

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ferdinand Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by 1st Street on the south, Missouri Street on the west, 15th Street on the north, and Michigan Street on the east. Main Street includes extensions to the north and south.

City or town: Ferdinand State: IN County: Dubois

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | <p>Date</p> |
|---|--------------------|

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> | |
| <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> | <p>Date</p> |

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |
|----------------|--|

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>239</u> | <u>82</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>241</u> | <u>82</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- EDUCATION: school
- RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

GOVERNMENT: post office

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE: Limestone

Narrative Description

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

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

Summary Paragraph

The Ferdinand Historic District encompasses the original plat of the town, established in 1840, and is oriented on the Catholic Parish Square. The town has a somewhat decentralized commercial area lining Main Street and neighborhoods composed of simple side-gabled houses and bungalows dating from about 1860 through 1960, often constructed with red brick.

Narrative Description

The Ferdinand Historic District encompasses the original plat of Ferdinand, roughly between 3rd Street on the south, 13th Street on the north, Michigan Street on the east, and Missouri Street on the west. The plat itself is considered a contributing site. The parish square, centered near the east edge of the district, is part of the St. Ferdinand Parish Historic District and the Wollenmann House, on Main Street, is individually-listed on the National Register. The boundaries include a minor extension along the principle north/south road (Main Street) through town. The extension is justified because it was the main road that connected Ferdinand to neighboring towns for trade/commerce and have architecture that (mostly) dates to the earlier settlement of Ferdinand. The district contains the following number of resources: approximately 180 contributing primary resources and 40 non-contributing primary resources. The period of significance is 1840 (date of plat) through 1971.

The district retains a main street commercial area that includes three generations of banks from c. 1900-1970 as well as several other commercial buildings. It also contains the town's post office (1956, left side of photo 41). A former public school (c. 1890, left background of photo 06) and a grand church and rectory (photo 22) are located on the parish square and are part of the St. Ferdinand Parish National Register Historic District. The Ferdinand Historic District is primarily composed of housing represented, generally, by three periods of 19th century, early 20th century Bungalows, and mid-20th century American Small Houses and minimal traditional design, each period has approximately the same number of houses. The district's architecture is predominantly represented by vernacular design, from 1860 to 1970, though a few notable styles are present including Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Chalet, Prairie, Bungalow, Colonial Revival Cottage, American Small House, and Modern (1971 bank, left side of photo 05). The most imposing building is St. Ferdinand Church on the parish square, is situated on axis with the main road into town from Huntingburg, named Ferdinand Road outside of town and 9th Street/Kundek Street (the latter named for the town founder) in town. The Gothic Revival church building has a massive gable-front design with tall spire and is positioned on a hill (photos 06, 34).

Brick construction certainly characterizes the district, mostly in red color of locally-made brick from a brickworks and kiln in operation in Ferdinand during the late 1800s-early 1900s. A second generation of brick-building occurred during the early and middle part of the 20th century, and is also largely composed of red brick, providing visual unity throughout the district. The village's commercial area never had a density that characterizes many Midwestern towns. Instead, many of the buildings are free-standing without party walls providing considerable space around and between buildings. This is demonstrated in the 1916 Sanborn maps of

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Ferdinand. During significant mid-20th century growth in population, new brick housing infilled a number of the more open sites.

The district, topographically, features a comparatively substantial rise on the east side of Main Street, which allows an impressive view of the Catholic Church and the many red brick buildings that dot the town (photos 06, 34). Most of the streets have sidewalks and are typically residential in nature. Main Street, designated State Road 162, is a wide thoroughfare; 9th Street was also platted wider than the other streets. There are no public alleys as part of the plat. The town plat has a street grid laid out slightly skewed from the cardinal points of a compass. Therefore buildings described as facing west actually face slightly northwest, and so on.

The comparatively-few non-contributing resources are designated as such because of a late date of construction or because the historic building has been so modified as to render it non-contributing. The latter is represented by about two dozen buildings. Most of the non-contributing resources are garages constructed after the period of significance.

A complete list of resources follows:

Michigan Street, west side heading south

745 Michigan. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

715 Michigan. Linear Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

425 Michigan. Massed Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

Photo 19

The one-story Ranch house is composed of Bedford limestone and features side-gables with a wide intersecting front gable wall that projects on its north half. The south half of the projecting wall is cut away to form a porch and entry into the south wall of the projecting gabled section. The front façade has a wood garage door in its south end, followed by a wood door north of the garage door. A 1/1 wood window is in the back wall of the cutaway porch which also features an iron lattice post that supports the gable roof. A short window composed of side-by-side sashes is centered in the wall north of the porch. The gable wall is covered with board and batten siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

325 Michigan. Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing

305 Michigan. Bungalow/Gable-front, c. 1920. Contributing

Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Carolina Street, east side heading north from 3rd Street

610 Carolina. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

640 Carolina. Ranch, 1970. Contributing

710 Carolina. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

730 Carolina. Upright-and-wing, c. 1890. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

750 Carolina. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

1020 Carolina. Side-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

1210 Carolina. Center-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Carolina Street, west side, heading south

1225 Carolina. Massed Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing
Photo 20

This one-story massed Ranch house features a wainscot and cap of Bedford limestone and red brick walls. The house is divided into three parts all covered with a low-pitched hipped roof with wide-overhanging eaves. The south part has a metal garage door and breezeway entry composed of a wood door flanked by narrow 1/1 wood windows. The middle part is a projecting section with cutaway porch on its north end. It features two 2/2 (horizontal panes) wood windows; the south window is shorter than the north window. The porch features modern vinyl-clad corner post and balustrade. The north part features a wood entry door in the back of the cutaway porch and large picture window flanked by 1/1 sashes. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

1205 Carolina. Double-pen, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

715 Carolina. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Maryland Street, east side heading north

410 Maryland. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

620 Maryland. Split Level house, c. 1960. Contributing
Garage, c. 1960. Contributing

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

640 Maryland. Minimal Traditional, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 1950. Contributing
Photo 21, right side

St. Ferdinand Church Parish National Register of Historic Places, 2020

840 Maryland Street

Rectory, Italianate (contributing), 1897

Church, Gothic Revival (contributing), 1846-1848, 1866

Kindergarten Building/School, Second Empire (contributing), 1898

Statue of Christ the Victor (contributing object, photo 23), 1958

Office (facing 10th Street), (non-contributing), c. 1990

Warehouse Building (non-contributing)

Barn (contributing)

Shed (contributing)

The St. Ferdinand Church Parish Square rises significantly near the center/east edge of town at the end of Kundek Street a block east of Main Street. The large Catholic Church (photo 22) rises at the terminus of Kundek Street (right side of photo 34). The gable-front building faces west and is composed of buff limestone. It has a tall square entry tower topped with a steeple centered on the façade. The church has tall, full-round arched windows composed of art glass. The entry is deeply recessed in the tower and features a pair of wood doors with art glass topped by a full-round arched transom. The entry surround is composed of stone pilasters with Doric capitals and a pediment. The tower features corner pilasters and a belfry composed of a full-round arched opening with louvers and blind arch of carved tracery. A clock is in the top of the belfry which features small gables on each wall. The steeple is surmounted by a metal cross.

The other notable buildings include the rectory, south of the church, which is a two-and-a-half story red brick building divided into bays by tall brick pilasters capped with stone (right side of photo 22). The building features large 1/1 segmental arched wood windows with stone sills and brick hoods. Rows of tan-colored corbels are at the top of each bay's wall. A cornice with rows of wood corbels tops the second story. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entry porch, centered on the front façade, is a simple wood porch with square columns that support an entablature featuring rows of dentils and a flat roof. The deeply recessed entry features a wood door with window in the top and segmental arched transom. A pair of gabled dormers is on the front façade. Each has a small 1/1 wood window flanked by pressed metal pilasters that support a pediment with pressed metalwork in the gable wall.

The other building of note is the former schoolhouse which is north of the church (background of left side of photo 06). It is a two-story red brick building with corner pilasters capped with stone. The building has tan-colored brick trim including window and door hoods, rows of corbels at the top of the second story, and a belt course near the top of the first story that connects the window and door hoods. The building has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and tan-colored brick hoods with segmental arches. The building has a wood cornice with brackets and a mansard roof covered with historic metal. The front façade is the narrow wall of the two-story elongated cube. It features three bays of 1/1 windows. The center bay has a raised entry composed of a pair of

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

wood doors and transom. It has wood-paneled jambs and a segmental arch over the transom. A gabled dormer is centered on the façade in the mansard roof. It features a cornice and pediment composed of pressed metal.

**end of St. Ferdinand Parish Historic District*

1220 Maryland. Minimal Traditional, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Maryland Street, west side heading south

1215 Maryland. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing
Shed, c. 1950. Contributing

905 Maryland. Bungalow, c. 1940. Contributing
Photo 23, right side

The one-and-a-half story late Bungalow design has attributes of the then increasingly popular Ranch house. The walls are composed of red brick with a course of soldier brick at the bottom and top of the first story. The wood windows are 4/1 and 6/1 with stone sills. The gable walls are covered with vinyl shingles. The roof, which features simple brackets under its eaves, is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade (facing Kundek Street to the south) features an enclosed porch and a projecting cross-gabled section on its west end. The porch has square columns of brick with small square stone insets and caps. The porch walls are capped with stone and enclosed with simple 1/1 wood windows. The entry is located at the west end of the porch and features a metal and glass door with side-lite on the west side. The projecting cross-gabled section is flanked with columns matching those of the porch and features a large picture window flanked by narrow 1/1 wood windows. This is fronted by a pair of wood flower boxes on brackets. The small gable wall is covered with vinyl shingles. A gabled dormer with low-pitched roof is centered on the façade. Its wall is covered with vinyl shingles and features a small attic vent. A brick chimney with stone cap and clay chimney pots is on the west end of the roof.

855 Maryland. Ferdinand National Bank, Queen Anne, 1865/1906. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing (faces Kundek Street)

Photo 23, left side

The two-story brick, gable-front building faces Kundek Street to the north. The building has 9/9 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with metal and features cornice returns on its gables. The front façade has a cutaway entry porch in its northeast corner. An iron column with Corinthian capital is on the corner. The cutaway walls feature two 9/9 windows and a metal door with transom. The façade west of the porch features a two-story, three-sided projecting bay with cutaway corners and hipped roof. The front wall of the bay has 9/9 windows while the side walls have narrow 6/6 windows. The walls above and below the windows and the hipped roof over the bay are covered with vinyl shingles. A 9/9 window is west of the bay on the

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

first story. The second story features 9/9 windows that flank the bay. The attic has a small square 6/6 window centered in the gable wall. The east wall facing Maryland Street has an apparent early addition on its south end. This section features two bays of 9/9 windows. Toward the center, seams in the brick mark a side entrance with gabled hood, above which is a nine-paned diamond window. A tall chimney, possibly added later, divides the center from the north bays. The north bays include a diamond window beside the chimney and the corner entry. Two 9/9 windows are on the second floor.

This building was constructed as a residence in about 1865. When the Ferdinand National Bank was organized in 1906, the bank occupied the building.

835 Maryland. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 2005. Non-contributing

825 Maryland. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

815 Maryland. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

735 Maryland. T-plan, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

715 Maryland. Factory building, 1953. Contributing
The concrete block building is one-story with a two-story section covered with limestone on the first story and metal on the second story on its south side. The block section features large steel industrial windows and a stepped parapet on the front façade. The façade has a wide garage door flanked by industrial windows. A metal door is in the block section's south end. The two-story section has a row of four 9/9 metal windows in the south half of its first story. A wood door with window in its top and a 9/9 window are in the north half. A long pent roof creates a canopy over the first story wall of this section.

615 Maryland. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing
The garage addition makes this house non-contributing

525 Maryland. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 24, right side

515 Maryland. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 24, middle

505 Maryland. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 24, left side
This simple gable-front bungalow is one-and-a-half stories with a molded concrete block foundation and walls covered with vinyl siding. The house has 3/1 wood Craftsman style

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is dominated by a wide porch with low-pitched gabled roof. The porch features square corner columns of brick and brick walls in a lattice pattern capped with stone. The tops of the porch wall openings are shaped with curved bracket-like patterns that return to the columns. Square piers of brick flank the entry steps centered on the porch. The porch's back wall features a wood entry door, centered, flanked by pairs of 3/1 windows. The gable wall features a smaller pair of 3/1 windows.

