

5G-1058

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: Jasper Downtown 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 9th Street, Clay Street, 3rd Street, and Mill Street

City or town: Jasper State: Indiana 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Paul C. D... [Signature]</u>	<u>4.20.17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

6-12-17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>53</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>54</u>	<u>19</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

DOMESTIC: hotel

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

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DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

LANDSCAPE: parking lot

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Limestone

walls: Brick, Concrete, Aluminum

roof: Other, Asphalt, Aluminum

other: _____

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is a notable collection of commercial and governmental buildings, most of which were built between the late-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The district is focused around a Philadelphia Square with the Dubois County Courthouse in the center. All other streets are organized in a grid pattern. Most of the buildings are constructed of brick or limestone with uniform setbacks. A few small trees have been introduced in the district in recent years. The district encompasses the blocks that retain a high level of historic integrity with 53 contributing buildings, 16 non-contributing buildings, and three resources that were previously listed on the National Register (the Dubois County Courthouse listed in 1996, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument listed with the courthouse in 1996, and the G. H. Sturm Hardware Building listed in 2003). The district also includes one contributing object (a marker indicating the site of the first courthouse and school¹) located on the southeast corner of the

¹ This contributing object was surveyed as part of the *Dubois County Interim Report* as resource #037-304-21043. It is located on the southeast corner of the courthouse square near the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The

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Courthouse Square, and three non-contributing objects that are commemorative and have been erected in the past fifty years (the “We Are Friends” memorial at the southeast corner of Jasper City Hall, a book of honor on the west edge of the Courthouse lawn, and the maypole at the southeast corner of West 6th and Newtown Streets). The district includes many notable examples of Italianate, Neoclassical, Twentieth Century Functional and Art Deco architecture. All of the buildings – including the buildings rated as non-contributing because of age or alterations – demonstrate the district’s ongoing importance as Jasper’s commercial and governmental center.

In this district, non-contributing resources are those that either a) date from the period of significance but do not retain enough integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district, b) do not date from the period of significance and otherwise lack architectural and/or historical significance, or c) are vacant lots.

Narrative Description

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is located in Jasper in Bainbridge Township in the center of Dubois County. The southwest corner of the county includes Ferdinand State Forest and part of Patoka Lake is located in the east central section. The White River extends across the northern section of the county. The Patoka River runs through the south side of Jasper and across the county from east to west. Most of the county is farmland and woodlands with rolling hills dotted by small farming communities. Jasper is the county seat, and with a population of approximately 15,038 according to the 2010 federal census, is the largest city in the county.

The downtown features a typical grid plan with modern concrete sidewalks, uniform setbacks, and modern acorn street lights that resemble historic fixtures. US Highway 231/Indiana State Road 56 and Indiana State Road 162 intersect near the west edge of the district. The downtown still has the feeling of a commercial and governmental hub, even though a few buildings have been demolished. At the time of this registration, the district only has one building vacancy: the Astra Theater at 517 Main Street.

The Dubois County Courthouse, previously listed in the National Register in 1996, is centrally located in the heart of the district. The 1909-1911 Neo-Classical Revival building sits in the middle of a Philadelphia Square, “with the square lined by a street and a main street terminating into the sides of the square.”² The three-story courthouse sits on a poured concrete foundation

interim report lists another object on the square, a 1917 marker for a “Book of Honor,” with resource #037-304-21044. However, that object was not located during the research for this nomination. A “Dubois County Honor Roll Memorial” - not a marker – appears on the west side of the courthouse. This resource does not seem to be listed in the interim report. The Dubois County Honor Roll Memorial appears to have been constructed in the late-twentieth century; it was listed as a non-contributing resource in the National Register nomination for the Dubois County Courthouse. See John Fierst, Kenneth Kemp, and Paul Diebold, “Dubois County Courthouse,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1996, Section 7, page 1. Also see *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Dubois County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1998), 36. Hereafter cited as the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

² “Dubois County Courthouse,” Section 7, page 1.

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and raised basement veneered in limestone. The exterior walls are constructed of local “Light buff dry press Huntingburg face brick.”³ The courthouse’s massing is typical of the Neo-Classical Revival style, with a “central block, articulated by end pavilions, and punctuated by central porticos.”⁴ Each elevation features a full-height portico with unfluted Ionic limestone columns that support a brick entablature with heavy stone dentils and modillions. The stone dentils continue in the cornice molding on all elevations. The structure’s corners are articulated with brick quoins. The original limestone window sills remain, and several window openings feature pedimented hoods of limestone. A wooden cupola covered in painted sheet metal rises 100 feet above the hipped roof.

Inside the Philadelphia Square, the courthouse is surrounded by a manicured lawn. The 1894 Soldier and Sailors Monument (previously listed in the National Register and surrounded by an original cast iron fence) is located on the lawn just east of the courthouse, and the War Memorial (non-contributing) is on the west lawn. The intact square is completely developed and lacks immediately-adjacent vacant lots. The late-19th to late-20th century buildings surrounding the square, all 2-3 story structures shorter than the courthouse and its cupola, are well-maintained.

The buildings in the district represent the major commercial building types common in the Midwest during the period of significance. A large number of the buildings constructed between c.1880 and c.1900 are Italianate in style. The most architecturally significant of these Italianate buildings are the 1893 Spayd Building, the 1878 Kuebler Block, the c.1895 Kuebler Building, the G. H. Sturm Hardware Building, the 1893 Dubois County Bank and the commercial building at 505 Main Street. The district also contains some significant buildings in the Classical Revival style, including the Dubois County Courthouse and the 1915 Dubois County Bank. Modern styles are represented, too; the 1936 Astra Theater is a fine example of Art Deco and the 1946 building at 408 Main Street illustrates a style frequently used for small mid-century commercial buildings. In the early years of the city, several residential buildings were constructed in the downtown area. Most of these homes have been replaced by commercial structures. Only two contributing residences remain within the boundaries of the Jasper Downtown Historic District.

During the last 50 years, many changes have taken place in downtown Jasper. A number of storefronts have been altered, and some of the historic buildings in the northeast corner of the courthouse square were demolished to make way for the Jasper City Hall, constructed in 1993. In spite of these changes, the historic character remains largely intact and a sizable number of architecturally distinctive and historically important buildings are extant. The group of noncontributing buildings includes both historic structures that have been extensively altered and buildings of recent construction.

Descriptions of individual buildings follow. These descriptions represent both contributing and noncontributing buildings to provide an overall image of the district’s character.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

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Commercial Building – 110 East 3rd Street – Contributing – Photo 27

This small two-story front-gable brick building was constructed at the same time as 302 Main Street (c.1920) and is of the same materials. The window opening on the west end of the first story is filled with wooden louvers but retains its original brick sill and limestone lintel. The original garage door opening on the east end has a modern flush metal door surrounded by modern aluminum siding, but the original brick lintel and arched limestone detail over the lintel remain. Two original three-over-one double-hung windows with brick sills are evenly placed on the second story. Modern asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Coca-Cola Building/Jasper Herald Building – 216 East 4th Street – Contributing – Photo 28

This parapet-front building was constructed c.1930 about two decades after George Kremp signed a contract with the company to bottle and distribute the drink in 1911.⁵ The first story windows and doors, although modern replacements of anodized aluminum, are sympathetic to the original design. All of the original sills and lintels of buff-colored brick soldiers remain. On the second story, the original metal casement windows remain behind modern glass storms. A modern signboard is located in an original panel of buff-colored brick. The parapet features a belt course of decorative buff-colored brick work and concrete coping.

Jasper Herald Building – 112 West 5th Street – Contributing – Photo 33 (left)

The Jasper Herald Building served the local newspaper from its construction in 1929 until the company moved to its new headquarters at 216 East 4th Street in the mid-twentieth century. The two-story Twentieth Century Functional building is constructed of buff-colored brick on the south elevation and red brick on the side elevations. On the south elevation, the central recessed entrance has a modern commercial-style aluminum-framed glass door with single-light sidelights. Three single-light modern fixed aluminum windows with original brick sills flank each side of the entrance. A modern cloth awning extends across the first story. A row of brick soldiers is topped by a short concrete course just below the second story windows. A modern single-light fixed aluminum window appears at each end of the second story with two sets of paired windows in the center. The cornice is decorated by a course of simple brick soldiers and concrete coping.

On the west elevation, historic nine-light windows are located on the first story, but the windows on the second story have been replaced with modern single-light fixed aluminum windows. The original brick sills remain.

Dubois County Bank – 1893 – 108 East 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 18 (center)

This two-story Commercial Italianate building has solid brick walls and Indiana limestone trim. The building's asymmetrical south elevation features a four-bay aluminum storefront, which is trimmed in rock-faced limestone and has modern plate glass windows and transoms. Metal columns flank the recessed entry, sidelight and transom. The three-bay upper story features modern tall and narrow aluminum fixed one-over-one windows with original limestone sills. Limestone accents appear at the mid-point of the windows, and a limestone belt course extends across the elevation just above the windows. The building is topped by decorative features such

⁵ Historic Jasper, Inc., *Jasper Area History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1989), 37.

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as limestone lunettes, heavy brick corbelling and a smooth limestone parapet. Originally, the cornice included elaborate limestone finials, but they have been removed.

Brick pilasters divide the side (east) elevation into four bays. On the first floor, three bays each contain one modern tall and narrow aluminum fixed one-over-one window with original limestone sills and windows. The other bay features a modern aluminum entry door and transom. Four of the same windows are located on the second story. The elevation is topped by heavy brick corbelling.

Steinkamp Building – 203-205 East 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 19 (third building from the left)

The c.1935 Steinkamp Building is a contributing example of a Twentieth Century Functional structure. The two-story brick building has three grouped modern vinyl six-over-six windows with a brick sill and lintel flanked by glazed wood doors in recessed entries with glass block side walls. The first floor has brick quoins at the corners. Two pairs of modern vinyl six-over-six windows are evenly spaced on the second story. Simple brick corbeling serves as the cornice.

United States Post Office – 206 East 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 20

This one-story, five-bay, brick building was constructed in 1936-1937 in a modern style that minimally represents Art Deco trends. The building was designed by Louis A. Simon (1867 – 1958), Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1933 until 1939, and was constructed with WPA-funded labor. Small windows at the ground level light the basement. The aluminum-framed glass double doors and single-light transom are set in a recessed entrance. Two concrete medallions ornament the façade – an eagle medallion just west of the entrance and an all-seeing eye and pyramid are just east of the entrance. Original globe-style lamp posts are located on either side of a brick stoop and concrete steps. Four historic aluminum windows, each with six horizontal lights and a concrete sill, are set in recessed bays. A smooth concrete belt course extends across the façade just above the windows. All of the exterior features are likely original except for the entry door.

Commercial Building – 207 East 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 19 (second building from the left)

Although the original windows in this c.1935⁶ one-story Twentieth Century Commercial building have been replaced, it retains enough historic features to contribute to the district. The simple symmetrical façade features a central recessed entrance with paired modern entry doors flanked by modern one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. Modern single-light fixed windows with aluminum frames appear in the storefront; the openings retain their original brick sills. A simple row of soldier bricks serves as a storefront cornice. The stepped parapet is capped with terra cotta tiles.

Lorey-Kundek Building – 209 East 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 19 (left)

This two-and-a-half-story brick building retains most of the original Commercial Italianate features from its construction c.1910. The three-bay original wood storefront has large display

⁶ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 36.

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windows and transoms, limestone end pilasters, and thin cast iron pilasters between the interior bays. The cast iron storefront lintel is decorated with small rosettes. The central entrance is not original and includes a modern glazed wood panel door and wood sidelights. Paired original two-over-two wood windows in the second story appear above brick panels. Louvered wood panels are centered in the half-story above each pair of windows. A row of brick corbeling mimicking small Italianate brackets appears below a row of small brick dentil-like details at the top of the façade.

Commercial Building – 211 East 6th Street – Contributing

This simple, c.1930 one-story brick building sits back farther from the street than the adjacent historic buildings to the west. The façade features a modern glass door with a single-light sidelight to the west and a Chicago-style metal window to the east. Modern canvas awnings cover both openings. The original clay tile coping remains.

Permanent Federal Savings Bank – 215 East 6th Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 21

This small, one-story tan brick bank with attached drive-through lane was constructed in 1980. The building retains its original features but is rated as non-contributing because its date of construction falls outside of the district's period of significance. The entrance at the east end of the building projects from the façade and includes double metal-frame entry doors with sidelights and a long transom. West of the entrance, two pairs of single-light metal windows are separated by a plain brick pilaster. The flat roof has a corrugated metal overhang.

John Lorey Building - 108 West 6th Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 40 (second building from the left)

This frame, two-story, Nineteenth Century Functional building was constructed in 1893. The storefront windows are modern, as is the glazed paneled front door. The storefront is sheltered by a c.1970 wooden shingle awning. The second floor features two one-over-one double-hung windows with faux shutters. The building is clad in modern vinyl siding. The building's exterior historic features have all been replaced or removed and a large addition has been constructed on the north side. For these reasons, this building is rated non-contributing.

Commercial Building – 212 West 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 39 (center)

This c.1930 one-story brick building retains its overall historic massing, although the façade was altered c.2000. A modern recessed entrance on the west end of the façade is surrounded by modern stone veneer. The long storefront windows with anodized aluminum frames are also modern. The windows are capped by a short cornice of a synthetic material. The top of the façade is also decorated with a cornice and brackets of the same synthetic material. The side elevations reveal the intact, original barrel vaulted roof, reflective of the building's historic use related to the automobile service industry.

