

INDIANA HOTEL
5116 Hohman Avenue
Hammond
Lake County
Indiana

HABS No. IN-233

HABS
IND
45-HAMM,
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS
IND
45-HAMM,
2-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDIANA HOTEL

HABS No. IN-233

Location: 5116 Hohman Avenue (northwest corner of Hohman Avenue and State Street), Hammond, Lake County, Indiana.

USGS Calumet City Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
16. 456640 .4607540

Present Owner: Hammond Railroad Relocation Project
RR N 877 (1)
City of Hammond
5925 Calumet Avenue
Hammond, Indiana 46320

Present Occupants: William J. Bachman & Partners, Inc. (1989-90)
(architects)
Bodie Photographer (studio, lab)
Harolds, Inc. (jewelers)
Indiana Hotel (weekly, monthly rental)

Present Use: Presently vacant, to be demolished March, 1992

Significance: The Indiana Hotel was one of the larger, more decorated hotels in Hammond. It was built in c.1922-23, in the Renaissance-Revival Style. In a city with many fine examples of terra cotta-clad commercial structures, this combined four-story hotel-retail-office building stands out. The building features an elaborate cornice and refined window detail.

The building carries a certain degree of infamy from the visit of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan leader, David Curtis Stephenson with his bodyguard and the kidnapped Madge Oberholtzer on March 15, 16, 1925. Injuries to Ms. Oberholtzer, her attempted suicide and subsequent death three weeks later in Indianapolis, led to a trial where Stephenson was found guilty of second degree murder.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: c.1922-23. Originally built for the Hammond Hotel and Improvement Company, Hammond, Indiana. The hotel was referred to as the Bereolos Building on the architectural plans of 1922, but by at least 1925 it had become known as the Indiana Hotel.
2. Architects: C. Howard Crane, Kenneth Franzheim of Chicago, drawings dated November 1, 1922, and revised December 6, 1922. A proposed three-story addition (never built) designed by C. Howard Crane, Elmer George Kiehler, Architects; Associates: Ben A. Dore; 542 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan and 32 West Rand Street, Chicago, Illinois. (addition known as Operation No. 582, Spec. #31, out in 1926.)

Mr. Crane began his career in Detroit, and was principally known for his design of a chain of Fox theatres across the United States. He is most famous for the design of the Earl's Court Arena in London, built over six railroad lines without interrupting traffic. He died August 14, 1952 at the age of 67. His partner, Kenneth Franzheim, designed the De Witt Clinton Hotel in Albany and the Newburgh Hotel in Fort Worth, Texas. He is also known as an airport architect, having designed airports in fifteen cities. He died in March of 1959, at the age of 68.

3. Original and subsequent owners:

?-1922: unknown.

1922 Hammond Hotel and Improvement Company:
Association recorded in Misc. Records Book 134,
p.98.
Amendment recorded in Misc. Records Book 161,
pp.308-09.
Dissolution recorded in Misc. Records Book 375,
pp.260-263.
Lake County Recorder
Lake County Government Center
2293 North Main Street
Crown Point, Indiana 46307
(219) 755-3730.

- 1944 Hammond Hotel & Improvement Co., Inc.
c/o A.G. Borman 5116 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, Indiana. Recorded in Real Estate
Assessment and Transfer Record as HAMMOND, Lots 1-4
& 42-44, Block 1, Lake County Recorder.
- 1988 Hammond Hotel & Improvement Co., Inc. to
William J. Bachman.
Key nos. 34-16-52 & 34-16-1.
Commercial Real Estate Book 30, Delinquent Tax Sale:
October 3, 1988.
Hammond Addition to Hammond Steel City, Hammond
Tax Assessment Office - Commercial Properties
City of Hammond, 232 E. Russell Street
Hammond, Indiana.
- 1990 William J. Bachman to Margaret K. Bachman.
(same as above)
- 1991 Hammond Railroad Relocation Project RR N 877(1),
City of Hammond. Warranty Deed #91053779, filed
with Hammond City Law Dept. 5925 Calumet Avenue,
Hammond, Indiana 46320.

4. Builders, contractors, suppliers:

- a. Builder: unknown.
- b. Contractors: unknown.
- c. Suppliers: unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: There are complete blueprint copies (dated No. 1, 1922 and Dec. 6, 1922) on linen at the office of William J. Bachman & Partners (Architects), 5930 Hohman Avenue, Hammond, Indiana 46230, (219) 932-6006. Two early photographs (1928), and the physical appearance of the building suggest that it was built closely to the original plans. The only known architectural copies are at the Bachman office.

According to the 1928 photographs, there were cloth canopies extending over the sidewalks, on the east and south storefront facades. These photographs also show stamped metal canopies over the two main entrances, and wood framed shop and office windows on the second floor. There were cloth awnings of unknown age in place, 1991.

6. Alterations and additions: At undetermined dates, the stairway on the south half of the east lobby was removed, leaving two stairways to the second floor: one in the east and one in the west lobbies. Other modifications included the addition of a false mansard-roofed canopy over a storefront on the east facade, and replacement of original windows on the second floor and at the two main entrances. Over the years, partitions, office space, and display cases were added or removed on the interior of the first floor stores and the second story shops, to suit the various tenants.

B. Historical context:

The original incorporated (1883) town of Hammond evolved to the north and south of the Grand Calumet River, expanding outward from settler Hohman's cabin (1851). The western boundary has always been the Illinois state line. Hohman was one of the earliest settlers in this area.

In the 1880s there had been pressure from the Post Office to establish a name for the town. According to Harold Hammond, (the grandson of Thomas Hammond, brother to George Hammond who had started the first meat-packing plants in Hammond) there was a coin toss between Marcus M. Towle (Towle founded a residential-industrial area that would become part of Hammond) and Thomas Hammond at "Four Corners" (State and Hohman) to decide the name of the town. Hammond won, and succeeded Towle as Hammond's second Mayor, in May 1888 for two consecutive terms.

