

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 Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1715 Lake Avenue not for publication

city or town Plymouth vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46563

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 _____

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
3	0	structure
0	0	object
5	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: STONE: Slate

other: STONE: Granite

Narrative Description

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(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 Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site has the distinction of being the most legendary and most fabled location in Marshall County. Situated on Plymouth's southwest side, the house, constructed c. 1880, has a position of considerable prominence on a slight hill at a sharp curve on Highway 17, also called Lake Avenue. The house was constructed as part of an earlier brewery operation that began in 1857. Part of the brewery that includes two large brick vaults, and a brick and concrete well remains west of the house. The house, which stylistically is a mixture of the Stick Style and Queen Anne Style, is an imposing residence that needs care.

Narrative Description

Site: 1857-1888. Contributing

The Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery property incorporates the house, the site where the brewery buildings once stood, the extant subterranean vaults from the brewery, and some landscape features including mature trees planted during the period of significance. The site is an important resource because it ties the various elements of the property together. It provides the relationship between the extant brewery structures with the house and the house with a stone terrace wall constructed after the turn of the century near the front of the property (photo 0001). A large mounded area on the west side of the property contains the vaults and well. The mound is largely wooded with trees ranging from saplings to trees about fifty years old (photo 0005). A gravel drive and parking area separate the house from the large mound. A non-contributing garage is located near the southwest corner of the house.

The site is also an important for its relationship to the ravine and oxbow of the Yellow River on the site's south side. The position of the brewery on the oxbow permitted the brewery operators the use of the river. The ravine provides protection on the south and east sides of the property from development, and appears as it did during the period of significance. The area to the west and north of the property has been developed with a large hospital campus and a subdivision dating to the 1970s. The Stringer (earlier called Lake) Cemetery, the place of interment for a number of the family members associated with the property, is southwest of the property on the south side of the hospital campus. The land on which the hospital campus is located was once owned by the Klinghammer family during the late 1800s.

House: c. 1880. Queen Anne/Stick style. Contributing

It is difficult to ascertain the exact year the house was constructed, though it appears to have been constructed prior to about 1882. While the house has carried the name Hoham-Klinghammer, it seems unlikely the Hohams had the house constructed. The Klinghammer family appears to have lived on the property during the 1870s and 1880s, as well as the Weckerle family. Both families would have had financial means to construct the home, however the Klinghammer family later moved into Plymouth while the Weckerles sold the property and moved to Chicago. Due to the uncertainty of which family constructed the home, and due to the connection the property has for all three families, it is being nominated as the Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site.

Exterior (photographs 0001-0004, 0015)

The house is a full two stories in height with a large half-story top floor once used as living space. The house also has a full basement with partially exposed exterior walls adding to the overall height of the house. From the front the house appears to be a gabled-ell plan, but a large hipped roof area extends from the back of the gabled-ell form. The house is constructed almost entirely of brick. It has a brick base with a brick water table approximately three feet above the ground. The walls are laid in standard brick coursing with brick headers every eight courses used as brick ties. Window openings have limestone sills and thick limestone lintels. Over the lintels on the first floor are courses of brick rowlocks; these align vertically with a header course. The windows are tall 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

Gabled wall dormers are located on the east, west and north sides of the house. The dormers have 2/2 double-hung wood windows with simple wood casings and wood sills. The dormers have vertical wood siding with decorative details at their bottom ends that create a picket fence pattern; these boards continue around the entire house below the eaves. The boards are laid with thin batten strips covering the vertical joints. Large wood braces cut in a scrolled design support the eaves on each side of each wall dormer. Larger wood braces also cut in a scrolled design support the gabled roof overhang of the wall dormers on the outside corners of the dormers' walls. The dormers' roofs have exposed rafter tails

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cut in a scrolled design. The dormers' gables have king's post trusses with wood panels filling in the truss openings. The panels have a quatrefoil design cut into the panel with applied decorative wood trim encircling the design and scrolling upward toward the top of the truss. The condition and integrity of these dormer trusses and panel details varies.

The house's main roof has exposed rafter tails with a slight chamfer design cut into the tail ends. These rafter tails support a flare to the eaves. Wood fascia is on the outside face of the eaves; the wood plank decking of the eaves is exposed under the eaves. The roof is sheathed in slate laid in alternating rows of green rectangular tiles and dark purple fish scale tiles. There has been deterioration of the eaves in some locations requiring new flashing and fascia boards in those locations. Two large brick chimneys rise from the roof. One, located near the back of the roof ridge on the east façade (photo 0004), is rectangular with a slight cornice. The other is located near the middle of the ridge of the west façade (photo 0002). It is taller and square in plan and is more detailed with a larger cornice at the top of the chimney.

The façade (photo 0001) faces north with its front doors aligning on axis with Highway 17. The façade is divided into two parts like a typical gabled-ell's façade. The forward part, or gabled wall, of the façade is on its east side. Its outside corners are cut-away to create window bays on the first and second floors. There are two windows in the center of this part of the façade and one window in each cut-away corner for a total of four windows on each floor. A large gabled wall dormer is centered over this part of the façade. The ridge of the wall dormer's roof is also the main roof ridge. On each side of the wall dormer the main roof follows the cut-away corners of the façade.

The west part of the façade is the other leg of the gabled-ell plan whose roof ridge runs east/west. This part of the façade has a porch across its first floor and a brick vestibule extending onto the porch and covered by the porch's roof. The porch has a concrete floor and split-granite stone walls with a concrete cap. The porch's west wall aligns with the west wall of the house; the wall turns and curves outward slightly then connects to the outside corner of the cut-away corner of the window bay on the east part of the front façade. The porch has concrete steps near the center of the front façade that align with the vestibule doors. Pairs of large turned wood posts are located at each point the porch wall makes a slight curve or angle and on each side of the steps. There are a total of four pairs of posts; each post has a wood bracket cut with a scroll design. These are partially covered by beaded board siding attached to the outside face of the brackets and posts. The porch roof is nearly flat with very little slope; it once had an open wood railing with an X patterned balustrade, but this was likely a later addition to the porch roof (c. 1930) that still existed when a photo was taken of the home in 1958.¹ The porch does not match what appears to be an earlier porch enclosed on the west side of the house (photo 0002, photo 0012), however the turned posts appear to pre-date the stone porch walls. It may be possible that the builder used two styles of porch columns. The brick vestibule extends into the main porch by approximately five feet. It has a tall window on its west side and a pair of wood doors in an arched opening on its front (north) side (photo 0015). The archway has decorative wood jambs and a wood panel above the doors below the arch. The wood panel has a quatrefoil design in its center and elongated triangles on each side of the foil. The doors are unusual; one door leaf is in very poor condition, but the other is mostly intact. The door is divided into three panels. The lower two panels are composed of angled beaded wood boards framed with wide cove trim. The middle panel's top is cut into a three-point Gothic arch. The top panel has an oculus window with false shaping to create several slight curves to the glass opening. To the west of the vestibule is a window centered on the remaining first floor. The second floor has two windows; the east window is near the inside corner of the façade. A gabled wall dormer whose ridge is below the main east/west ridge of the house roof is centered between these two windows.

The west elevation (photo 0002) is similar in appearance to the façade; it also has a gabled-ell configuration. The north part of the elevation is the gabled part of this elevation. It is fairly narrow with two windows on both the first and second floors. A large gabled wall dormer is centered on this part of the west façade. The roof on each side of the wall dormer is hipped. The south part of the west elevation has two windows on each floor; the northernmost are centered under a wall dormer and the southern windows are centered in the remaining part of the facade.

