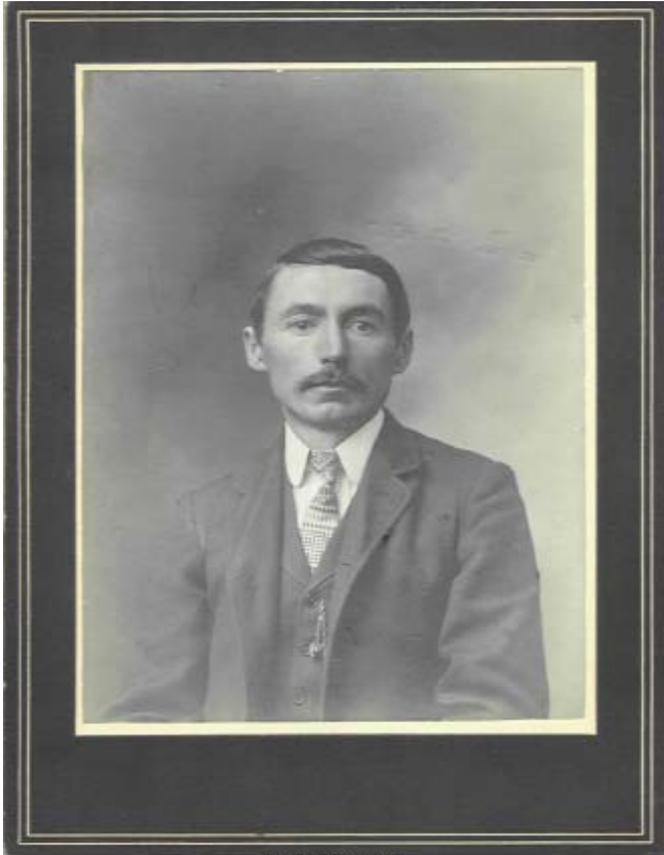


--FERDINAND IDAHO



F. M. BIEKER about 1900

F.M. Bieker about 1900

BY Dale (Popeye) Uhlenkott

The following Names, Dates & Information is true to the best of my knowledge. Dale Uhlenkott



Ferdinand About 1910

Dale (Popeye) Uhlenkott..... 2

The story of Ferdinand as a settlement can best be told by recounting the experiences of F.M. Bieker the founder of Ferdinand. June 3 1889, with a search for health uppermost in his mind, at the age of twenty two, he left his home near St. Anthony, Indiana with \$5.00 dollars in his pocket. After working through the summer at jobs in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, he decided to visit central Washington. Late October he arrived in Yakima, but went on to Ellensburg the next day. There he found work, In the spring , he was joined by his brother Joe, and sister Mary. And the three started housekeeping. In the fall of 1890 they moved to Camas Prairie, Idaho. F.M. started out first and was followed a month later by brother, Joe and sister, Mary. F.M. was delighted with the rich soil, the abundance of timber and water. Good homesteads were scarce. Except for six months at Denver Idaho FM , Joe , and Mary spent the next years near Keuterville, Idaho. In summer of 1893 their parents, Franz and Sophia (Schaffer) Bieker and younger sister Anna, later married H.W. Uhlenkott, joined them, which meant that all pf Francis (Franz) Bieker had migrated to Idaho, except the eldest son, John who had married and stayed on farm near St. Anthony,

Indiana.

November 20 1895 the NezPerce Reservation was open for settlement. The opening had been fixed for noon that day, but most prospective settlers disregarded that regulation and went before the prescribed time. F.M. located a claim with which he was not well pleased because of its lack of water. The next day on the way home, he happened to find a map of the reservation, which someone had lost or taken by the Indians. With the aid of a little pocket compass and his map, he ran a line from a known corner, about five miles off the reservation, and located a claim. This became his farm just west of what was to become Ferdinand Idaho. In addition, he located a 120-acre claim for his sister Mary. This land had nice running spring water on it. This water was come to supply water for town of Ferdinand. Although somewhat hilly, the soil was rich Using his claim as a starting point F.M. helped locate ten other claims for settlers during the following six weeks. Their names were Herman Helm, Matt Lawen, Frank Terhaar, Joe and Henry Herzog, Nick and Jacob Kinzer, Mike Kasper, Otto Ries, and Ernest Behler

The summer of 1897 F.M. built a large two-story house on the reservation land the location of an Indian corral directly west of present day Ferdinand.