By 1890, eight railroad systems crossed the city, of which Conrail and the Norfolk and Western Railroad remain, continuing to affect this intersection. Hohman Avenue and State Street were widened after c.1900, reaching their present configuration.

In response to the traffic and commerce the railroads brought to Hammond, the Indiana Hotel (noted on the architectural plans as the Bereolos Building) was built c.1922-23 for the Hammond Hotel and Improvement Company. It was built as a multi-use retail and hotel building. The Bereolos family owned several stores and lots in the neighborhood, and had a family member: James P. Bereolos on the initial list of stockholders in the incorporation of 1928 of the Indiana Hotel of Hammond, Indiana, Incorporated.

Three years after the hotel was built it was visited on March 15, 16, 1925 by an Indiana Ku Klux Klan leader, D.C. Stephenson. He had abducted Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis, with assistance from his bodyguard. On the

train ride to Hammond (sleeping car of the Monon Railroad) she was tortured. At the hotel, Stephenson checked into room 416 and his bodyguard into 417. Madge subsequently attempted suicide unsuccessfully, dying three weeks later in Indianapolis.

Stephenson had met Ms. Oberholtzer at the inaugural ball for Governor Jackson, held at the Indianapolis Athletic Club on January 12, 1925. The 28 year-old Oberholtzer was an employee of the Indiana Department of Public Instruction. After they had met, she began seeing him on a regular basis. She had helped serve as a messenger to his friends in the legislature.

Stephenson was arrested shortly after her death, on kidnapping, rape, and murder charges. The trial was transferred to Noblesville, county seat of Hamilton County and drew national publicity. The most extensive historical accounts of the trial has been gathered from newspaper accounts, as the trial papers turned up missing in the early 1960s.

Long-term tenants of the hotel have included Bodie Photographers, a studio that occupied second floor space in the hotel from at least 1928 until 1989. Perrin's Recreation (billiards) was another long-term tenant in the basement from c.1928 to at least 1958. Bachman & Bertram, Architects appear in the mid 1920s and Bachman remained attached to the building until 1990.

The occupancy rates for the hotel, storefronts, and offices appears to have been steady from the late 1920s with some decline in the 1980s. By 1990, less than half the commercial space was rented, yet the sleeping room occupancy rate was nearly 100% for the rooms. In the Fall of 1990, the building was completely vacated due to the generally rundown conditions.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This Renaissance-Revival Style structure, which anchors the north end of Hammond's business district, features a refined white terra cotta cornice and window detail. Although modern alterations have compromised the 1st and 2nd floors' physical integrity, all of the original exterior terra cotta remains intact.

This building is one of several architectural highlights lying on State Street. Two blocks southeast on State Street, there is the Lincoln Hotel (c.1925), the L. Fish Furniture Building (c.1927), and the Seifer Building (1925). All these buildings display elaborate terra cotta detailing, the Indiana Hotel displaying the most dignified facade. In the 1920s, banks, auto showrooms, and hotels were built with solid, classic styles to lend an air of dignity to their trade.

The highlight of the exterior trim is the cornice which consists of rectangular panels of swags and garlands, marked by open-mouthed lions' heads. Acanthus leaf decorations mark the corners of the building, and medallions, dentils, and bracketed panels complete the entablature. Horizontal banding, raised terra cotta window framing, and the green glazed terra cotta trim of the first floor complete the exterior facades facing the street. Some fragments of interior classic detailing remain.

2. Condition of the fabric: The overall condition of the exterior, with the exceptions of portions of the roof and rear brickwork, is generally sound. The northeast, east, and south facades of terra cotta are in good condition, with some minor trim pieces loose at the sidewalk, kickplate level. Portions of the rear brickwork of the hotel and garage are deteriorated, showing water damage. There appears to be a great deal of water damage to the interior of the hotel, especially to plaster work; rendering several ceilings unstable. Nearly all of the wood trim in the hotel has been removed along with most of the doors and hardware.

In the lobbies the marble trimmed walls and stairways have been severely damaged during salvage of the iron radiators and other objects. All of the modernized bathrooms have been stripped of all equipment and detail. There are no original ceiling or wall light fixtures remaining, throughout the hotel. There is heavy water damage to the wood framing of the garage area, several large holes appear in the garage flooring, and there is approximately five feet of water in the hotel and garage basements. There are large and small piles of debris and trash throughout the building.

The only spaces with some physical integrity left include the central lobby, the southeast corner former jewelry store, and the south portion of the second floor hallway.

B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This four-story hotel-office building is roughly square in shape, with a 75' four-bay diagonal at the northeast corner. The eight-bay Hohman Street facade is 150', the seven-bay State Street facade is 135', and the rear, west facade is 210' and is divided at the center by a service alley 22' wide. The north facade on Willow Court, comprising the garage, is 123' wide. The garage is approximately two stories in height.
2. Basement: The walls and floors are concrete, with hollow tile construction of the stairwells and elevator shafts. There is a full basement, except under the garage portion of the building at the northwest corner. Staircases lead to the main floor at the south and east entrance lobbies.
3. Walls construction: First floor: Garage has brick walls, the storefronts have dividers of brick-clad concrete columns surfaced with white-glazed terra cotta, with green marble kickplates at the base. The storefronts have plate-glass windows with wood framing and trim.
4. Structural system, framing: The building carries a concrete frame, floors and roof. The 18" square concrete structural columns are spaced 18' 9 1/2" apart. The floors and stairs have a cement finish.
5. Details: There is a south entrance facing State Street and an east entrance facing Hohman Avenue. They have both been modernized with aluminum framing and single-leaf doors. There appears to be no original detail left to the entrances. "Indiana Hotel" illuminated signs appear over each entrance, upon c.1950 metal canopies. There is a large, two-story, projecting "Hotel" sign at the building's southeast corner. The corner jewelry store features a sign which reads: "loans Luggage JEWELRY Harold's" on the State Street facade, and "Harold's Jewelry Loans" on the Hohman Street facade and is of c.1950 vintage. The storefront dividers, marking each bay, feature a decorative green-glazed terra cotta piece which includes a winged-horse and symmetrical plant motifs. Above this panel, which is the only decoration other than the raised window molding and the cornice work, the white-glazed terra cotta reaches to the top of the building's parapet.
6. Chimney: There is one central, square, brick chimney servicing the boilers and incinerator, located at the center of the building, at the east end of the service