An enclosed porch with a gabled roof projects from the intersection of two parts of the elevation. The porch is approximately six feet deep and retains its historic architectural components, though they are covered with wood siding that was added about 1960. The porch floor is wood; the interior wall (exterior wall of the house) is brick and has a doorway opening with a stone lintel. The door matches the doors on the front of the house but does not have the top/third panel. There is a rectangular wood transom window above the door. The porch has small rectangular wood windows in its north and south walls and two in its west wall on each side of a two panel wood door. The porch door is centered in the west wall. The enclosure was created c. 1960. The porch retains its wood posts and scrolled wood braces, both with chamfered edges. There are four posts forming the west wall of the porch. Wood braces form Gothic arches between the

¹ *Indianapolis Star Magazine*, Sept. 14, 1958

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outside two posts. The posts and braces support a King's post truss in the gable. Wood panels with floral patterns cut into the panels are located in the openings between the braces, posts, and crossbeams (photograph 0012).

The south elevation (photo 0003) of the house is fairly plain. Its west half project forward. This part has single windows centered in the wall of the first and second floors. An arched door opening is located on the east wall of the forward part of the façade. It has a large limestone threshold block and wood jambs in the opening. The door is a simple four panel wood door that once accessed a porch on the east part of the south façade. Ghost markings are visible indicating where the porch was once located. The east part of the façade has a single double-hung window on the first floor near the inside corner of the façade. There are two aluminum hopper style windows that were installed in the house c. 1955 near the inside corner of the second floor. They have stone sills but no lintels. These were installed in the house c. 1955. The roof is hipped on this elevation.

The east elevation (photo 0004) has a forward part on the elevation's south side. This part has three square basement window openings equally spaced below the water table. These openings are filled in with glass block, dating to ca. 1955. The first and second floors each have three double-hung windows that are aligned with the basement windows. A gabled wall dormer is centered on this part of the elevation. The main roof is hipped toward each side of the dormer's walls. The north part of the east façade has no window openings.

Interior, photographs 0007-0014

The interior arrangement of spaces has changed little from the house's original construction. Generally there are four large rooms on the first and second floors of the house. The rooms are essentially stacked on top of each other. Smaller rooms are located in the southeast corner of the house. These are pantries on the first floor and bathrooms on the second floor. The house's formal rooms are located in the front of the first floor; bedrooms are located on the second floor.

There are pine wood floors throughout the house though some are covered with carpeting. Many of the interior walls are brick. All walls and ceilings are covered with a plaster finish. Walls on the first floor are about 10' tall; walls on the second floor are about 9' tall. Tall wood baseboards are located throughout the house; they are composed of a piece of wood quarter round shoe base and 10" board with a piece of cove molding at the top. Wood casings around doors and windows are substantial and are located throughout the house on the first and second floors. Designed window casings are composed of a piece of flat trim to the inside, followed by a piece of ogee molding, and then followed by a piece of square trim with a chamfered interior edge on the outside. Windows have wide wood sills with their outside edge cut in an ogee profile. Flat skirt boards are located below the sills; they have a piece of cove molding at their top and bottom edges. Doors are primarily four panel wood doors and are over seven feet tall. All of the woodwork and doors throughout the house have been painted. See photographs 0007, 0009-0010.

Some individual interior features of the house include wood wainscoting in the kitchen (photo 0011). It is composed of beaded boards with a chair rail that has an ogee profile. The wainscoting is approximately 30" tall. The pantry was renovated in the 1950s. It has wood cabinets lining the pantry's south wall from floor to ceiling, some square linoleum floor tiles, square plastic wall tiles to a height about 7 feet above the floor, and some square acoustic tiles on its ceiling.

There are three ornate fireplaces in the house. The mantelpieces are constructed of slate painted to simulate marble. The parlor mantelpiece (photo 0008) has wide pilaster-like elements supporting a mantle shelf and a rectangular firebox opening. It has an Eastlake stenciling on the fireplace surround. The dining room and sitting room mantelpieces are similar to each other. The dining room mantelpiece (photo 0009) has narrow pilaster-like elements supporting the mantel shelf and a keystone centered over an arched firebox opening. This fireplace has a less fanciful pattern with a wide gold-colored band and brown interior field in the areas between the firebox opening and the pilasters and keystone. The sitting room mantelpiece has been painted, but its design appears to match that of the dining room fireplace's design, but possibly in other colors.

There are a few early light fixtures in the house. The most ornate fixtures are located in the kitchen, parlor, and dining room. The kitchen fixture is a five arm chandelier with crystal shades and polished nickel arms that dates to c. 1935 (seen in photo 0011). The parlor and dining room have saucer style fixtures with brass housing and chain and etched bowl that date to c. 1955 (seen in right side of photo 0009/Dining Room and through left doorway in photo 0010).

The first floor has a vestibule in the front of the house. The vestibule has a door to the parlor on its east side and a door to the sitting room on its south wall. The parlor is in the northeast corner of the first floor. It is an elongated octagonal room due to the cut-away window bay on its north wall (photo 0007) and the creation of spaces for closets off the dining room behind its south wall. The fireplace is centered on the south wall (photo 0008). The sitting room is in the northwest corner

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of the first floor. A doorway is located between the sitting room and the parlor. The sitting room also has a door into the dining room in its east wall. The sitting room's south wall has a fireplace centered in it, a door to the kitchen east of the fireplace, and a door to a stair hall west of the fireplace. The stair hall is a small area with an entry door from the enclosed west porch. It also has a doorway that leads to the kitchen in the southwest part of the first floor. Going through the doorway from the sitting room to the kitchen, one passes below an angled ceiling from the staircase above. Below the staircase is a staircase that leads to the basement. The kitchen is in the southwest corner of the first floor. It has three doorways on its east wall: one leading to the dining room near its north end, one leading to the pantry in the center, and one leading to where the porch was located in the southeast corner of the house. The pantry has cabinetry that is built into its south wall. The cabinetry is from c. 1955. A smaller pantry is located at the east end of the main pantry; this was also created c. 1955. The dining room is located between the pantry and the parlor in the middle of the east side of the first floor. Its north wall has a fireplace centered in it with closet doors on each side of the fireplace (photo 0009).

The second floor is accessed by a long enclosed wood staircase that ends at a long north/south hallway (photo 0013). The room layout is similar to the first floor with the hallway connecting all of the rooms. An elongated octagonal room serves as a bedroom directly above the parlor. This bedroom's south wall has closets in each of the angled walls (photo 0014). A bedroom is located directly above the dining room. It has a closet door centered in its north wall and a small bathroom constructed off the southeast corner of the room. There is also a bedroom constructed above the living room. It has a closet located off its southwest corner (above the staircase) that once acted as a passageway to a room on the south side of the staircase. The room south of the staircase is directly above the kitchen.

The south end of the hallway has two walls that come together to form an inside corner allowing doors to be placed on the angled walls into the bedroom over the kitchen and a bathroom above the pantry below (seen in photo 0013). This bathroom and the other small bathroom on the second floor were created c. 1955 and represent the only significant interior changes to the floor plan of the house. The larger bathroom has two aluminum hopper style windows and no casings around the windows. Another minor change on the second floor is the enclosure of the top of the staircase with wood panels, this was done c. 1930. The small enclosure likely took the place of a short balustrade, approximately 2' long, on either side of the staircase. A five panel wood door with a large window is at the top of the stairs and is centered in the east wall of the staircase enclosure.