In November F.M. with his parents Francis and Maria Sophia, and his sister Mary moved in. to the house. When at once, they put in a comparatively large stock of merchandise. The home served multiple purposes, a residence, a store, and a post office. In the store F.M. tried to learn a little of the Indian language, but soon concluded that fifteen or twenty words were all that he could master. In 1901 F.M. Bieker erected a new store building, He sold his stock and leased the building to Matt Fuchs of Genesee, Idaho. Four dwelling rooms were attached. Also A blacksmith shop (F.M.(built and Leased), a two-room dwelling, And the catholic church were started.

Post Office Established Ma9 9 1898-
9 May 1898- Frank M Bieker- Postmaster
MARCH 4 1902- MATHIAS FUCHS-POSTMASTER
NOVEMBER 22 1905 FRANK 22
22NOV 1905-(FRANZ BIEKER-- POSTMASTER
May 18 1908----Anna Kinzer-- postmaster
March 18 1913--Ellery Martin--postmaster
6 Jul 1917 Blanch C. (Fry) Martin- Acting Postmaster
October 11 1929--Hattie Schroer---
9 April 1930-Maude Leslie---postmaster.
5 Jun 1936.- Ann Kroiss--Acting Postmaster
27 Oct 1936-Ann Kroiss-Postmaster
13 Nov 1968Errol (Lee) Uhling- Acting Postmaster
06 Feb 1971- Errol (Lee Uhling-Postermaster
19 Jan 1973- Mrs Mary Herzog=Officer in Charge
15 Sep 1973- Mrs Herzog- Posmaster
7 Oct 1977- Mrs Audrey Uhlenkott- Officer in Charge
07 Apr 1979-Mrs Linda S.Chaffee- postmaster
28 Feb- 1998 Gloria Funke- officer in charger-
4 Jul 1998- Kristin J. Frish- Postmaster
6 Sep 2002- Lori M. Schmidt- Officer in Charge
19 Oct 2002- Laura A. Lockett- Postmaster
2 Nov 2002- Carol K Beauchamp-Postmaster
8 Oct 2003-Lori M. Schmidt- Officer in Charge
8 Nov 2003- Carol K Beauchamp-Postermaster
11 Mar 2004- Lori M. Schmidt- Officer in Charge
1 May 2004- Lori M. Schmidt- Postmaster

F.M. decided to circulate a petition for a Post Office, which all settlers readily signed. He

first applied to have it named St. Anthony, which was rejected because there was already a Post Office in Idaho with that name. F.M. then reapplied using the name Ferdinand, after his mother's hometown of Ferdinand Indiana. Which was accepted. In the spring of 1898 the post office was established. The mail was to come from Westlake twice a week. F.M.'s father Francis Bieker delivered it for the first six months free. Then a regular route was established. Soon after it became a three times a week route and after a few years it became a daily, except Sunday route. After the railroad was completed in 1909, the mail route was reversed and the mail was taken from Ferdinand to Westlake.

The Lewiston Tribune on March 8, 1902, stated that " M. F. Fuchs has been appointed postmaster to succeed F. M. Bieker, Who resigned" .

When Father Maximus parolini came from Keuterville once each month to say mass F.M.'s home became a church. Christmas in 1899 was read there and father Parolini baptized a baby Frank Lawen.

1896 Peter Aschenbrenner, his wife Charlotte, their eight children, a nephew, Henry, 19, and Aschenbrenners 69 year old father emigrated from Kansas because of crop failure, in their covered wagon they brought essentials for the journey. They found unclaimed land west of F.M. Bieker's but were forced by deep snow to live in their wagons from February until late spring before a small cabin could be built. Not only humans but also animals suffered in the long hard winter many of the wild horses, which roamed the area starved. The Aschenbrenners were finally able to remove the carcasses of the dead horses by the use of a skid constructed from logs cut in the area. Later they drove the wild horses west or shot them. Three more children were born to the family before they were able to build and occupy a large two-story home northwest of the cabin site in 1907. While the Aschenbrenners were intimidated by the small traveling groups of

Indians who came through the area in the early days, no violence erupted, "Lottie"

Aschenbrenner later acted as midwife to Indian women of the Axtell, Moody families and to the Joe Bieker family.