alley. It is tapered above the roofline into a smaller cross-section.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The east and south main entrance doors have been modernized with aluminum framing. There are single-leaf doors at each entrance. The original metal canopies have been replaced by modern illuminated metal canopies with the lettering "INDIANA HOTEL". The storefront doors all appear to be original.
- b. Windows: The first floor storefront windows appear to be original. The second floor windows have been modernized with aluminum sash and frames. The third and fourth floor guest rooms retain their original wood sash and frames, which are double-hung.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The building carries a flat roof, sloped slightly to the rear of the building, and hidden by a 3' high parapet. It is a built-up tar composition roof over a concrete base.
- b. Cornice: The terra cotta cornice consists of lion's heads regularly spaced and separated by detailed terra cotta panels of swags and garlands. Below the cornice there is an entablature of medallions, dentils, and bracketed panels.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement (sketch plan): There is a partial basement under the hotel, with single-stairway access at the east and south sides. A partial basement lies under the garage, of the same depth. The boilers, furnace, and incinerator sit at the east side of the garage basement.
- b. 1st floor (sketch plan): Stores, lobbies, restaurant, and garage. There are separated storefronts extending from the street to the center of the building, on a central hallway. A restaurant was located at the center of the hotel on the west wing. A large garage, of open plan lies at the northwest corner of the Hotel.
- c. 2nd floor (sketch plan): shops, store room, rest rooms. The 2nd floor has shops of varying size lying on both

sides of a central hallway, along the east and south wings. A storeroom, utility and maintenance closets, and central restrooms occupy the rest of the floor, in central locations adjacent to or near the elevator lobby.

- d. 3rd and 4th floors (sketch plan): hotel guest rooms, public bathrooms: These floors repeat the hallway patterns of the second floor, with guest rooms replacing the shops. The south facade rooms feature private baths, and the remainder of the rooms have sinks only.

It has been impossible to verify the locations of hotel rooms #416 and #417 (Stephenson-Oberholtzer incident). The small rooms documented by photographs #IN-233-49 to 51 depict the rooms thought to be #416 & #417, according to testimony from a former building superintendant. However, the rooms' hall doors have been removed, no evidence remains of the numbers within the rooms, and the architectural drawing copies extant do not indicate final room number selection.

2. Stairways: There are two stairways, on the north and south wings. The north wing stairway, arising out of the east lobby, is enclosed on the first rise, open on the second floor, and enclosed the rest of the way. The south wing stairway is enclosed entirely. There are no handrails remaining and the marble flooring is shattered on both stairways.
3. Flooring: there is some carpet remaining on the 3rd and 4th floors, which have a cement finish over the concrete base. The 1st and 2nd floors have a polished terrazzo flooring on both.
4. Wall and ceiling fixtures, trim: There are no original wall or ceiling fixtures remaining. The trim remaining includes the dentils in the cornice of the southeast corner store, and the scalloped plaster trim in the central lobby.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways, doors, arches, lobby portals: All of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floor doors have hinged transom sash over the doors. Nearly all the original doors have been removed. There are squared portals at the east lobby, and arched portals at the south lobby.

- b. Windows: All the windows have plain sills, and no trim.
- 6. Walls construction: There are hollow tile block walls surrounding the two lobbies and comprising the elevator shaft. The remainder of the walls are concrete.
- 7. Decorative features and trim: At the east and south entrances there is decorative plasterwork over the inner portals. Centered in each of these is a shield with scroll framing. This shield carries the letter "B". The only other plaster trim are the dentils in the ceiling of the southeast corner former jewelry store.

There are also scattered remains of a low-profile brown-stained trim throughout the upper three floors of the hotel. The first floor has been remodelled heavily - with little trim remaining. The trim remaining consists of plain style, dark-stained, raised wood work on some door and window openings, except for the exterior guest room windows, and the second floor shop windows which have been completely modernized.

The remaining original hardware includes: the opening mechanisms for the hinged transom sash over the doors of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors; doorknobs, locks, and hinges of the utility closet doors; and the window locks in the guest rooms. This metal hardware is of a plain, utilitarian style.

- 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning: Heating was provided by hot water circulating through radiators. Ventilation was provided by operable windows and door vents. There is no air-conditioning equipment remaining.
 - b. Lighting, telephone: no equipment remains.
 - c. Plumbing: The basement has men's and women's toilets with sinks. The first floor stores each have a toilet and sink, and there are public restrooms at the center of the hotel. The second floor shops each have a single sink, and there are public restrooms at the north end of the floor. The third and fourth floor plumbing patterns are identical: the south facade rooms have private baths, the other rooms have only a sink. There are public restrooms and baths at the north end, and at the southeast corner.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Built in the north end of Hammond's business district, at the city's most historically important intersection, this was one of the most important twentieth century commercial structures in the city. This Renaissance-Revival Style structure was adapted to a site bounded on the north by several mainline railroad tracks, and on the south by Hammond's downtown business district. The classic lines of the building, set in white-glazed terra cotta, provide a dignified accent to this portion of Hohman Avenue.

