipe" is an unusually well-preserved example of a structure supporting early municipal services, in this case public water. The standpipe has a tall slender brick base crafted with Gothic Revival details that supports a tall slender steel tank. The tower was constructed in 1892 and was taken out of service by the community in 1955. Though removed from service, it has become a beloved community icon and was named an American Historic Water Landmark in 1975. It was fully restored between the years 1988 and 1989.

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

ENGINEERING

Municipal water towers, or standpipes, were developed during the late 19th century for a number of reasons. Water supply for fire suppression was a key reason, but generally the lack of sanitary water in densely populated urban areas often led to the establishment of a public water system. The water tower works on the basic principal of water pressure and gravity flow. Water is pumped from wells or other natural sources into a reservoir tank. The higher the water reservoir tank is elevated, the higher the pressure to force water from the tank into lateral piping beneath city streets to homes and businesses. Often communities sought out high ground on which to construct their standpipes. If the land was relatively flat brick or stone bases were typically constructed on which the tanks were placed. This created the height, and subsequently the pressure, necessary for proper water flow.

The town of Bremen by the late 1800s was developing with the growing need for a better public water system. The town contracted with an accomplished engineer from Chicago for the design of new water works station and standpipe. George C. Morgan engineered the system and James D. Madden, a Fort Wayne contractor, constructed the facilities. Both Morgan and Madden had prior experience with water system design and construction.

George Cadogan Morgan was an accomplished engineer specializing in water hydraulic developments for municipalities. Morgan was a member of a family involved in early American engineering and surveying, particularly related to the railroads; his father was Richard Price Morgan. George C. Morgan was a master mechanic for the Fort Wayne-Chicago Railroad and was responsible for the construction of water tanks along the route. Morgan came to Chicago during the 1860s and worked on the city's first iron bridge, the 18th Street Bridge, in 1868. He is found in the 1876 Chicago city directory under George C. Morgan, civil engineer. His office was located in the Major Block and his residence was at 389 West Adams Street.[1] Morgan was best known for his development of municipal water works in small towns throughout the Midwest which included steel standpipe construction for the public reservoir of water.

Morgan's water works throughout the Midwest was extensive. A review of available sources, primarily various issues of *Engineering News* and the Manual of American water works, show 34 Morgan-designed standpipe water works systems between 1888 and about 1907, including Bremen's constructed in 1892. These were located primarily in Illinois, but also in Michigan, Iowa, Louisiana, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In a few locations the standpipe is called "a Morgan's Tower" or "Morgan Special"; whether officially or informally in the minds of the public Morgan had trademarked his standpipe design. In Indiana Morgan designed standpipes for New Carlisle (1879), Michigan City (1888), Delphi (1891-92), and Bremen (1892). The design for New Carlisle was a small holding tank on a wood trestle and not what would become his trademark design. Only the Bremen standpipe is an extant example of Morgan's water works in Indiana.

The first references found regarding Morgan's standpipe design is in 1888 with tower construction in Washington and Hoopeston, Illinois. Morgan designed Bremen's standpipe to have a 68' brick base with a 12' x 36' tall steel water tank. This general design seemed to be popular and easily adapted for other municipal systems. The most similarly sized standpipes were in Delphi, Indiana (11 ½' x 36' tall tank on a brick base, constructed in 1891-92) and Hoopeston, Illinois (10' x 36' tall tank and a 68' brick base, constructed in 1888). Several other standpipes were also constructed on 68' bases but had 48' tall tanks; these were found in Lexington, Farmer City, Macomb, Grinnell, Monticello, Galva, Illinois and

[1] 1876 Chicago Directory, pg. 720

Indianola, Iowa.[2] A photo of the standpipe in Caruthersville, MO, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, has a strong resemblance to Bremen's including the Gothic arched openings in its brick base and decorative metal railing at the top of the tank; it was constructed in 1902.

Illness forced Morgan's retirement in 1900 though some of his work is found a few years after this date. His wife passed away in 1900, but he remained at his 389 West Adams Street residence and died in 1913. His nephew, Arthur Marshall Morgan, who had joined his uncle in his practice in 1881, continued the business.[3]