405 Maryland. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing.
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

325 Maryland. American Small House, c. 1960. Non-contributing

315 Maryland. American Small House, c. 1960. Contributing

Main Street, east side heading north

030 Main. Pyramid-Roof Cottage, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 16

The one-and-a-half story cottage has a simple elegance highlighted by a few features. The house has a molded concrete foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The pyramidal-shaped roof has flared eaves and is covered with historic metal. Gabled dormers are located in the north and south sides of the roof. The front façade features a wide porch with a row of four supports. Each is composed of a glazed brick pier that supports a round column of brick capped with tall square pile of brick. Each round column and the pile at the top features rusticated brick belt coursing. These support a flat roof covered with metal. The porch's back wall features two wood doors with full windows and transoms. Wide wood windows with transom composed of leaded art glass are in the north and south ends of the façade.

040 Main. Bungalow, c. 1910. Contributing
Shed, c. 1930. Contributing

050 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

110 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

130 Main. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

210 Main. William Boeckman House, Gabled-ell/Free Classic, c. 1906. Contributing
Photo 15

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

The two-story brick house with molded concrete block foundation features a wide side-gabled section with a large two-story bay with cutaway corners on the south end of its front (west) facade. A porch wraps around the front façade, terminated at the south end by the large bay, to the north façade. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The gables are enclosed at the bottom and feature wood shingle work on their walls. The roof is covered with metal.

The front façade's large projecting bay features stone quoin work on its cutaway corners. Its wide front wall features wide wood windows in each story. The cutaway walls feature narrow 1/1 wood windows in each story. The gable wall has a small 1/1 wood window centered in the attic. The front façade north of the projecting bay features a wood entry door with window in the top half and transom in its south end. A 1/1 wood window is in the north half of the first story. The second story features two 1/1 wood windows in the front façade. The wraparound porch has supports matching those on the house at 030 Main Street. These are composed of glazed brick piers that support round brick column with square piles of brick that cap the columns. The porch has a shed roof with a gablet over the entry at its south end.

William Boeckman was born in Ohio to German-immigrant parents. He married Josephine Remke in 1901. Boeckman was a farmer in Ferdinand Township. In the 1910 census, his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Ferdinand and Bertina Remke, were living with them.¹ The Boeckmans had no children and were buried in St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery after their death.

220 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

230 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

240 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

Photo 14, second from right

The one-story, red brick house features side gables and a breezeway that connects a front-gabled garage at its north end. The roof is covered with metal roofing. The front façade has a projecting, lower cross-gabled section south of center on the façade. It has a 2/2 (horizontal panes) wood window centered in the wall and diamond-shaped inset of brick and stone centered in its gable wall. A 2/2 window is in the façade south of the projecting section. The wood entry door with three narrow windows in the top is immediately north of the projecting section. It has a small brick stoop and steps that lead down to the north. A picture window flanked by narrow 2/2 windows is north of the entry. The breezeway section has a side-gabled roof that steps down from the main roof of the house and connects to the garage. The breezeway features a metal porch door and wide 1/1 side-lites. It also has a brick stoop and steps. The garage has a metal garage door and inset of stone and brick in a diamond pattern in its gable wall matching that in the projecting section's gable wall.

250 Main. Center-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

¹ 1910 Federal Census for Ferdinand Twp., Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

320 Main. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

330 Main. Sign Shop Garage, c. 1960. Non-contributing

410 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

430 Main. Barth House, Side-gabled house, c. 1870. Contributing
Photo 12, left side

The two-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features a foundation parged with cement and its walls are covered by c. 1940 cement shingles. The house has 6/6 and 9/9 wood windows and a cutaway corner entry on its northwest corner (north end of the front façade). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features two bays of 6/6 windows in its south half and a projecting bay (c. 1970) with three windows in the first story of its north half. Two 6/6 windows are in the second story of its south half. The corner entry features a wood door with side-lites and transom in the wall that faces northwest. The north façade along 5th Street features two bays of 9/9 wood windows and a 6/6 wood window centered in the gable wall.

This home is thought to have been constructed by Peter Barth about 1870², then sometime later his son Joseph Barth began a saloon business in part of the building. In 1880, the Barths were farmers in Ferdinand Township, but by 1900, Peter and his wife, Fransisky, were operating a saloon likely with his son, Joseph Barth, who lived with his family in the building by 1910.³ Peter Barth had been born in Prussia and immigrated with this parents to the United States, making their home in Ferdinand Township by 1870.

530 Main. John Herman Beckmann House, Italianate, 1870. Contributing
Photo 13

The large two-story brick building rises from a raised basement of stone and features doors and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick. The building has a cornice composed of a frieze board topped with rows of dentils and short brackets. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a raised, full-width entry porch supported by wood brackets and features a modern vinyl balustrade. The façade's first story is symmetrically-organized with three wood doors with transoms. Tall 1/1 wood windows flank the north and south doors. The second story has a matching full-width balcony. A porch door with transom is off-centered to the north. Two 1/1 windows are in the south half of the second story and one 1/1 window is in the north end of the second story. Segmental-arched clerestory attic windows are above each door and window of the second story. The first floor balcony was necessitated by the widening of Main Street, which changed the front yard's grade. The second story balcony was a historic feature that appears in historic photos. It was recently reconstructed.

² Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

³ 1880, 1900, 1910 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The building was constructed by one of Ferdinand's prominent early citizens, John Herman Beckmann, who operated a sawmill and traded in grain and tobacco. He was one of three men who founded Ferdinand National Bank which would later be renamed Beckman State Bank.⁴ Beckmann was born in Ferdinand to German immigrant parents in 1842, served as a colonel in the Civil War, and married Kate Schmid in 1868. Beckmann was called the grain, lumber, and tobacco king of Southern Indiana in his obituary that appeared in Volume 68 of the *Lumber Manufacturer & Dealer* edition July 1, 1921.⁵ The couple were buried at St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery.

610 Main. Commercial Building, Neo-chalet, 1970. Contributing

620 Main. Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing

630 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

720 Main. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1935. Contributing

740 Main. American Small House, c. 1935. Contributing

810 Main. Ranch/Tri-level, c. 1955. Contributing

850 Main. Gas Station, c. 1960/1990. Non-contributing

910 Main. Beckman State Bank, Sullivanesque/Prairie Style, 1923. Contributing

The two-story brown brick building is a large cube with recessed entry and front wall in its front (west) façade and a colonnade that forms an opening in its south façade on Kundek Street. The front façade features a large, two-story recessed wall enframed with a wide band of stone trim. Tall piers of brick capped with stone flank the opening into the recessed area. The recessed wall features a pair of modern glass doors flanked by modern windows in the first story. The second story of the recessed wall features a row of four tall modern windows with stone sill. The south façade's colonnade is in a slightly-projecting section and is composed of four two-story brick columns (square) with stone caps. The colonnade is enframed with a wide band of stone trim. The columns frame two-story, modern metal windows. A tall band of checkerboard patterned brickwork tops the second story. The parapet is capped with stone. Despite a large addition to the north, the building retains its important Prairie Style features and original cube shape.

The Beckman State Bank was organized in 1906 as Ferdinand National Bank, which was first located on the southwest corner of Kundek and Maryland Streets. The name was changed to Beckman Bank after voluntary liquidation in 1911. The bank constructed this building in 1923, then sold to Dubois County Bank in 1931.⁶

4 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

5 Lumber Manufacturer & Dealer, Vol. 68 1 July 1921

6 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

960 Main. Gas Station, 1956. Contributing
Photo 06, middle foreground

Dubois County, IN
County and State

1020 Main. German-American Bank, c. 2010. Non-contributing

1150 Main. Dr. Alois Wollenmann House, Chalet, 1903. Contributing

National Register of Historic Places

Photo 04, background-right

The two-story, front-gabled house features walls covered with wood shingles and tall wood casement windows with hoods. The roof features wide-overhanging eaves supported by sawn rafters and brackets on the gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width front porch with hipped roof and second story balcony. The porch posts are tapered from top and bottom to the center and have wide brackets supporting the porch roof. The balustrade, which matches the balcony balustrade, features boards with jigsaw pattern and wood handrails. A wide wood door is off-centered to the south on the back wall of the porch. A pair of casement windows is south of the door and two pairs of casement windows are in the north half of the porch wall. The second story features a wood door and pair of casements in the south half of the façade. Two pairs of casement windows are in the north half of the façade. An attic window with gable-like hood is centered in the gable wall. A short balcony-like feature with balustrade composed of turned spindles and jigsaw swags extends below the attic window and is supported by small sawn brackets.

Dr. Wollenmann was born in Switzerland, and no doubt, wanted the home he constructed for his family to reflect his Swiss roots when it was built in 1903. Wollenmann immigrated to the United States in 1889 and learned the English language at St. Meinrad Seminary in Ferdinand. He married Fidelia Kempf in 1893 and succeeded his father-in-law's practice in Ferdinand. His drugstore and office were located on a corner of the property and also served as the post office while Wollenmann served as postmaster. The couple were buried at St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery.⁷

1160 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Contributing

Photo 04-foreground, right

1210 Main. American Small House/Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing

Photo 04, left side

The one-and-a-half story side-gabled brick house features 4/1 wood windows with stone sills. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade has a projecting entry bay with tall gable centered on the façade. The entry bay has a brick stoop and wood entry door with a small square window in the top north corner. A bay projects beyond the entry on the south half of the house. It features a semi-circular bay composed of rows of casement windows divided into ten panes. A separate entry to this bay is off the south side of the stoop. A broad flare to the eave covers this bay. A pair of 4/1 windows is in the north half of the

⁷ <http://www.ferdinandhistory.org/index.php/kundek-corner/alois-wollenmann>: Kundek Corner: Ferdinand Distinguished Citizens

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

façade. Two dormers with gabled roof and flared eaves are on the front façade. Their walls are covered with wood and they feature a pair of short casement windows divided into eight panes.

1250 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1950/2000. Non-contributing

1310 Main. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Photo 07, middle

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Bungalow features a full-width incised porch and central gabled dormer on the front façade. The brick house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles, has brackets that support the eaves. The front façade's porch has brick walls with stone caps. Corner piers and piers flanking the central entry steps support pairs of blonde-colored brick columns, square, that support the roof overhang. Diamond-patterned blonde brick is in the front wall of the porch. The porch's back wall features a wood door with side-lites centered in the wall. It is flanked by wide wood windows in the north and south halves of the façade. The large front-gabled dormer features a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The dormer wall is covered with clapboards. Three large brackets support the eaves of the dormer.

1320 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

1330 Main. Bungalow, c. 1940. Contributing

Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

1410 Main. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

1420 Main. Sonderman House, Queen Anne, 1903. Contributing

Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Photo 08

The large, two-and-a-half story house is constructed in a T-plan with a three-story round tower on its southwest corner and porch that wraps around from the front (west) of the house to its north façade. The foundation is composed of large, rusticated stone block and the walls are covered with clapboards. The 1/1 wood windows feature simple casings. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is dominated by the three story tower with low-pitched conical roof on the southwest corner. The tower walls are covered with vertical boards. The tower features two bays of 1/1 windows, one bay facing west and the other facing southwest. The third story windows are shorter than the first and second story windows. The wraparound porch has a brick base and rows of turned posts between which are balustrades composed of simple pickets. The northwest corner of the porch is semi-circular and the porch's hipped roof curves with the corner. A gablet is over the porch entry steps. A wood door with transom is in the north half of the first story (front wall of the T). A wide window with art glass transom is south of the door. The second story (front wall of the T) features two 1/1 windows and the attic features a pair of smaller 1/1 windows in the gable wall.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

The home was constructed for Joseph A. and Catherine (Lueken) Sonderman in 1903. Joseph was born of German ancestry and began a large general merchandise business. He constructed a store for this purpose just north of this house.⁸ He served as Dubois County Treasurer. The couple are buried at St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery. Their son, Albert, also lived at the house and wrote Business Activities in Ferdinand in 1965 and was the inventor of self-computing pump apparatus for gasoline dispensing.⁹

Main Street, west side heading south

1325 Main. Joseph Linder House, Gabled-ell, c. 1885. Contributing
Photo 03, right side

1305 Main. Gehlhausen House, gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing
Photo 03, middle

The two-story gable-front brick building features 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. The building has an entablature that features rows of corbels in blonde-colored brick topped by a metal cornice. The building has a historic metal roof. The front façade features a cutaway corner entry porch in its southeast corner above which is a metal sign bracket. A Doric column, stone, is at the corner and blonde-colored brick compose the corners of the cutaway walls. A wood entry door is in the inside corner wall that façade southeast. A wide wood window with transom is centered in the first story of the front façade. The second story features two 1/1 wood windows. A small 1/1 wood window is centered in the gable wall. A row of three star-shaped iron anchor plates are located at the top of the façade's second story.