This is a multi-sided building: bound on the north by the east-west mainline tracks (Conrail and Norfolk and Western) and Willow Court; on the northeast diagonal by the former roadbed of the Monon Railroad; on the east by Hohman Avenue; and on the south by State Street. It commands the view north on Hohman Avenue from the Hammond commercial district. There is a gravel parking lot to the west, and main entrances lie on the east and south facades. A rear service entrance lies at the east end of the service alley lying between the garage and the hotel proper.

Part III. Sources of Information

- A. Architectural drawings (dated Nov. 1, 1922 and Dec. 6, 1922): There are blueprint copies located at the offices of William J. Bachman & Partners (Architects), 5930 Hohman Avenue, Hammond, Indiana 46230, (219) 932-6006. Features that were changed from the original plans include elevator orientation, relocation of adjoining room entrances, and elimination of recessed street-front store entrances, replaced with flush ones.
- B. Historic views: There are two copies of historic photographs of the hotel extant (III-142, III-143), both dated 1928, photographer unknown, and a photograph of the southwest corner of Hohman and State Street, 1894, photographer unknown. They are located in the Calumet Room at the Hammond Public Library, 564 State Street, Hammond, Indiana 46230. (219) 844-2022. Katherine Thegze, Curator. Hours: Monday, Wednesday: 12-4 pm.
- C. Interviews: William J. Bachman, son of former owners, interviewed at office, November 20, 1991.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Misc. Records Book 134, p.98.
Misc. Records Book 161, pp.308-09.
Misc. Records Book 375, pp.260-263.
Lake County Recorder
Lake County Government Center
2293 North Main Street
Crown Point, Indiana 46307
(219) 755-3730

Real Estate Assessment and Transfer Record,
Lake County Recorder

Key nos. 34-16-52 & 34-16-1.
Commercial Real Estate Book 30
Hammond Addition to Hammond Steel City, Hammond
Tax Assessment Office - Commercial Properties
City of Hammond, 232 E. Russell Street
Hammond, Indiana.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Books, pamphlets:

Hammond Centennial Committee, Hammond Historic Preservation Commission, Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, "Downtown Hammond: An Historical and Architectural Guide" Hammond, Indiana: publishers above, 1984.

Hammond Chamber of Commerce, Hammond, Indiana, Chicago: Windsor Publications, 1969.

Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Ameritech Pages Plus 1988-89, Hammond White/Yellow Pages, issued Sept., 1988.

Lutholtz, M. William, Grand Dragon, D.C. Stephenson and the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Press, 1991.

Moore, Powell A., The Calumet Region, Indiana's Last Frontier, Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1977, reprint 1991.

R.L. Polk & Co., Polk's Hammond (Indiana) Calumet City and Burnham City Directory 1928, Chicago: 1928 - 1958, various years.

Reeder, Warren A. ed. Hammond Indiana Bicentennial Yearbook, for Hammond American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, Hammond, Indiana, 1976.

Trusty, Lance, Hammond A Centennial Portrait, Norfolk/Virginia Beach, Virginia: Donning Company, 1984.

Newspapers:

"Franzheim Dead; Architect was 68", 18 March 1959,
New York Times, p.37, c.4.

"C. Howard Crane, Architect, 67, Dies", 17 August 1952,
New York Times, p.76, c.7.

"Indiana Hotel's future at stake", Nancy Banks, The Hammond Times, 31 July 1990.

E. Likely Sources not yet investigated:

1. City of Hammond building permit records.
2. Hotel records of 1925.
3. Interview former employees, store owners.
4. Missing court documents: D.C. Stephenson trial transcripts (see p. xii of Lutholz).
5. Lake County Museum
6. Newspapers.
7. D.C. Stephenson Collection, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.
8. Van Buskirk Collection, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Part IV. Project Information

This documentation was undertaken in November, December, of 1991 and in January, 1992 in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Indiana Department of Transportation; the City of Hammond, Lake County, Indiana; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the Federal Highway Administration; and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer as a mitigative measure prior to demolition of the hotel. An alternative to demolition included the construction of an underpass. This would have involved an environmentally disruptive railroad track relocation, and less feasible street engineering.

This project is known officially, according to the contract engineers Clyde E. Williams & Associates, Inc., as:

Project No. RR-N877 (1)
Hohman Avenue over Conrail and
Norfolk and Western Railways
City of Hammond, Lake County, Indiana.

The project is known to the City of Hammond as:

Hammond Railroad Relocation Project RR N 877 (1)

Prepared by: Alan Conant
Title: Independent contractor
Affiliation: Subcontractor to City of Hammond and Clyde E
Williams & Associates, Inc.
Date: January 17, 1992

Appendix A: Other buildings

Jupiter Building, 5129-31 Hohman Avenue

This is a two-story brick building, built c.1915, with a first floor of showroom windows and two entrances. The first floor carries a full-width rounded, cloth canopy under a plain full-width panel. There are four flat pilasters marking the second story of three bays, with limestone scrollwork at the top of each pilaster. Between each pilaster, on the second floor, there are paired, blind-arched windows divided by stone colonettes capped by carved capitals. At the two ends of the entablature there are plain, round stone medallions. Atop the entablature there is a false roof of pipe tile. The building has been recently renovated.