The 1914 History of Idaho says that no citizen of Ferdinand has been more closely identified with the development of the village of Ferdinand than has Frank M. Bieker, a portion of whose farm furnished the town site of Ferdinand, and now in 1914 who is cashier and active head of the Ferdinand State Bank.

F.M. Petitioned for a county road, which was approved from Cottonwood Idaho to NezPerce, a road three miles southeast of Ferdinand. The road ran threv Ferdinand and northwest to Lawyers Canyon, were it connected with the road to Craigmont. This gave a direct road Culdesac Idaho the nearest train station, which was twenty-eight miles away. This road became State Highway 95.

Catholic Church

In the fall of 1900 a half section of land just north of F.M. 's house was for sale at \$12.50 per acre with 10% down and the balance in 9 annual payments with 6% interest. F.M. and Nick Kinzer each bought 160 acres. Bishop Glorieux and accomplice Father Soer, S.J. paid a visit to the Camas Prairie in the fall of 1900, staying overnight in the Bieker home. His Excellency granted permission to build a church, but strictly forbade the people to go into debt. At this time the people of Ferdinand decided to build a Catholic Church. Snow started to fall and they decided that it would be a good time to start bringing wood for the church. Mr. Helm and Mr. Wahle went to Joe Bieker's mill near Westlake. Joe agreed to use his mill and planer free. Joe also said he would pay for the man to saw the lumber. They got a crew together and started cutting logs from government land, which was a half-mile from Joe's mill. In June 1901 lumber

for



Ferdinand Cemetery

would

and

the church was hauled to Ferdinand. They still needed money for the building of the church. F.M. calculated that it cost \$400.00. F.M. raised \$200.00 paid the rest out of his pocket. A carpenter named Adam Kammers,

a catholic settler from Westlake as architect and chief carpenter, at \$2.00 per day and board, was



Catholic School-Church-Parish-about 1916

hired to build the church. By July 1901 the church of Assumption was up. Nearly all the Catholics donated work and helped raise funds for such things as doors, windows, and shingles. And paint the outside. In the fall Adam Kammers and another carpenter W.B. Trueblood papered the

walls, built the choir loft and put up an altar, with the help of donated labor. Adam Kammers and W.B. Trueblood donated six new pews, three each. In July 1902 Adam Kammers added the steeple for another \$200.00. Father Parolini was the first priest to say mass in the church. In 1903 Francis Bieker Sr. donated the bell at a cost of \$217. Also in 1903 a parish house was built. Nick Kinzer donated two acres of land for the cemetery. An addition was added to the church. On November 17, 1915 Bishop Glorieux dedicated.

Ferdinand Cemetery

Farmers: Farmers with Ferdinand address in 1904

Aschenbrenner, Peter--	Assessment value--	\$120.00	
Baker, Francis -----	Assessment value--	\$420.00	
Berkland, O .G.-----	Assessment value--	\$302.00	
Bieker, F. M.-----	Assessment value--	\$1,359.00	
Bieker, John A.-----	Assessment value--	\$328.00	
Bieker, Mary-----	Assessment Value--	\$640.00	
Bledsoe, A. J.---	Assessment Value--	\$117.00	Courter
& Steele--	Assessment value--	\$1,154.00	
Cummings, D. A.--	Assessment value--	\$70.00	
Dunn, H. C.----	Assessment value--	\$213.00	
Dunning,F. M.--	Assessment value--	\$262.00	
Edwards, J. A.--	Assessment value--	\$212.00	
Farnam, F.A.---	Assessment value--	\$239.00	
Farnham, C.S.---	Assessment value--	\$1,150.00	
Kerr, L.M.--	Assessment value--	\$173.00	
Kincaid, W.M.--	Assessment value--	\$324.00	
Kinzer, N.	Assessment value--	\$160.00	
Lambert, P.H.--	Assessment value--	\$199.00	
Lauer, Michael--	Assessment value-----	\$1,307.00	
Lewis, P.T.--	Assessment value-----	\$161.00	
Lowen ,Mathias,--	Assessment value-----	\$169.00	
Mahon, R. L. --	Assessment value-----	\$135.00	
Trueblood, W.J.--	Assessment value-----	\$237.00	
Trueblood, W. W.--	Assessment value--	\$165.00	
Wade, J. E.--	Assessment value--	\$298.00	
Willis, James---	Assessment value--	\$185.00	

Railroad:

In 1904The Presidents of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, Edward H. Harriman (UP) and Howard Elliott (NP), paid a visit to the Prairie, drove together in a hack all day looking over the country, and even stayed overnight at Judge Rice’s place in Westlake, sleeping in the same bed. On this trip they agreed on the plan of building a road jointly instead of constructing two lines through the area.