The building may have been constructed as both a saloon and residence as the 1885 Sanborn map indicates, but by 1916, it was a private residence again.

1245 Main. Parapet-front commercial building, cast-metal storefront, c. 1885. Contributing
Photo 03, left side

The two-story commercial building features a stone foundation, pressed-metal second story front (east) façade, and clapboards on its north and south sides. The building has a low-pitched roof that sheds to the back (west). The front façade features two storefronts. The south storefront is slightly wider than the north storefront. Both feature pairs of wood doors with tall windows and panels in the bottom. The doors have tall transoms and are flanked by large wood storefront windows. Cast iron pilasters flank the storefronts and carry a cornice at the top of the storefront windows. The second story is sheathed in metal and features four 2/2 wood windows over the south storefront and three 2/2 wood windows over the north storefront. The windows have large metal fan-lite blind arches. The first story pilasters continue on the second story and carry a large metal cornice at the top of the wall. This is highlighted with three finial-like features that rise above the cornice. The building is an unusual application of cast and pressed metal on a wood

⁸ 1910 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN
⁹ Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

frame commercial block. In 1970, the owner removed all second story metal cladding and parapet detail. In 2023-2024, a different owner had the second story metal and first story wood claddings and element replicated and installed.

The building was called the “New Farmers’ Store” on the 1885 Sanborn Map. Produce was sold in the north storefront bay while dry goods and groceries were sold from the south bay. The building was labeled as selling general merchandise on the 1916 Sanborn map.

1205 Main. American Small House/Tudor Revival, c. 1935. Contributing
Photo 05, right side

1155 Main. Ferdinand Branch-Dubois County Bank, New Formalism, 1970. Contributing
Wayne E. Seufert & Associates, architects. Seufert Construction & Supply, contractor.
Photo 05, left side

The tall, one-story brown colored brick cube has tall metal windows and a flat roof that juts out over the front façade. The roof has a band of metal that forms a fascia. The front façade features a row of four tall concrete columns that taper inward at the top and bottom, opposite of the Wollenmann House across the street. The columns carry the overhanging roof. Centered on the façade is a semi-circular wall of flagstone which is engaged in the deep overhang of the roof and columns and rises above the fascia. Behind this concave wall is a brick vestibule with pairs of metal and glass entry doors facing north and south.

Construction on the bank began in 1970. The new Ferdinand Branch of the Dubois County Bank opened with dedication ceremonies on April 17, 1971. The building replaced the former Beckman State Bank/Dubois County Bank branch two blocks south.¹⁰

1045 Main. Commercial building/gable-front shop, c. 1955/1910. Contributing

1025 Main. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

1015 Main. Commercial Building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

975 Main. Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1910. Contributing
Photo 02, right side

955 Main (north). Dr. Backer Office, Bungalow, 1931. Contributing
Photo 02, second from right side

955 Main (south). Weaver-Backer House, Free Classic, 1917. Contributing
Photo 02, third from right side

The two-and-a-half-story house has a large foursquare plan with a tall hipped roof that forms a half-story. The house has a molded concrete block foundation and the walls are covered with

¹⁰ “New Bank will be Dedicated Saturday” *Dubois County Herald* (Jasper) 15 April 1971 Pg. 1. Col. 2

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

large asphalt shingles that form a fish scale appearance. The house has wide 1/1 wood windows with sawn trim board skirts and simple hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a full-width porch composed of molded concrete block and rusticated brick that form square columns that carry the hipped porch roof. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door off-centered to the north. It has a large oval window. A 1/1 window is north of the door and a large window with transom is in the south half of the wall south of the door. The second story features a shallow polygonal bay that extends into the attic's half story/wall dormer breaking the main eaves line. The bay has three 1/1 windows in the second story and a small pair of casements centered in the wall of the attic story. These are flanked by small windows. The second story has 1/1 windows that flank the semi-circular bay. The attic, or half-story, has a large wall dormer with gabled roof with cornice returns centered on the façade. The cornice returns are supported by large wood corbels and flank the semi-circular bay. The semi-circular bay is capped with a shed roof above which is a large full-round arched window with wood key.

The house was constructed for the Albert Weaver family in 1917. Albert Weaver was born of German parentage and owned and operated a livery stable on the property. Dr. Henry Backer and his wife, Frances, who lived in Indianapolis, rented rooms and office space from Weaver for his practice and their residence beginning in 1925. The Backers purchased the home and constructed the adjoining office to the north in 1931.¹¹

945 Main. Gable-front commercial building, c. 1910. Contributing
Photo 02, middle

935 Main. Daunhauer Building/ Oasis Bar, parapet-front commercial building, 1909.
Contributing

Seen in the middle of photo 02 and right side of photo 01.

The two-story commercial building has a tall parapet front and the façade is covered with wood on the first story and c. 1940 cement shingles on the second story. A shed roof canopy supported by wood posts is across the full-width of the façade. The façade features a metal door in its south end and two short 1/1 windows. The second story features three 1/1 wood windows with wood cornices. The parapet is capped with metal. A one-story extension is on the north end of the façade and carries the canopy from the two-story part. Its front wall also features a metal door and two short 1/1 windows. A historic, internally lit sign projects from the southeast corner of the façade and features a revolving globe painted with an oasis scene (c. 1950).

The 1910 census appears to show Joseph and Anna Daunhauer living at this building (immediately adjacent to Albert Weaver at 955 Main Street). Daunhauer is listed as a merchant with a grocery store at this location.¹² Daunhauer also had a confectionary, bakery, and ice cream parlor. It has been a restaurant/bar since 1940.¹³

11 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

12 1910 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

13 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

925 Main. Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 01, middle

915 Main. Commercial building, c. 2000. Non-contributing
Photo 01, second from left side

905 Main. Olinger Building, 1908. Contributing
Christopher & Simpson (St. Louis, MO) iron storefront.
Photo 01, left side

The two-story commercial building has walls composed of molded concrete block and parapet capped with clay tiles. The corner building has a recessed southeast corner entry that has been partially filled in with modern metal and glass doors and side-lites with brick above. A brick column conceals a cast iron column that once supported the corner and is part of a cast metal storefront that continues to the north. This portion of the storefront is divided into three storefront windows by cast metal pilasters that carry a simple cast metal lintel. The molded block below the windows is smooth, in contrast to the remaining building which features rusticated block. A belt course of smooth block is at the top of the first story and smooth block tabbing is on the southeast corner of the second floor and around the windows to provide a rusticated appearance. The second story features five 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels on the front façade. A belt course of smooth block is at the top of the second story. The parapet is composed of molded block with rib-like moldings and capped with clay tile coping.

The building was constructed by Matthias Olinger as a saloon and restaurant that he operated, and as a residence on the second floor for his family. Matthias was born in Germany and immigrated with his parents to Ferdinand about 1847. He opened the first furniture factory in Ferdinand and later was one of the founders of the Ferdinand National Bank. He also was one of the developers and owners of the railroad that connected Ferdinand to Huntingburg.¹⁴ After his death in 1929, the family continued to operate the building as a rooming house.¹⁵ In 1969, after Fleig's Café was razed to make way for the new Dubois County Bank branch in Ferdinand, two blocks north, the café relocated to this building.

855 Main. Hubert Quante Building, c. 1897/2000. Non-contributing

835 Main. Gohman Building/Indiana Hotel, 1860/1931. Contributing
Photo 41, right side

The two-story, side-gabled brick building has a rubblestone foundation and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a full-width porch with shed roof supported by wood posts (c. 2000). The porch's back wall features two metal doors with windows in the top and two modern windows in its north end and one in its south end. The second story features two modern windows in the north and south halves and a small diamond-shaped window in the center of the wall. A row of brick dentils tops the second story walls. John Gohman opened the building as his

¹⁴ "Death Takes Founder of Small Railroad" Evansville Press 12 Jan 1929. Pg. 3, cols. 2-3
¹⁵ 1930 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

residence and cigar factory, along with tavern and hotel for travelers on the road between Troy and Jasper during the 1800s. It was labeled the Indiana Hotel on the 1885 Sanborn Map and later used for a barber shop and band room on the second floor according to the 1916 Sanborn Map. It was renamed the Covered Bridge by the 1930s until it closed in 1997.16

825 Main. Parapet-front commercial garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 41, middle

805 Main. Ferdinand Post Office, 1956. Contributing
Photo 41, left side

The one-story, red brick corner building features a recessed entry in the north end of its front (east) façade. The back wall of the recessed entry features a metal window with stone sill. The south wall of the entry features a metal and glass door into the building. The front façade features a large metal window with stone sill south of the recessed entry. A pair of metal windows with stone sill is in the south half of the front façade. The post office has stone coping at the top of its walls and a flagpole is anchored to its southeast corner.

The first post office was established in Ferdinand in 1845 and, as was typical in the 19th and early 20th century, moved into different storefronts as postmasters changed. The post office was located on the northwest corner of Main and 9th Streets in 1885, then had moved to the middle of the block between 9th and 10th Streets (west side) by 1916 (this appears to be the one-story portion of the Oasis located at 935 Main Street today). This building was constructed for the post office in 1956.

735 Main. Upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Non-contributing

715 Main. Beckman House, Center-gable, 1900. Non-contributing

625 Main. Becher Funeral Home, Neo-Tudor Revival, c. 1900/1985. Non-contributing

525 Main. Garage, c. 1935. Contributing

515 Main. Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1910. Non-contributing

425 Main. American Legion Post 124 Building, c. 1955. Contributing
Photo 11

The one-story blonde-colored brick building is constructed in an L-plan with a projecting section on its north end and a long wing extending south. The building's entry is in the inside corner of the L and features a brick porch and concrete steps and handicap ramp to the south. A wall of concrete "breezblock" composes the east wall of the porch which features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building has three metal windows in the front façade's projecting section. The front wall of this section is covered with wood and features the words AMERICAN LEGION POST 124 in metal letters. The wing features three bays with metal windows and wood

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

above and below the window. An original or early neon sign hangs from the southeast corner of the wing. The building's flat roof has a low parapet capped with metal.

425 Main (rear, southwest corner). Storage Building, c. 1940. Contributing

325 Main. Frank Heidet & Son Hardware, Parapet-front commercial building, 1936.

Contributing

Photo 10, right side

The two-story, brown-colored brick building features rows of steel industrial sash windows and low-pitched gabled roof covered with historic metal. The gable is hidden behind a stepped parapet wall, capped with metal, on the front façade. The front façade has a nearly symmetrical arrangement with two store entry doors with narrow side-lites and short transom flanked by windows for each store space. The south entry and windows, divided into two vertical sashes, are modern while the north entry and its windows are covered with vinyl siding. A belt course of soldier brick extends across the tops of the windows and doors. The second story features four steel industrial sash windows divided into six panes with brick sills and lintels of soldier brick. A historic metal bracket and sign extend out from the building near the south/middle window.

325 Main (rear, northwest corner). Storage Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

Frank Heidet & Son Hardware is Ferdinand's longest-operating business. It was established in 1865 as a blacksmith shop and expanded over time with other services including the principal business today, a hardware store. The building was constructed in 1936.17

315 Main. American Small House/Tudor Revival, 1931. Contributing

Garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Photo 10, left side

The one-and-a-half story brown-colored brick house features a projecting course of header brick. The house has pairs of 6/1 wood windows and a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a lower front-gabled section that projects on the north half and a porch with hipped roof that projects on the south half. The entry is centered between the two projecting sections and features a simple brick porch with shed roof supported by a wood post. The entry has a full-round arched surround and wood door. The projecting porch on the south half features wide segmental-arched openings in its three walls and a pair of 6/1 wood windows in its back wall. Iron railings form balustrades for the porch and entry porch. The gabled section in the north half features a pair of 6/1 wood windows in its first story and a small 4/1 window in its gable wall. A dormer with vinyl siding and hipped roof is centered on the front façade. It has a pair of short 8/1 wood windows in its front wall.