Metzger Building – 216 West 6th Street – Contributing – Photo 39 (left)

This symmetrical two-story building was constructed in 1947 by Dr. E. E. Metzger for his optometrist office and other retail establishments.⁷ Several stylistic elements give a horizontal

⁷ *Jasper Daily Herald*, 21 February 1947.

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emphasis, including three narrow brick belt courses just above the foundation, concrete courses below the first and second story windows, a row of decorative brick hatching at the top of the first floor windows, and two more rows of brick coursing above and below a second row of decorative brickwork above the second story windows. Rounded glass block walls highlight the recessed central entrance with a glazed wooden door. The windows are modern anodized aluminum replacements in the original openings. The flat metal entrance awning is decorated by small dentils.

Wilson Flowers Building – 122 East 8th Street – Contributing – Photo 4

This small complex of three buildings joined by short halls is all original except for a small modern greenhouse at the north end of the property. The one-story complex was constructed c.1955 of concrete block with flat roofs with rounded corners. The west section contains a small retail store space. The central section is an open display room with aluminum storefront windows on the south and east walls. The east section is a display room with a work area at the north end. The south wall has continuous aluminum storefront windows while the east and west walls are clad in ashlar limestone blocks and feature large original glass block windows. The east section also retains its original “Wilson Flowers Inc.” neon signage.

House – 407 Jackson Street – Contributing – Photo 29 (center)

The houses at 407 and 401 Jackson Street are two of only three residential structures in the district. The one-and-a-half-story brick bungalow from c.1930 has original concrete steps leading to an original wood screen door and sidelights. Three modern vinyl six-over-six double-hung windows with original concrete sills and lintels are located at the north end of the façade. Wood one-over-one double-hung windows wrap around the enclosed porch at the south end. Three original eight-over-one double-hung wood windows appear in the hipped dormer, which is covered with original wood siding. The hipped roof, which flares slightly at the ends, is covered with modern asphalt shingles.

Commercial Building – 402 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 28

This one-story building from 1978⁸ is constructed of CMUs (concrete masonry units) with a corrugated finish. A modern aluminum-frame glass door and sidelight appear in a recessed entrance at the north end of the façade. The building lacks any other decorative features. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks architectural or historical distinction and its date of construction is later than the district’s period of significance.

House – 401 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 29 (left)

The two-story L-shaped house at 401 Jackson Street was constructed c.1900. However, many of its historic materials have been replaced or covered, and therefore the building is rated non-contributing. The house has a one-story front-gable Craftsman-style brick porch with wood supports and wood shingles in the gable. The porch was added c.2000.⁹ The three-over-one windows and vinyl siding are modern replacements.

⁸ See property card for 402 Jackson Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

⁹ The porch does not appear in the 1997 survey photo for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey.

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Kunkel Insurance Agency – 414 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 31 (right)

The Kunkel Insurance Agency building dates to 1953. It is rated as non-contributing because of modern alterations. Its c.1975 Neo-Tudor appearance represents a trend in the community of applying faux-timbering and other details to non-historic buildings to give them an Old World appearance. The one-story gable-front building has a glazed wood panel door at the north entrance and a band of stone veneer below the diamond-patterned windows. The first floor is clad in vertical wood paneling and the second floor is stucco with faux half-timber details. A flat awning with a wooden railing spans the façade across the first floor.

Commercial Building – 416 Jackson Street – Contributing – Photo 31 (left)

This two-story buff brick building from 1952 exhibits several elements common with the Twentieth Century Functional form. The main (west) façade has a modern storefront with paired single-light fixed windows with anodized aluminum frames. Two doors appear at the south end. The northernmost modern glass door with transom, both with anodized aluminum frames, leads to the first floor retail space. The southernmost flush wood door with transom leads to the second floor. A brick wall with a panel of glass blocks separates the two doors. A modern metal awning spans the first floor. The second floor retains its original appearance. The large, original, aluminum frame Chicago window has a limestone lintel and sill. Four small limestone squares add some detail to the top of the building. A modern metal awning and false shutters have been added to the building.

Commercial Building – 502 Jackson Street – Contributing – Photo 32 (right)

The Mission Revival style is represented only by this building in the Jasper Downtown Historic District. The c.1920 two-story brick and concrete block building has a central entrance on the main (west) façade with a modern glazed wood panel door with sidelights and a tall transom under a modern round-arch awning. Paired two-light storefront windows flank the entrance. The second floor retains its original multi-light steel sash windows. The rounded parapet includes a corbelled brick panel over the second story windows. The side elevations are constructed of ornamental concrete block.

Commercial Building – 506 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 32 (second building from the right)

This one-story L-shaped building was constructed in 1953 and heavily modified in 1980.¹⁰ The façade features faux half-timbering at the north end, a recessed entrance surrounded by vertical wood siding in the center, and modern aluminum storefront windows at the south end. A pent awning covered by asphalt shingles spans the storefront. The cornice is covered by vertical metal siding. The building is rated non-contributing because the 1980 alterations completely covered or replaced the original exterior materials.

Commercial Building – 507 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing

¹⁰ See property card for 506 Jackson Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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This small, one-story CMU building with a flat roof was constructed in 1969.¹¹ The façade has a brick veneer, a single-light aluminum storefront window at the south end and a commercial style aluminum-frame glass window at the north end. A metal awning covers the façade. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks architectural or historical distinction and its date of construction is later than the district's period of significance.

Commercial Building – 511 Jackson Street – Non-Contributing

511 Jackson Street is a small, one-story, front-gable, CMU building that was constructed in 1986.¹² It retains all of its original features. The façade is faced in a light-colored brick veneer. The south end of the façade includes a six-light flush metal door and the north end has a single-light aluminum storefront window. A frame awning with an asphalt shingle pent roof covers the entrance and window. The space under the gable is filled with faux half-timbering and small wood brackets support the gable. The gabled parapet is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks architectural or historical distinction and its date of construction is later than the district's period of significance.

Yaggi's Building – 514 Jackson Street – Contributing – Photo 32 (third building from the right)

The 1949 Yaggi's Building is typical of several Twentieth Century Functional structures in the district. The central entrance has a modern aluminum frame entry door and sidelights but retains its historic neon Yaggi's sign. A wall of glass blocks is visible just inside the entrance vestibule. The entrance is flanked by single-light fixed aluminum windows. A row of brick soldiers appears just above the windows. The second floor has two original aluminum windows shaded by pent awnings of corrugated metal. Some of the second story windows have been infilled. The façade lacks any other ornament.

Commercial Building – 302 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 27

This one-story masonry building from c.1920 retains many of its historic features. The stone veneer on the west elevation, which features rounded corners, may be historic. The metal storefront windows and the wood panel door are both modern. On the south elevation, the windows, similar to those on the façade, retain their original limestone lintels and brick sills.

Commercial Building – 310 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 26 (left)

This one-story commercial, c.1970, is covered with modern vertical wood siding. The aluminum storefront windows are original. A pent roof of corrugated metal covers the building, which lacks any other decorative or distinguishing features. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks architectural or historical distinction and its date of construction is later than the district's period of significance.

Friedman-Sturm House – 405 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 25 (left)

¹¹ The *Dubois County Interim Report* gives a construction date of c.1960. The property card states that the building was constructed in 1969. See property card for 507 Jackson at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

¹² See property card for 511 Jackson Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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The c.1895 Friedman-Sturm House is the only house rated as contributing in the district. The two-story brick gabled-ell residence has paired modern six-over-six double-hung windows with their original limestone sills and lintels. A c.1915 one-story brick porch with a standing-seam metal roof fills the ell. The wood entry door retains its original transom. Short cornice returns appear on the gables, which also include small round windows. The building has a modern standing seam metal roof. A historic wrought iron fence manufactured by the Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, surrounds the property.

Commercial Building – 408 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 24 (right)

The small 1946 commercial building at 408 Main Street represents a small number of buildings that were constructed post-World War II and demonstrate the district's continued importance as the community's retail center. The two-story building retains many of its original character-defining features, including the façade of smooth ashlar Indiana limestone, the aluminum storefront windows installed to slightly recess at the base, the flat aluminum entrance awning, the one-over-one aluminum windows, and the general emphasis on horizontal lines. The second story is recessed several feet to provide a rooftop patio space. It features two symmetrically-placed replacement windows with anodized aluminum frames and a central wood door. The door and windows are shaded by metal awnings.

Commercial Building – 411 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 25 (second building from the left)

The *Dubois County Interim Report* states that this two-story commercial building was constructed c.1860/c.1890. However, most of the building's original features have been covered or replaced, and therefore the structure is rated as non-contributing. The original storefront was replaced c.1950 with a mid-century modern storefront faced with limestone blocks. A recessed entry with aluminum storefront windows appears on the north end. In the middle of the first floor, a modern glass door is flanked by a three-pane wood window to the south and a wood Chicago-style window to the north. A third entrance, located at the south end of the façade, features a modern, metal, residential-type panel door with nine lights. The second story is covered with c.1950 aluminum board-and-batten style siding. Eight replacement two-over-two double-hung windows are evenly spaced across the second story.

The side (south) elevation is covered with horizontal aluminum siding from the mid-twentieth century. The windows date to the early to mid-twentieth century and are replacements. The first story features wood three-over-one windows, while wood six-over-six windows appear on the second story.

Commercial Building – 414 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 24 (second building from the right)

This one-story brick garage building was constructed c.1935. On the north end, the building has an aluminum-frame glass door and glass display windows. The south end has three evenly-spaced garage door openings. The middle bay has been mostly filled with brick and includes a simple modern metal flush door with a small single light. The other two bays are filled with modern garage doors. All of the openings retain their original concrete lintels.

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Huther & Steinkamp Building – 417 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 22

Just before the Huther & Steinkamp Building was completed in 1912, the *Jasper Herald* declared that the Neoclassical building would be “one of the best in Dubois County.”¹³ The two-story building of glazed brick has a modern storefront of reflective glass and polished aluminum with a canvas awning. The second story retains most of its original features. The historic wood one-over-one double-hung paired windows have limestone sills and lintels. The canvas awnings are modern. Brick panels separate each pair of windows; recently, the panels have been decorated with vertical elements of corrugated metal. Wide brick quoins appear on the corners. A smooth limestone belt course appears under the heavy cornice with several rows of molding and modillions.

Commercial Building – 418 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 24 (third building from the right)

The two-story brick building at 418 Main Street retains most of its original 1966 appearance and is an intact example of a small, mid-twentieth century commercial building. Each storefront on the first story has aluminum frame doors and large aluminum windows. The north entrance is set back on an angle and the south entrance is recessed. The original wood one-over-one double-hung windows on the second floor are shaded by small pent awnings of corrugated metal. The building occupies the site of Jasper’s first bank, the Wabash River Bank, which operated from 1854 to 1857.

Commercial Building – 505 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 22

The east elevation of this c.1900 two-story brick Commercial Italianate building retains its original six-bay cast iron storefront, with lintels and pilasters with Italianate detailing and recessed entry doors in the second and fifth bays from the north. The upper story is divided into seven bays separated by brick piers with alternating red and buff brick. Each bay contains an original single two-over-two double-hung wood sash window except for the middle bay, which contains a pair of windows. Checkerboard brickwork appears under each of the windows. The windows have decorative hoods of stamped metal with Italianate details. Brick corbelling appears under the façade’s three belt courses – the bottom of buff-colored brick, the middle of red brick and the top of a checkerboard brick pattern. The wide projecting cornice of pressed metal is elaborated with decorative panels between the roof brackets. Both the window hoods and the cornice were manufactured by the Mesker Bros. Iron Works of St. Louis, Missouri.

The side (south) elevation (visible on the right end of Photo 33) is divided into five bays by brick pilasters. The elevation retains its original two-over-two double-hung wood windows with limestone sills and lintels. Each bay is capped by brick corbelling.

Commercial Building – 506 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 23 (left)

This two-story 1952¹⁴ building illustrates many features of the vernacular mid-century modern style that was popular after World War II. Both stories are asymmetrical and constructed of narrow, long, limestone blocks, which may be a veneer. The first story features an original

¹³ *Jasper Herald*, 30 August 1912.

¹⁴ See the property card for 506 Main Street available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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aluminum-framed glass door entrance at the north end next to long original aluminum storefront windows at the south end. A flat, original metal awning covers the storefront. A modern single-pane fixed window appears at the north end of the second story, a Chicago-style picture window appears in the middle, and a six-pane window wraps around the corner of the building to the south.

Spayd Building – 509-13 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 14 (left)

Built c.1895, this two-story brick Commercial Italianate building features an original cast-iron storefront that was made by the Builders Iron Works of St. Louis, Missouri. The storefront has two entry doors and features a lintel with pilasters with Italianate detailing. The transoms have been filled with painted wood panels. A line of original, wood, tall and narrow, one-over-one double-hung windows with limestone sills and decorative hoods of stamped metal spans the seven-bay symmetrical second-story. A panel of decorative brick appears below each window. Brick corbelling appears above the window hoods. The projecting cornice is of decorative pressed metal with raised decorative panels between the highly stylized roof brackets. Both the window hoods and the cornice were manufactured by the Mesker Bros. Iron Works of St. Louis, Missouri.

Brick pilasters divide the side (east) elevation into four bays. On the first story, a glazed wood panel door, wood transom, and wood single-light fixed window are located in the south bay. All retain their original limestone sills and lintels. The north bay features wood panels that possibly replace a former window. On the second story, each of the two southern bays contain two original one-over-one double-hung wood windows with original limestone sills and lintels. The north bay has an original one-over-one double-hung wood window with an original limestone sill and decorative hood of stamped metal. A panel of decorative brick appears below the window. Brick corbelling appears at the top of each bay.