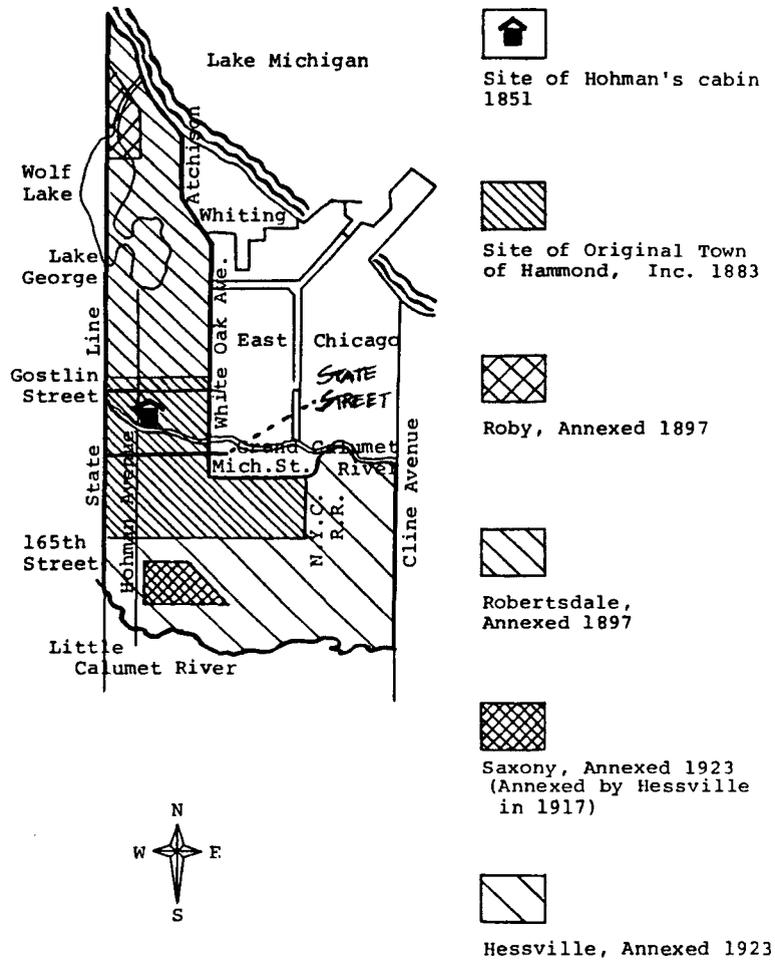
144-50 State Street

144: This is a two-story, two-bay brick commercial structure, built c.1910, with each bay defined by pairs of one-over-one windows with wood sash. These pairs are divided by a plain, recessed panel and are highlighted by a raised brick trim. At the bottom of the second-story windows there is a projecting stone sill reaching the full width of the building. There is a stepped brick projecting cornice of two parts, separated by a plain architrave band. The first floor has been heavily modified with modern metal siding and glazed brick.

150: This is a two-story brick commercial building. The first floor has been heavily modified with three blind-arched second story windows. There are squared stone sills in the windows, stone trim on the parapet and at the top of the storefront windows. There are raised, round, decorative arches over the three second-story windows. Small, diamond-shaped stone inserts highlight the four projecting cornice blocks which rest on a full-width stone band. This building is currently boarded with plywood at all openings.