245 Main. Gable-front, c. 1940. Contributing

Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Photo 09, right side

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

235 Main. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1870. Contributing
Photo 09, second from right side

225 Main. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 09, third from right side

215 Main. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 09, left side

205 Main. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

145 Main. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 18, right side

135 Main. Eiberg House, Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1870. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 18, middle

The one-and-a-half story brick house features a limestone foundation, side-gables, and a center gable over the entry. The house has corner pilasters of brick and simple brick sawtooth frieze at the top of the walls. The house has 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The steeply pitched roof is covered with historic metal. The front façade is symmetrical and features four bays of windows with an entry porch in the center. The porch has four simple posts and a spindle frieze that support a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry features a wood door with window and transom. The center gable features a 4/4 wood window with segmental-arched hood.

The house belonged to the Richard and Caroline Eiberg family during the early 1900s. Richard Eiberg was born in Germany and came with his parents to Ferdinand at a young age. He was engaged in doing various jobs including work at a furniture company in town. The couple belonged to St. Ferdinand Catholic Church.

125 Main. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Shed, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 17, right side

This house was built of over-sized brick, perhaps pavers. The porch is of standard sized brick.

115 Main. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 17, middle

18 1910, 1920, 1930 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

While similar to 135 Main, this house has none of the elaborate brickwork.

105 Main. Double-pen/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing.

Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Photo 17, left side

045 Main. Center-gable, c. 1890. Contributing

Garage, c. 1910. Contributing

035 Main. Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

Shed, c. 1900. Contributing

025 Main. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

015 Main. Massed Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

Garage, c. 1960. Contributing

Virginia Street, east side heading north

640 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Virginia Street, west side heading south

1225 Virginia. John Hoffman House, Central-passage, c. 1865. Contributing

Photo 25

The simple one-and-a-half story, side-gabled brick house features a limestone foundation and entry steps flanked with limestone walls. Metal vents set into segmental arches atop the foundation align with bays of windows in the first story. The house has modern 1/1 windows set deep into shaped stone surrounds with segmental arches that form openings. The house features a thin cornice with slight eaves and cornice returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a center wood entry door with window in the top half. The entry is set deep into a shaped stone surround with blind segmental arch. Four windows flank the entry, two per side.

John Hoffman and his wife, Magdalena, were both born in Indiana in the 1840s to parents who immigrated to the United States from Germany. They took up residence in this home by 1900 through the 1930s.¹⁹ John was a retired farmer and also operated a coal mine in the area. They are buried at St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery.

1145 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

19 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

1125 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

1115 Virginia. Adam Jacobe House, Center-passage/Center-gable, 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

1035 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

1015 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

835 Virginia. Garage, c. 1940. Contributing
Photo 26, right side

825 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 26, middle

805 Virginia. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 26, left side

735 Virginia. Upright-and-wing, c. 1890. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

725 Virginia. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 27

The house has a foundation composed of brick and walls composed of sandstone ashlars. The house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into four sections with the north and south ends being the side-gabled ends, each with a pair of 6/6 wood windows centered in the wall. The middle two sections project with a front-gabled section on the south and vestibule on the north. The gabled section features a pair of 6/6 wood windows and an attic vent in a full-round arched opening centered in the gable. The vestibule is slightly recessed from the gabled section and features a shed roof porch supported by lattice-like metal corner supports. The porch is brick and the entry door is wood with three small windows in its top.

715 Virginia. Massed Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

635 Virginia. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

505 Virginia. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Dubois County, IN

County and State

Missouri Street, east side heading north

510 Missouri. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

610 Missouri. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

640 Missouri. Side-gabled house, c. 1890. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing

710 Missouri. /Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing

820 Missouri. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

840 Missouri. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing
The side-gabled red brick house is one-and-a-half stories and features 6/6 wood windows. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into three sections. The north section has a 6/6 wood window. The center section features a projecting front-gable with pair of 6/6 wood windows in the first story and 6/6 wood window in the gable wall. The south section is a large, projecting brick porch with hipped roof. The porch has brick walls and square column capped with stone. The entry to the porch is on its north end. The back wall of the porch features a wood door with fan-lite window in the top and a pair of 6/6 wood windows south of the door.

1010 Missouri. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

1030 Missouri. Ranch, c. 1975. Non-contributing

1040 Missouri. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing
Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing

1210 Missouri. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Missouri Street, west side heading south

1225 Missouri. Modular Home, c. 1980. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

1205 Missouri. Upright-and-wing/Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

1135 Missouri. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1860. Contributing

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

1105 Missouri. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Non-contributing

1025 Missouri. T-plan, c. 1880. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

1005 Missouri. Double-pen/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Photo 28, right side

945 Missouri. Frank Muller House, T-plan, c. 1918. Contributing
Photo 28, second from right side

The two-story house is constructed in a T-plan and features a large wraparound brick porch with low-pitched gabled roof. The house has vinyl siding and 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with historic metal. The brown-colored brick porch (likely dating to c. 1920) has brick walls and square columns capped with stone. The porch wraps around the front (east) façade to the south where the entry is located. The front wall of the T-plan features a picture window with art glass transom flanked by narrow 1/1 windows in the first story. The second story features a pair of 1/1 windows. A full-round attic window, wood, is centered in the gable.

Frank was one of three brothers who operated the Ferdinand Roller Mills nearby. The mill was first operated by their father, Peter Muller by 1870. Frank was secretary-treasurer of the mill in 1920. He and his wife, Mary, lived at this home they constructed about 1915.20

935 Missouri. Edward Muller House, Free Classic, c. 1918. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 28, third from right side

The two-story house is constructed off of the foursquare plan with molded concrete block foundation and features a tall pyramidal-shaped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The walls are covered with wood shingles and a thin cornice tops the second story. The house has 1/1 wood windows with simple hoods and jigsawn skirts. The front façade features a porch that wraps around to the north façade. The porch has a foundation composed of molded concrete brick laid in open lattice-like coursing. The porch has a wood floor and rows of Doric columns that support a hipped roof. The porch steps are carved of stone and located at the south end of the front façade. The entry features a wood door with full window and side-lites in the south end of the first story. A 1/1 window is in the north half of the first story. The second story features a pair of 1/1 wood windows in the south half and a 1/1 wood window in the north half. A pedimented cross gable with dentil molding is centered on the façade. It features a full-round arched wood attic window and surround with key. The window's top sash is divided into a fan-lite pattern over two-lite bottom sash.

Edward was another brother, along with Frank, who operated the Ferdinand Roller Mills that was established by their father, Peter Muller, by 1870. Edward Muller was labeled a miller at the mill in the 1920 census. He and his wife, Catherine, had this home constructed for them in 1916.21

20 1920 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

915 Missouri. Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

825 Missouri. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing.
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

815 Missouri. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

745 Missouri. Double-pile/Center-gable, c. 1875. Contributing
Photo 29, right side

725 Missouri. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
Photo 29, middle

705 Missouri. Double-pen/Center-gable, c. 1870. Contributing
Photo 29, left side

635 Missouri. Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 1960. Contributing
Photo 30

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has a molded concrete block foundation and walls covered with vinyl siding. The house has 9/9 wood windows in the first story and 6/6 wood windows in the second story. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a center entry with a porch that features a tall gabled roof supported by pairs of Tuscan columns. The columns carry a full entablature which is broken by a tall, full-round arched surround with key that continues into the barrel vaulted porch ceiling. The wood entry door has a simple surround. The porch is flanked by 9/9 wood windows. The front façade also features two dormers with gables and 6/6 wood windows.

605 Missouri. Goepferich House, Central-passage, c. 1850. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 31

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled brick house features 6/6 wood windows with wood shutters and segmental-arched openings. The roof is covered with historic metal. The front façade has an entry and porch centered on the façade that features four turned posts with spindle-work brackets that support a low-pitched shed roof. The entry is composed of a wood door with side-lites and transom. The side-lites feature panels in the bottom. Four 6/6 wood windows flank the porch. A side-gabled, brick ell is located on the south end of the house and features two 6/6 wood windows in its front wall.

The deed indicates this parcel of land was purchased by Father Kundek, which may indicate the house on the property dates to about the time the town was platted. The house served as an inn

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

for travelers and by about 1900²², became the residence of John and Theresa Groepferich, both of whom had parents born in Germany. John Groepferich was a wheat merchant according to the 1900 census for Ferdinand.²³

525 Missouri. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

505 Missouri. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

13th Street, north side heading west

122 13th Street. Commercial building, c. 1900. Contributing
Photo 07, right side

The narrow, one-story building features a molded concrete block foundation and walls covered with aluminum siding. The building has a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles that is masked by a tall wood parapet capped with a narrow cornice. The front (south) façade features a wood entry door flanked by 1/1 wood windows with simple hoods. The building is shown in the 1916 Sanborn maps, but indicated as vacant.

144 13th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

214 13th Street. Hubert Beckman House, American Foursquare, 1912. Contributing
The two-story house is a common example of the foursquare plan. It features a molded concrete brick foundation that extends to the full-width porch. It has aluminum siding and modern 12/12 windows. The pyramidal-shaped roof features flared eaves and is covered with metal. The front façade is dominated by the full-width porch. The porch has three Doric columns that rise from piers of molded concrete brick to support a low-pitched hipped roof. The entry features a modern wood door and is located in the west half of the first story. A projecting three-sided bay of windows is in the east half of the first story. The second story features two 12/12 windows.

Hubert Beckman was the son of Henry and Katherine Beckman, who were part of the Beckman State Bank family in Ferdinand. Hubert was a cashier at the bank during its early days. He was later employed with the Indiana Chair Company in Jasper that his brother, Edward, managed. Hubert and his wife, Hattie, had this home constructed for their family in 1912. They were members of St. Ferdinand Catholic Church.²⁴

244 13th Street. Dr. Edmund Metzger House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

The two-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are modern 1/1 vinyl except in a few locations where historic feature

22 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

23 1900 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

24 "Hubert Beckman Died Thursday at Age of 91" *The Herald* (Jasper) 24 Nov 1972. Pg. 1 Col. 1

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

windows remain and are wood, such as the two oval oculus windows on the east façade and 1/1 wood windows in attic gables. The house has a hipped roof with cross gables with flared eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is arranged with a projecting front-gabled section on its west half and entry on its east end. A full-width porch wraps the southwest corner of the façade with a circular pavilion with conical roof covered with historic metal. The east end of the porch features a gabled roof that projects forward and extends back, to the north, to the house entry. The porch entry features carved stone steps. Rows of Doric columns support the porch roof. The entry features a wood door with oval window and transom, all historic. A narrow, modern 1/1 window is east of the entry door. A large picture window is in the first story of the projecting front-gabled section. A projecting three-sided bay with cutaway corners is centered in the front-gabled section's second story. It features modern 1/1 windows in its cutaway walls and a large modern window in its front wall. A modern 1/1 window is in the second story east of the front-gabled section. A gabled roof with flared eaves tops the front-gabled section and projects outward over the three-sided bay on the second story. The enclosed gable is supported by brackets and features vinyl shingles on its wall. A pair of small 1/1 wood windows is centered in the gable wall.