Commercial Building – 510 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 12 (center)

The *Dubois County Interim Report* states the style of this 1912 two-story building as Late Victorian Commercial. However, the building's exterior has been covered with brick veneer that covers almost all of its historic features. The tall and very narrow second story windows appear over wood panels that mimic the type of panels that might appear on a Victorian or Italianate commercial building. C.1970 aluminum board-and-batten type siding covers the cornice area. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks historic integrity.

Commercial Building – 512 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 12 (just left of center)

512 Main Street, constructed c.1970, reflects the nod to historic German "Old World" architecture that was popular in Jasper in the 1960s and 1970s. The brick storefront has large aluminum windows and an original wood shingle awning. The second story is clad with vertical wooden board-and-batten type siding. The two evenly-placed wooden dormer windows have faux-diamond panes, built-in flower boxes and gabled roofs filled with faux half-timbering. The building is rated non-contributing its date of construction is later than the district's period of significance.

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Commercial Building – 515 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 14 (middle)

This c.1900 two-story brick Commercial Italianate building – an extension of the Spayd building – retains most of its original cast iron storefront, which has two bays and features a lintel and pilasters with Italianate detailing. The symmetrical east bay features a central modern glass door, sidelights, and transom, all with aluminum frames. This bay's storefront has wood kick panels, replacement wood windows with faux mullions, and wood panels in the transom. A glazed wood panel door between the bays leads to the second floor. The west bay has a recessed entrance with a glazed wood door. The asymmetrical storefront includes a wood kick panel and single-light fixed wood windows with wood panels above. Wood panels fill the transom. A line of original, wood, tall and narrow, one-over-one double-hung windows with limestone sills and decorative hoods of stamped metal spans the seven-bay symmetrical second story. A panel of decorative brick appears below each window. Brick corbelling appears above the window hoods. The projecting cornice is of decorative pressed metal with raised decorative panels between the highly stylized roof brackets. Both the window hoods and the cornice were manufactured by the Mesker Bros. Iron Works of St. Louis, Missouri. The storefront columns are in the "anthemion" pattern manufactured by the George L. Mesker & Co. Architectural Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana.

G. H. Strum Hardware Building – 516 Main Street – Previously Listed in the National Register – Photo 12 (left)

Constructed in 1888,¹⁵ Strum's Hardware is an outstanding example of a three-story brick Italianate Commercial building that retains a high level of integrity. The original cast iron and wood storefront remains, capped by a simple storefront cornice supported by Italianate brackets. The central entrance even retains its historic screen door. The second and third stories each contain three evenly-placed windows. These original, wood, two-over-two double-hung windows have limestone sills and original pressed metal pedimented Italianate hoods. On the third story, wooden louvers fill the middle window opening. This building was previously listed in the National Register in 2003.

Astra Theatre – 517 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 15

Built in 1936, this one-story theater, set into an inside corner of the square, is a good example of the Art Deco style with its stylized Greek key motifs in neon tubing over convex metal panels above the entrance. The original "ASTRA" neon sign adds vertical emphasis to the façade's concave wall, which is clad in yellow brick that is native to Dubois County.¹⁶ The building originally featured an exposed exterior lobby beneath the marquee. This lobby features black and green marbled carrara glass wainscoting, gilded mirror and poster cases, and a free-standing octagonal ticket booth trimmed in elaborate stamped metal components. This lobby was enclosed at a later date with anodized aluminum entry doors surrounded by ashlar-patterned limestone. The original lobby remains largely unchanged since its original construction.

¹⁵ *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Dubois County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1998), 37

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 36.

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Commercial Building – 518 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 16

The *Dubois County Interim Report* lists the style of this c.1900 one-story brick building as Commercial Vernacular. The south elevation has some modern alterations to meet the needs of the current business (modern windows, door, and ramp), but the façade still retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic feeling of the district. The façade peeks through the space on the corner of the courthouse square between 516 and 520 Main Street. The façade features a modern door surrounded by modern stone veneer and a modern metal curved awning. The remaining façade elements are original, including a curved parapet over decorative brickwork.

Kuebler Building – 519-533 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 8 (left)

The Kuebler Building was built c.1895.¹⁷ Like the adjacent Kuebler Block, this two-story painted brick Commercial Italianate building has a modern brick storefront with aluminum windows. Most of the entry doors have modern aluminum frames, but the 533 storefront retains its historic wood door and hardware and ceramic tile floor in the entry way. An aluminum awning extends across the Kuebler Block and the Kuebler Building. The wooden one-over-one double-hung windows have painted stone sills and pedimented pressed metal hoods. Decorative brickwork appears above and below the windows. The building is topped by an original wide pressed metal cornice with roof brackets. The window hoods and cornice were produced by the George L. Mesker & Co. Architectural Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana.

Commercial Building – 520 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 11 (fourth building from the left)

520 Main Street is a two-story, brick, Twentieth Century Functional building that was constructed c.1915. The storefront with metal-frame windows and the canvas awning are modern. The second story is symmetrical with three bays, each with paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The transoms above the windows have been filled with wooden panels. Above the windows, heavy brick piers delineate the bays. Three rows of brick corbelling appears between the piers.

Commercial Building – 524 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 11 (third building from the left)

This simple, two-story, brick building from c.1955 has the same brick storefront, aluminum windows, and canvas awning as the Modern Building at 532 Main Street and the Urich Building at 528 Main Street. The second floor window openings have modern one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows with concrete sills. The building lacks any other details.

Urich Building – 528 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 11 (second building from the left)

The two-story brick Urich Building, constructed 1908, is a notable example of Late Victorian Commercial architecture. The first floor has the same modern brick storefront, aluminum windows, and canvas awning as the Modern Building at 532 Main Street. The second floor retains its original one-over-one double-hung wood windows, original concrete sills, and pressed

¹⁷ The *Dubois County Interim Report* mistakenly labeled 519-533 Main Street as the Kuebler Block. However, 519-533 Main Street should be labeled as the Kuebler Building, confirmed by primary source research.

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metal pedimented window hoods with Italianate details. Brick corbelling appears below the large, original, pressed metal cornice with Italianate brackets.

Modern Building – 532 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 11 (left)

The *Dubois County Interim Report* lists the Modern Building as a notable example of the Neoclassical style. Constructed in 1912, the two-story brick building has modern modifications on the first floor but its original features are retained on the second floor. On the main (west) façade, the modern aluminum storefront has a canvas awning that stretches south across three buildings. The original storefront has been replaced with a brick storefront with aluminum windows. On the second story, four one-over-one double-hung wood windows retain their original limestone sills and lintels. The two central windows are paired and are separated from the flanking windows by decorative brickwork and limestone diamonds. Limestone quoins appear on the corners of the building. The original wide metal cornice has modillions painted in a contrasting color.

On the north (side) elevation, the historic storefront spaces have been filled with long, narrow limestone blocks. However, portions of the original cast iron storefront columns, made by the International Steel and Iron Construction Company of Evansville, Indiana, are still visible. (One full-height column is visible on the northwest corner of the storefront. Approximately two feet of the base of two other columns are visible on the west end of the north elevation.) The original cast iron storefront lintel, decorated with cast iron rosettes, divides the first and second stories. The second story features the same dark brick as the west elevation. Seven evenly-spaced one-over-one double-hung wood windows retain their original limestone sills and lintels. Decorative brick panels with limestone diamonds fill the spaces between the windows. The original wide metal cornice from the west elevation continues across the north side.

Kuebler Block – 535 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 8 (right)

The symmetrical main (west) elevation of this two-story painted Commercial Italianate building from 1878 has a modern brick storefront with aluminum windows and a central aluminum entry door.¹⁸ An aluminum awning extends across the Kuebler Block and the Kuebler Building. The second floor openings contain a mix of historic and replacement sashes. Two-light wood transom sashes remain in place within the arch of each window, with a modern one-over-one double-hung replacement window below. The windows have painted stone sills and round arched pressed metal window hoods. Pressed metal lunettes are found above each window hood. The building is topped by its original wide pressed metal cornice bookended by large scroll brackets. On the side (north) elevation, the window openings retain their original stone sills and lintels, but the frames have been replaced with modern one-over-one double-hung replacement windows.

John Lorey Block – 601-609 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 9

The 1909 two-story, brick Lorey Block is a good example of Late Victorian Commercial architecture. On the main (east) elevation, the storefront windows of the block's symmetrical façade have been replaced with modern aluminum windows. The transoms were replaced with

¹⁸ The *Dubois County Interim Report* mistakenly labeled 535 Main Street as the Kuebler Building. However, 535 Main Street should be labeled as the Kuebler Block, confirmed by primary source research.

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wood signage. However, the storefront retains its original rusticated stone piers, which are placed on either end and at the center of the storefront. Simple original slender cast iron supports with decorative motifs appear between the stone piers and support the cast iron storefront lintel. Every other window on the second story has been bricked in. Those that have not been bricked in contain pairs of modern one-over-one double-hung aluminum replacement windows. All of the window openings have their original limestone sills and lintels. Brick corbelling appears over the windows. The parapet features a row of decorative brickwork and an original limestone tablet etched with "JOHN LOREY."

The side (south) elevation has very few decorative features. The original window openings remain, but the original sashes have been replaced with modern one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows. The decorative brickwork on the parapet of the east elevation wraps around on the south elevation for approximately one foot.

Dubois County Bank – 1915 – 602-604 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 7 (right-most building of the central block of four buildings)

This 1915 two-story, Classical Revival bank building was Jasper's first concrete and reinforced steel building. It is clad in Green River limestone. In the original (south) end of the west elevation, the three-bay balanced façade is dominated by fluted engaged Corinthian columns that flank the entry door. Massive unfluted Doric pilasters stand on either end of the façade. The modern aluminum entry door, sidelight and transom have a carved limestone surround and are capped by an entablature in the Classical Revival style. The single-light fixed modern aluminum windows have original limestone sills. The building's wide entablature, etched with the words "DUBOIS COUNTY ANNEX," features dentil molding, modillions, and heavy classical molding.

The two-story limestone addition to the north was constructed c.1937.¹⁹ On the first floor, four flat pilasters flank single-light fixed modern aluminum windows with original limestone sills. Limestone molding divides the first and second stories. The unornamented second story features three evenly-spaced single-light fixed modern aluminum windows with original limestone sills.

The side (south) elevation is roughly divided into three bays by unfluted Doric pilasters, with the outermost bays slightly projecting from the elevation. The single-light fixed modern aluminum windows retain their original limestone sills. In the middle bay, black glass panels appear between the windows on the first and second stories. A modern glass door with an aluminum frame and transom is located on the first floor of the east bay. The wide entablature from the west elevation continues across the south elevation.

¹⁹ See the property record for 604 Main Street available from the Dubois County Accessor's Office at <http://www.duboiscountyin.org/links.html>.

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Farmers and Merchants Bank – 606 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 7 (second building to the left in the central block of four buildings)

This c.1900 two-story, Late Victorian commercial building features a modern brick storefront with fixed aluminum windows between the two entries on either end of the storefront, which is shaded by an aluminum awning. The second story has three bays that are delineated by brick pilasters with limestone bases and capitals with scrolled motifs. The upper sections of the original windows on the second story have been bricked in and the lower section of each opening has modern paired double-hung one-over-one aluminum windows with aluminum awnings. A smooth limestone belt course extends under the second-story windows. The upper story also features a projecting limestone cornice, limestone dentils, brick corbelling, a limestone belt course with scalloped edges, and decorative limestone scrolls.

Commercial Building – 608 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 7 (building on the far left of the central block of four buildings)

This c.1890 two-story building has been changed since its original construction, but still retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district. The original storefront has been replaced with modern aluminum storefront windows surrounded by a veneer of irregular, short stone blocks. A modern aluminum awning covers the storefront. On the second floor, the northern opening has been filled with brick. The other four window openings have been filled with replacement metal windows (single-pane awning windows above and single-pane hopper windows below) with brick infill and modern aluminum awnings. The brick cornice and decorative iron florets remain.

Jasper City Hall and “We Are Friends” Marker – 610 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 13

The two-story Jasper City Hall was constructed in the Post Modern Neoclassical Revival style in 1993 on the site of the historic Sermersheim’s Store from the late 1890s. The brick building rests on a limestone foundation with a high water table. The symmetrical main (south) façade is divided into five bays. The grand central entrance is flanked by two-story Doric columns capped by a brick pediment over a round arch with a limestone keystone. The double aluminum-frame entry doors have large sidelights and transoms. “JASPER CITY HALL” appears in a limestone tablet under a one-story round-arch window. The interior bays have two fifteen-light windows on the first story and two round-arch openings containing twelve-light windows topped by a divided light, round-arch window on the second floor. Each window has a surround of decorative brickwork with limestone corner blocks. The second floor windows each feature a limestone keystone. The outer bays each have a fifteen-light fixed window flanked by ten-light fixed windows on the first story and round-arch, fifteen-light windows topped by a divided light, round-arch window flanked by ten-light windows on the second story. Limestone panels visually divide the stories. The windows and panels are surrounded by decorative brickwork with limestone corner blocks and keystones on the second floor windows. These outer bays slightly project from the façade and feature brick corbelling under the cornice. Brick quoins decorate the corners. Heavy, wide cornice molding with dentils surrounds the building under the standing seam metal deck roof with gable-front dormers.

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The side (west) elevation repeats many features from the south, including the limestone foundation and high water table. The symmetrical elevation has three bays. The outer bays each have a fifteen-light fixed window flanked by ten-light fixed windows on the first story and openings containing twelve-light windows topped by a divided light, round arch window on the second floor flanked by ten-light windows on the second story. Limestone panels visually divide the stories. The windows and panels are surrounded by decorative brickwork with limestone corner blocks and keystones on the second floor windows. These outer bays slightly project from the façade and feature brick corbelling under the cornice. The center bay has four evenly-spaced fifteen-light windows on the first story and four The interior bays have two fifteen-light windows on the first story and two round-arch openings containing twelve-light windows topped by a divided light, round-arch window on the second floor. Each window has a surround of decorative brickwork with limestone corner blocks. The second floor windows each feature a limestone keystone.