The railroad decided to build its line across the Camas Prairie. Building started in 1905.It was difficult to construct, especially from Culdesac to Cottonwood, it took several years to complete. Four miles west of Ferdinand is the steel bridge, it is 296 feet high, 1500 feet long. At the time it

was second highest in United States. The Steel bridge was built by Kelley, Atkinson Construction Co. of Chicago, Ill.

In this Hugh structure there are--
Twelve 40 feet long girders weighing 12,000 lbs.
Six 60 feet long weighing 22,000 lbs
Two 80 feet long weighing 42,000 lbs.

Five 100 feet long weighing 64,500 lbs.

Required 60,000 rivets or approximately two car loads.

There is 3,800 yards of concrete at a cost of \$18 to \$ 20. Yard

Above information was obtained though the courtesy of M.J. Trees , the engineer, and Gus

Shenewerk, superintendent of construction reported to the Cottonwood Chronicle April 23 1908

The big bridge was completed August 20 1908. About thirty skilled workers worked on the bridge making eight dollars a day.

Death of A Bridegroom: January 15, 1920, Thursday. Lute Simmons came upon a man's crushed and broken body under the Lawyers Canyon Bridge. This catastrophic scene broke the tranquility of the winter morning as he was making a regular check of his coyote traps Lute Simmons rushed the few miles to Ilo to report the tragedy. Attorney C.C. Pennell and Coroner John F. Gist were called to investigate. It was never decided if it was a accident or suicide. Earlier that morning Leta Lovelace became the bride of John Horce Brown at the home of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Lovelace, Grangeville Idaho. The wedding was performed at 6:00 AM by Reverend W.N. Knox. Following the ceremony the newly-weds were honored at a wedding breakfast before departing on the steam driven passenger train. The train was the preferred way to travel in 1920. The happy bride could not know what that day would bring. She could not foresee that she would be a grief-stricken widow before evening She was a popular young lady employed in the Grangeville office of the NezPerce Telephone Company as a telephone

operator. She planned to leave her job, her family and friends to begin her new life in Winchester with her new husband.

John Brown was the son of Mr. & Mrs. Augustus Brown of Harpster, Idaho. . He was known to be a steady and industrious young man. He had been employed on nearby farms. He was unable to serve in World War One because of defective eyesight: however he entered the student army training at the University of Idaho. Following his discharge he became a carpenter for the Craig Mountain Lumber in Winchester, Idaho.

In the 1920's the camas Prairie passenger trains were full and often crowded. Usually as many as 300 people rode them daily. Before dirt, graveled roads and cars became reliable, the train was the popular mode of travel. It was not surprising that John Brown chose the train to take his bride to their new home in Winchester. The Bride and groom rode together in the coach. After departing Cottonwood. the groom left Leta after giving her his purse jokingly saying it was all he had and was worried about being able to provide for her. Leta remained in her seat as the train steamed across the spectacular 285 foot high bridge. When John did not return to his seat Leta assumed he was visiting with other passengers. When the train chugged into Vollmer Leta waited but he did not return to his seat beside. As the train proceed toward Craig Junction where expected she and her new husband would change trains. She was concerned about her husband at Craig Junction where the were to transfer to the Craig Mountain Railroad train to complete the few miles to Winchester. She knew the wedding pranks that friends played on bridegrooms. Maybe he had been kidnapped by friends and removed from the train at Vollmer. She hurried to the telephone office to wait for a call from her husband, but not a word. Feeling distraught she decided to return to Craig Junction hoping to find him, was stricken with unbelievable grief when she received the news of the tragic death of her new husband. The

authorities informed her they had completed their investigation and the death was a suicide. No reason for his suicide was ever found. . Leta Lovelace Brown never knew why she became a widow on her wedding day. If he jumped--why? If he fell--how? If he was pushed--by Whom? It is a mystery today as it was in January 1920 Thanks to Melba Ashburn for the above information.