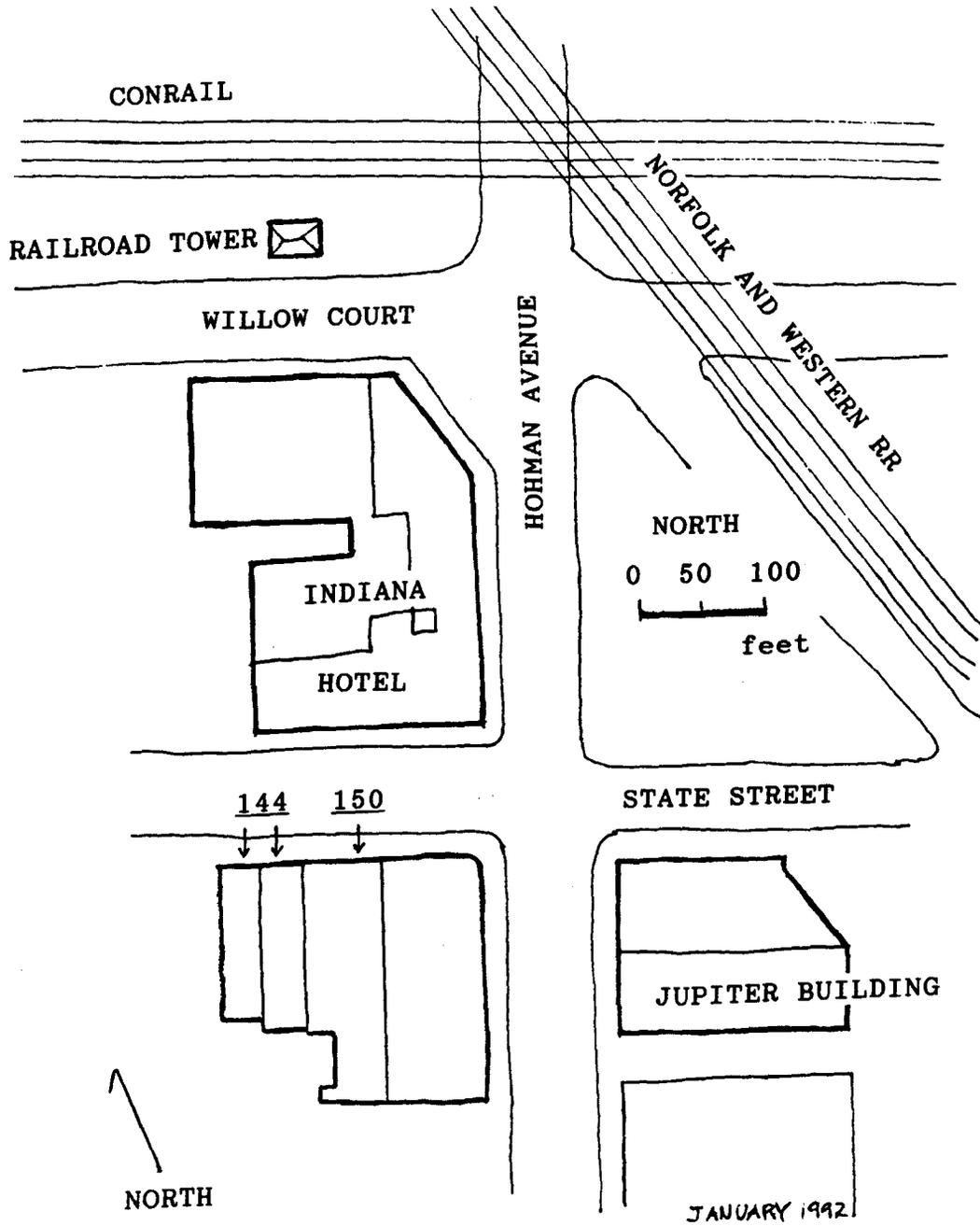
Railroad Switching Tower

This is a two-story brick and frame structure, built c.1910, with a flared, hipped, shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. The upper story is shingle-sided with a flared bottom edge. There are one-over-one lighted windows throughout the building, three of them incorporated into a projecting bay on the east side. A single, square, brick chimney rises on the outside of the south wall. On the east and west walls there are centered, double-leaf wooden doors, raised to accommodate equipment delivery. Plain, block letter signs on the east and west walls read: "HOHMAN AVENUE".



"HOW HAMMOND GREW"

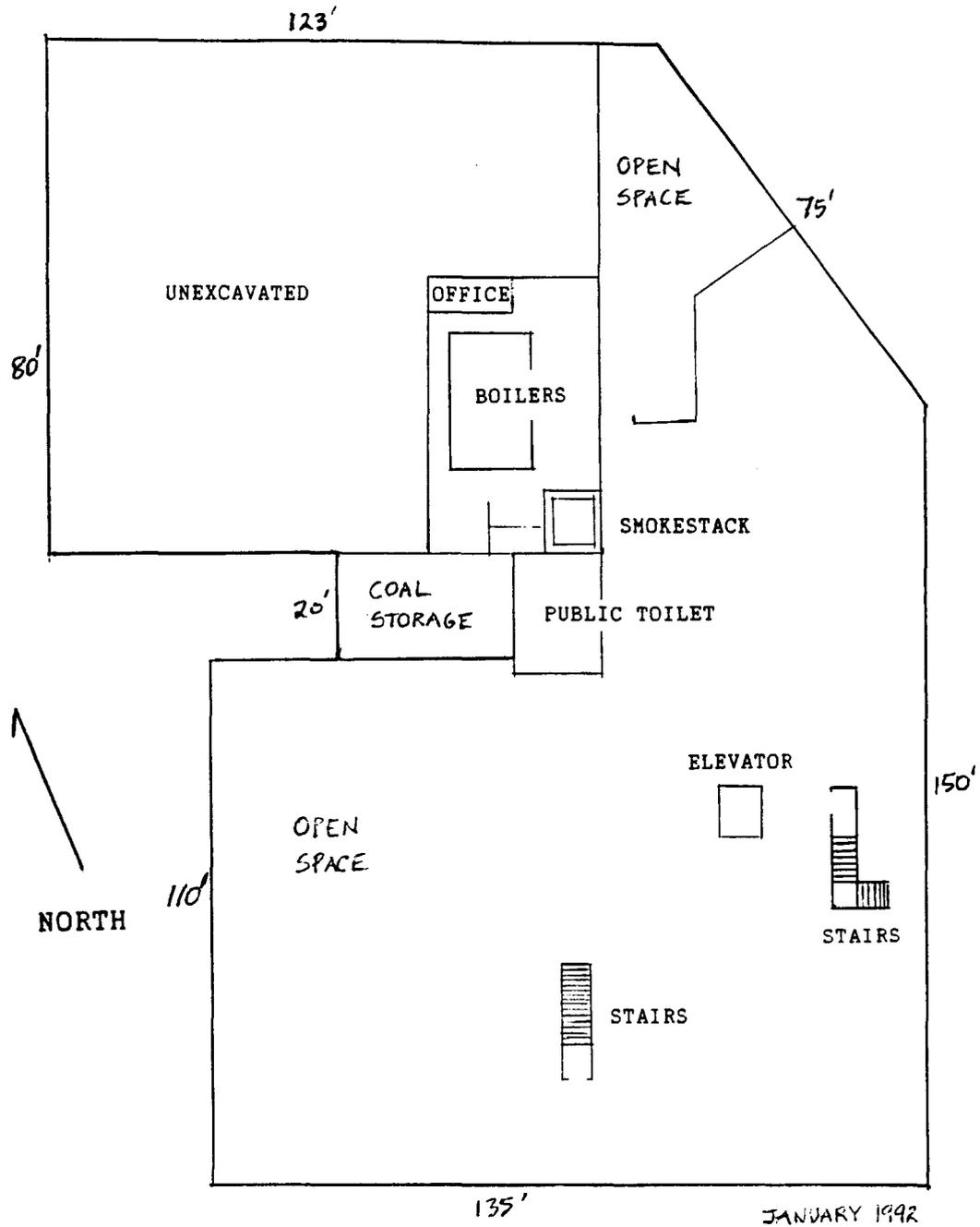
Source: Hammond, Indiana American Bicentennial Yearbook, p.41.