The c.1995 granite “We Are Friends” memorial and flagpoles stand just southeast of the Jasper City Hall. The objects commemorate Jasper’s relationship with Pfaffenweiler, Germany, and the many families that moved from that area to Dubois County in the nineteenth century.

The building and the memorial are both rated non-contributing because their construction dates are later than the district’s period of significance.

Kunckle’s Livery-Jasper Glove Building (613 Main Street) (Photo 10 – left) and J. Gutzweiler Tivoli Theatre (615-621 Main Street) (Photo 10 – center) – Contributing

This two-story brick building was constructed c.1890²⁰ but was remodeled in recent years. The building is visually divided into the west portion (historically referred to as Kunckle’s Livery-Jasper Glove Building at 613 Main Street) and the east portion (historically referred to as Gutzweiler Tivoli Theatre at 615-621 Main Street).²¹

The storefront at 613 Main Street has modern anodized aluminum doors and windows surrounded by concrete frames. A contemporary canvas awning spans the storefront. On the second floor, the west window has been filled with brick. The other three window openings have modern single-light fixed windows of anodized aluminum with concrete sills and simple concrete lintels. Two thin lines of concrete courses decorate the top of the elevation.

The 615-621 Main Street portion has concrete piers that divide three storefront spaces on the main (east) façade. The storefronts have modern aluminum frame windows but retain historic kick panels of structural pigmented glass. The south and central storefronts have modern aluminum frame entry doors and transoms, but the north storefront retains a historic glazed wood door and transom. A contemporary canvas awning spans both the main and side (south) facades. The second story features paired single-light windows that replaced the historic windows in recent years. A smooth limestone belt course appears above the windows. A bas relief limestone

²⁰ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 37.

²¹ 613 Main Street and 615-621 Main Street were surveyed together as one building in the *Dubois County Interim Report*, even though they now visually appear to be two separate buildings.

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tablet with the words “JOSEPH GUTZWEILER” appears in the center of a geometric brick pattern in the upper façade. Limestone accents serve as quoins. The building is topped by a parapet with geometric patterns in brick and limestone and corner vertical parapet projections. The storefront on the south façade repeats the geometric patterns of the main façade.

Troxler-Gutzweiler Building – 623 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 10 (third building from the right)

This Commercial Italianate building dates to 1896. The modern storefront has painted aluminum window frames, brick kick panels, and an aluminum frame glass entry door. The second floor features three bays; the middle bay is twice as wide as the flanking bays. Columns of rusticated limestone blocks divide the bays. The original windows have been replaced with modern vinyl single-pane sliding windows, but the openings retain their original limestone sills. The building also retains its original corbelled brick cornice.

Commercial Building – 629 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 10 (second building from the right)

This one-story, c.1970 brick commercial building has an aluminum storefront, an aluminum entry door, concrete sills under the storefront windows, and a modern cloth awning. It lacks any other features. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks architectural or historical distinction and its date of construction is later than the district’s period of significance.

Commercial Building – 702-704 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 6 (fourth building from the left)

This two-story, c.1890 Nineteenth-Century Functional commercial building has been clad with modern materials; it is rated non-contributing because many of the historic features have been covered or replaced. Even though the historic integrity has diminished, it still maintains its overall form and mass and adds to the district’s overall feeling of a commercial center. The modern storefronts include aluminum frame doors and sidelights and brick veneer kick panels. The first story wall cladding is a composite material that mimics wood shakes. A flat metal awning extends across the width of the façade. Six short one-over-one vinyl replacement windows are symmetrically placed across the second floor. The remainder of the façade is clad in corrugated metal panels that continue around to the south elevation.

Commercial Building – 706 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 6 (third building from the left)

Like 708 Main Street, this two-story, Nineteenth Century Functional building was constructed c.1890. The storefront is a mix of modern and historic materials, with brick columns, a modern anodized aluminum and glass door with a single-pane transom, modern anodized aluminum windows, kick panels of modern vertical wooden siding, and the shared signboard that extends across 708 Main Street. On the second floor, the original north and south windows have been removed and replaced with the same eight-pane c.1930 metal casement windows and brick infill that appears at 708 Main Street. The original limestone window sills remain. The central window opening is filled with brick. Original brick corbelling details appear above the window openings.

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Commercial Building – 708 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 6 (second building from the left)

This two-story, Nineteenth Century Functional building was constructed c.1890. The storefront is a mix of modern and historic materials, including brick columns, a modern anodized aluminum and glass door with a single-pane transom, windows with historic wooden frames, kick panels of glass blocks, and a modern signboard of vertical wooden siding, which is shared with 706 Main Street. On the second floor, all window openings retain their limestone sills. The southern and two northern-most windows have been infilled with c.1930 eight-pane metal casement windows below brick infill. The second window opening from the south has been completely filled with brick. The brick cornice, an extension of the cornice at 710 Main Street, extends over the northernmost portion of the building. (It is likely that the north bay was once considered part of 710 Main Street.)

Egg-Wagner Building – 710 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 6 (first building on the left)

This symmetrical two-story commercial building dates to 1887.²² Although the historic windows have been replaced with slightly shorter single-pane fixed modern aluminum windows, several historic features remain. The central recessed entrance, which includes modern wooden vertical siding, is topped by a brick round arch lintel. The windows, two on the first floor and three on the second, also retain their original arched brick lintels. The original limestone sills also remain. The building is topped by a brick cornice with corbelling features that mimic a Moorish design. The *Dubois County Interim Report* lists the building's style as Italianate Commercial.

Stewart Hotel – 714 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 5

The Stewart Hotel is an L-shaped, Twentieth Century Functional building of tan brick with a garden courtyard in the ell. It was constructed in 1891 as the Phoenix House Hotel. The frame structure was clad in brick in the early-twentieth century to give the building an appearance that matched other buildings being constructed in the district, like the Krodel Building just to the north. Only the Main Street façade features short concrete belt courses at the base of the first story, just above the entrance vestibule, and near the top of the building. A historic wood and sheet metal canopy featuring egg-and-dart molding, panels, and pendants, projects over the main entrance at the center of the façade. Part of the area below this canopy has been enclosed by a frame entrance vestibule incorporating a historic glazed wood panel door and a historic wood eight-light transom. The single-light fixed metal windows on the first floor and one-over-one double-hung metal windows on the second and third floors are likely replacements but blend in with the historic character of the building. The limestone sills are original. A concrete tablet with "STEWART HOTEL" appears near the middle of the Main Street façade. The building is terminated by three brick panels above the third story windows.

W. J. Krodel Building – 802 Main Street, 804 Main Street, and 808-810 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 3 (left side)

Built c.1915 and c.1930, the two-story Krodel Building of buff-colored brick is a good example of small commercial blocks constructed during the first half of the twentieth century. The block

²² See property card for 710 Main Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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was surveyed as three separate buildings in the *Dubois County Interim Report*; however, the buildings read as one block with separate storefronts located at 802, 804 and 808-810 Main Street. The block is divided into four storefronts. The northern storefronts have mid-century aluminum storefronts with painted brick kick panels divided by pigmented structural glass panels. A modern vinyl awning shelters the north half of the block. The southern storefronts retain their original metal storefronts and stamped metal signboards (possibly covering original transoms) with repeating shield patterns. The second floor has three original wood Chicago windows at the north end, four original wood Chicago windows at the south end, and two original steel casement windows in the middle of the block. All of the window openings retain their original brick sills. A belt course of soldier and rowlock bricks appears over the windows. The 802 storefront features a gable-front parapet with a limestone plaque reading "W. J. KRODEL," while the others have a flat parapet. A concrete cap tops the simple cornice of minimal brick corbels.

Commercial building – 811 Main Street – Non-Contributing – Photo 1 (left side)

This 1939 commercial building was formerly the Knights of Columbus.²³ The building's exterior completely changed in 2007²⁴ and its historic appearance is not discernible. The two-story building has four bays; two modern, dark tinted single-pane fixed windows appear in the southernmost bays and three appear in the north bay. All elevations are covered in a stucco-like parging. The building retains a simplified cornice. The building is rated non-contributing because it lacks integrity and because all of the historic exterior features were removed or covered in 2007.

Commercial Building – 815 Main Street – Contributing – Photo 1 (right side)

This c. 1900 Italianate commercial building has a replacement aluminum frame storefront but retains many of its other character-defining features. On the main (east) elevation, the storefront has a double door central entrance, large display windows and transoms. It retains its rock-faced pilasters with Italianate details at the north and south ends of the storefront. Three modern aluminum one-over-one windows with original limestone sills and typical Italianate lintels with scroll details are evenly placed across the second story. A rectangular attic vent with limestone sill and lintel is centered over each window. The cornice features two rows of brick corbelling.

On the side (north) elevation, the first story retains the original window openings and original limestone sills, although all but the westernmost window has been infilled. The second story retains its original window openings, limestone sills, and three-sided projecting bay window; however, the historic windows have been replaced with modern aluminum one-over-one windows.

Garage Building – 411 Newton Street – Contributing – Photo 34

The 1935²⁵ one-story garage building at 411 Newton Street maintains enough original features to contribute to the district, including the stone veneer and stepped parapet façade. The original

²³ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 37.

²⁴ See property card for 811 Main Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

²⁵ See property card for 411 Newton Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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garage door openings have been filled with wooden panels with small aluminum windows. The original commercial entrance has been replaced with a modern flush metal door.

Communications Tower – 505 Newton Street – Contributing – Photo 35

This two-story tower houses communications equipment. Most of the c.1960 modern-style L-shaped building is poured concrete that mimics the appearance of board-and-batten wood siding. The entrance, located on the north end of the east side of the building, sits farther back from Newton than the southern portion of the structure. The entrance is brick on the first floor and poured concrete that resembles an accordion on the second story. The original concrete steps, flat concrete awning, and aluminum entry door and windows remain. The structure is an intact example of mid-twentieth century design.

Central Building – 511 Newton Street – Contributing – Photo 38

According to Dubois County records, this two-story brick building was constructed in 1948.²⁶ Although the building has a Newton Street address, the main entrance is located on the north side facing West 6th Street. The modern brick storefront has anodized aluminum windows, including a floor-to-ceiling recessed window at the northeast corner of the building. Towards the west end of the façade, the entrance is recessed. A modern canvas awning covers the storefront. Six pairs of modern anodized aluminum single-light fixed windows are evenly spaced across the second story. The windows are capped by cornice molding with central keystones. Heavy molding with small brackets extends under the stepped brick parapet.

The modern canvas awning and storefront with anodized aluminum windows wraps around to the side (east) elevation. A modern glass commercial with an anodized aluminum frame and sidelight is located within a recessed entry at the south end of the east elevation. Nine pairs of modern anodized aluminum single-light fixed windows are evenly spaced across the second story. The windows are capped by cornice molding with central keystones. Heavy molding with small brackets extends under the stepped brick parapet. A vertical row of nine square brick details, painted a contrasting color, decorates the south edge of the east elevation.

Commercial Building – 512 Newton Street – Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building from c.1930 has a modern infill storefront with a residential metal panel door and two one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows surrounded by plain metal sheeting. A limestone veneer base, which probably dates to the mid-twentieth century, is located under the windows. The second floor includes a modern three-part window of anodized aluminum in the original opening with brick sill and lintel. Several original features remain, including the stepped parapet, the clay tile coping, and the metal industrial-style windows that are visible on the south elevation.

Gas Station – 601-609 Newton Street – Contributing – Photo 37

This 1926 Renaissance Revival building originally served as both a gas station and a residence on the second story. At some point after its construction – possibly in the 1960s – the canopy was enclosed and the building was converted for other commercial uses. The original buff-

²⁶ See property card for 511 Newton Street, available at <http://dubois.in.wthgis.com/>.

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colored brick structure remains, with two one-story bays at the south end of the building, a one-story commercial storefront in the north-central bay, and a two-story commercial space at the north end. The southernmost bay features brick infill and four tall round-arch windows. Original brick columns with decorative clay tile inserts appear at the south end of the façade and between the two southern bays. The south central bay includes paired ornate wooden panel doors from c.1960 in the middle flanked by tall round-arch windows. The one-story commercial space in the north central bay has modern aluminum storefront windows surrounded by facing of stone rubble and an aluminum-frame glass door with a single-light transom. In the northernmost two-story bay, the storefront includes a recessed entrance at the south end with an aluminum-frame glass door with a single-light transom, aluminum windows, a brick kick panel, and a historic 15-light wood door and single-light transom at the north end. Above the storefront, a line of original small-paned prism lights remain in the original wood frames directly beneath a course of brick soldiers. The second story has four mid-century aluminum one-over-one double-hung windows with brick sills – single windows at the north and south ends and a paired set in the middle. The building retains its original green clay tile pent roof.

Soldiers and Sailors Monument – Courthouse Lawn – Previously Listed in the National Register – Photo 17

Completed in 1894, this heavily textured pyramidal monument is composed of granite, marble and “white bronze” (zinc). The monument was designed and built by German-born stone cutter and builder Michael Floren Durlauf, Jr. (1856 – 1931). The monument is set within a rectangular lawn enclosed by a limestone and concrete retaining wall topped by a cast iron fence with limestone gate posts. The square base features rock-faced granite piers on each side and a bas relief carving on three of the four sides depicting scenes from the Civil War. The fourth side contains a zinc door with a bas-relief of a Union soldier. Above the base, the monument rises in a pyramidal form with alternating layers of rock-faced granite and bas relief carvings, including squares, stars, and names of important battles. A model of a Union soldier tops the monument, facing east. The monument was previously listed in the National Register in 1996.