I remember riding with dad passing the steel bridge During World War II. Seeing a shack there and a man holding a rifle. I think it was a Ferdinand resident Steve Trautman. I ask dad what he was doing. He said The U.S. army placed him there to protect the bridge from being blown up.

The bridge took several months to build after the tracks had been laid to the north rim of Lawyers Canyon, but was accomplished without a single accident.

There was a Union Pacific surveyor's camp along the creek on Icicle Flat, while the Northern Pacific had a camp in Ferdinand.

The Railroad was to be built on John Bieker land, which was ¼ mile from his brother F. M. Store in Ferdinand. Mr. J.P. Vollmer a shrewd millionaire banker and a shareholder in the Northern Pacific railroad came to Ferdinand to buy John's land and any other land close to it. Mr. Vollmer intended to start a town on the east side of the railroad tracks. Vollmer offered John \$50.00 an acre for his 240 acres and \$40.00 an acre for an adjoining 140 acre farm owned by Matt Lawen and 40.00 an acre for F.M.'s

80 acres east of John's land it was then surmised that the depot would be located on John's 240 acres because he would offer only \$40.00 an acre for the other land. And that meant that Vollmer meant to start a town at the depot.

Rival Town—Steunenberg

Vollmer had about 25 acres on the west side also, which joined Ferdinand.

Vollmer had been in that business, years before when the railroad was built to Uniontown And Genesee. The surveyor told F.M. that Vollmer told him to crowd the town as much as possible to the east. He did not want anything to do with Ferdinand. When F. M. heard of Vollmers, plan to start a town on the east side of tracks, one-fourth mile east of Ferdinand, he wrote

Vollmer a letter and offered to sell him the forty acres on which Ferdinand is located, providing he would put the town on the west side of the tracks. F.M. received no reply, and after that started to sell tracts to people who wanted to go in business there. Ben Gerding, a former Cottonwood Saloon man, was the first to build.

He put up a two-story saloon and hall building, also a dwelling. Later on he erected a two-story hotel. Joe Bushue and Barney Herzog, partners, put up a two-story hall and store building, Tony Nau and Frank Staab, a general store building, and Ed. Nau a harness store and workshop. About 1904 Vollmer sent his surveyor, Mr. S.P. Judson to Steunenberg. July 1906 difficulties arose between Vollmer and surveyor Judson. Mr. Judson was fired, although to platting was not half finished. F.M. arranged with Mr. Judson to survey and plat forty acres as the Ferdinand town site.

The platting of Steunenberg was not taken up again until about eighteen months later when a family by the name of Noel came from Oklahoma, and, back by Mr. Vollmer, started a store there. A large, flat-roofed building was erected, containing, in addition to a storeroom, some dwelling rooms and a room in which a bank was to be located. The Vollmer Clearwater

Company put the bank, a private one, in some time later, but business did not flourish, and after a year or two, Mr. Noel left. The bank was run in connection with the company's grain warehouse.

FIRE LOSS AT STEUNENBERG: May 26 1908. Fire in the town of Steunenberg started at 2:00 A M destroying the Steunenberg hotel and the Gerding soft drink establishment & lodging house. The total loss in buildings, furniture and personal effects was estimated at \$7,000, while the insurance did not exceed \$2,000.

The fire started in the rear of other lower room of the building occupied by the soft drink establishment & poolroom of unknown origin, operated by Joe Gerding. No person slept in the building. The upper floor of the establishment was lodging rooms. The hotel also a two-structure was located about ten feet from the poolroom building, and the flames soon spread there. It was impossible to save the furniture; within a comparatively short time both buildings were in a ruin. Located across the street from the hotel was a large general merchandise store operated by J. C. Noel that was threatened with destruction. The front of the building was severely scorched and the heat was such that some panes of glass were broken. Ben Gerding of Grangeville owned the buildings destroyed. Prior to the ruling of the Supreme Court holding that liquor could not be sold on the reservation, Mr. Gerding operated a saloon at Ferdinand. When the town of Steunenberg was established, Mr. Gerding moved the buildings to Steunenberg.