A door to the staircase leading to the half-story space created in the attic of the house is located south of the main staircase. The staircase is a turn-back style wood staircase that goes under a large brick arch covered in plaster (see historic photo A2). The purpose of the brick arch is to tie together two brick chimneys that extend up from the first floor and flank the attic staircase. The chimneys become one just below the roof deck and ultimately form the more elaborate chimney seen on the west façade of the house. The attic area has wood floors and was used as a room for entertaining; there are no interior walls. Its exterior walls are plaster finish over brick or in locations of gabled wall dormers (see historic photo 1), are plaster finish over lath. The ceiling is also covered with plaster and lath finish. This space has not been used in a very long time and a substantial amount of plaster has broken away from the lath. Currently the attic is inaccessible and the photographs provided of this space in this nomination are about 15 years old.

Vaults: 1857. Contributing (photograph 0006 & historic photographs V1-4)

Two brick vaults, each about 70 feet long by 18 feet wide and 9 feet tall at their center, are buried beneath approximately nine feet of earth about fifty yards west of the house. These are located in an earthen mound along the west side of the property (photo 0005) and were once beneath the original brewery building that burned in 1900. The vaults are constructed of brick in a barrel vault design with stone foundation walls, stone end walls, and brick floors. A brick elevator shaft once provided access to the vaults, through a brick arched opening in the end wall of one vault (see historic photo 1). The shaft had elevator equipment and a small wood structure constructed over it after the fire; it was destroyed by a storm during the 1960s. The vaults are connected near the entry shaft by a brick archway between the two rooms. Vats constructed of brick walls with a lime plaster coating are located along each side of one vault; these are rectangular in plan and are about 4 foot deep by 4 foot wide and are divided into multiple chambers (see vault photo 4). The vault with the vats was the fermentation room (vault photo 3). It is assumed the vault without vats was a keg storage room (historic photo V2). A few smaller arched openings leading to the vats and vertical shafts in the end walls appear to provide ventilation of the vaults and probably a flow sluice to the vats from the brewery above. Due to a partial collapse of the shaft, the owner recently removed the shaft and sealed the arched opening into the vaults with a piece of concrete, then filled the shaft area with sand. The intention is to rebuild the shaft and preserve the vaults. The photographs provided of these vaults in this nomination were taken by the contractor responsible for sealing the shaft within the last year.

Well: c. 1860. Contributing (photograph 0006)

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A well is located south of the brick vaults near the south end of the large mounded area on the west side of the site. The well is composed of a circular brick well shaft and a small rectangular chamber on the shaft's south side that was a basement to a well house constructed about 1905. The well house was a small wood structure that covered the shaft and chamber. It was demolished within the last twenty years. When the well house and basement chamber were created the bricks near the top of the shaft were removed to gain access to the well from the basement chamber. The chamber has walls constructed of molded panel-face concrete blocks with a concrete cap, and a concrete floor. A metal pipe extends down into the well shaft and through a portion of the extant concrete cap. The well is no longer in use.

Terrace Wall: c. 1930. Contributing (seen in photograph 0001 and lower left corner of 0002)

A stone terrace wall is located along the north edge of the property in front of the house, then turns south and curves slightly with the driveway as it continues south along the west side of the house. The wall is approximately 50' from the front of the house and 30' from the side of the house. It is constructed of split granite fieldstone and mortar. The wall is about two feet tall without a cap. Near the center of the north terrace wall is an opening in the wall with a set of concrete steps that align with the front doors of the house and porch steps.

Garage: c. 1965. Non-Contributing (seen on right side of photograph 0002)

A wood frame garage with a low-sloped hipped roof is located southwest of the house, but east of the gravel drive. It is primarily open on its west side with wood siding covering its remaining walls. The roof has asphalt shingles. The garage was constructed after the period of significance and is therefore considered non-contributing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1857-1888

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1857 when the property was developed with the construction of the brewery. It ends in 1955 after the property was purchased by a local architect and slight modifications were made. This period represents the time the property achieved its significance, including significant events in its history, and includes the construction dates of all the contributing resources on the property.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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

The property derives its primary significance from the architectural craftsmanship of the house. Constructed in a blend of architectural styles that include the Stick style and Queen Anne, the house is one of the most prominent homes constructed in Marshall County. While the overriding significance the property possesses is due to the architecture of the house, another area of significance is Commerce due to the operation of a brewery on the property. Beginning with its original use as a brewery operation which roughly covered its first forty years, to its use as a roadhouse during the 1920s, the property provides insight into the history of the community and national affairs during its day. The existence of structures from the property's early use as a brewery also contributes to the overall significance of the property being representative of German immigrant entrepreneurship. The property has legendary ties to the Underground Railroad during its original brewery days and to prohibition and speak-easies during its use as a roadhouse. The final name which has been attached to the house was that of a local architect who made minor renovations during the 1950s, and had a deep appreciation for the history and architecture of the property.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The house is a blend of styles, though its primary leaning is the Stick and Queen Anne Styles.

The Stick style was popular between 1860 and 1890 and, according to one source, acted as a transitional style between Gothic Revival and Queen Anne. Therefore it is not surprising to see the three stylistic influences acting in harmony on this house. The Stick style stressed the wall surface with decorative elements that include siding applied in various directions often framed by trim boards. Decorative trusses, eave bracing, and picket-fence patterns used under the eaves as a wide trim band were frequently incorporated into exteriors of buildings and are found on this house. The style was influenced by the Picturesque Gothic ideals of Andrew Jackson Downing and flourished in house pattern books of the 1860s and 1870s. The Queen Anne style quickly took the place of the Stick Style during the 1880s.²

The Queen Anne style which was popular between 1880 and 1910, was named and popularized by a group of 19th 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 proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely followed the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes were American interpretations that became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made readily available by the increasing use of railroads which transported the products to growing towns. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Colonial Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.³

Notable architectural features of the house include its wood entry doors, ornate west porch (intact but enclosed-see photo 0012), picket fence patterned wood siding on its gabled wall dormers and under its eaves, ornate braces and rafter tails, decorative trusses, and patterned slate tile roof. Interior features such as the ornate fireplaces (see photo 0008) and intact woodwork and doors also add to the architectural significance of the house. Both the unusual design of the parlor which is an elongated octagonal room created by cut-away corners forming a window bay on its north wall, and the joining of two chimneys in an arch over the attic stairway (see attic photo 2), indicate the work of a craftsman with significant design abilities and are particularly notable features of the house.

There are a few later significant examples of the Stick style and Queen Anne style found in Plymouth/Center Township. The Stick style is fairly uncommon. It is found on the Nickel Plate Depot on West Garro Street, constructed about 1889,

² McAlester, pg. 256

³ McAlester, pg. 268

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and on the Swindell House at 220 Webster Avenue, constructed in 1892. Both are excellent frame examples of the style. The Queen Anne style is fairly common in both Plymouth and Center Township. More elaborate examples of the style are the Strohecker House at 408 S. Plum Street, constructed about 1895; a house at 230 Webster Avenue constructed about 1890; and side-by-side examples at 713 and 717 North Michigan Street, constructed between about 1890-1895. All of these examples are frame construction. The Marshall County Infirmary was constructed in the Queen Anne style in brick in 1895. The Thayer Mansion, which was once located on South Michigan Street in Plymouth, though larger, may have been the closest in detail to the house constructed on the brewery property. An engraving of the Thayer Mansion is found in the 1881 Marshall County History Book (pg. 114 c); it was brick, had a patterned slate tile roof, and ornate details in its gabled wall dormers and gabled walls. The Thayer Mansion was designed by William S. Matthews, an architect who lived in Plymouth from about 1878-1885; the house no longer exists. The house on the brewery property more closely typifies the house building tradition in Bourbon. Two houses in Bourbon are particularly similar in scale and architectural features and were constructed about the same time the house on the brewery property. These two houses are the Shakes-Marshall House and the Arnold House, both on Main Street in Bourbon and constructed in 1882 and 1883 respectively. Both houses are brick with ornate wood trim with quatrefoil designs. The Arnold House's bracketing and patterned slate tile roof are similar to the house on the brewery property. These houses were constructed by two separate carpenters; the Arnold House was constructed by R. L. Spencer and the Shakes-Marshall House was constructed by Abe Hartman. It has not been determined if either of these men worked in Plymouth/Center Township.