Maypole – Southeast Corner Newton and West 6th Streets – Non-Contributing – Photo 36

The maypole, which was dedicated in 1985, illustrates the community’s German heritage. It sits in a small landscaped garden. Just to the east, the mural on the west elevation of 535 Main Street highlights some of Jasper’s historic buildings and early community leaders. The maypole is rated non-contributing because its date of construction is later than the district’s period of significance.

Dubois County Honor Roll Memorial – West Side of Courthouse Lawn – Non-Contributing

The Honor Roll Memorial is a late-twentieth century book-shaped monument of stone, approximately two feet tall, that commemorates and lists the county’s citizens who fought and died in wars in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The center piece, resembling an open book, is flanked by two other “pages.” The monument is surrounded to the west by a shallow C-shaped fountain and three flag poles. The memorial is rated non-contributing because its date of construction is later than the district’s period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Art

Commerce

Politics and Government

Period of Significance

1878-1967

Significant Dates

1878, 1888, 1894, 1891, 1893,

1900, 1906, 1909-1911, 1912,

1915, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1936-1937

1946, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1966

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Hochgesang, Andrew

Durlauf, Michael F., Jr.

Simon, Louis A.

Edgar Construction Company

George K. Manos

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance (1878-1967) begins with the construction of the first contributing building (the 1878 Kuebler Block) and acknowledges the continuous importance of the district as the center of the county's governmental and commercial activities.

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 Jasper Downtown Historic District is located in Jasper, Dubois County, Indiana. The district is locally significant under Criterion A as the historic center of Dubois County's commercial and governmental activity. The district's development is associated with the broad pattern of European immigration to the United States in the nineteenth century and the development of immigrant communities with common ethnic heritage. Jasper was populated primarily by German immigrants and their descendants, creating a strong local cultural identity. Although this identity is not manifested in distinctly German architectural expressions, the pattern of immigration is consistent with the growth of Indiana cities and towns during this period. It is also locally significant under Criterion C as the county's largest and best collection of late-nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century commercial architecture. Although some of the storefronts have been altered and a few non-contributing buildings have been added, the district largely retains its historic integrity.

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

Criterion A

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is significant as the county's largest historic commercial center and as the center of the county's government activities; therefore, the district's areas of significance include "Commerce" and "Politics and Government."

Since the Dubois County seat was moved to Jasper in 1831, the downtown has included dozens of significant commercial establishments. About 1880, Jasper entered into a period of rapid growth and commercial prosperity. This period extended to about 1930. Since the time of the economic boom, the economy in downtown Jasper has remained relatively stable. The local economy experienced a slight decline from the Great Depression to the beginning of World War II, although the decline was less significant than that in many other Indiana communities during the same period. This stability is demonstrated through the many local businesses that survived

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for several decades, often operated by succeeding generations of the same families. The Clifford and Wilbert Siebert family opened a clothing store, The Modern – Clothes for Dad and Lad, in 1922 in the 1912 Modern Building at 532 Main and eventually expanded into the Urich and Ideal Buildings located just to the south.²⁷ Today, the family continues to manage the store, which has become a local institution. Louis and Ida Gasser operated the Stewart Hotel from 1895 until their deaths, his in 1936 and hers in 1963.²⁸ Their daughter and grandson continued to manage that building for several years. Louis H. Sturm purchased the hardware store at 516 Main in 1895. His children have carried on the business since he died in 1946 and have ensured the careful preservation of the outstanding building.²⁹

The district retains several historic public buildings that have defined – and continue to define – the downtown as the center of government in Jasper and Dubois County. Although the first Dubois County Courthouse was located in Portersville, also the first county seat, the center of county government moved to Jasper in 1829, when the Indiana state legislature created Jasper as the county seat.³⁰ The county’s governmental affairs have been focused in the Jasper Downtown Historic District ever since. The most important of the extant governmental buildings is the Dubois County Courthouse, a Neoclassical building constructed in 1909-1911. The Farmers and Merchants Bank served as the Jasper City Hall for about twenty years. Likewise, the Kuebler Block was once the headquarters for the Dubois County Democratic party. The Spayd Building held the Jasper Post Office for a short time in the early twentieth century before it moved to the south end of the Huther & Steinkamp Building.³¹ The current federal post office is also downtown, a notable example of twentieth century architecture.

The downtown district met all of the community’s historic shopping needs, from clothing at The Modern to home repair items at Sturm’s Hardware to furniture in the 1906 John Lorey Building (601-609 Main Street). Many of these stores remained in business for decades or expanded into regionally-important establishments. The Lorey Building was constructed on the site of the former Alles Furniture Store which opened in 1860. The company later became the Jasper Furniture Company that grew into the Jasper Desk Company, nationally-recognized for its high quality office furniture. General stores were common throughout the district, including the former Sermersheim Store that was located on the site of the current Jasper City Hall. Sebastian Kuebler started his general store in the Kuebler Building, which is the oldest extant brick structure on the courthouse square. He sold tobacco and other “local commodities.”³² The basement’s cut stone foundation helped to keep eggs and meat cool.³³ Grocery stores were located throughout the district. The Gutzweiler building housed a Kroger grocery and then the Gutzweiler Grocery and Meat Market for almost 30 years starting in the 1920s.³⁴ Gabe and

²⁷ *Jasper Area History*, 355.

²⁸ *Dubois County Daily Herald*, 9 January 1963.

²⁹ Louise Sonderman, *This, Our Town, Jasper, Indiana: Official historical souvenir program, 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Jasper, July 21-28, 1966* (Jasper, IN: Jasper Centennial Corporation, 1966), 86.

³⁰ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 34.

³¹ *Dubois County Daily Herald*, 23 November 1960.

³² *Jasper Area History*, 36.

³³ Arthur C. Nordhoff, *Historical Pictures of Jasper, Indiana* (Jasper, IN: Dubois County Historical Society, 1966), 9.

³⁴ *Jasper Daily Herald*, 3 February 1970.

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Marge Buehler started a grocery outside of the district in 1940 but moved their operation to the 802 Main Street storefront in the Krodel Building in 1941. They outgrew their downtown location in 1957 and expanded to 2805 Newton.³⁵ They continued to expand and opened dozens of grocery stores throughout southwest Indiana.

Although most of the storefronts were devoted to retail establishments, the district had several auto-related businesses. Karl Weigel constructed a service station at the northwest corner of Newton and 6th Streets in 1926. The Renaissance Revival style was popular for gas stations in the 1920s; designers thought architectural styles traditionally reserved for residences would help the buildings visually blend into their surroundings. The Weigel family resided in the second story at the north end of the complex.³⁶ Ralph Vonderschmitt moved his Western Auto Store into the south storefront of the Huther & Steinkamp Building in 1938.³⁷ A garage was located across the street from the Huther & Steinkamp Building.

The district has also been the focus of the city's entertainment venues, restaurants and events since its founding. The 1922 Ideal Building in the 500 block of Main Street was constructed with a billiards hall on the first floor and bowling on the second.³⁸ J. Gutzweiler opened his Tivoli Theatre at 615-621 Main Street in 1924; the theatre featured both moving pictures and touring vaudeville acts.³⁹ The southeast corner of the Tivoli Theatre has been a café for many decades. The Astra Theater, exclusively a movie theater, opened in 1936. A popular soda fountain and lunch room was installed in the southwest corner of the Spayd Building in 1931.⁴⁰ Yaggi's Bar and Restaurant, which started in the early nineteenth century, gained enough popularity to warrant the need for a new building at 514 Jackson in 1949.⁴¹

Many of the district's resources were built by first or second generation German immigrants and Jasper retains a strong sense of its German ethnic heritage. Many of these individuals came to the United States during the great wave of immigration from the German states following the failed revolutions of 1848. As of the 1880 census, 15 percent of Dubois County's population identified as foreign-born. Of these individuals, more than 91 percent were born in the states that now formed the German Empire. These immigrants were often eager to assimilate, adopting building traditions and architectural styles of their new homeland, while retaining other aspects of their native culture. German ethnic heritage was often suppressed as a result of World War I and World War II, but German-Americans began to gradually embrace their heritage during the subsequent decades. The first Strassenfest was held in the downtown district in 1979. This multi-day event celebrates the community's German heritage and continues to attract several thousand people to the district each August. Today, downtown Jasper is the location for several popular

³⁵ *Jasper Herald*, 3 June 1969.

³⁶ Ron Flick and Jane Ammeson, *Images of America: Jasper and Huntingburg* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 50.

³⁷ *Dubois County Daily Herald*, 23 November 1960.

³⁸ Flick and Ammeson, 86.

³⁹ "New Tivoli Theatre, Now Completed, Opens Saturday," *Jasper Herald*, 15 August 1924, p. 1. The article states that the building "is one of the finest in Dubois County."

⁴⁰ *Jasper Herald*, 10 May 1907.

⁴¹ *Jasper Daily Herald*, 23 August 1949, p. 6.

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events, including the annual JCAC Chalk Walk Art Festival and the annual Heartland Half Marathon. The Riverwalk and the Jasper Depot, located just south of the downtown district, host dozens of small community events throughout the year.

Criterion C

The Jasper Downtown Historic District is also significant for its collection of outstanding architecture; therefore, the district's areas of significance includes "Architecture." "Art" is also an area of significance, because of the presence of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which was previously listed in the National Register in 1996.

The buildings in the Jasper Downtown Historic District comprise the largest and finest collection of commercial buildings in Jasper and Dubois County. The district includes seven resources (six buildings and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument) that are listed as "outstanding" examples of their respective styles in the *Dubois County Interim Report*: the Spayd Building, the Commercial Italianate building at 515 Main Street, the Kuebler Building, G. H. Sturm Hardware Building, the Dubois County Courthouse and the commercial building at 505 Main Street. Jasper has all but four of the "outstanding" commercial buildings listed in the interim report; the other four are all located in Huntingburg. The district also has eight buildings rated as "notable," including the 1893 Dubois County Bank, the Lorey Building, the Friedman-Sturm House, the Urich Building, the Kuebler Block, the Modern Building, the Stewart Hotel and the 1915 Dubois County Bank. Jasper only has one other "notable" commercial building – the Commercial Italianate building at 1013 Main Street, which is located 1½ blocks north of the district.

The district's earliest extant contributing building is the Kuebler Building (525 Main Street), which was built in 1878. Another early building is the Commercial Italianate G. H. Sturm Hardware Building (516 Main Street), which was constructed in 1888.

Commercial Italianate is the district's most common architectural style. Although the style originated in England in the first half of the nineteenth century, it spread to the United States and was especially common in expanding cities in the Midwest in the late-nineteenth century. Based on the domestic architecture of the Italian Renaissance, it reflected the picturesque qualities of rural Italian villas. The ornate style frequently incorporated wide cornices with roof brackets, corbelling, quoins, belt courses, ornate window surrounds, pedimented or arched window hoods, lunettes and a variety of textures, colors and patterns. Cast iron storefronts with large areas of glazing were common. Technological advances allowed for the affordable reproduction of lavish Italianate details using prefabricated cast iron and stamped metal components. Several resources within the district feature architectural ironwork or stamped sheet metal produced by the Builders Iron Works and the Mesker Bros. Iron Works, both of St. Louis, Missouri, and the George L. Mesker & Co. Architectural Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana. The Italianate was a suitable style for commercial buildings in small cities because pedestrians could admire and appreciate a building's intricate details. The Jasper Downtown Historic District has several outstanding examples of Commercial Italianate, including the Spayd Building, the Flick's Drug Building, the Kuebler Building, the Kuebler Block, Sturm's Hardware, the 1893 Dubois County Bank and the commercial building at 505 Main Street.

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The 1893 World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago initiated the popularity of Beaux Arts Neoclassical architecture in the United States and a general revival of interest in classical architecture. The exposition's monumental classical buildings inspired architects to design grand public and commercial buildings in the same style during the following decades. The Neoclassical style became a symbol of culture and power, and was therefore commonly used for bank buildings and public structures. Architects working in the Neoclassical style were often concerned with the academic accuracy of details (such as column capitals), but not scale. Neoclassical buildings are often more massive and more intricately detailed than Greek Revival buildings of the pre-Civil War era, even though they share many of the same stylistic elements. Symmetrically balanced facades, Ionic or Corinthian capitals and pilasters, wide frieze bands, keystones, dentils and modillions are common features of Neoclassical buildings. The Dubois County Courthouse and the 1915 Dubois County Bank are fine examples of the style.

Originating at the 1925 Exposition des Arts Decoratifs in Paris, Art Deco was a modern style without a historical basis. It was commonly used for commercial and public buildings in the 1920 and early 1930s. The style featured zigzags, chevrons, stylized floral motifs, and other surface patterns as well as an emphasis on streamlined vertical elements. The Astra Theatre exhibits Art Deco characteristics.

Significance of Pivotal Resources

The significance of the district's most outstanding resources are outlined below.