When the conducting saloons on the reservation were forbidden, he moved his stock of liquors to Grangeville. The saloon building was devoted to the use of the soft drink establishment and poolroom, operated by Mr. Gerding's brother Joe. John Schiller operated the hotel. Above article was from the Lewiston Morning Tribune, Wednesday May 27, 1908. Thanks to Byron Bovey

for researching fires on the Camas Prairie.

1910Steunenberg: Bank of Steunenberg (capital \$10,000) J.P. Vollmer president. E. E. Heagle was Railroad agent Their was the Steunenberg Mercantile Co. & Scheuller Brothers. General Store.,

Ferdinand State Bank Organized July 1907. The Denver State Bank, chartered in 1906, was moved in 1907 and merged with Henry's Kuther Ferdinand state bank. The bank of Steunenberg became B.C. Barbor's Bank of Ferdinand in 1915. It was a private bank affiliated with the Vollmer Clearwater Co. Thus Ferdinand had two banks between 1915 and 1927 when the Bank of Ferdinand consolidated with the Craigmont State Bank. During World war I Frank M. Bieker, cashier of the Ferdinand Bank, was called before the County "Council of Defense". His loyalty was questioned. After the ruling, F.M. was forced to publish a statement in which he declared his "wholehearted faith" and unfaltering loyalty" to the United States. A similar statement made by the Reverend Boniface Simmen of Ferdinand also appeared in the April 26, 1918 issue of the Cottonwood Chronicle. F.M became president of the bank after the War. P.A. Buechler was the cashier during the Twenties. The Ferdinand State Bank reported assets valued at \$60,323 in January 1932. Three weeks after the statement appeared in the newspaper, the bank closed. Fearing that they might be affected, The First National bankers at Cottonwood and Grangeville had the Idaho County Free Press tell its readers that Frank Bieker, president of the Ferdinand bank when it closed, was "in no way" connected with any other bank in Idaho. Bieker had closed his bank voluntarily for liquidation on January 29 1933



Ferdinand State Bank

{Information from Idaho Banking 1863-1976}

Above picture Joe Schaffer-Mr. Willis-F.M. Bieker

Ferdinand had two general stores, one hardware store, a bank, two saloons, one large livery barn, a barbershop, a meat market, a blacksmith shop, and a feed mill as well as several dwellings in fact all that was needed except a hotel, which Gerding had moved out. F.M. decided to build one, although he had to borrow money in order to do so.

An article in the Lewiston Tribune stated that the depot would be built on the Vollmer land. Right away Mr. Gerding the hardware man, one barber, one general store and the Ferdinand Hotel started at once to move to Vollmer's town, which he named Steuenberg. The rest of the Ferdinand business took matters calmly and conferred and decided to stay in Ferdinand. They had a bank at that time. The Denver State Bank having been moved to Ferdinand from Denver Idaho in the spring of 1907. Henry Kuther, it's president, had also left Denver and was engaged in the general merchandise business.

F.M. would have liked to make an agreement with Vollmer, but he would not agree to any of F.M.'s ideas. Vollmer than tried to have the post office moved from Ferdinand to Steunenberg. F.M. wrote a letter to Idaho Senators& Representatives asking that the post office to remain at Ferdinand. Vollmer convinced The Government to move the Ilo (now Craigmont) post office to Steunenberg. This started a hard fight between Ilo and Steunenberg. Ilo had a population of 200 people. The people of Ilo sent an attorney to Washington D.C. He returned blaming it on Idaho Rep. Hamer. The attorney also owned the Ilo newspaper; he made it rough for Rep. Hamer for the next two years. The post office was soon returned to Ilo. Ferdinand still needed a road to reach the depot easily.

The Idaho county Free Press; made the following comments regarding Steunenberg:

- ✉ April 16 1908: the chief engineer of the railroad construction informs us the trains will pass through here July 1,1908*
- 📖 May 14 1908: Westly Nickel moved into his new apartment this week. Westly installed a new refrigerator in his shop which enables him to keep fresh meats all summer*
- 📖 May 28 1908: Steunenberg had its first fire Tuesday morning when the hotel and building formerly used as a saloon burned to the ground.*
- 📖 September 10,1908: Forty teams hauling grain to local warehouses stopped here at noon Wednesday.*
- 📖 November 26, 1908: Mr. Long's team went to Vollmer Monday to get the safe and fixtures for the bank here. The former barbershop has been fixed up for the bank.*