James D Madden was born in 1856 in County Derry, Ireland and came to the United States at seventeen years of age. He apprenticed in Philadelphia with a firm named Hoolihan & Barry for five years until 1878 when he opened his own shop in Philadelphia. Two years later he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana and began his plumber's trade in that city. An 1889 history described Madden as a prominent plumber and the proprietor of a handsome plumbing establishment at 101 Calhoun Street.[4] The biographical information on Madden found in a *Bremen Enquirer* article concerning the newly constructed water works varies slightly. It stated that upon arriving in America Madden first engaged in the plumbing and water works business under the firm of Ludlow & Co. in Philadelphia and in 1876 was named Superintendant of the York, PA water works. The article states that he moved to Fort Wayne in 1880 and established his business in 1885. Madden constructed his first water works plant at the Eastern Insane Hospital of Indiana in 1889. He constructed the state plant in Fort Wayne, and plants in North and South Evanston, Illinois.[5] Madden also constructed the water tower in Nappanee, a community a few miles east of Bremen, in 1893. The tower consisted of a tank 24' x 20' tall on a tower 70' tall, all constructed out of yellow pine. The engineer for that design was Fairbanks, Morse, & Co., of Chicago.[6] Madden and Morgan apparently competed for contracts on the construction of water works at least in one occurrence. A water works development in Hinsdale, Illinois had received bids from G. C. Morgan of Chicago in the amount of $33,908 and from James Madden of Ft. Wayne in the amount of $36,450.[7]

The following is a description of the Bremen Water Works as printed in the Manual of American water-works of 1897:

> Bremen, Marshall Co. (1,076). Built in '92 by town; put in operation in Aug. Engr. Geo C Morgan, Chicago. Contr. James Madden, Ft. Wayne. SUPPLY-Artesian well pumping to tank. There are two 4 inch and 5 two inch, and two 6 inch wells. PUMPS-Capacity, 1,350,000 gal. 600,000 Hughes, high-pressure, 750,000 Worthington comp., non-cond. Operated in connection with electric light plant. Wood used. TANK-capacity 30,000 gal.; steel 12 x 36 ft., in brick tower 13 x 68 ft. FISCAL YEAR CLOSED June 30. DISTRIBUTION-mains 3 miles; cost extensions met by taxation. Taps made by town 300, cost $7, including service to curb. Services w I, paid for by consumer from curb. Meters 0, town can compel use of meters, and consumer may have one. Hydrants, public, 22; private, 5. CONSUMPTION-(galls) av. 350,000; max. 550,000; min. 200,000. PRESSURE-ordinary, 42 lbs., fire 85 lbs. FINANCIAL-cost $15,500. Bonded debt, $8,000; at 6% due 1905. Sinking fund, none. Expenses, operating, $700. Revenue, Consumers, unmetered $850. Deficits, Int. paid by special tax levy if necessary. MANAGEMENT-Prest. G. F. Wahl; Secy. W. F. Mensel; Treas. E. G. Fisher; Supt. T. F. Knoblock; Ch pump engineer, John Foltz. Rept. By Supt. Aug. 31, '96. SEWERS-none.[8]

The project included an engine house which was constructed on the east side of North Center Street, just south of the fork of the Yellow River. The land was purchased from E. J. Thompson and was "cleared of all rubbish, filled up and beautified so that it will make a fine park in a few years." The work on the ground was completed by John Foltz, who became the water works engineer.[9] This land became a park in the early part of the 20th century and today is known as Shadyside Park. The engine house was a simple gable-front building constructed out of wood with Stick-style eave brackets and decorative trusses in the gables. A tall smokestack was located in the roof's ridge. James Madden is listed as the contractor; however Samuel Lebr, George Shock, and John Bixler are credited with the carpentry work. Painting of the

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[2] Baker, miscellaneous excerpts on Geo. C. Morgan
[3] *Journal of the Western Society of Engineers*, Morgan Memoriam. Chicago, 1915
[4] Valley of the Upper Maumee, pg. 244
[5] *The Bremen Enquirer*, October 21, 1892
[6] Baker, Pg. 330
[7] *Engineering News*, April 25, 1891
[8] Baker, Pg. 320
[9] *The Bremen Enquirer*, October 21, 1892

building was completed by C. E. Koontz and H. A. Place. The building was called "beautiful" and its workmanship "first class in every respect". The supply of water was generated from pumps connected to seven artesian wells without the use of cisterns for storage. The boiler in the engine house was supplied by Madden with the inscription "Bremen Water Works, James Madden Contractor, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1892".[10] The engine house was replaced with a new electrical powerhouse in 1937. It was a Works Progress Administration project and is located at 123 East Mill Street, just north of the former location. That building is still in use by the town. The standpipe was constructed on South Jackson Street, approximately three blocks north and one block west of the engine house near the center of the historic commercial district. The standpipe was designed with some embellishments that include Gothic arched doorway and window openings and a decorative railing crowning the top of the tank. The brick for the tower's base came from Nappanee and the masonry work was completed by masons from Goshen and Nappanee.

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Not only was a new water system an important feature for a progressive community, Bremen benefitted almost immeasurably due to its construction. This was evident from the industry that expanded and the homes that were serviced after the system became operational.