Dubois County Bank – 1893 Building – 108 East 6th Street – Photo 18 (center)

Banks are traditionally located in or near commercial hubs. Therefore, the Dubois County State Bank, established in 1885 at 207 East 6th Street, constructed a building just off the courthouse square in 1893. The lot cost \$800 and the building was constructed for \$3,055, which included the structure, fixtures and vault.⁴² Local contractor Andrew Hochgesang constructed the building and cut and carved all of the limestone trim.⁴³ The bank thrived at this location until 1915 when it erected a larger structure around the corner at 602-604 Main Street. The bank sold the 6th Street building to Bruce Greene for a general store and mortuary.⁴⁴ Later, M. Horave Kean, an attorney, purchased the old bank building for his law offices. After his death, his son Horace Kean, Jr., used the building for the same purpose. Thereafter, it was leased for storage space. However, c.1960, the Dubois County Bank repurchased the building for additional office and storage space.⁴⁵

The 1893 Dubois County Bank is also significant because it is a notable example of the Commercial Italianate style, with its brick corbelling, lunettes and tall and narrow windows. The rock-faced belt course and storefront piers provide variety in texture and building material. The narrow stone pilasters on either side of the entry feature Italianate detailing. Although the

⁴² *This, Our Town*, 45.

⁴³ Nordhoff, 43.

⁴⁴ *This, Our Town*, 44-45.

⁴⁵ Nordhoff, 43.

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windows have been replaced and the building once had elaborate stone finials on its cornice, it has otherwise changed little since its construction. The *Dubois County Interim Report* rates the building as “notable.”

Dubois County Bank – 1915 Building – 602-604 Main Street – Photo 7 (right-most building of the central block of four buildings)

The “new” Dubois County Bank was constructed in 1915 on the site that had formerly been the Krempp Saloon.⁴⁶ The bank’s decision to relocate within the downtown reflects the district’s continued significance as the city’s commercial center in the early-twentieth century. The 1915 bank was Jasper’s first “fireproof” building of steel and reinforced concrete clad in limestone.⁴⁷ The new building, which was completed in 1917, cost \$20,389 for the building, heat system, lights, fixtures and vault.⁴⁸ The bank’s symmetrical façade composition, with massive flat Doric pilasters at the corners flanking two *in antis* Corinthian columns, wide entablature and dentils add to its significance as an example of the Classical Revival style. Although the windows have been replaced, the building otherwise retains its integrity. The south elevation contains the classical composition with pilasters, dentilled cornice and symmetrical arrangement of details. The building is rated as “notable” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Farmers and Merchants Bank – 606 Main Street – Photo 7 (second building to the left in the central block of four buildings)

Like the Dubois County Bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank also sought a site on the courthouse square. It was built c.1900. The institution did not weather the Great Depression and its assets were liquidated in 1934. From the late 1940s to the 1960s, the building housed the Jasper City Hall,⁴⁹ reflecting the district’s importance as a commercial and governmental center. The building’s projecting stone cornice with concave brick corbelling and piers above the first story, projecting limestone accents on the piers above the second story window openings, and rock-faced stone belt course are all an inventive mixture of stylistic elements. Although the upper portions of the windows have been bricked in and the building has a modern storefront, it retains many character-defining features. It is rated as “contributing” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Spayd Building – 509-513 Main Street – Photo 14 (left)

The site of the present Spayd Building was once the location of a brewery and malt house operated by the Eckert family.⁵⁰ Leo Spayd purchased the property in 1892 and constructed the Spayd Building c.1895. Andrew Hochgesang was the brick mason and general contractor. Mr. Spayd opened a shoe store, which went out of business a few years later because Jasper’s population at that time was not large enough to support such a business. After the business closed, the building was used for a variety of enterprises. A portion of the building was rented to Mrs. Ben Miller for her dressmaking shop. W. S. Hunter, Jasper’s postmaster, moved the post

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *This, Our Town*, 45.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Jasper* (New York, Sanborn Map Company, 1898-1958).

⁵⁰ Nordhoff, 5.

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office to the Spayd Building, where it remained until 1913. August W. Flick's drugstore occupied the building from 1931 until the turn of the twenty-first century.⁵¹

The Spayd Building is an example of Commercial Italianate architecture, with its ornately detailed sheet-metal cornice with roof brackets, brick corbelling, decorative window hoods of stamped metal, and tall and narrow windows. Although the storefront has been modified, the building is well-maintained and retains its historic integrity. It is rated as "outstanding" in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Commercial Building – 515 Main Street – Photo 14 (middle)

The building is an extension of the Spayd Building. It was constructed in 1900. At that time, downtown Jasper was such a desirable business location that the building's retail spaces were rented before construction was complete.⁵² Like the original Spayd Building, this building's ornate projecting cornice with roof brackets, brick corbelling, decorative window hoods of stamped metal, and tall and narrow windows make it an outstanding example of the Commercial Italianate style. Although the eastern half of the storefront has been altered, the western half has not, contributing to the building's historic integrity. It is rated as "outstanding" in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Astra Theatre – 517 Main Street – Photo 15

The Astra Theater was constructed in 1936 by Joseph W. Gutzweiler, who also owned the Tivoli Theater. The Astra featured both moving pictures and touring vaudeville acts. The building was continuously used as a movie theater from its construction until less than a decade ago, illustrating that the downtown has traditionally been the social, as well as business and governmental center of Jasper.

The theater is a good example of the Art Deco style with its stylized angular geometric motifs over the entry door. The burgundy-colored "ASTRA" neon signs adds vertical emphasis to the concave buff-brick screen above the entry. The building's steel structure was clad with a yellow brick veneer that is native to Dubois County.⁵³ At the time of construction, the *Jasper Herald* stated that "the interior of the show house is a study of modernistic arrangement and materials. The walls and ceiling are of large blocks of Nu-Wood laid with a simplicity of design that is entirely in keeping with the modern trend."⁵⁴ The theater is rated as "contributing" in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

J. Gutzweiler Tivoli Theater – 615-621 Main Street – Photo 10 (center)

Although this building has traditionally been referred to as the Tivoli Theater, it has housed numerous retail businesses, grocery stores and restaurants/cafes since its construction in 1924. The building sits on the site of the old Kunkel Hall, a popular meeting and dance hall. When the theater was finished, the *Jasper Herald* stated that it was "splendid" and the "finest show house

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 25.

⁵² *Excerpts: The Jasper Herald, Volumes VI to IX, 12 January 1900-31 December 1904*, ed. John Fierst, n.p., n.d., Jasper Public Library, Jasper, Indiana, p. 17.

⁵³ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 36.

⁵⁴ *Jasper Herald*, 17 April 1936.

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in Southern Indiana.” The original materials included buff brick laid in red mortar, trim of Bowling Green limestone, plate glass windows set in copper, an ornate lobby, several grand interior chandeliers, and a skeleton of structural steel from the International Iron and Steel Company from Evansville. Local architect Michael F. Durlauf designed the building.⁵⁵

Joseph W. Gutzweiler was a significant figure in Jasper’s history. He owned two theaters on the courthouse square and ran a meat market and grocery store in the north corner of the Tivoli building for several decades. He was also a land developer and platted Jasper’s Gutzweiler Addition.⁵⁶

The building is significant as a good example of mid-1920s commercial architecture, with its stylized geometric brick patterns in the upper façade, limestone accents and end vertical parapet projections. Like the Astra Theater, it was constructed of a yellow brick native to Dubois County. Although the storefronts have been altered, the building retains many of its character-defining features. It is rated as “contributing” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Commercial Building – 505 Main Street – Photo 22

This building is an outstanding example of the Commercial Italianate style. It features a wide cornice elaborated with panels, roof brackets, a brick belt course of a contrasting color, brick corbelling, detailed stamped metal window hoods, contrasting buff-colored bricks to simulate quoins in the brick piers between upstairs windows, tall and narrow windows, and decorative brick detailing under the windows. The original cast iron storefront with Italianate detailing is still in place, greatly contributing to the building’s historic integrity. It is rated as “outstanding” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Kuebler Block – 535 Main Street – Photo 8 (right)

The Kuebler Block is the earliest extant building on the courthouse square. Sebastian Kuebler constructed the building in 1878 for his general store. After Sebastian’s retirement, his son, Edward J. Kuebler, operated a general grocery and clothing store on the first floor. Sebastian’s other son, Frank, later acquired the property and placed apartments and offices on the second floor. The first floor was used for a variety of different offices. For example, the Rationing Board held its office in the building during World War II. It was also used as the Dubois County Democratic Headquarters.⁵⁷ In the 1960s, the Seaboard Finance Company and the Jasper Chamber of Commerce were located in the Kuebler Block.⁵⁸ The continued use of this building reflects the sustained commercial significance of the Jasper Downtown Historic District.

Kuebler Building – 519-533 Main Street – Photo 8 (left)

Constructed c.1895, the Kuebler Building is an outstanding example of late Commercial Italianate architecture. It features a bracketed brick cornice resembling that of earlier, more elaborate Italianate cornices of the 1870s, brick corbelling, pressed metal pedimented window hoods with Italianate details, tall and narrow windows, a belt course that extends across the

⁵⁵ *Jasper Herald*, 15 August 1924.

⁵⁶ *Jasper Weekly Courier*, 21 June 1912.

⁵⁷ Nordhoff, 7.

⁵⁸ *This, Our Town*, 84-85.

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middle of the windows, and brick detailing under the windows. Window hoods and cornice are of contrasting colors, but other decorative brickwork is the same color as the overall building. Although the storefront has been modified, the building retains its character-defining features. It is rated as “outstanding” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

John Lorey Block – 601-609 Main Street – Photo 9

The John Lorey Block was constructed in 1909 by the Edgar Construction Company⁵⁹ for Lorey’s furniture and stove storeroom.⁶⁰ Since its construction, at least a portion of the building has continuously housed a furniture showroom. Its continuous occupancy testifies to the commercial importance of the downtown district.

The Lorey Block is a good example of late Victorian commercial architecture, with its projecting cornice of brick corbelling. The storefront retains its cast iron lintel and narrow support columns with elaborate detailing and rock-faced stone piers. Although some of the second story windows have been bricked in and the storefront has been somewhat altered, the building retains its important character-defining features. It is rated as “contributing” in the *Dubois County Interim Report*.

Soldiers and Sailors Monument – Courthouse Lawn – Photo 17

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument (previously listed in the National Register in 1996), designed and sculpted by Michael F. Durlauf, Jr., was dedicated in 1894 to honor Civil War veterans from Dubois County.⁶¹ Michael Floren Durlauf, Jr., (1856 – 1931), was born in Bavaria and came to Jasper in 1859. His father, Michael, Sr., settled in Dubois County in 1858, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and returned to the now-unified Germany in the 1870s. Michael Durlauf, Jr., opened his own monument and gravestone shop in Jasper in 1888. He would design several notable buildings in Jasper in addition to his work as a stonecutter.

In 1896, veterans’ relics of the war were moved into the base of the monument for safekeeping from fire.⁶² Although two bronze Civil War cannons once flanked the monument, they were donated to the government during World War II for scrap metal. The cannons were later replaced by the World War II guns that stand near the monument today.⁶³ The monument was cleaned in 1991. At that time, the base was opened and the veterans’ relics were removed. These relics included pottery, arrowheads, bullets, cannon shells, personal letters, records and a telegram signed “A. Lincoln.”⁶⁴

The monument is an outstanding example of late-nineteenth century commemorative sculpture, exhibiting the multi-layered pyramidal form and contrast of rock-face stone and cast metal

⁵⁹ *Excerpts: The Jasper Herald, Volumes X to XV (01 January 1904 – 24 December 1909)*, ed. John Fierst, Genealogy Collection, Jasper Public Library, Jasper, Indiana, p. 242.

⁶⁰ *Excerpts: The Jasper Herald, Volume 15 1910 to Volume 20 1914*, ed. John Fierst, Genealogy Collection, Jasper Public Library, Jasper, Indiana, p. 42.

⁶¹ Nordhoff, 27.

⁶² *Jasper Herald Excerpts, 1885-1902*, Genealogy Collection, Jasper Public Library, Jasper, Indiana, p. 9.

⁶³ *This, Our Town*, 86-87.

⁶⁴ *Jasper Herald*, 20 December 1991.

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popular in that era. Late Victorian artists admired texture and surface richness, which are both evident in the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. This was among the earliest and most elaborate Civil War memorials to be built on an Indiana courthouse square. Monuments of comparable scale and level of detail were built on the squares at Princeton (1865), Delphi (1882), and Winchester (1892, Lorado Taft) prior to Durlauf's design of the Dubois County monument. Over the subsequent decades, other monuments of comparable scale and detail were built at South Bend (1903, Rudolf Schwarz), Crawfordsville (1903, Rudolf Schwarz), Mount Vernon (1908), Terre Haute (1910), Vincennes (1914, Rudolf Schwarz), Angola (1917), and a second monument at Princeton (1919, Rudolf Schwarz).⁶⁵ Durlauf's design of the monument also occurred during the construction of the immense Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis (1888-1902), designed by Berlin-based German monument architect Bruno Schmitz. The 1887 design competition for the state monument was widely publicized in trade magazines, including *Stone*, an Indiana journal devoted to the design and fabrication of architectural and ornamental stonework. Coverage of the competition and publication of many of the entries may have influenced local stonecutters and architects like Durlauf as they designed monuments honoring the service of their counties' Civil War veterans.⁶⁶

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The area now known as Dubois County was first settled by people of Irish, Scots-Irish and English ancestry. The first permanent European settlers were the McDonald family, who moved from Kentucky to the northern part of the county in 1801.⁶⁷ Nearly two decades later, in 1820, the Benjamin Enlow family bought a tract of land and built a grist mill near the intersection of the Patoka River and an Indian trail that traveled across the county. Other settlers settled near the mill and a community formed. Many of these settlers were poor farmers from North Carolina who could not thrive in the southern agricultural economy.⁶⁸ In 1830, Enlow and Elijah Bell bought more land, all of which was surveyed and platted by Hosea Smith in the same year and the town of Jasper was officially established.⁶⁹

Dubois County was organized in 1818 with Portersville as the county seat. The boundary lines of the county were re-drawn to their present form in 1820.⁷⁰ In 1831, the county seat was moved to Jasper, since the town was near the center of the county and Jasper was rapidly becoming the center of commercial activity in the area. A log courthouse was erected in the courthouse square in 1831, but it burned in 1839. The county commissioners did not appropriate funding for a new courthouse until 1844. Until the new courthouse was completed in 1845, court was conducted in

⁶⁵ Glory-June Greiff, "Sculptural Civil War Monuments in Indiana," Indiana War Memorials Web Exhibit, accessed September 16, 2014, www.in.gov/iwm/files/indiana_sculpture.ppt

⁶⁶ Benjamin L. Ross, "The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument: German Nationalism and Hoosier Commemoration of the Civil War." (paper presented at the 27th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Jackson, Mississippi, 2009).