The house stands alone in the community due to its scale and architectural character. First, very few homes of this era in the Plymouth/Center Township area were constructed of brick as this house was. Brick residential building from this era is found largely in German and Bourbon Townships in the east and northeast part of Marshall County. The remaining areas of the county had little brick residential building. This may have been due to the availability of suitable native clay for brick making in Bourbon Township that was not found in other areas of the county. There are only four other surviving brick residences close to this scale of this time period in Plymouth/Center Township. Three are located on Plymouth's main street, Michigan Street; these are the Corbin House (913 N. Michigan), Mattingly House (413 S. Michigan), and the Soice House (704 S. Michigan), all three were constructed in the Italianate Style between about 1870/1880 and have simple Italianate details intact. The fourth house was constructed c. 1895 in the Queen Anne style and it is located at 1005 North Center Street, Plymouth. All of the surviving business blocks and public buildings, such as the Marshall County Courthouse, old fire station, and county infirmary, were constructed of brick. Brick construction in the downtown commercial area was required after a fire in 1872 spread quickly through frame business buildings which happened to be owned by John Hoham.

The brick vaults should be briefly mentioned for their architectural significance. The barrel vault traces its widespread use to the ancient Romans who first used the technique on a grand scale in building design. The use continued throughout the Middle East and Europe, and eventually was brought to the United States. The vaults allowed the ceiling to be masonry by forming the walls to absorb the outward thrust created by the weight of the masonry ceiling. The use of masonry vaults below ground was particularly popular because the buttressing of the earth on each side of the vault walls. As the popularity of concrete as a building material grew and its structural abilities were tested, concrete arches became more commonplace, particularly in bridge building in the early 1900s. Brick barrel vault structures are uncommon in Marshall County. Only one other known brick barrel vault exists and it was also created as a vault for a brewery in Bremen. Though the vaults are intact, due to concern over the structural integrity of the shaft leading to the vaults on the brewery property, the current owner partially removed and sealed the shaft. Several documentary photographs were taken of the vaults prior to sealing the shaft. Some of these photographs are being included in this nomination and are marked "vault photos 1-4".

COMMERCE

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

The property is connected to a wave of German immigrants who came to the area during the middle part of the 1800s. Three German families, all related through marriage, came to Marshall County and settled in Center Township between the years 1844-1865. The Hohams, Klinghammers, and Weckerles also brought with them the skill of brewing lager beer as did many other German immigrants coming to the country during this time. The Hoham, Klinghammer, and Weckerle families also made significant contributions to the community and all three were tied to the establishment and operation of the Plymouth Brewery.

In 1857 John Hoham and John Klinghammer purchased 3 acres for \$75⁴, located a mile southwest of Plymouth at that time. The land was located between the old lake road, also called the Winamac Road (and later referred to as "Brewery Road"), and the high bluff of the Yellow River lowland flats. An oxbow of the river formed the south boundary of the property. They constructed the first brewery in the county on this property. They constructed brick vaults underground. The vats located in one of the vaults are believed to have been used to ferment the beer. Hoham took barrels of beer to Michigan City by wagon and returned with loads of brick for the construction of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, a German-established congregation, in 1869 (the church is extant).⁵ Hoham sold his interest in the brewery to Klinghammer in 1867 for \$15,000; the abstract refers to the lands as "brewery property".⁶

John Klinghammer appears to have sold interest in the brewery to Jacob Weckerle in 1871 for \$15,000. Weckerle came to Plymouth from Germany in 1860 with John Klinghammer, who was also his uncle. Weckerle owned and operated a saloon on the west side of Michigan Street in Plymouth during the mid 1860s. In 1866 a fire destroyed the entire west side of that block and he was reported as having lost his saloon in the fire.⁷ By the 1880 census Weckerle's profession was listed as "brewer". In 1882 Weckerle was listed as the proprietor of the Plymouth Brewery⁸ and under "liquor brewers" in a directory of businesses.⁹ A linen map dating to about 1882 shows proposed routes for the Vandalia Railroad; one route passes by the south side of the brewery property. The property is marked "brewery" with six buildings drawn including a larger building along the east edge of the property with a footprint in a shape similar to the existing house.¹⁰ A mortgage is recorded by Weckerle in 1887 for \$2,500; this was the only mortgage recorded on the property except for an initial mortgage by Weckerle to Klinghammer when he purchased interest in the brewery in 1871.¹¹ Weckerle continued to operate the Plymouth Brewery until 1888 at which time he moved to Chicago.

It was reported that the "old Plymouth Brewery" had been sitting idle for one year in 1889.¹² This would have been one year following Weckerle's move to Chicago. It is unclear if the brewery reopened after this time. The brewery was purchased by Wert Beldon. In an article in the *Plymouth Democrat* in 1900 the headline read "An Old Landmark Gone". The article referred to a fire occurring at the "old Hoham & Klinghammer Brewery building". The building was described as a large building that covered a deep cellar underneath that was used for the purpose of storing eggs by Beldon.¹³ The building destroyed by fire was also described as "being erected by John Hoham and John Klinghammer before the rebellion and for many years was used for making lager beer, and was the only brewery of that kind in Northern Indiana." The article mentions that several years prior it had been leased to Jacob Weckerle, but due to strong competition the business was discontinued.¹⁴

There is very little information in county histories, directories, or other sources on breweries that may have operated in Marshall County during this period. Three male members of the Ecklesdorfer family were listed as brewers in the Marshall County 1862 Civil War draft enrollment for males between the age of 18 and 45. A man by the name of Christopher

⁴ Hoham-O'Keefe property abstract

⁵ Hoham, Florence interview

⁶ Hoham-O'Keefe property abstract

⁷ McDonald, 1908, pg. 384

⁸ McDonald, 1881, pg. 152

⁹ McDonald, 1881, pg. 106

¹⁰ Map of proposed Vandalia Railroad, ca. 1882

¹¹ Hoham-O'Keefe property abstract

¹² *Argos Reflector*, August 22, 1889

¹³ *Culver Citizen*, June 3, 1959

¹⁴ *Plymouth Democrat*, Jan. 4, 1900

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

Rinsalier is listed in the same enrollment with the same occupation. The Ecklesdorfers and Rinsalier lived in Bourbon Township. The 1862 enrollment lists the family members who were brewers at the Hoham-Klinghammer operation. They were John Hoham, Michael Klinghammer, John Klinghammer, and Jacob Weckerle; they were all living in Center Township. No other males were listed in the county's enrollment with brewer as their occupation.¹⁵ The brewing operations in Bourbon Township were likely small; no mention of breweries in this area of the county is found in any historical documents.