Dr. Edmund Metzger moved with his parents to St. Meinrad prior to 1900, where he received his early education before attending dentistry school in Louisville, Kentucky. He returned to practice dentistry in Ferdinand by 1910 and had his office in a small building east of this house. He moved his practice to the Metzger Building in Jasper in the late 1940s. He and his wife, Veronica (Welp) moved into the home by 1910 to raise their family.²⁵

13th Street, south side heading east

243 13th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

213 13th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

331 13th Street. Massed Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

12th Street, north side heading west

342/352 12th Street. Duplex, c. 2000. Non-contributing

144 12th Street. Garage, c. 1930/1950. Contributing

12th Street, south side heading east

²⁵ "Dr. E. E. Metzger Take by Death at the Age of 76" *The Herald* (Jasper) 19 Nov 1962. Pg. 1 Col. 2

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

201 12th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

231 12th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing

311 12th Street. American Small House, c. 1940. Non-contributing

341 12th Street. Side-gabled house, c. 1880. Non-contributing

11th Street, north side, heading west

242 11th Street. Ranch, c. 1970. Contributing

234 11th Street (north side). Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

11th Street, south side heading east

223 11th Street. American Small House, c. 1960. Contributing

131 11th Street. Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 1910. Contributing

221 11th Street. Vincent Metzger House, Center-passage/Center-gable, 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 32

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled brick house features segmental arched windows with 1/1 wood sashes, stone sills, and blind arches. A rear ell to the house appears original and has a gable roof. The house features iron star-shaped anchor plates at the top of the first story and a simple cornice board at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a c. 1920 porch with brick columns, square, that support a low-pitched gabled roof. The wood entry door has a window in its top half and a segmental arched transom. The porch is flanked by 1/1 segmental arched windows on the first story. A center gable rises in the second story and features a short 1/1 segmental arched window. The home belonged to Vincent Metzger and his wife Rose, who retired from farming by the early 1960s.

241 11th Street. Linear Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

10th Street, north side heading west

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

332 10th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

202 10th Street. Cape Cod, c. 1930. Contributing

132 10th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing

10th Street, south side heading east

243 10th Street. Ferdinand Police Department Station, c. 1975. Non-contributing

223 10th Street. Office and garage, c. 1975. Non-contributing

133 10th Street. Restaurant, c. 1975. Non-contributing

131 10th Street. Grocery Store, 1959. Contributing

Photo 06, left side

The low, one-story brick and concrete block building has a flat roof with wide-overhanging eaves. The building's front façade is composed of red brick and a row of four large aluminum storefront windows. The remaining facades are composed of concrete block divided into bays by concrete pilasters. The entry is located in a deeply-recessed, cutaway northwest corner. It features a pipe column to carry the roof on the northwest corner and two metal storefront doors in its west-facing wall.

9th Street, north side heading west

234 9th Street. Golden Years Retirement Village, c. 1975. Non-contributing (three buildings)
Seen on left side of photo 34

314 9th Street. Peter Muller House, Italianate/Double-pile, 1865. Contributing

Photo 34, left side; the back of the home is seen in photo 28, left side

The two-and-a-half story brick house features a limestone foundation and side-gables. The house has corner pilasters and a slightly-projecting, two-story entry bay on the front façade. Rows of dentils tops the second story and a cornice composed of a frieze board and simple scroll brackets carries the eaves and cornice returns on the gables. The house features 1/1 wood windows with wood shutters. The windows have stone sills and carved hoods with a segmental blind arch. The roof is covered with historic metal.

The front façade features five bays with 1/1 windows in each bay except for the center which projects slightly and features doorways on the first and second story. The entries are composed of deeply-recessed pairs of wood doors with windows in their top half and a wood transom. The entry walls feature wood panels and the opening is topped with a carved stone hood matching those of the windows. The entry is fronted with an ornate cast iron porch with lattice-like frieze

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

that forms full-round arched openings onto the porch. This structure carries a second story balcony with cast iron balustrade.

314 9th Street. Muller Carriage House, c. 1900. Contributing

Peter Muller was born in Germany about 1840 and came with his parents at a young age to Ferdinand. He constructed this home for his wife, Caroline, and family in 1865. By 1870, he had established the Ferdinand Roller Mills which would later be operated by his sons, Joseph, Frank, and Edward.

334 9th Street. Queen Anne/Free Classic, c. 1900. Contributing

Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Photo 35

This house is virtually identical to 935 Missouri Street, except its porch has brick square columns and the exterior is shingled.

9th Street, south side heading east

233 9th Street. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Photo 34, right side

A large one-story red brick garage is located on the southeast corner of 9th and Missouri Streets. The building's facades feature bays divided by brick pilasters with stone caps and rows of corbels at the top of the bays. The corbels are composed of tan-colored brick and carry a short parapet which is capped with clay tiles. The 9th Street façade is divided into seven bays with 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and lintels in the east three bays. The west two bays feature wide wood windows (one in each) divided into three panes with transoms divided into six panes. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The middle-east bay features a modern metal garage door with stone lintel. The middle-west bay features a wood door with window in the top half and transom with stone lintel and a 2/2 wood window with stone sill and lintel.

123 9th Street. Leonard Muller House, Queen Anne, 1912. Contributing

Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing

Photo 33

The two-story red brick house features a molded concrete block foundation capped with stone and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. The house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables and is covered with asphalt shingles. The gables are covered with vinyl siding.

The front façade features a projecting front-gabled section on its west half and entry and wraparound porch, to the east, on its east half. The front-gabled section has a composition of a wide picture window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows centered in its first story and a pair of 1/1 windows centered in its second story. The gable wall features a diamond-shaped wood window in the attic. The porch foundation is composed of molded concrete block and has a semi-circular northeast corner followed by a hipped roof supported by round brick columns. A modern

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

balustrade of spindles is between the columns. The entry is located in the west half of the porch's back wall. The wood door has a transom with rusticated stone lintel. A diamond-shaped wood window is east of the door and is enframed with brick with stone keys. The second story features two 1/1 windows.

This home was constructed in 1912 for Leonard and Josephine (Stegemann) Muller. Leonard Muller was another son of Peter and Caroline Muller who handled operations at the Ferdinand Roller Mills. In the 1920 census, however, he was listed as the manager of a steam railroad, presumably the one connecting Ferdinand to Huntingburg. He held that position into the 1930s.²⁶

8th Street, south side heading east

223 8th Street. Tri-level house, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

133 8th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

201 8th Street. Queen Anne/T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing
Photo 36, right side

221 8th Street. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing
Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 36, left side

7th Street, north side heading west

202 7th Street. Ferdinand Olinger House, Queen Anne/Gabled-ell, 1910. Contributing
Carriage House, c. 1910. Contributing
Photo 21, left side

The two-story, gabled-ell house has a molded concrete block foundation and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 6/6 wood windows with simple hoods. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a porch that wraps around to the west with rows of square columns composed of molded concrete brick. They support a hipped roof and have a modern balustrade of pickets. A wood entry door with oval window is in the east end of the porch's back wall. A large diamond-shaped window is west of the door. The second story features two 6/6 windows (this is the south wall of the ell). The front-gabled section is on the east end of the façade and features a projecting three-sided bay with cutaway corners centered in the first story. It has 1/1 windows with transoms and a hipped roof. A 6/6 window is centered in

²⁶ 1910, 1920, 1930 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

the second story of this section. Ferdinand Olinger had the home constructed about 1910 for his family after returning from living in Louisiana. The couple are buried at St. Ferdinand Catholic Cemetery.

124 7th Street. American Small House/Tudor Revival, c. 1940. Contributing
Garage, c. 2000. Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story red brick house features side gables and a steeply pitched center gable on a projecting entry bay. The house has a belt course of brick at the top of the foundation and 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into three sections with a pair of 1/1 windows with metal awning in the west section. A projecting entry bay is centered on the façade and features a brick stoop and full-round arched recessed entry. The entry features a full-round arched wood door and metal awning. A small attic louver with segmental arched top is in the top of the steeply pitched gable over the entry. The east section is composed of an enclosed porch that projects forward from the entry. The porch has large segmental arch openings infilled with 1/1 windows. The openings are trimmed with two courses of header brick. The infill of windows appears to date to c. 1960. The porch has a steeply pitched hipped roof.

7th Street, south side heading east

121 7th Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing

221 7th Street. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Carriage House, c. 1880. Contributing

6th Street, north side heading west

322 6th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

222 6th Street. Modular House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

124 6th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

204 6th Street. T-plan, c. 1900. Contributing

6th Street, south side heading east

223 6th Street. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

203 6th Street. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Non-contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

123 6th Street. Saalman-Haake House, T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 40, right side

The one-and-a-half story brick house is constructed in a T-plan with 6/6 and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches. The house has a concrete porch along its east side which leads to a wood entry door in the east wall of the front leg of the T-plan. The porch has modern railings and wood posts that support a hipped roof. The front wall of the T-plan has a 6/6 window in the first story and a short 1/1 window in the second story. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was constructed about 1890 by Ben Seufert for Herman Saalman. Saalman married Katherine Quante in 1893. Katherine was the daughter of Frank Quante, a merchant in Ferdinand. He was living with the Saalman family in the 1900 census and both he and Herman are listed at merchants. Quante was born in Germany and Saalman's parents were also born in Germany.²⁷ By about 1907, the home was purchased by Henry Haake, who began publishing the *Ferdinand News*.²⁸

113 6th Street. Ferdinand News, 1947. Contributing
Photo 40, left side

The one-story building is composed of rusticated Bedford limestone ashlar and features short metal windows and a simple parapet capped with stone. The front façade has two sections. The east section projects forward and features a storefront entry door and side-lite in its west end. A long row of metal ribbon windows is east of the door. They are enframed with a band of smooth stone and feature a panel of red brick in the west end. Metal letters with the words FERDINAND NEWS are fixed to the panel of brick. The west section features a metal garage door.

The first publication of the *Ferdinand News* was on May 25, 1906 by Editor Henry Haake. At the time of its first publication which was made from the Indiana Hotel, the paper was a six column quarto and was "devoted to the welfare of Ferdinand and Ferdinand Township."²⁹

201 6th Street. Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Photo 37, right side

211 6th Street. Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing
Garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing
Photo 37, middle

221 6th Street. L-plan, c. 1900. Contributing
Garage, c. 1940. Contributing
Photo 37, left side

301 6th Street. American Small House, c. 1950. Non-contributing

27 1900 Federal Census for Ferdinand, Dubois County, IN

28 Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

29 Wilson, pg. 382

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Dubois County, IN

County and State

321 6th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

5th Street, north side heading west

322 5th Street. Ranch, c. 1950. Contributing

302 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

222 5th Street. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing

202 5th Street. Center-passage/Center-gable, c. 1880. Contributing

124 5th Street. T-plan/Queen Anne, c. 1900. Contributing

5th Street, south side heading east

123 5th Street. Commercial Building, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-story building features a concrete foundation and walls composed of brick in shades of tan and brown. The building has corner pilasters of brick and large fixed windows. The windows feature brick sills and segmental arches composed of two courses of header brick. The hipped roof is covered with metal. The front (north) façade features a modern concrete handicap ramp and steps on its west half. An entry, flanked by brick pilasters, is in the west half and features a modern metal door with segmental arched transom covered with metal. A wide window with segmental arch is west of the door. The east half of the façade features a large opening filled in with limestone ashlar. A metal window is centered in the opening and a door, covered with metal, is in the west end of the opening.

121 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

201 5th Street. Tudor Revival Cottage, c. 1930. Contributing

Photo 38

The one-and-a-half story house has an interesting composition of materials and elements of its front façade. The house has a foundation composed of tan-colored glazed block with a rusticated face/finish. The walls are composed of brown-colored glazed block with a rusticated face/finish. Tan-colored glazed block forms sills and lintels over windows and doors. The windows are mostly 1/1 modern metal windows. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The front façade is divided into three sections. The east section is a side-gabled ell extension, flush with the façade, with a ridge significantly shorter than the main side-gabled ridge of the house. The east section features a pair of metal casement windows. The middle section features a wide 1/1 window in the first story and a steeply-pitched gable with short 1/1 window in the second story. The west section features a projecting entry bay with steeply-pitched gable and flared, low-slung eave on its east side. A tile block and concrete stoop with metal railings is in front of this section. A wood entry door is in the first story and a metal attic louver is centered in the gable. A wide chimney composed of red brick rises from the back, east corner of the projecting entry. It tapers on the east side, which is capped with stone.

211 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

221 5th Street. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

301 5th Street. American Small House, c. 1940. Contributing

4th Street, north side

302 4th Street. Garage, c. 1975. Non-contributing

4th Street, south side heading east

221 4th Street. Ferdinand Fire Department Station, 1966. Contributing

Photo 39

The wide gable-front building is composed of concrete block and red brick on the front (south) façade. The front façade features three large metal garage doors. Metal letters forming the words FERDINAND FIRE DEPT. is centered over the doors. The gable is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A polished granite date stone is in the east end of the front façade and is carved with the F.D.C. and the date 1966.