An article in the *Bremen Enquirer* on October 21, 1892 celebrated the new water works completed by the town and Madden. Touting the town's progressive approach to public water service the article headline states "Bremen sends greetings to her sister towns with the injunction-Go and Do Likewise". The only other Marshall County community with a public water system at that time was Plymouth, the county seat, who had established a system in 1888 at a cost of $17,500. Discussions for the Bremen system began early in 1891 and townspeople were invited to vote to show their support for the system. An overwhelming majority voted in favor of a public water system and the town board pursued the development of engineering drawings.[11]

The newspaper article celebrating the completion of the water works described the extension of the pipe line along the town's principle streets and hydrants being placed so that with the amount of fire hose the town owns any house can be reached in case of fire. The water works were put into operation on August 11th and at the time of the article on October 21, 1892 over 100 people were being served. It was estimated within another year's time every house would be connected to the system. The article predicts that the water works would attract strangers to the community and a new era of prosperity would be opened for the community. The construction of the radiator manufacturing facility north of the railroad tracks was touted as a direct benefit of the new water works system.[12]

A new water tank on the west side of the town was put into service in 1956; however the historic standpipe had become a landmark for the community and was left intact. In 1975 the standpipe was named an American Historic Water Landmark and between 1988 and 1989 the Town of Bremen fully restored the structure. The standpipe's image is continually used by community organizations and the municipality as an icon for the Town of Bremen.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Community development leading to the construction of the water tower

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

[10] *The Bremen Enquirer*, October 21, 1892
[11] *The Bremen Enquirer*, October 21, 1892
[12] *The Bremen Enquirer*, October 21, 1892

of the community and named it "New Bremen" after the city in Germany, however "New" quickly became omitted.[13] 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.[14]

The community continued to grow and became the seat of justice and 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."[15] The railroad was completed through Bremen to Chicago in 1874, locating on the north side of town. This allowed the town to develop industries that could send products to outside markets on the east coast and Chicago. Eight manufacturing operations were located in the town by 1880; these included furniture, wagon, stave, barrel, and machine manufacturing. Six industries that involved lumber milling, and a flour and woolen mill were also operating in the town by 1880. JR Dietrich constructed the first brick business block in 1875; it was a large triple storefront bay building on the southeast corner of Center and Plymouth Streets. No doubt receiving significant patronage from the travelers using the railroad there were two hotels and five saloons operating in the town in 1880, along with a variety of other retail stores and services.[16] Approximately half of the downtown's buildings date to this early railroad-era period of growth between 1875 and 1900. In 1887 the population of the town reached 1,500 and for its size was considered "quite an extensive manufacturing place" adding to the industries found in 1880, a creamery and pickle and salting works. It also had grown to include a graded school, seven churches, and "one of the best organized fire departments to be found in the state."[17] The new standpipe and water works station were constructed five years later in 1892.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1876 Chicago City Directory, *Chicago Evening News*, publisher.

Baker, Moses Nelson. The Manual of American water-works, 1897. Engineering News Publishing Co. New York

Engineering-Contracting Weekly Journal, Vol. XXVIII, July-December, 1907. Myron Clark Publishing Co., Chicago

Engineering News and American Railway Journal, Vol. XX. July-December, 1888 & Vol. XXV. January-June, 1891. Engineering News Publishing Co. New York

History of Marshall County Indiana, Sesquicentennial, 1986. Marshall County Historical Society, publishers

Journal of the Western Society of Engineers, Morgan Memoriam. Chicago, 1915

Marshall County Interim Report, Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 1992. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, publisher

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

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

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

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

[13] McDonald, 1908. Pg. 124
[14] *The Bremen Enquirer*, Dec. 24, 1887
[15] *The Bremen Enquirer*, Dec. 24, 1887
[16] McDonald, 1881. Pg. 137
[17] *The Bremen Enquirer*, Dec. 24, 1887

Bremen Water Tower
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

The Bremen Enquirer, various articles

Valley of the Upper Maumee, Vol. II., 1889. Brant & Fuller, publishers. Madison

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): # 099-065-03061

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .004 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	571200	4588400	3			
2				4			

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

The boundary is only the footprint, to the outside edge of the foundation, of the Bremen Water Tower, approximately 15' in diameter. It is located on the west side of the 100 block of South Jackson Street, approximately eight feet south of the alley and 15' west of the street curb.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic standpipe is the only resource remaining from the water works system constructed in 1892. The site immediately around the standpipe has been inconsequential to the historical significance of the tower itself though today a small park has been created around the base of the tower. Therefore the tower's footprint is considered the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date April 1, 2011
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

Bremen Water Tower
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Looking northwest at tower

1 of 6.