A brewing operation was located in Bremen, German Township, Marshall County during the 1870s. A birds-eye map of Bremen has a small building, one story tall, identified as a brewery. It is located on the south side of the middle fork of the Yellow River on the northeast side of town. The map is dated 1877. The brewery in Bremen is not identified in the 1908 plat of the town; however, in the 1922 plat the parcel at the north end of Washington Street is identified as "brewery lot".¹⁶ This would be in the same general location as identified in the 1877 map. A small subterranean brick vault is located on this property; a two story building is near the vault. The building has a heavy timber frame and is thought to be the brewery building by the current owners. It has been converted to a residence. A 1905 directory for the county lists William Foltz of Bremen as a brewer and bottler.¹⁷ Sanborn maps of Bremen do not include the brewery property.

Another brewery and bottling operation was in existence during the 1890s in Plymouth after the Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle company closed. Henry Stein had a complex of buildings on the south side of the Yellow River, just east of Michigan Street. The operation is shown in the 1892 and 1892 Sanborn maps; however it was not identified in the 1886 Sanborn map. Joseph Stein was listed as an agent and bottler for Pabst Brewing Company in a 1905 directory.¹⁸ Bottles produced during the 1890s were marked "Stein - Plymouth". The buildings appear to have been demolished by the 1908 plat of the city.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

John Hoham was born in Strasburg, Germany on June 17, 1820. He came to the United States in 1840 and settled in Marshall County near Lake Maxinkuckee in 1844. In 1845 John married Mary Mollor and in 1852 they purchased 200 acres in West Township. Between the years 1854-1857 Hoham was joined by friends and relatives from his native Germany. One of those was his sister and brother-in-law John and Magdalene Klinghammer. Hoham had other interests and began to purchase and develop business blocks in the commercial district of Plymouth. In 1867 he purchased the business block between Michigan Road and Center Street on the south side of LaPorte Street for \$15,000. Hoham constructed nine additional single story business houses in the block to bring his total building holdings to twelve. In 1872, while Hoham was away on business, his entire business block burned. Within three months he had reconstructed six new brick business houses, one of which was a saloon. In 1876 Hoham constructed the Centennial Opera House in this block. Jacob Weckerle was born in Strasburg, Germany in 1834. He married Mary Hoham (John's daughter) in 1864.

¹⁵ Enumeration of males, 1862

¹⁶ Ogle, 1922, pg. 23

¹⁷ Marshall County Directory, 1905, pg. 38

¹⁸ Marshall County Directory, 1905, pg. 25

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

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County and State

The least flattering use of the property occurred during the 1920s. R.J. & Matilda Vinnedge, who had purchased the property from Wert Beldon for \$5,000 in 1902, sold the property to W.J. Hayes and Matilda Holmes for \$6,000 in 1923. The property abstract referred to Mr. Hays being from Chicago and Ms. Holmes being an unmarried woman of legal age. Holmes secured a mortgage through Mr. Hays for \$1,000.¹⁹ After its purchase the house became a road house referred to as "The Pines" or "Pine Tree Inn". By the spring of 1928 the house was being leased by Bertha Bozarth; a newspaper article reported that Ms. Bozarth was "known in Plymouth" and had been operating the establishment for some time.²⁰

Large headlines in the *Plymouth Daily Pilot* on July 30, 1928 read "14 ARRESTED IN RAID ON LOCAL GAMBLING HOUSE" with a subheading reading "OFFICERS STAGE CLEANUP-MINORS BROUGHT TO COURT". In large print the newspaper called the event the "COUNTY'S GREATEST RAID". The article said a total of 35 violators were taken into custody in a raid on the "beer garden" located at the large brick house at the south turn of the Pretty Lake road near Plymouth. A search warrant was obtained by the county prosecutor once he had obtained evidence that beer was being sold at the house; two officers and three deputy constables went to the house just before midnight on July 28. Because the officers took the patrons by surprise no one attempted to flee. Officers found gambling in the house "in Monte Carlo style with liquor flowing freely". A total of 38 cases of beer were seized and two slot machines confiscated. Patrons of the house were from locations as far away as Fort Wayne, Hammond, and Columbus, Ohio. The article also stated that practically all of the boys and men arrested had brought girl friends with them to spend the evening; many of them were "prominent in their communities". The article stated that the business had grown until it became more publicly known (assuming this means that the public knew of the illegal activity) at which time the county prosecutor took steps to investigate. Bozarth had been assisted by Robert Wolcotte and both were arrested in the raid and were charged with operating gaming devices and the possession of intoxicating liquors.²¹

Two months later Judge Chipman of Marshall County ordered the establishment padlocked for one year. The *Plymouth Daily Pilot* ran these front page headlines "PADLOCKS PINE TREE INN FOR ONE YEAR" and a subheading "CHIPMAN ENDS CAREER OF PRETTY LAKE ROAD HOUSE". A smaller column heading stated that the owner of the property was in the area from Chicago and did not know about the illegal activity occurring in the house. The paper reported that the "Pine Tree Inn has come to the end of its short but hectic career". The padlocking of the establishment included the "brick house and garage, all out buildings, the tunnels (vaults) and the frame house to the west of the brick (house)." A bond was placed on the property for \$1,000 stating that the owner, W. J. Hayes of Chicago, could use the property, but not otherwise. Hayes pleaded innocent in court of any knowledge of the use of the property. Bozarth was found guilty of liquor sales and was sentenced to the state women's prison. Bozarth claimed under oath that she paid "protection" money to Justice of the Peace Walter A. Zeroll. At the time of the trial Zeroll had fled Plymouth and had not been heard from.²² It is unclear if the house was ever reopened as a legitimate road house after this. Hayes' widow sold the property to Milton Bottorff in 1945.

Prohibition was created by the passage of the 18th Amendment in the United States in 1919. It banned the sale, manufacture and transportation of alcohol. This was championed by groups like the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many Protestant denominations. The experiment was an attempt to protect families, women, and children from the harmful affects of the abuse of alcohol. The law forced the sale and distribution of alcohol underground, leading to substantial corruption and violence through organized crime. Many locations where alcohol was illegally sold were known as "speakeasies" and were the subjects of police raids and seizure of alcohol. The law became less popular as the country was thrown into the Great Depression and in 1933 it was repealed by the 21st Amendment.

In 1954 a local architect by the name of Alves O'Keefe purchased the property from Milton Bottorff. O'Keefe's father was a contractor who had been responsible for the construction of a number of large public buildings in Plymouth including St. Michael's Catholic Church, the Carnegie Library, and Lincoln High School; he was also a historian. Alves was born in Plymouth on September 11, 1904 and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1922. He studied architecture and graduated from the University of Michigan. His first commission was the Centennial Gymnasium addition to Lincoln High

¹⁹ Hoham-O'Keefe property abstract

²⁰ *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, July 30, 1928

²¹ *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, July 30, 1928

²² *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, September 27, 1928

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
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School, a Works Progress Administration project. Alves designed several buildings in Plymouth including the Church of the Brethren, the Conservation Clubhouse, and the Art Deco styled Rees Theater in downtown Plymouth.