301 4th Street. American Small House/Ranch, c. 1960. Contributing

Photo 39, left side

3rd Street, north side heading west

302 3rd Street. Ranch, c. 1975. Non-contributing

202 3rd Street. Commercial Building, 1963. Non-contributing

The one-story red brick building is a simple cube with new gabled roof and gabled porch. The building has metal windows with stone sills. The front façade features a metal door enframed

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

with stone centered on the façade. Originally, a flat metal canopy extended over the entry, now a small gabled porch covers the doorway. A pair of square windows, metal, enframed with stone are east of the door. A long rectangular window, metal, enframed with stone is west of the door. A polished granite date stone is west of the entry and is carved with F.D.C. and the date 1963.

1st Street, north side

102 E. 1st Street. Ranch, 1965. Contributing

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN: GERMAN

Period of Significance

1840-1971

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Seufert, Benedict

Wayne E. Seufert & Associates

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1840 when the plat of Ferdinand was established. Since the organization of the plat and orientation with the parish square is an important and unusual feature, the plat itself provides significance in establishing the beginning of the period. The period of significance ends in 1971, a capstone of significant growth during a post-war building boom with the construction of a large community bank, the third generation building of the Ferdinand Bank located at 1155 Main Street (left side of photo 05).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ferdinand Historic District is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under the areas of community planning and commerce. Ferdinand has an unusual distinction in Indiana as being established and platted with a parish square as the primary organizing element to the plat and street grid. This is most prominently featured from the original historic approach of Ferdinand Road from Huntingburg leading into town with St. Ferdinand Church on axis with the street (photos 23, 34). This gives it significance similar to, but also distinct from, town plats with courthouse or town squares featured in the design. The district is also significant due to the establishment and growth of commerce which is exemplified by three generations of the Ferdinand National/Beckman/Dubois County Bank (c. 1905-1971), hotels, general stores, and other related buildings. The district also contains the town's post office (1956) and former public school (c. 1890 on the parish square).

The Ferdinand Historic District is also eligible using criterion C under the area of architecture. While much of the district's architecture is composed of simple, carpenter-builder applications to vernacular buildings, there are a handful of high style examples. The three bank buildings range in styles from Queen Anne to Prairie Style to a wonderful example of Modern architecture completed in 1970. The simple Classical Revival Olinger commercial block features molded concrete block and iron storefront. The district has examples of both Italianate and Gothic Revival, specifically the sole church of the district. Two nicely-detailed Queen Anne buildings are located on 9th and Main Streets. A few bungalows and early 20th century cottages also dot the district, and the Wollenmann House (NR) is an extraordinary example of Swiss Chalet craftsmanship. Due to the predominant emigres from Germany, many of the buildings are German interpretations of late 19th century styles including buildings on the parish square.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT/ETHNIC HERITAGE

The case for criterion A/Ethnic Heritage is intertwined with the planning, founding, and settling of Ferdinand. Indeed, German ethnicity is why the endeavor was contemplated from the start.

The town of Ferdinand was founded in 1840 by Father Joseph Kundek and named in honor of Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria. Largely settled by German-speaking Catholics, the town took on the appearance of an Austrian village with brick commercial buildings and residences with the landmark St. Ferdinand Catholic Church built of stone perched on the parish square overlooking the village. The town was platted with a wide Main Street (then named Ohio Street), which led south from Jasper to Troy on the Ohio River, the main shipping point for Dubois County during the 1800s. Main Street is crossed by 9th Street (named Indiana Street on the original plat) which was also platted as a wide street. This street was known as the Ferdinand Road which led southeast from Huntingburg to the center of town on axis with St. Ferdinand Catholic Church on the hill (photos 23, 24). The extension of 9th Street east of Main Street is now named for the town founder, Kundek Street.

Father Kundek's vision for the development of Ferdinand was to have a settlement specifically for German Catholics who were migrating to the United States during the early 1800s. His concept included the Catholic Church, both in religious life and education for children, to be the center of the community. His belief was that Ferdinand could be the center of German Catholic life in the United States. As part of a plan to recruit Germans to the community, Kundek took out an advertisement in a German newspaper in Cincinnati in 1839. By 1842, nearly 100 German-Catholic families had settled in the community.³⁰ Kundek's deed to the land to be platted for Ferdinand supports his mission of creating such an environment for German Catholics. It reads, in part "viewing the multitude of Germans coming on, both from Europe and all parts of the United States and settling them in different townships of the county of Dubois, in Indiana, to promote their spiritual welfare in building a German chapel-by opening a school in their maternal language...I deliberately resolved to lay off a new town under a German name 'Ferdinand'."³¹ The chapel's reserve was never to be cross by Indiana (now Kundek) or Carolina Street. The town plat was essentially owned by the German Catholic parish as all sales, which were first offered in Louisville benefited the parish for the construction of a church, German-Catholic school, and an American school. The stone church was constructed first (photo 22), followed by a rectory and parochial school on either side of the church. By about 1890, a public schoolhouse was located on the southeast corner of Maryland and 10th Streets (extant, left background of photo 06) which was absorbed by the parish square.

³⁰ Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand's Architecture, 2011

³¹ Wilson, pg. 200

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

The nature of a town being platted for, in essence, for German Catholics, is certainly unusual in Indiana. The author of the 1910 History of Dubois County calls Ferdinand “essentially a church town.”³² It is interesting to note that not another church building of any other denomination was located in the original plat, or within the district boundaries, either historically or today.

While many Indiana town plats may be oriented on public squares, typically in county seats for courthouses, or public parks, the aspect of having a plat developed in service to a parish square underscores the significance of community planning and development in Ferdinand’s historic district. The plat, with text in German, carries the date of January 8, 1840 and the title “PLAN DER STADT FERDINAND.” The original plat is oriented with east at the top, rather than traditional north. The parish square is situated on a rise overlooking the rest of the village and gives uncompromising prominence to St. Ferdinand Catholic Church on axis with the center east/west street (then Indiana Street, now 9th Street /Kundek Street, photo 23). This street was seen as the primary route leading into town from Huntingburg to the west and allowed travelers to view the grand church in front of them as it rose on the hill to the east (photo 34).

The parish square was only about four lots wide when first platted on the east side of Maryland Street, but soon extended between 8th Street (then Schonbrunn Street) on the south to 10th Street (then Vienna Street) on the north. The parish square provided locations for the church, again on axis with 9th Street, and a rectory in the general location of the current rectory (right side of photo 22). The north/south streets are generally wider than the east/west streets except for Main Street, and 9th Street, as already mentioned. In total, the original plat included five blocks of four lots extending to the south and six blocks of four lots extending to the north from 9th Street with blocks of six lots flanking 9th Street between Maryland and Missouri Streets. There are also three blocks flanking Main Street, east and west, in the original plat. While the north/south streets maintained their given names, the east/west streets were changed to numbers.

Father Kundek also platted Celestine and Fulda in Dubois County. Though the Celestine plat was small and remains unincorporated, a Catholic Church remains in the village and street names reflect Kundek’s influence including New Orleans (where he spent time in physical recovery), Bishop, St. Charles, St. Mary’s, and De la Harlandire Streets. Fulda was on the route from Troy, on the Ohio River, to Ferdinand. Though Father Kundek’s settlement of Ferdinand remained a small, locally important place, in another sense, his ideas to encourage German immigration had a lasting impact. His and others’ efforts are why 48.9% of Dubois County residents claimed German ancestry in the 2020 federal census.

A few other towns in Indiana have parish squares that feature prominently in town. These include Poseyville in Posey County which has St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church on axis with the east end of Main Street/Highway 68. This does not, however, appear to be an intentional design in the plat which was recorded in 1840. Oldenburg, in Franklin County, was established by German Catholic immigrants between 1817 and 1837 when it was platted. By 1844, Father Francis Joseph Rudolf began developing the town’s religious institutions in earnest. The original plat included public and parish squares flanking Main Street. New Harmony, also in Posey

32 Wilson, pg. 370

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

County, was of course also developed as a religious community by the Harmonist Society in 1814. The original town plat featured aspects of communal life and a prominent church square, but the square associated with the society has largely succumbed to later development pressures after the Harmonists left in 1824.

COMMERCE

Because of Ferdinand's location, commerce grew. Kundek platted the town in 1840 and it was incorporated in 1905. Ferdinand was considered the center of Ferdinand Township's church, school, and commercial life.³³ This was largely true because of the population's ubiquitous descent from German Catholics that worshipped at Ferdinand.³⁴ The mostly rural northern townships of Spencer County that adjoined Ferdinand Township had few commercial or manufacturing centers. As Main Street grew in importance to travelers, lodging and transportation accommodations, such as hotels, liverys, and later service stations and garages, appeared along Main Street. The town's post office, built in 1956, is located at 805 Main Street (left side of photo 41). It was first established in 1845 and, as was typical in the 19th and early 20th century, moved into different storefronts as postmaster appointments changed. The post office was located on the northwest corner of Main and 9th Streets in 1885, then had moved to the middle of the block between 9th and 10th Streets (west side) by 1916 (this appears to be the one-story portion of the Oasis located at 935 Main Street today, right side of photo 01). Development of early-to-mid-20th century housing occurred in the district to house workers employed with the town's foundry, milling, and manufacturing operations. This later housing not only lined parts of Main Street but dotted all parts of the village to accommodate a 45% growth of the town's population between 1940 and 1960. The population growth drove mid-century construction of commercial buildings to support life in Ferdinand, such as 1950s-era grocery (left side of photo 06) and bank built in 1971 (left side of photo 05).

Ferdinand's early commercial prowess is recorded in the 1910 History of Dubois County. One of its earliest products of trade was locally grown tobacco, dating to 1850. By 1910, the tobacco market in Ferdinand was considered the finest in the county and was operated by John Herman Beckmann (& Sons) whose tobacco purchases reached one million pounds annually.³⁵ Paints made from a locally-sourced minerals was one of the town's leading products by 1868 but faded in importance by the early 20th century.³⁶ Ferdinand also had the largest metal foundry in the county, formerly located on the northwest corner of Virginia and 9th Streets, by 1910.³⁷ Two other notable industries established in Ferdinand by 1885 include Peter Muller's Ferdinand Roller Mills, formerly located on the southwest corner of 9th and Missouri Streets, and Ferdinand Brewing Company located about a half-mile east from the center of town (outside of the district). The 1910 history records early merchants in the town as Joseph Schneider, John Beckmann & Sons, Joseph Meyer, William Poschen, A. T. Sondermann, Jacob Linegang, William and Phillip

33 Wilson, pg. 370

34 Wilson, pg. 370

35 Wilson, pg. 371

36 Wilson, pg. 371

37 Wilson, pg. 371

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Wagner, Joseph Ricklemann, Joseph Mehling, Michael Spayd (a miller), and John B. Gohmann.³⁸ Likely the oldest commercial building is the Indiana Hotel located at 835 Main Street (right side of photo 41). The building was constructed about 1860 as a cigar factory, tavern, and hotel by John B. Gohman who emigrated from Prussia.

The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Ferdinand shows the commercial district lining Main Street (then Ohio Street) as somewhat decentralized in terms of density with a number of smaller frame buildings interspersed with dwellings on each side of Main Street. Beginning just north of 13th Street, on the west side of Main Street, there are buildings labeled as a boots & shoes store (1325 Main, right side of photo 03) and saloon on the northwest corner (1305 Main, middle of photo 03). The New Farmers Store (1245 Main, left side of photo 03) had opened on the southwest corner of Main and 13th Streets and included produce in the north bay and dry goods and groceries in the south bay. A blacksmith shop and saloon were located between 12th and 11th Streets. Frank's Hotel was located on the northwest corner of Main and 10th Streets. A dance pavilion, bowling alley, and small doctor's office were located on the same block. Near the center of town, a building with a saloon and post office was located on the northwest corner of Main and 9th Streets. North of the corner, a wagon house and livery were in the same block. Continuing south, a livery and agricultural implements shop were located between 9th and 8th Streets. Also in this block was located the large c. 1860 Indiana Hotel (835 Main, right side of photo 41). A small cobbler's shop was located south of 8th Street.