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Looking south at tower

2 of 6.

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Looking northeast at tower

3 of 6.

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Looking east and up at the tower's crown

4 of 6.

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Looking west and up at building name block

5 of 6.

Name of Property: Bremen Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Bremen

County: Marshall County State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 25, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Interior of tower looking up from ground level

Bremen Water Tower
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

6 of 6.

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Bremen/ c.o. RT Henke

street & number 420 South Shumaker Drive telephone 574-546-4340

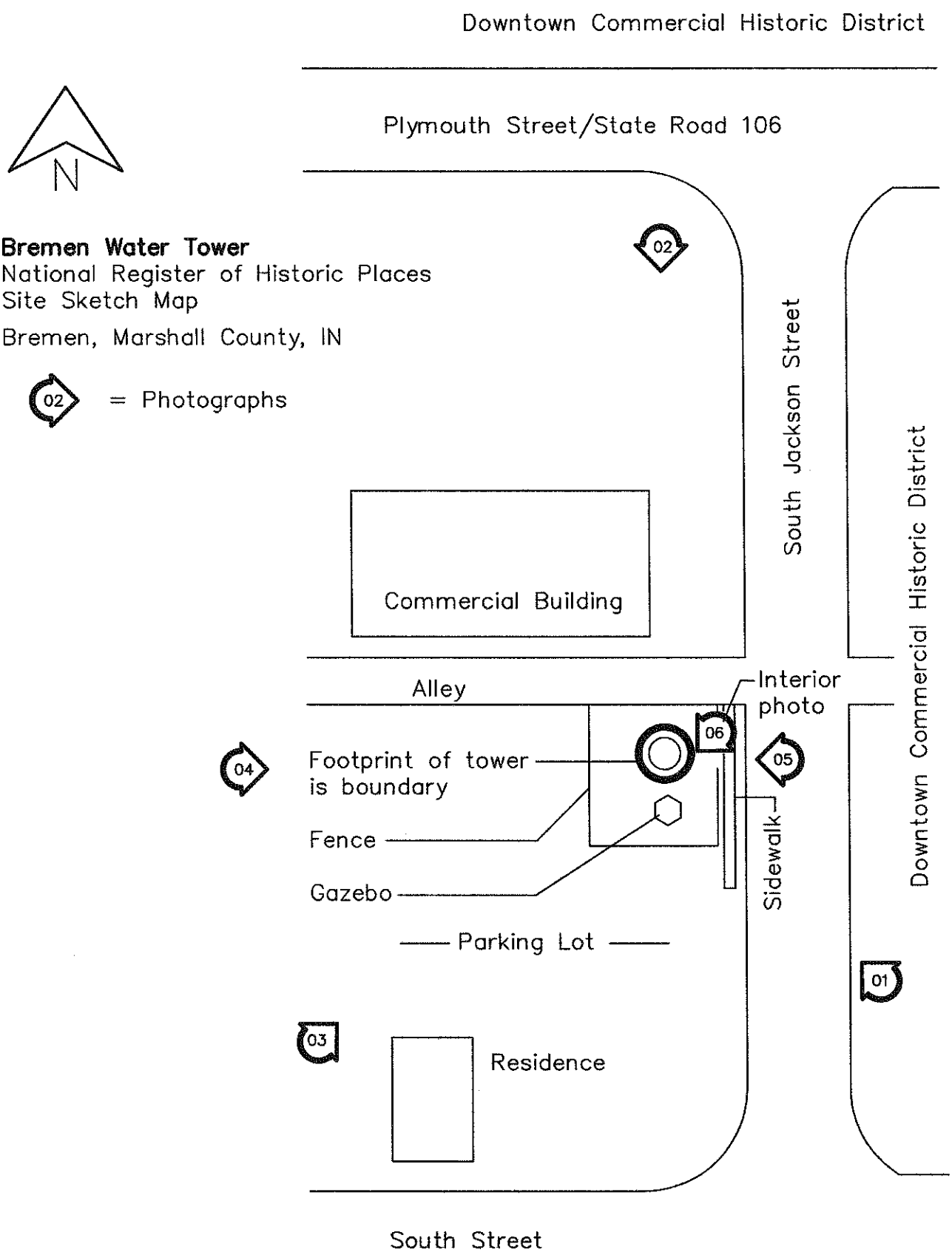
city or town Bremen state IN zip code 46506

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

Bremen Water Tower
National Register of Historic Places
Site Sketch Map

Bremen, Marshall County, IN

02 = Photographs



Bremen Water Tower, Marshall Co., IN #1

Bremen Water Tower, Marshall Co., IN #2

Bremen Water Tower, Marshall Co., IN #5