⁶⁷ *Your Town – Past and Present: Downtown Revitalization Through Historic Preservation* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1977), 89.

⁶⁸ *Dubois County Interim Report*, xii.

⁶⁹ *Your Town*, 89.

⁷⁰ *Jasper Area History*, 8.

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the home of a private citizen, James H. Condict, and in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, both located near the courthouse square.⁷¹ The 1844-45 courthouse was replaced in 1909-1911 with the existing structure.

Although Jasper was originally settled by settlers of Protestant English and Scots-Irish descent, waves of Germans Catholics moved to the county between the 1830s and the 1850s. Many of these families were recruited by Rev. Joseph Kundek, a Croatian priest assigned to Dubois County. He founded the communities of Ferdinand and Celestine and actively recruited German Catholics to move to Jasper.⁷² Several Catholic families, most from Baden in southern Germany, moved to the area in 1836 followed by more in 1838.⁷³ A larger wave of German immigrants began to move into the area in the 1850s, following the failed revolutions of 1848 in the German states. Many of the buildings in downtown Jasper were constructed by these immigrants or their descendants, including Sebastian Kuebler who was born in Baden and would become an influential business owner in downtown Jasper.⁷⁴ A great number of these new citizens were craftsmen, including shipwrights, coopers, cart wrights, carpenters and other workers of wood.⁷⁵ These German Catholic families would have a profound effect on the town, and subsequently on the downtown commercial district, in the decades to follow.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and other period documents indicate that the courthouse square was historically the center of Jasper's commercial activity. The community's first merchant (pre-1837), a man named Miller, owned a general store on the location that is now the southeast corner of the courthouse square. "At the incorporation of the city [in 1866], the following types of business were in operation: lumber and doors; staves, heading and barrels; manufacturers of spokes; butcher, brewers, books, confectioners, shoemaker, hotel, millinery, general stores, wagon maker, livery, agriculture implements, druggist, photographer, millers, dentist, physicians, and insurance."⁷⁶ Most of these businesses were located on or near the downtown commercial district.

In the late-nineteenth century, Jasper became a noted brick-making center. The local brick-making industry is reflected in the many downtown buildings constructed of local brick. Many of these buildings, including the Dubois County Bank and the Spayd Building, were built by Andrew Hochgesang, a local contractor, stone mason and brick manufacturer.⁷⁷

From the 1830s through the 1880s, most of Jasper's commercial and public buildings were of wood frame construction. Several disastrous fires, including one in 1896, prompted the city to pass an ordinance that all new buildings should be of masonry construction. Some of the extant

⁷¹ Nordhoff, 27.

⁷² *Dubois County Interim Report*, xii.

⁷³ *Your Town*, 89.

⁷⁴ Flicka and Ammeson, 21.

⁷⁵ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 34.

⁷⁶ *This, Our Town*, 154.

⁷⁷ *Dubois County Interim Report*, 35.

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frame buildings, including the Stewart Hotel and the John Lorey Building, were faced in brick to help protect them from fires and to allow them to visually blend into the district.⁷⁸

Dubois County's first railroad was established in 1879, linking Jasper with nearby Huntingburg and Rockport.⁷⁹ A second line connected Jasper to St. Louis and Louisville in 1884.⁸⁰ The railroad opened up larger markets for Jasper's businesses and industries, a development reflected in the construction boom in the decades that followed. As a result, the downtown district has a significant collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings, most of which are fine examples of their respective architectural styles.

A local historian noted that "German immigrants were very interested in the aesthetics of design, and their houses, furniture and handcrafts were very colorful. That same concern was carried over into their commercial buildings. This is particularly evident in the richness and variety of the brick materials used"⁸¹ in the downtown district. While the district contains no distinctly Germanic architectural expressions, either in building form or stylistic treatment, this condition is typical of Indiana communities with large German populations. American architectural styles and building forms were readily adopted by immigrants who desired to assimilate with American culture.

Between the 1960s and the 1990s, many Indiana communities attempted to celebrate their European ethnic heritage by covering authentic historic buildings with slipcovers to create a faux "Old World" appearance. Neo-Tudor or Swiss Chalet-style coverings obscured the facades of buildings in many communities. This practice created a false sense of history, disregarding the architectural character and sense of place created by European immigrants in their new home in favor of a contemporary theme-park aesthetic inspired by their country of origin. This aesthetic approach was found in many types of downtown alterations during this period, including the creation of downtown pedestrian malls and attempts to create a new and different architectural character by covering historic building facades with wood-shake mansard roofs, siding, "Wild West" porches, or other elements. Fortunately, these practices have had little impact on downtown Jasper, with only three buildings in the district being covered in this manner. In Jasper, more recent generations' interest in expressing Jasper's German heritage has manifested in the form of suburban buildings with neo-"Old World" architecture and the use of "Strasse" to designate some new suburban streets with Germanic names. In this way, more recent generations have preserved the authentic character of Jasper's historic core while creating new expressions of ethnic heritage in the city's suburban areas.

Great stands of hardwoods once stood in the Patoka River Valley. This abundance of hardwood, combined with the German immigrants' competence in woodworking, led to Jasper's thriving furniture industry. The introduction of rail lines to the county allowed furniture manufacturers to ship their goods across the Midwest and sparked an economic and construction boom in Jasper.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, xiii.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *Your Town*, 83.

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By the turn of the twentieth century, Jasper had established itself as a leader in the production of office and school furniture.⁸²

Today, Jasper continues to be a leader in the furniture industry and is a regional retail hub. This continued growth has enabled the community to remain economically stable, clearly visible in the downtown historic district. The district has been preserved on a much higher level than many communities in the surrounding counties. The buildings are well maintained and continue to illustrate the district's importance in the history of Dubois County.

⁸²*This, Our Town*, 37-43.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 037-304-21001-21084

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 11.75 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 506208	Northing: 4249491
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 506206	Northing: 4248993
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 505882	Northing: 4249002
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 505881	Northing: 4249494

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

Start at the northwest corner of the building at 815 Main Street. Proceed east across Main Street to the west edge of the alley between Main and Jackson Street. Proceed south along the alley to the northwest corner of the property at 122 East 8th Street. Proceed east along the north boundary of the 122 East 8th Street property to the northeast corner of the property. Proceed south along the west edge of Jackson Street to the northwest corner of Jackson and East 8th Street. Proceed west along the north edge of East 8th Street to a point that is directly north of the west edge of the alley between Main and Jackson Street. Proceed south across East 8th Street and continue along the west edge of the alley to the southeast corner of the property at 610 Main Street. Turn east and proceed east across Jackson Street to the southeast

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corner of East 7th and Mill Streets. Turn south and proceed along the west edge of Mill Street to the corner of Mill Street and the alley between East 6th and East 5th Street. Proceed west along the north edge of the alley until the northeast corner of the 212 East 5th Street property. Continue south along the east edge of the 212 East 5th Street property to the north edge of East 5th Street. Turn west and proceed west along the north edge of East 5th Street to a point directly north of the northeast corner of the 416 Jackson Street property. At that point, turn south and continue until the northwest corner of the 216 East 4th Street property. Turn east. Continue along the north edge of the 216 East 4th Street property until the northeast corner of the property. Turn south and continue to the northwest corner of Mill and East 4th Streets. Continue west along the north edge of East 4th Street to a point directly north of the northeast edge of the 310 Main Street property. Turn south, cross East 4th Street, and proceed south to the north edge of East 3rd Street. Turn west and continue along the north edge of East 3rd Street to the southeast corner of East 3rd and Main Streets. Turn north and continue along the east edge of Main Street to the southeast corner of Main and East 4th Streets. Turn west and cross Main Street and proceed along the north edge of West 4th Street to the southwest corner of the 405 Main Street property. Turn north and proceed along the west edge of 405 Main Street property to the south edge of the 413 Main Street property. Turn north and proceed along the west edge of the 413 Main Street property to the point that is directly east of the southeast edge of the 411 Newton Street property. Turn west until the southwest corner of the 411 Newton Street property. Turn north and proceed along the west edge of the 411 Newton Street property. Cross West 5th Street. At the north edge of West 5th Street, turn west and proceed west along the north edge of West 5th Street. At the northeast corner of Clay and West 5th Street, turn north. Proceed north along the east edge of Clay Street to the northwest corner of the 216 West 6th Street property. Turn east and continue along the north edge of the 216 West 6th Street property and cross Newton Street to the northeast edge of the 609 Main Street property. Turn north and proceed along the west edge of the properties in the 600 block of Main Street. At the south edge of 7th Street, turn east and proceed to the southeast corner of West 7th and Main Streets. Turn north and continue along the east edge of Main Street to the point directly east of 811 Main Street. Turn west and continue along the south edge of the 811 Main Street property to the southwest corner of the property. Turn north and continue along the west edges of the 811 and 815 Main Street properties until you reach the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the contributing resources that comprise the historic commercial and governmental center of Jasper.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Lankford and Benjamin L. Ross
organization: RATIO Architects, Inc.
street & number: 101 S. Pennsylvania Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: Indiana zip code: 46204
e-mail: BRoss@RATIOarchitects.com
telephone: 317-275-6965
date: December 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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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: Jasper Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

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

Photo 1

Name of Property: 815 and 811 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing on the northeast corner of Main and East 9th Street, looking southwest

1 of 40

Photo 2

Name of Property: Main Street north of the Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the intersection of 9th and Main Streets, looking south

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Photo 3

Name of Property: 802-810 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the intersection of 9th and Main Streets, looking southeast
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Photo 4

Name of Property: 122 East 8th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing on East 8th Street near 714 Main Street looking northeast
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Photo 5

Name of Property: 714 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing on Main Street in front of 714 Main Street looking east
5 of 40

Photo 6

Name of Property: 702-704, 706, 708 and 710 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing on Main Street looking southeast
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Photo 7

Name of Property: 602, 606 and 609 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing on Main Street north of the courthouse looking southeast
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Photo 8

Name of Property: 533 and 529 Main Street
City or Vicinity: Jasper
County: Dubois State: Indiana
Photographer: Susan Lankford
Date Photographed: 29 August 2014
Description of Photograph: Standing on the northwest corner of the courthouse lawn looking southwest
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Photo 9

Name of Property: 601-609 Main Street
City or Vicinity: Jasper
County: Dubois State: Indiana
Photographer: Susan Lankford
Date Photographed: 29 August 2014
Description of Photograph: Standing at southwest corner of the Jasper City Hall looking west
9 of 40

Photo 10

Name of Property: 613, 617, 623 and 629 Main Street
City or Vicinity: Jasper
County: Dubois State: Indiana
Photographer: Susan Lankford
Date Photographed: 29 August 2014
Description of Photograph: Standing just west of 606 Main Street looking northwest
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Photo 11

Name of Property: 532, 528, 524 and 520 Main Street
City or Vicinity: Jasper
County: Dubois State: Indiana
Photographer: Susan Lankford
Date Photographed: 29 August 2014
Description of Photograph: Standing just west of 602 Main Street looking southwest
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Photo 12

Name of Property: 510, 512 and 516 Main Street
City or Vicinity: Jasper
County: Dubois State: Indiana
Photographer: Susan Lankford
Date Photographed: 29 August 2014
Description of Photograph: Standing just southwest of 602 Main Street looking south
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Photo 13

Name of Property: Jasper City Hall at 610 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing near the northwest corner of the Dubois County Courthouse looking northeast

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Photo 14

Name of Property: 509-513 and 517 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the intersection of Main and West 6th Streets looking south

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Photo 15

Name of Property: 519 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing just northeast of the northeast corner of 517 Main Street looking southwest into the lobby of the Astra Theater

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Photo 16

Name of Property: 518 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing between 520 and 516 Main Street looking southeast

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Photo 17

Name of Property: Soldiers and Sailors Monument and Historical Marker (inside the fence at the left edge of the photo)

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing between 602 and 532 Main Street looking southwest
16 of 40

Photo 18

Name of Property: 602 Main Street and 108 East 6th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the northwest corner of East 6th and Jackson Streets looking northwest
18 of 40

Photo 19

Name of Property: 203-205, 207, 209 and 211 East 6th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: north of 215 East 6th Street looking southwest
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Photo 20

Name of Property: 602 Main Street and 108 and 206 East 6th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing north of 215 East 6th Street looking northwest
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Photo 121

Name of Property: 215 East 6th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing north of 215 East 6th Street looking south
21 of 40

Photo 22

Name of Property: 509-513, 505 and 417 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing just west of 510 Main Street looking southwest
22 of 40

Photo 23

Name of Property: 418, 506 and 510 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing just west of 418 Main Street looking northeast
23 of 40

Photo 24

Name of Property: 408, 414 and 418 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southwest corner of Main and 4th Streets looking northeast
24 of 40

Jasper Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, Indiana
County and State

Photo 25

Name of Property: 405, 411 AND 417 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southeast corner of Main and 4th Streets looking northwest