While a few of the commercial buildings from 1885 remain on the west side of Main Street, none shown on the Sanborn map remain on the east side of Main Street. A harness shop was attached to a dwelling north of 13th Street. A small store marked as vacant in 1885 was between 13th and 12th Streets. A drug store was located between 12th and 11th Streets and an agricultural implements shop and grocery were located between 11th and 10th Streets. The block between 10th and 9th Streets had several small frame buildings including a photography studio, hardware, meat market, and saloon on the northeast corner. A blacksmith shop was located between 9th and 8th Streets and a harness shop attached to a dwelling was located on the southeast corner of 8th and Main Streets.

Not only was there growth in industry and population in Ferdinand toward the close of the 19th century, a railroad was constructed between Huntingburg and Ferdinand between 1908 and 1909³⁹ which allowed for a flow of goods from Ferdinand to larger markets connected to Huntingburg. The number of commercial enterprises shown on Sanborn maps between 1885 and 1916 had also increased. A total of about thirty-six enterprises, about a 30% growth over 1885, were in operation along Main Street in 1916. The Ferdinand National Bank was established in 1906 and located in a former residence on the southwest corner of Kundek and Maryland Streets (left side of photo 23). Mathias Olinger was president, John Beckmann was vice-president, and F. H. Richelmann was cashier.⁴⁰ The enterprises in 1916 included four general merchandise shops, five restaurants or saloons, ten hardware/harness or blacksmith shops, two meat markets,

38 Wilson, pg. 371

39 Wilson, pg. 370

40 Wilson, pg. 385

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

two cobblers, and one hotel, undertaker, and drugstore in association with a doctor's office. Several of the store buildings constructed between 1885 and 1916 are extant including most of the west side of Main Street between 9th and 10th Streets. Of particular note is the 1908 Olinger Building (left side of photo 01) constructed on the northwest corner of Main and 9th Streets which had a saloon on the first floor in 1916.

Ferdinand's commercial development continued to expand into the mid-20th century with several additional buildings that have given Main Street its general appearance today. The community's banking industry is probably most represented by 20th century growth. The Ferdinand National Bank, which was located on the southwest corner of Kundek and Maryland Streets, constructed a large new brick building in 1923 on the northeast corner of Main and Kundek Streets (seen on the right side of photo 23). By 1970, a new bank was under construction at 1155 Main Street and continues to operate as a community bank (left side of photo 05). Other buildings include the Ferdinand Machine Shop at 825 Main Street (left side of photo 41), a barber shop at 925 Main Street, and former gas stations located at 850 and 960 Main Street (photo 06). A new modern grocery store was constructed at 131 10th Street by about 1955 (left side of photo 06). Heidet & Sons Hardware at 325 Main Street is Ferdinand's longest-operating business. It was established in 1865 as a blacksmith shop and expanded over time with other services including the principal business today, a hardware store. The building was constructed in 1936 (right side of photo 10).

Another important development was the construction of a home for the town's newspaper, the *Ferdinand News*, at 113 6th Street in 1947 (left side of photo 40). The first publication of the *Ferdinand News* was on May 25, 1906 by Editor Henry Haake. At the time of its first publication, which was made from the Indiana Hotel, the paper was a six column quarto and was "devoted to the welfare of Ferdinand and Ferdinand Township."⁴¹ Given the general German-Catholic composition of the community, there were no fraternal organizations documented in the 1910 History of Dubois County in Ferdinand except for the Catholic Knights of America which was chartered on September 19, 1889 as Ferdinand Branch No. 588. There were thirty-seven members in 1910 but no ladies auxiliary. There was, however, a benevolent society known as the St. Eberhard Aid Society which had been established in 1897. There were two hundred members of the organization in 1910 who would "aid mutually its members in case of sickness or accident."⁴² Today, the prominent organization in the district that retains a building is American Legion Post No. 124 at 425 Main Street (photo 11).

41 Wilson, pg. 382

42 Wilson, pg. 391

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

ARCHITECTURE

Three periods of residential development were mentioned previously and are generally defined by variations of side-gabled houses (many with center gables, approximately thirty examples), Bungalows (approximately thirty examples), and American Small Houses/Ranch design (approximately fifty examples combined). The latter relate to significant growth in population that Ferdinand experienced during WWII and shortly after.

For purposes of this National Register nomination, narratives for the array of styles and types of architecture will be provided with specific examples found in the district. This section on architecture will be divided into two categories: vernacular types and architectural styles.

Vernacular Types

There are a variety of simple, vernacular house types located in the district. Many of these are examples from the town's early development. These small vernacular homes, in a variety of side-gabled and gable-front houses, typically lack features of any particular style, though slight references to a style may be seen in carpenter-applied features or proportions of homes. Nearly all the early side-gabled homes are central-passage design with a center gable on the façade. Most of the central-passage homes appear to date to the second half of the 19th century while most variations on the gable-front homes date to the late 19th and early 20th century. These do not include gable-front Bungalows or side-gabled American Small Houses which will be covered under styles.

There are a significant number of side-gabled houses with center gables throughout the district. It seems clear this center-passage house type was a regional favorite of builders in this part of Dubois County and Ferdinand specifically. There are approximately thirty examples of this house type found scattered throughout the district and, notably, along the west side of Main Street on the south edge of town (photos 09, 17, 18). The homes, built between the 1860s-1880s, are brick and frame with a simple arrangement of two bays of windows flanking a central entry bay. While some have carpenter-applied features of popular styles of the period, most are vernacular in design. The house type is based off of central-passage homes with a center hall and stairway with one or two rooms to each side of the hall and a half-story with one room to each side of a landing. Referred to in this document as "center-gable" two of the best examples are located at 135 Main Street (middle of photo 18) and 221 11th Street (photo 32). Both examples are brick. While the house at 135 Main Street features slightly more refined brick details, such as pilasters and frieze, and a stylized porch, the house at 221 11th Street is more reserved in its use of features such as simple segmental arched windows. A few center-gable houses have two front doors, in the double-pen tradition.

Two other more traditional central-passage homes should be mentioned. The houses at 1225 Virginia and 605 Missouri Street are both brick with side gables. Both appear to date to the 1850s-1860s and have segmental arched windows in four bays on the front façade with a central

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

entry bay. The house at 1225 Virginia (photo 25) also features cornice returns while the house at 605 Missouri (photo 31) features a stylized porch. These center-passage/center-gable homes are also associated with settlement in Ferdinand. They date to within 15-20 years of the platting of the town and are some of the earliest permanent houses of the community.

Gable-front houses gave rise to various compositions of gabled houses including T-plans (front gable with equal side-gables) and gabled-ell homes (front gable with typically-equal side gable). Two excellent examples of gable-front houses are similar in construction. The buildings at 855 Maryland (left side of photo 23) and 1305 Main Street (middle of photo 03) are two-and-a-half stories, composed of red brick, and feature cutaway corner entries indicating their dual use as commercial enterprises. The building at 855 Maryland Street has minor features of the Queen Anne style, such as a projecting front bay, while the building at 1305 Main Street has minor features of the Classical Revival style such as corner pilasters and tan-colored brick dentils. The two buildings were constructed in the 1860s-1880s.

While there are relatively few gable-front buildings in the district, there are about a dozen homes constructed using the T-plan. These include two-story houses built about 1905 at 1420 Main and 945 Missouri Street which have features of the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles applied to the facades, respectively. The house at 1420 Main has an impressive three-story circular tower constructed on one corner of the T-plan and a wraparound porch (photo 08). The house at 945 Missouri (middle of photo 28) also has a wraparound porch, though it is of later (c. 1920) construction. A simple brick version of the T-plan is a one-and-a-half story house built c. 1880 at 123 6th Street (right side of photo 40). There are relatively few gabled-ell homes in the district. A two-story example, which exhibits some features of the Queen Anne style, is located at 202 7th Street (left side of photo 21). The c. 1890 frame house has a historic wraparound porch, but its facades are mostly composed of modern exterior materials, though it retains its historic shape and fenestration locations.

Architectural Styles

For the purposes of this nomination and as a reflection of development experienced in the district, architectural styles have been combined into a few periods of growth in Ferdinand. These are divided into 19th century, early 20th century, and mid-20th century through the close of the period of significance.

Ferdinand's 19th century development fostered examples of buildings designed in the Italianate style. The district grew from the time of its plat to the late 19th century as the Italianate style emerged in building design. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

There are two excellent examples of Italianate style in the district, both built between about 1865-1870. The large two-story brick house located at 530 Main Street (photo 13) features a raised basement and wide porches on the first and second story. The first floor porch is a recent feature, see description. The home's tall segmental arched windows and doorways feature transoms and a cornice with brackets carries the low-pitched hipped roof. The impressive house at 314 9th Street (left side of photo 34) is a two-and-a-half story, side-gabled brick house with corner pilasters and rows of brick dentils. The home also has a nicely-detailed cornice with brackets and its windows have carved stone hoods with segmental-arched tops.

The Gothic Revival style is only truly represented by the St. Ferdinand Catholic Church on the parish square. See photos 06, 22, and 34. While a singular example of the style in the district, it dominates the town's skyline as it rises from the hill at the east end of Kundek Street. The tall gable-front building features a tall central entry/bell tower with steeple. In this building, the style is a German interpretation of Romanesque/Gothic architecture with full-round arched windows composed of art glass.

There are also good examples of the Queen Anne style and its later counterpart, Free Classic style, in the district. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it 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 preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century. The Free Classic style was more formal than the Queen Anne style and typically used simple columns and Classical features rather than turned spindework found in the Queen Anne style.

There are about two dozen homes that were built in the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles. Many smaller examples are cottages with porch features of those styles. A large home at 210 Main Street is a two-story brick example (photo 15). The features are mostly seen in its porch with round brick columns and stone quoin work on the projecting bay on its front façade. The bay is capped with a gable, enclosed at the bottom. Two examples of the Queen Anne style were mentioned in the section on vernacular architecture. One is the gable-front building at 855 Maryland Street (left side of photo 23) and the other is the T-plan onto which a circular tower was placed at 1420 Main Street (photo 08). Two examples that are related to foursquare design are located at 955 Main and 935 Missouri Street. Both examples feature applications of shingle-like siding and tall hipped roofs. The house on Missouri Street (left side of photo 28) has a wraparound porch with Doric columns. A near duplicate of this house stands around the corner at 334 9th Street. The house on Main Street (middle of photo 02) has a dominate third-story gable onto which rises a two-story projecting bay with cutaway corners from the second story.

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Another singular example of a specific style, but worthy of mention, is the Wollenmann House at 1150 Main Street (right side of photo 04). Built in 1903 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the house exhibits impressive features of chalet architecture from its intricate jigsaw porch balustrades and posts to its walls covered with wood shingles and roof carried by brackets and carved rafter tails. The style was mimicked in the construction of a small commercial building at 610 Main Street c. 1970, and in other similar late-20th century applications to commercial buildings.

The next period of growth in Ferdinand's architecture began in the early 1900s and essentially concluded leading into the Great Depression and finally with the United States' entry into World War II. The period represents the shift in population from rural areas to population centers. The modest homes constructed to accommodate this growth are mostly from emerging American styles including Craftsman/Bungalow, by far the majority, and examples of the Colonial Revival style, mostly cottages.

The Craftsman/Bungalow style is representative of the trend in residential design away from American or European precedents during the early 1900s and broke from revival styles. At the beginning of the 20th century, there was an emphasis on the craft of building, both in architecture and furniture. While the Craftsman movement had leaders such as Gustav Stickley, the movement in bungalow home design was promoted by the Greene brothers in California. Often, these movements acted in unison to create some of the most remarkable architecture of the early 20th century. The Craftsman style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began with construction of simple seaside vacation cottages in New England in the 1880s and 1890s. California builders adopted the "bungalow" label and the simple house type spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California.

There are approximately 30 examples of bungalows in the district that were constructed from the 1910s into the 1930s. Many are typical side-gabled designs with gabled dormers or front-gabled designs with simple porches. This includes a front-gabled example of a frame bungalow at 505 Maryland Street which is one of a row of four bungalows (photo 24). A side-gabled example is located at 1310 Main Street (viewed from the back in photo 07). The house is brick with a large second story gabled dormer centered on the façade and patterned brickwork in the porch. A late, c. 1940 example of bungalow design that begins to reflect mid-20th century change in residential architecture is located at 905 Maryland Street (right side of photo 23). The one-story red brick house has a low-pitched side-gabled roof supported by brackets.