Alves O'Keefe had an appreciation for the architecture and history of the old brewery property as was evident when he showcased the home for an *Indianapolis Star Magazine* publication in 1958. O'Keefe is seen in a photograph in the magazine inspecting the large vats in the vaults. It was stated that O'Keefe and his son planned to raise trout minnows in the vats. He also stated that the vaults would make an excellent bomb shelter. It was also reported in the article that the house had a "charming air of antiquity. O'Keefe's wife, Doris, had furnished the home tastefully with antique furniture and other objects."²³ Mrs. O'Keefe operated an antique store from a small building northwest of the house for a brief period; it was called the "Cozy Corner Antique Shop". Alves was responsible for the only significant alteration on the home, which was the renovation of the bathrooms on the second floor of the house. This included the creation of the two aluminum hopper style windows on the second floor of the south façade. Mr. and Mrs. Alves O'Keefe were killed in an automobile accident, leaving their two children the home. Their children, Donal and Cheryle, reside in the home today. O'Keefe's restraint in light of his architectural training indicates he understood and wanted to protect the architectural significance of the house and be a steward of its historical importance.

The use of the property as part of the Underground Railroad is a long-standing legend in the community. Neither physical evidence nor research into primary documents has substantiated a connection.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

Books

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

McDonald, Daniel. *History of Marshall County, Indiana*. Chicago: Kingman Bros., 1881.

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

Newspaper & Magazine Articles

Author unknown, *Argos Reflector*, August 22, 1889, pg. 3

Author unknown, *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, July 30, 1928, pg. 1

Author unknown, *Plymouth Daily Pilot*, September 27, 1928, pg. 1

Author unknown, *Plymouth Democrat*, January 4, 1900, pg. 5

McDonald, Louis, *Plymouth Democrat*, November 3, 1898, pg. 2

Spiers, Al, *Culver Citizen*, June 3, 1959, pg. 1

Wilkinson, Ernest, *The Indianapolis Star Magazine*, September 14, 1958 (pages are unknown, the information was taken from clippings located in the Marshall County Historical Society's archives on the house; page numbers were missing).

Other Materials

²³ *The Indianapolis Star Magazine*, Sept. 14, 1958

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

Hoham, Florence, interview by Lisa Norris, 1998. Hoham House File, Marshall County Historical Society

Hoham-O'Keefe Property Abstract, collection of the Marshall County Historical Society

Map collection, Marshall County Historical Society: Center Township (1881, 1908, 1922 plats) & Proposed Vandalia Railroad Map, c. 1882.

Secondary Sources

Federal Censuses for Center Township, Marshall County, Indiana: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880

Kosciusko and Marshall County Pocket Business Directory. Scranton, PA: U.S. Vest Pocket Directory, 1905.

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

Marshall County Marriages, Book 1. Compilation by the Marshall County Historical Society.

Photo archives, Marshall County Historical Society.

Plymouth Business Directory. No publisher listed, 1894.

Plymouth City Directory 1876-1877. Chicago: Western Publishing Company, 1877.

Sanborn maps for Plymouth (1886, 1892) and Bremen (1886, 1892, 1898, 1905, 1910), Indiana.

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

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

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): 099-516-20033

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3.3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>556171</u>	<u>4576201</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary follows the legal description of the property. Beginning at the northwest corner of the property, near the south edge of State Road 17 (Lake Avenue), follow a line 400' east to the northeast corner of the property, turn south and continue in a straight line 445' to the southeast corner of the property near the north bank of the oxbow of the Yellow River. Turn west and follow a line 400' to the southwest corner of the property. Turn north and follow a straight line 362' to the northwest corner of the property which is the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Within the described boundaries are all of the contributing resources of the house and brewery grounds. The described property constitutes the original Plymouth Brewery grounds and is known as the property address.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners In Preservation, Inc. date December 17, 2010
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
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: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

Marshall, IN

Name of Property

County and State

City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 House, looking southeast
1 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 House, looking east
2 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 House, looking northwest
3 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 House, looking west
4 of 15.

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Terrain over vaults, looking northwest
5 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Brick Well, looking northwest
6 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Parlor, looking northeast
7 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

Marshall, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Parlor Fireplace, looking south
8 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Dining Room & Fireplace, looking northeast
9 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Sitting Room, looking east
10 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Kitchen, looking northwest
11 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Enclosed porch, looking north/up
12 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Second floor hallway, looking south
13 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Front bedroom over parlor, looking southwest
14 of 15.

Name of Property: Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
City or Vicinity: Plymouth
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Looking south at front door/vestibule

Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Name of Property

Marshall, IN
County and State

15 of 15.

Property Owner:

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

name Andrew Sporner
street & number Entenbach Str 28 telephone asporner@googlemail.com
city or town Riedrich state Germany zip code 72585

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.

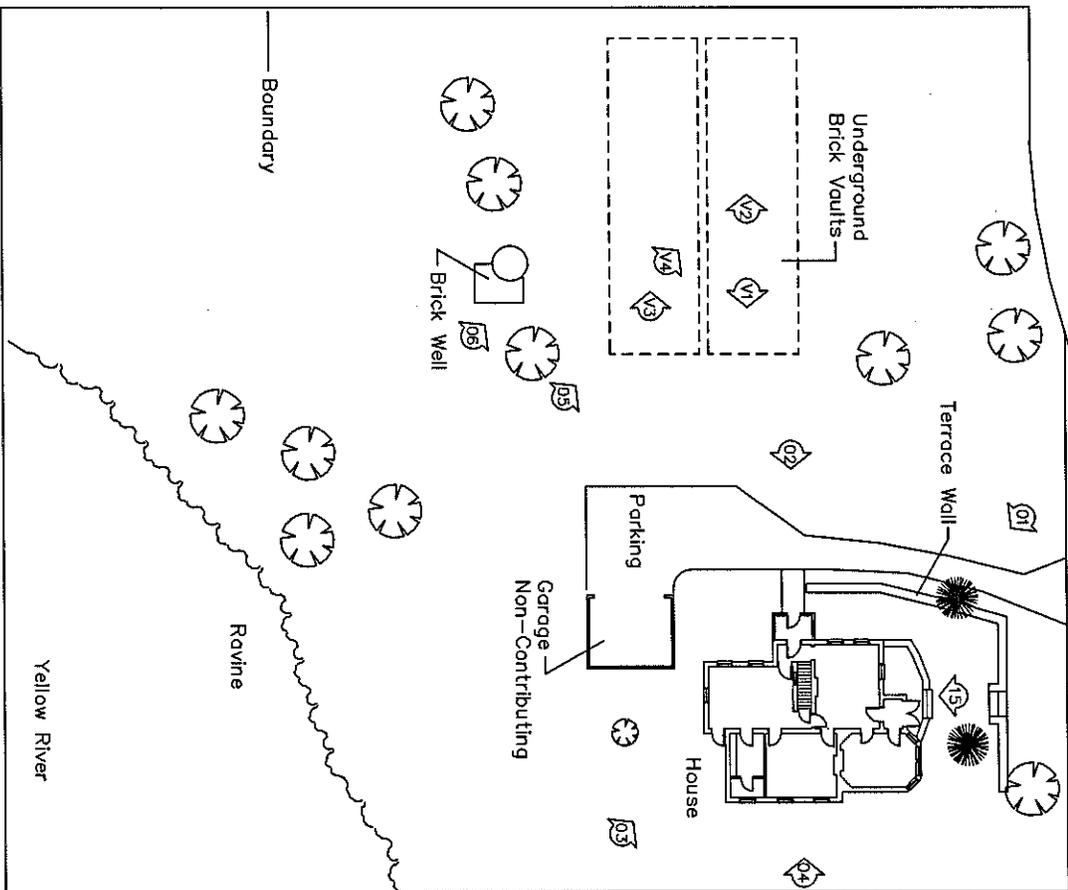
Hoham—Kinghammer—Weckerle
House and Brewery Site
Plymouth, Marshall County, IN