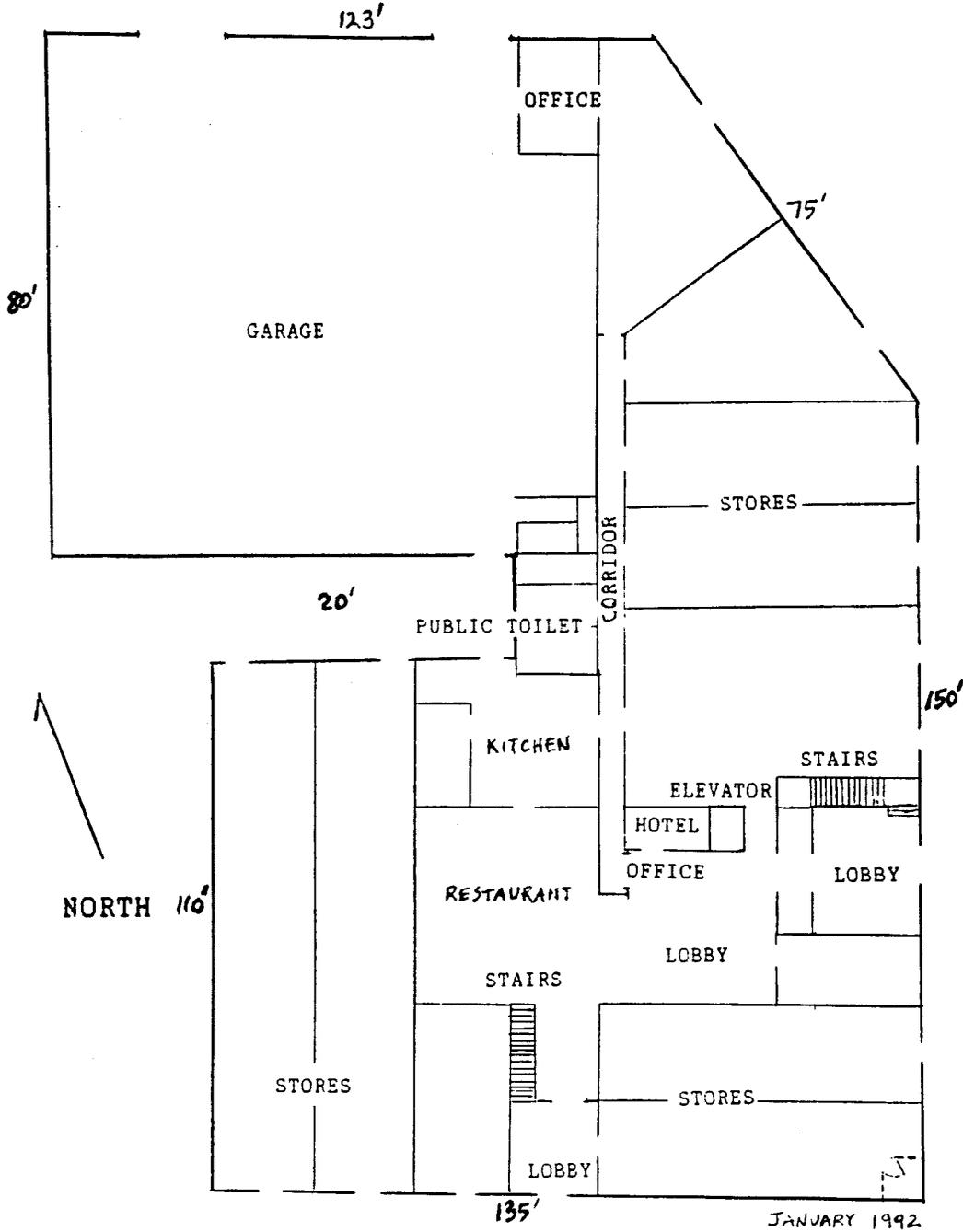
SITE PLAN

INDIANA HOTEL, 144-150 STATE STREET, JUPITER BUILDING,
RAILROAD TOWER

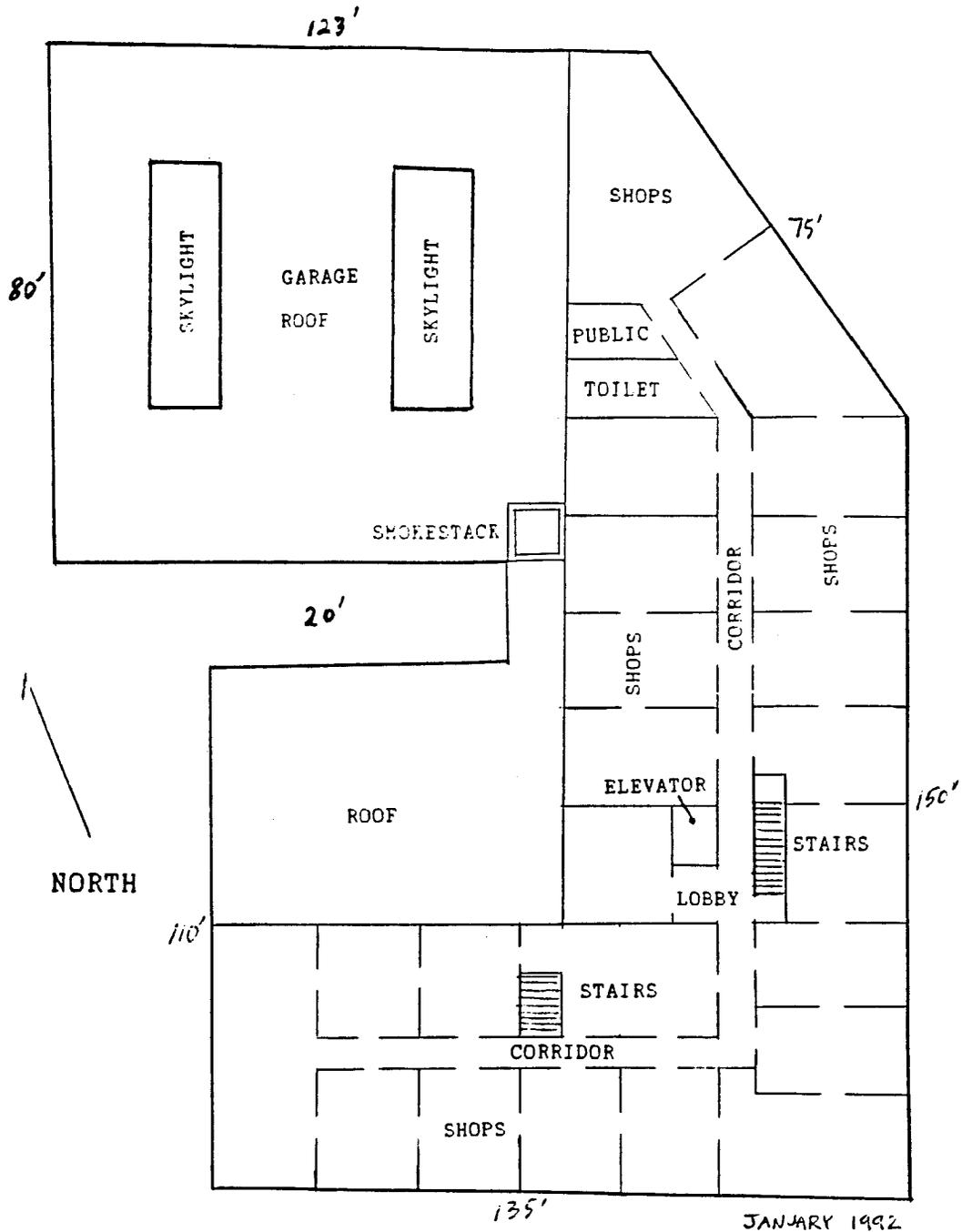
Map adapted from aerial photograph (8-25-89) at Clyde E. Williams & Associates, Inc.