The district has one example of Prairie Style architecture that should be mentioned. The former brick bank building (1923, partially seen on the right side of photo 23) on the northeast corner of Main and Kundek Streets has a recessed front wall enframed with stone that forms pier-like

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

features that flank the entry. On the south side, the building features a row of square columns of brick with stone caps that form a colonnade to another enframed opening. The bank recalls Louis Sullivan's "Jewel Box" banks of 1902-1920, although the Ferdinand example is far more austere. The bank is situated at the prominent intersection with St. Ferdinand Catholic Church rising to the east one block behind the bank.

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago also called for pavilions that emulated American colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900s and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This early 20th century revival of the style borrowed directly from Colonial America's buildings in form and ornamentation.

The district has relatively few examples of Colonial Revival architecture, including Cape Cod versions that dot the district. There are three cottage examples of each though several additional homes have features that relate to the style and are referenced as American Small Houses in this document. These include homes at 840 Missouri and 124 7th Street. The best examples of American Small House design are cottages located at 1210 and 315 Main Street. The house at 1210 Main Street (photo 04) is composed of red brick and features a projecting entry with steeply-pitched gable. The roof over the front porch has flared eaves and two nicely-detailed gabled dormers are on the front façade. The house has 4/1 wood windows. The house at 315 Main Street (left side of photo 10) is composed of brown-colored brick and features a full-round arched entry and segmental arched openings in the front porch walls. The house also features 4/1 wood windows. As with many of the district's interwar small houses, the builder employed many traditional features, but few specific to a style per se. The best example of the Cape Cod style is located at 635 Missouri Street (photo 30). The house features typical side-gabled design with two gabled dormers in its front façade. A higher refinement in the design includes an impressive gabled entry porch with full-round arched front with pairs of columns that support an entablature. These homes were constructed during the 1930s through early 1940s.

Among the homes related to revival styles is a good example of Tudor Revival cottage design at 201 5th Street (photo 38). The composition of its façade is notable with steeply-pitched gables on the small side-gabled home. The projecting entry bay features a low-slung, flared eave on one side with a wide chimney that rises from the back of the bay. Also notable is the material from which the walls and trim are composed. The builder used glazed tile in two colors for the foundation and trim (tan) and walls (brown). The tile has a molded, rusticated finish.

The last period of growth, as classified by architectural styles, occurred during the middle part of the 20th century. The bulk of these are houses constructed in the 1940s through early 1960s and are reflective of quickly constructed small homes and Ranch houses, mostly one-story, with gabled or hipped roofs. By the end of World War II through the 1950s, the need for small affordable homes resulted in a number of cottages being constructed in burgeoning American suburbs. Many of these took the form of revival cottages while others opted to keep stylistic features to a minimum or followed simple catalog home specifications. The Ranch style was developed from the one-story, basic linear rectangular plan of homes constructed in the West on

Ferdinand Historic District

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

ranches. The style was popular from the late 1930s into the early 1980s and often features hipped or low-pitched gable roofs.

There are approximately two dozen American Small House examples in the district. Some of the American Small Houses were built between the 1940s and mid-1950s, after which time home-building was guided by slightly larger floor plans more typically considered Ranch homes. Several of the American Small Houses could be considered compact versions of Ranch homes, like the house at 725 Virginia Street (photo 27) which features a brick foundation and walls composed of sandstone. More typical American Small House design is seen in the small side-gabled house at 240 Main Street (middle of photo 14) which is a red brick home with garage attached by a breezeway.

There are approximately eighteen examples of Ranch Houses in the district, some are compact form and/or constructed from Indiana's Bedford limestone, such as the house at 425 Michigan Street which features an integrated garage is the side-gabled home (photo 19). A more classic example of Ranch design is located at 1225 Carolina Street (photo 20). The massed Ranch form features wide-overhanging eaves and a low-pitched hipped roof. The red brick house also features Bedford limestone ashlar that compose a wainscot, large picture window, and integrated garage.

The remaining examples of architecture from this last period of growth feature styles related to the modern development of commercial architecture from the late 1950s to 1970. While there are about a dozen examples of architecture that relates to the modern movement, three are notable to mention in the development of Ferdinand's historic district. The first is a one-story, red brick grocery store located at 131 10th Street (left side of photo 06). The building is a commercial building with simple horizontal lines, emphasized by its wide-overhanging flat roof, and a cutaway corner entry. The second building is the Ferdinand News Building at 113 6th Street (left side of photo 40). The compact one-story building has simple horizontal lines emphasized with thin limestone ashlar and a ribbon window enframed with stone on the front façade. The final building was a significant development for the town when it was dedicated in 1971 (left side of photo 05). The large bank building at 1155 Main Street is heavily influenced by the Modern Movement with a tall first story overhanging roof supported by stylized columns that seem to mimic, inversely, the columns of the Wollenmann House across Main Street. The bank has bays of large windows and an inverted, semi-circular bay of flagstone centered on the front façade.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“Death Takes Founder of Small Railroad” Evansville Press 12 Jan 1929

“Dr. E. E. Metzger Take by Death at the Age of 76” *The Herald* (Jasper) 19 Nov 1962

“Hubert Beckman Died Thursday at Age of 91” *The Herald* (Jasper) 24 Nov 1972

Lumber Manufacturer & Dealer, Vol. 68 1 July 1921

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

“New Bank will be Dedicated Saturday” *Dubois County Herald* (Jasper) 15 April 1971

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Ferdinand: 1885, 1916

Self Guided Tour of Ferdinand’s Architecture. Ferdinand Historical Society, 2011.

United States Federal Census Records for Ferdinand Township and Town: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950

Wilson, George R. *History of Dubois County from its Primitive Days to 1910*. Jasper (IN): published by the author, 1910.

Wollenmann, Dr. <http://www.ferdinandhistory.org/index.php/kundek-corner/alois-wollenmann>: Kundek Corner: Ferdinand Distinguished Citizens

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 # _____

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

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): 037-566-57001-(approximately) 57109

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 90 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 511947 | Northing: 4231130 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 512421 | Northing: 4231004 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 512201 | Northing: 4229784 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 511547 | Northing: 4229801 |

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

Beginning on the southwest corner of the intersection of 13th and Michigan Streets, on the west side of Michigan Street, face south and continue in a line with the west curb line of Michigan Street, crossing 12th, 11th, 10th, 8th, 7th, 6th, 5th, and 4th Streets to the north curb line of 3rd Street. Turn west on 3rd Street and continue in a line with the north side of 3rd Street, crossing Carolina and Maryland Streets, to a line extended north from the east property line of 250 Main Street.

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Turn south and follow the east property line of 250 Main Street to the north property line of 240 Main Street, then turn east and follow the north property line to the west side of Maryland Street. Turn south and follow the west side of Maryland Street to the south property line of 240 Main Street, then turn west and follow the property line to the east property line of 230 Main Street. Turn south and follow the east property lines of 230, 220, and 210 Main Street to the north property line of 130 Main Street. Turn east and follow the north property line of 130 Main Street to the west side of Maryland Street. Turn south and follow the west side of Maryland Street to the south property line of 130 Main Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the east property line of 110 Main Street. Turn south and follow the east property line to the north property line of 222 1st Street, then turn east and follow the north property line to the west side of Maryland Street.

Turn south and follow the west curb line of Maryland Street to the south side of 1st Street, then continue south following the east property lines of 50, 40, and 30 Main Street to the south property line of 30 Main Street. Turn west and follow the south property line of 30 Main Street, crossing Main Street and becoming the south property line of 15 Main Street to the west property line of 15 Main Street. Turn north and follow the west property lines of 15, 25, 35, and 45 Main Street to the south property line of 105 Main Street, then turn west and follow the south property line to the west property line. Turn north and follow the west property lines of 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 205, 215, and 225 Main Street to the north property line of 225 Main Street. Turn east and follow the north property line to the west property line of 235 Main Street. Turn north and follow the west property lines of 235 and 245 Main Street, then crossing 3rd Street, continue north along the west side of Virginia Street, crossing 4th Street, to the north curb line of 5th Street.

On the north curb line of 5th Street, turn west and follow a line crossing Missouri Street to the west property line of 505 Missouri Street. Turn north and follow the west property lines of 505, 525, 605, 635, 705, 725, 745, 815 and 825 Missouri Street, crossing 6th, 7th, and 8th Streets; jogging to follow rear property lines to the north property line of 825 Missouri Street. Turn east and follow the north property line of 825 Missouri Street to the east curb of Missouri Street, then turn north and follow the west side of the street, crossing 9th Street to the north side of 9th Street. Turn west and follow the north side of the street to the west property line of 334 9th Street, then turn north and follow the west property line to the north property line of 334 9th Street. Turn east and follow the north property line to the west property line of 915 Missouri Street, then turn north and follow the west property lines of 915, 945, 1005, 1025, 1105, 1135, and 1205 Missouri Street, cutting north through 935 due to its extra rear lots, crossing 10th, 11th, and 12th Streets to the south property line of 1225 Missouri Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the west property line of 1225 Missouri Street, then turn north and follow the west property line to the south curb line of 13th Street.

On the south side of 13th Street, face east and follow the south curb line of the street to the east side of Missouri Street, then turn north and follow the east curb line of the street to the north property line of 244 Missouri Street. Turn east and follow the north property lines of 244, 214, and 144 Missouri Street, crossing Virginia Street, to the west property line of 1325

Ferdinand Historic District

Dubois County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Main Street. Turn north and follow the west property line of 1325 Main to the north property line, then turn east and follow the north property line to the east curb line of Main Street. Turn north and follow the east curb line of Main Street to the north property line of 1420 Main Street, then turn east and follow the north property line to the east property line of 1420 Main Street. Turn south and follow the east property lines of 1420, 1410, and 1330 Main Street to the south property line of 1330 Main Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the east property line of 1320 Main Street, then turn south and follow the east property line of 1320 Main Street and 122 13th Street to the south side of 13th Street. Turn east and follow the south curb line of 13th Street, crossing Maryland and Carolina Streets, to the west side of Michigan Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are principally composed of the original plat of Ferdinand including some extensions along each side of Main Street, the main thoroughfare leading north-south out of town. A small portion of the original plat was excluded in the southwest corner due to large, modern industrial use of that area. In other directions, the concentration of historic properties decreases markedly once one is outside of the boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Town of Ferdinand
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: January 6, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ferdinand Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ferdinand

County: Dubois State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 9th and Main Streets

1 of 41.

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 10th and Main Streets

2 of 41.

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Main Street just south of 13th Street

3 of 41.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Main Street from just north of 12th Street

4 of 41.

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Main Street from just north of 12th Street

5 of 41.

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from 10th and Main Streets

6 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on 13th Street just east of Main Street

7 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 1420 Main Street

8 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from 3rd and Main Streets

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

9 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from 3rd and Main Streets

10 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 425 Main Street

11 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on Main Street from 5th Street

12 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 530 Main Street

13 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast mid-block of Main Street between 1st and 3rd Streets

14 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 210 Main Street

15 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 030 Main Street

16 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest mid-block of Main Street south of 1st Street

17 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest mid-block of Main Street between 1st and 3rd Streets

18 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 425 Michigan Street

19 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 1225 Carolina Street

20 of 41.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on Maryland Street from just south of 7th Street

21 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at St. Ferdinand Catholic Church from Kundek Street

22 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west down Kundek Street/9th Street from St. Ferdinand Catholic Church

23 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from Maryland and 7th Streets

24 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 1225 Virginia Street

25 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from 8th and Virginia Streets

26 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 725 Virginia Street

27 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Missouri Street from just north of 10th Street

28 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Missouri and 7th Streets

29 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 635 Missouri Street

30 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 605 Missouri Street

31 of 41.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Maryland and 11th Streets

32 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 123 9th Street

33 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on 9th Street from just west of Missouri Street

34 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 334 9th Street

35 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 8th and Carolina Streets

36 of 41.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Maryland and 6th Streets

37 of 41.

Ferdinand Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 201 5th Street

38 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast down 4th Street from just west of Carolina Street

39 of 41.

Date Photographed: July 19, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest mid-block on 6th Street between Main and Virginia Streets

40 of 41.

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Main Street from just north of 8th Street

41 of 41.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.