Highway 17/
Lake Avenue

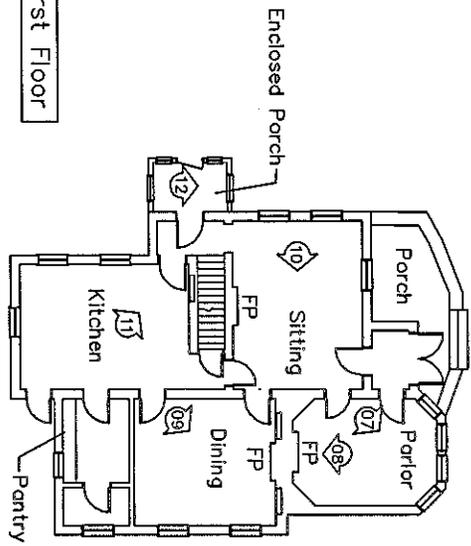


- = Standard Photographs
- = Attic Photographs
- = Vault Photographs

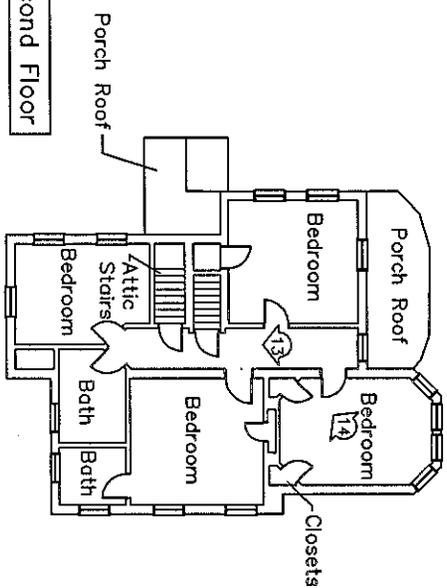
Site Plan



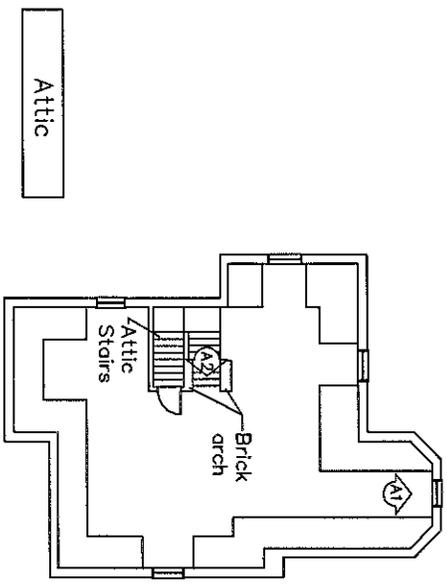
First Floor



Second Floor

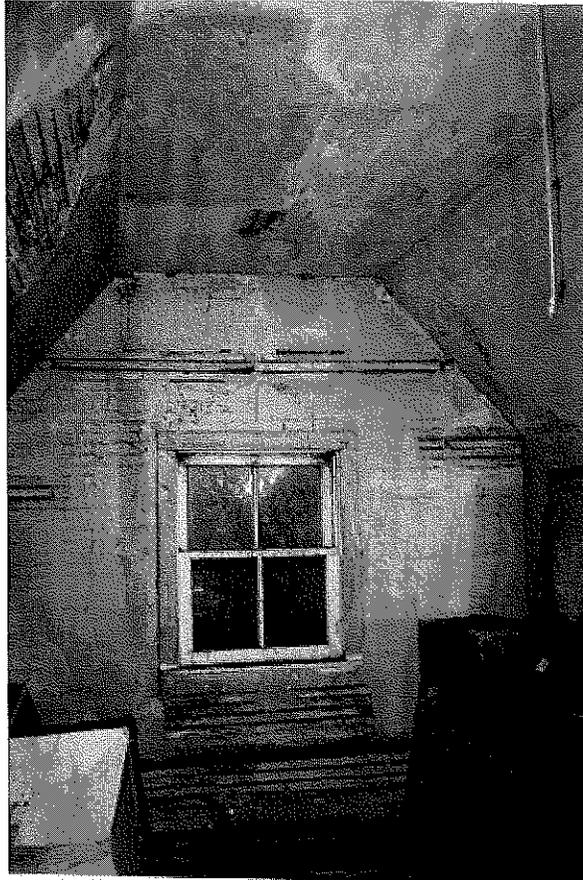


Attic



Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana
Attic Photographs Attachment

Photograph A1



Photograph A2

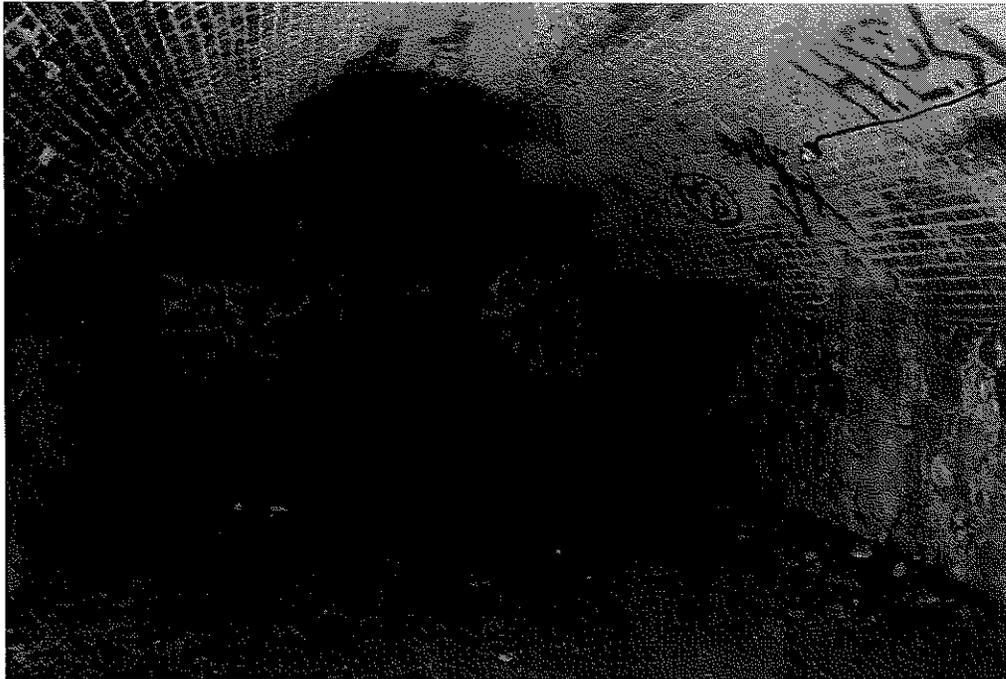


Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana
Vault Photographs Attachment