25 of 40

Photo 26

Name of Property: 310 and 302 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing near the northwest corner of Main and 4th Streets looking southeast

26 of 40

Photo 27

Name of Property: 302 Main Street and 110 East 3rd Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing near the northwest corner of Main and 3rd Streets looking northeast

27 of 40

Photo 28

Name of Property: 514 East 4th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing near the southeast corner of Mill and East 4th Streets looking northwest

28 of 40

Jasper Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, Indiana
County and State

Photo 29

Name of Property: 401 and 407 Jackson Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the northeast corner of Jackson and East 4th Streets
20 of 40

Photo 30

Name of Property: 401, 402 and 407 Jackson Street with the rear elevations of 518 Main Street in the background

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing west of 402 Jackson Street looking northwest
30 of 40

Photo 31

Name of Property: 416 and 414 Jackson Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing east of 418 Main Street looking east
31 of 30

Photo 32

Name of Property: 502, 506 and 514 Jackson Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southwest corner of Jackson and East 5th Streets
32 of 40

Jasper Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, Indiana
County and State

Photo 33

Name of Property: 112 West 5th Street and 505 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southwest corner of West 5th and Newton Streets looking northeast

33 of 40

Photo 34

Name of Property: 411 West 5th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the northeast corner of Newton and West 5th Streets looking southwest

34 of 40

Photo 35

Name of Property: 505 Newton Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing near 512 Newton Street looking southwest

35 of 40

Photo 36

Name of Property: Maypole and mural just west of 535 Main Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southwest corner of West 6th and Newton Streets looking east

36 of 40

Jasper Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Dubois County, Indiana
County and State

Photo 37

Name of Property: 601-609 Newton Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the southeast corner of West 6th and Newton Streets looking northwest

37 of 40

Photo 38

Name of Property: 511 Newton Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing at the northeast corner of West 6th and Newton Streets looking southwest

38 of 40

Photo 39

Name of Property: 212 and 216 West 6th Street

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

Description of Photograph: Standing just west of 511 Newton looking northwest

39 of 40

Photo 40

Name of Property: 601-609 Newton Street, 108 West 6th Street and 601-609 Main Street with the Dubois County Courthouse in the background to the right of the photo

City or Vicinity: Jasper

County: Dubois

State: Indiana

Photographer: Susan Lankford

Date Photographed: 29 August 2014

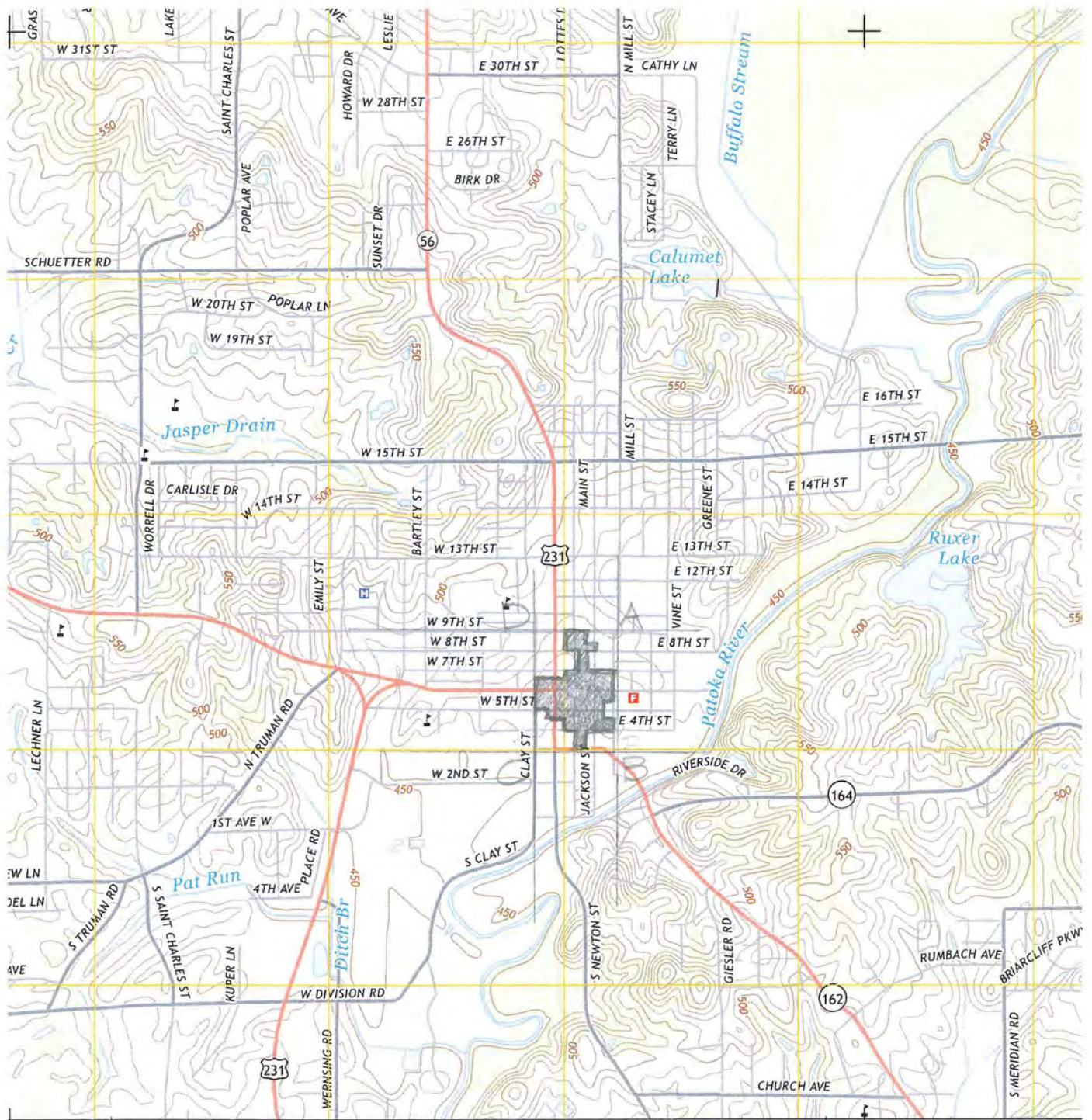
Description of Photograph: south of 216 West 6th Street looking northeast

40 of 40

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.

Jasper Downtown Historic District Jasper, Dubois County, Indiana, 2014

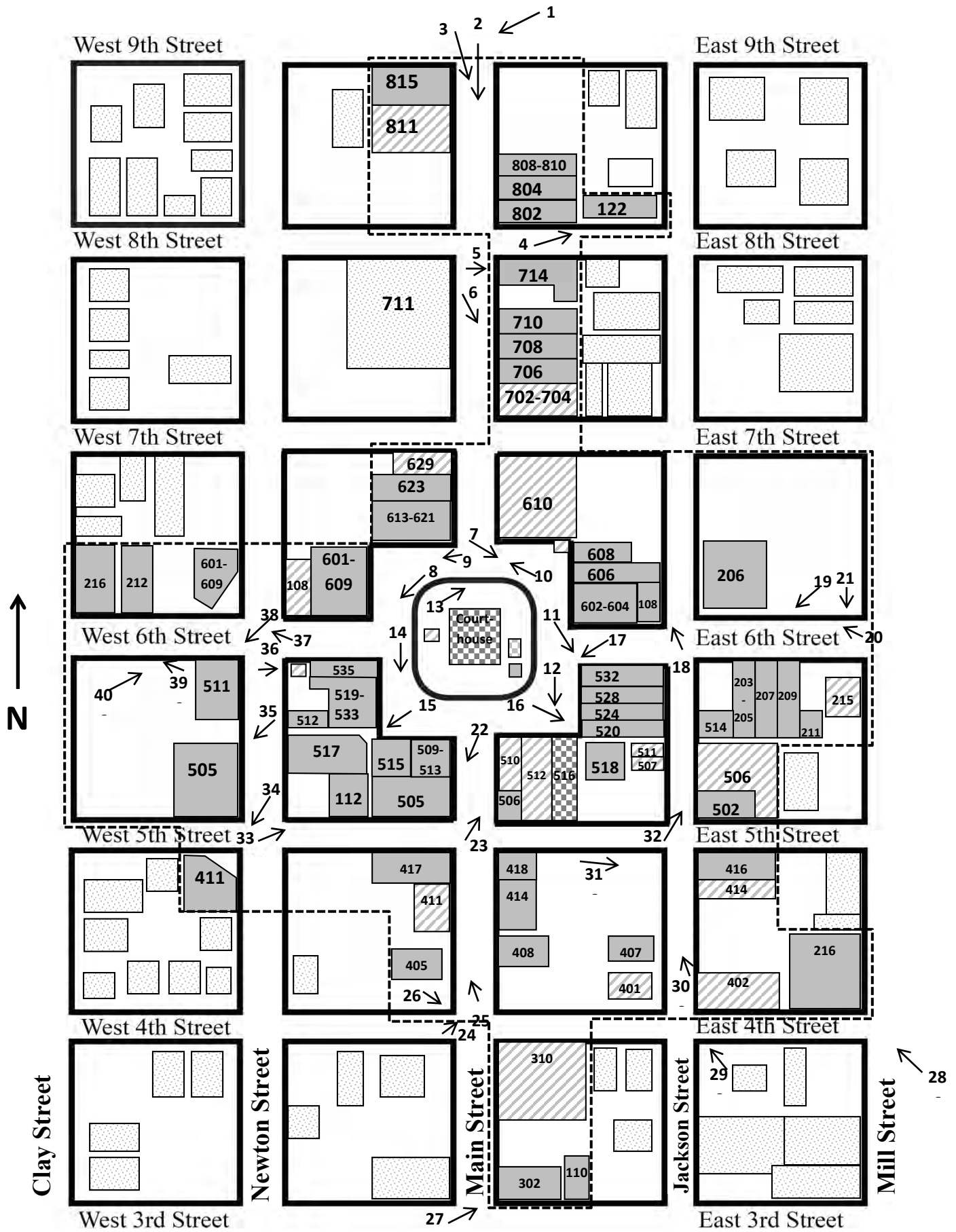


30" 504 505 506 507 55' 508

NAD 83 UTM
ZONE 16

A	506208	4249491
B	506206	4248993
C	505882	4249002
D	505881	4249494

USGS Map: Jasper Quadrangle, Indiana - Dubois Co., 7.5-minute series



Jasper Downtown Historic District, Dubois County, Indiana – NOT TO SCALE

- Resources Previously Listed on the National Register
- Contributing Resources
- Non-contributing Resources

- Boundaries of District
- Properties Outside of District
- Photos 1







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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



March 9, 2017

Mr. Daniel Delahaye
U.S. Postal Service, Federal Preservation Officer
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862

Regarding: U.S. Post Office, 206 East 6th St., in the Jasper Downtown Historic District, roughly bounded by 9th St, Clay St., 3rd St., and Mill St., Jasper, Dubois County, IN

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is pleased to inform you that the above mentioned property, in which you have an interest, has been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the nomination during their meeting on

**April 19, 2017, 2:00 PM, at Fort Harrison State Park Inn & Conference Center,
5830 North Post Road, Indianapolis, Indiana**

The meeting is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. We welcome your comments, favorable or unfavorable, regarding the application. Please address written comments to:

**Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

Please send your comments on or before the above meeting date.

You may call our office at 317-232-1646, or visit our web site at www.in.gov/dnr/historic for more information and a copy of the National Register application form for the property.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The criteria used to judge a property's eligibility for the National Register and the results of listing are discussed in the enclosure.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he wishes, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. Owners of National Register listed properties that are income-producing are eligible to apply for Federal tax credits for qualified historic rehabilitation efforts. This and other results of listing are explained further on the enclosure. After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed and considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. The board will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register, based on its merits relative to the criteria included on the enclosure.

Private Property Owner Concurrence or Objection

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as appropriate, and objects to

the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. For properties with multiple owners, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer (address above), by the date indicated on the first page of this letter. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

Public Officials - Your Right to Comment

Local governments, public agencies, and other interested parties as well as property owners are welcome to comment on this proposed National Register nomination. Comments regarding the significance and eligibility of the property or district for the National Register will be considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board as well as the State Historic Preservation Officer. To ensure consideration, comments should be sent before the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board considers this nomination (see page one of this notice for the date of the Review Board meeting and for the address to which comments should be sent).

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)

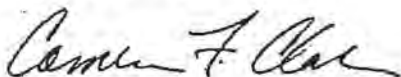
Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter, the property indicated in this letter will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the review board's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, the board will consider the application at the above referenced meeting, along with the historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural merits of the property, and any staff comments. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the review board.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures qualifies an owner of private property who has State of Indiana tax liability to apply for certain tax benefits. Programs include the Residential Historic Rehabilitation Credit or the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (for commercial properties). Allotment of credits to operate the program depends on budgeting by the Indiana General Assembly. Contact our office or web site for more information.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures provides protection for the property. All state-funded or state-assisted construction which will adversely impact historic properties owned by the State of Indiana must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Additionally, if a state-funded or state-assisted project will impact historic properties that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, the project must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. For more information, contact our office or web site.

A copy of the nomination including boundaries and map, and information on the federal and State of Indiana tax credit programs or the State and National Register programs may be obtained by calling 317/232-3493, by emailing pdiebold@dnr.in.gov, by writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 West Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739, or by visiting our web site, www.in.gov/dnr/historic.

Very truly yours,



Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

FDH:pcd-IL

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 20, 2017

Dr. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Jasper Downtown Historic District, Dubois County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Jasper Downtown Historic District, Dubois County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Jasper Downtown Historic District, Dubois County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package