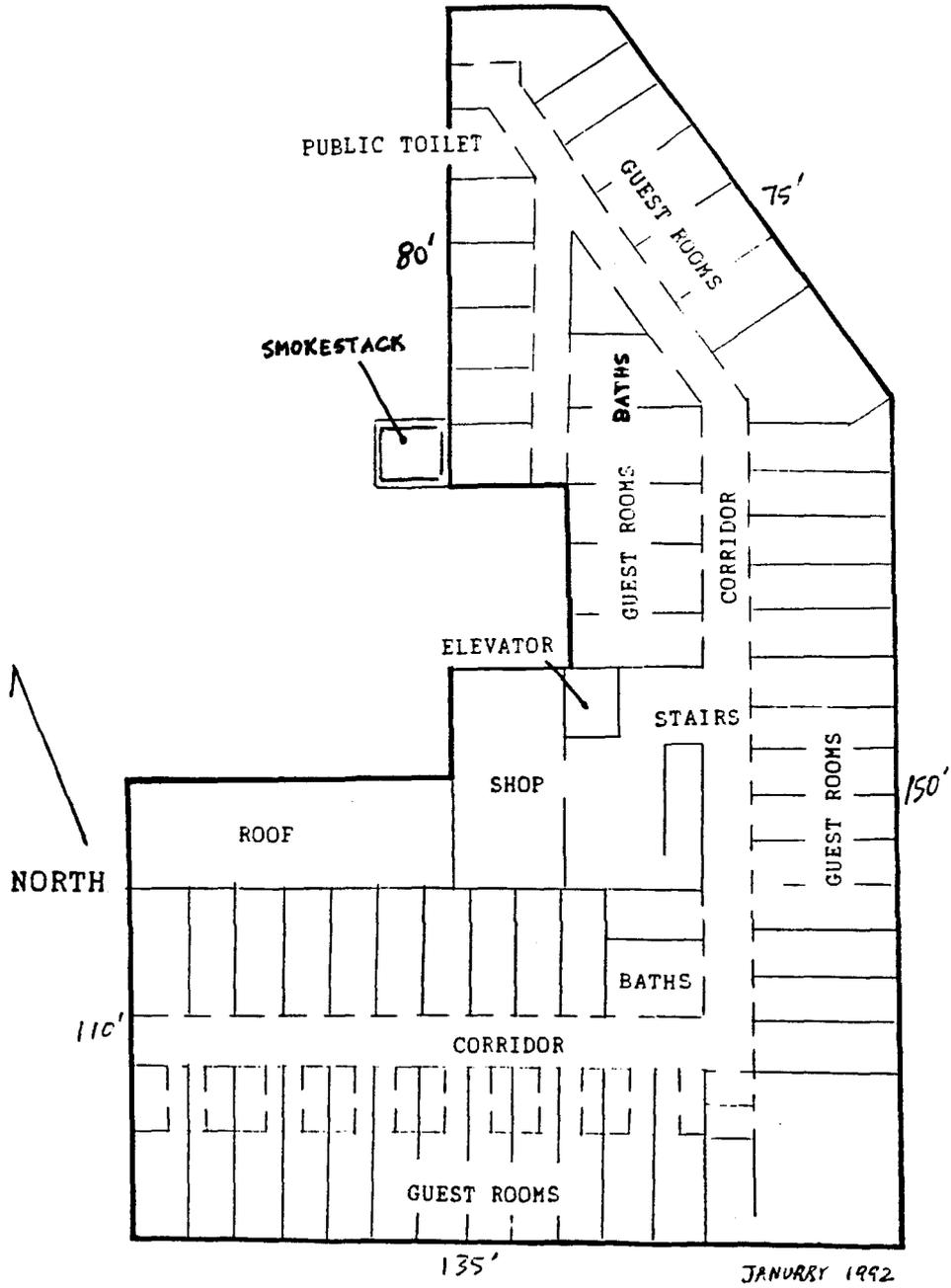
INDIANA HOTEL - BASEMENT PLAN



INDIANA HOTEL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN



INDIANA HOTEL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN



INDIANA HOTEL - THIRD, FOURTH FLOOR PLAN