Photograph V1

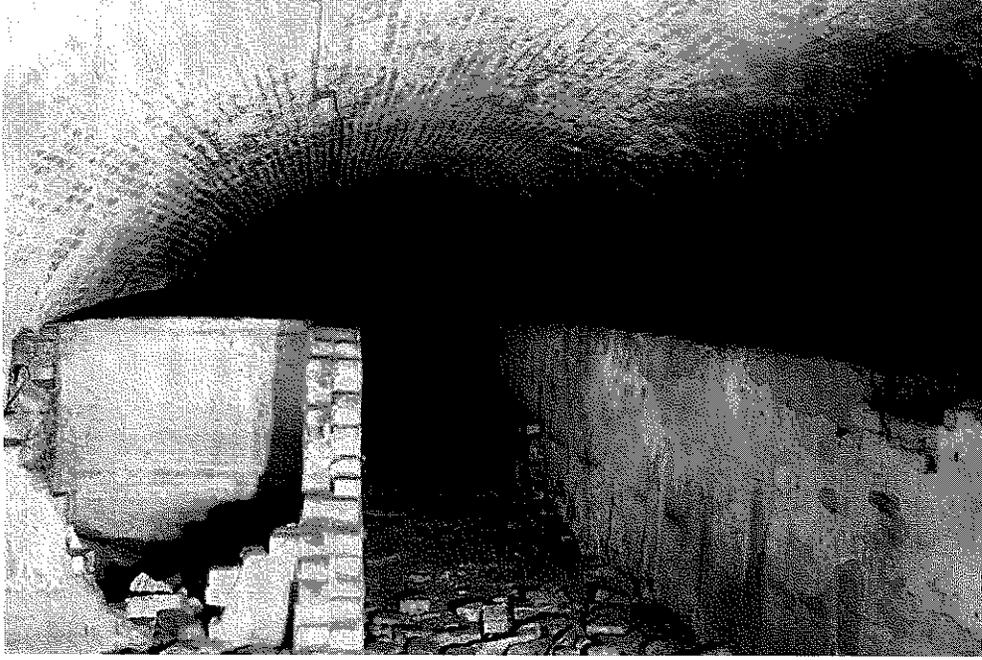


Photograph V2



Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site
Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana
Vault Photographs Attachment

Photograph V3



Photograph V4





Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0001



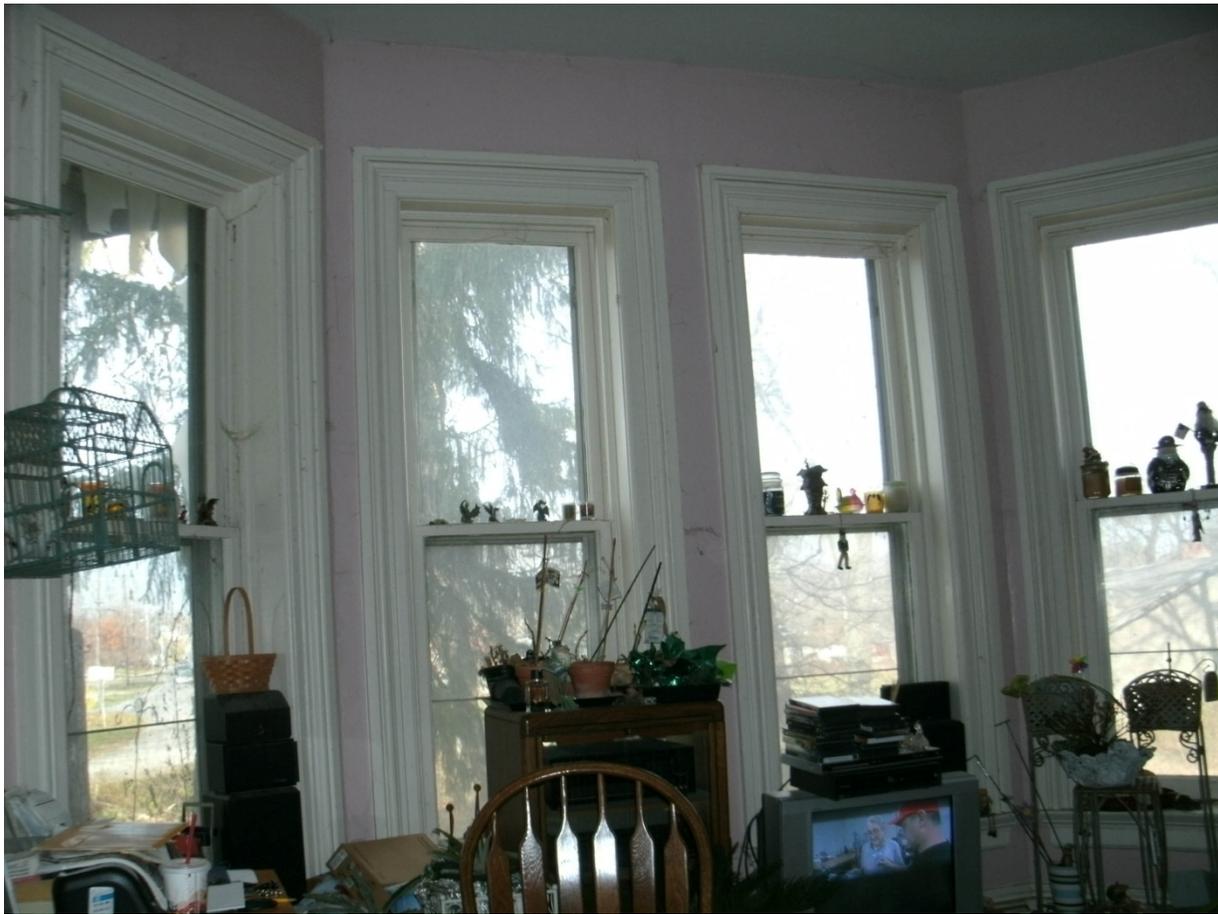
Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0002



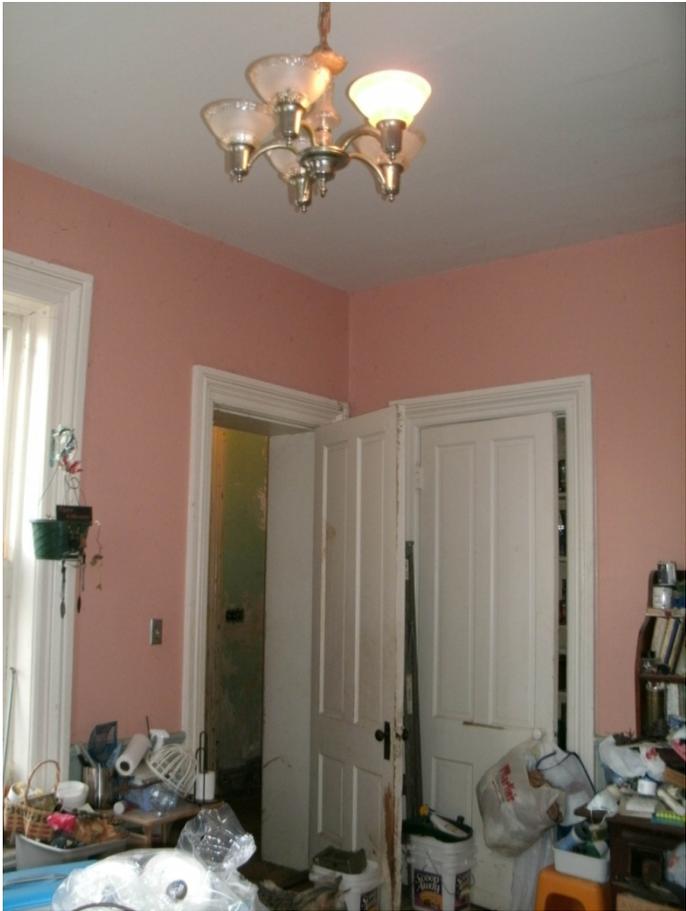
Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0003



Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0006



Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0007



Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House and Brewery Site, Marshall Co., IN photo #0011