FERDINAND IDAHO
IDAHO STATE 1910 BUSINESS DIRECTORY
 Population 120

Railroad station called Steunenberg
 Principal industries stock raising and farming
 JUSTICE OF PEACE JOE BUSHUE
 JUSTICE OF PEACE H.C. QUIGLEY

- DR. H.B. BLAKE PHYSICIAN
 📖 GENERAL STORE BUSHUE AND HERZOG (HENRY KUTHER)
 📖 HOTEL FERDINAND J.L. MEAKIN PROP.
 📖 NICKEL AND EVANS MEAT MARKET

📁 MILLINERY
FERDINAND
📁 MILLINERY

📁 NOTARY
📁 TRANSFER
HAYDEN
📁 CATHOLIC
SIMMON-

CHURCH
PASTOR.
📁 JOE
CONSTABLE

INTERIOR
YANT AGENT



Ferdinand Grade School- Built 1928

MRS. A.M. SCHENKOSKY -

F.M. TAYLOR-
STEUNENBERG
PUBLIC .M. BIEKER
AND STORAGE T. F.

CHURCH REV. BONIFACE
PRIEST.

1. CONGREGATIONAL
REV. W.A. MCMURRAY-

ASCHEBRENNER-

WAREHOUSE CO.-CARL

KERR GIFFORD WAREHOUSE WM. CORDTER AGENT.

📁 POSTMASTER —ANNA KUTHER

📁 GENERAL MERCHANDISE—HENRY KUTHER

📁 HARNESS AND SADDLERY—E. J. NAU

📁 A. H. NAU & CO —HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND FURNITURE

📁 NEZPERCE CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO. —ANNA KUTHER LOCAL OPERATOR

📁 NICKEL & EVENS MEAT MARKET.

📁 BLACKSMITH- NOAH A. GORDEN

📁 MRS. MAY NOAH SCHOOL PRINCIPLE

📁 REAL ESTATE S .S. PIPER



FERDINAND TO WESTLAKE STAGE LINE AND RED BIRD LIVERY & FEED BARNs CRABTREE & TERWILLEGAR PROPS

📁 FERDINAND BELGIAN HORSE CO. N. KINZER PRES.

📁 FERDINAND FARMERS UNION WAREHOUSE & TRADING CO.- WILLIAM CORDTER
MANAGER.

📁 FERDINAND STATE BANK HENRY KUTHER PRES.- NICK KINZER VICE-PRES.- F.M. BIEKER
CASHIER.

📁 A. HAENER—DRUGS

The county was petitioned to build a road west side of depot. Vollmer Argued that it was not needed, but the county took the side of Ferdinand and built the road. Vollmer then started selling his town and Steuenberg was surveyed and platted as Vollmers first addition of Ferdinand. This ended the town's fight in 1914. The depot kept the name Steuenberg until 1925. ***The Catholic School:*** In 1909 a parish school was established in a temporary room with a lay teacher in charge. Miss Helen Durst of Grangeville was the first teacher. The second was Miss Ann Flynn of Waukon, Iowa. The third teacher was Miss Mary Redden of Lewiston. In 1912 a school was erected at a cost \$1600.00. The Benedictine Sisters from Cottonwood were secured to staff it. The first two sisters to teach were Sister Albertine and Sister Anastasia. It was a two-story building. The lower floor had two classrooms and the upper floor was for living rooms for the Nuns.



Ferdinand Public School 1911

The public school: The building was erected in 1909. In 1910 Miss Jessamine McGloin was hired to teach the upper grades in the Ferdinand school and there was talk about a high school. In the summer of 1911, Miss McGloin asked the trustees to furnish her a room in which to teach high school on condition that she would collect tuition from her pupils. This was agreed to, and she taught the full nine-months term without any salary from the district. In 1912, the trustees decided to hire one high school teacher, and Mr. Hussman was named. Mrs. C.E. Hayden, Clerk/ Trustee reported to the Ferdinand Enterprise. Monday September 10, 1923 Ferdinand Public School opened for school year. The trustees were Fred Tautfest, chairman and H., W. Uhlenkott

Teachers were Phillip Dere Superintendent from Boise, Miss Frances Jane Barnes of Seattle, assistant superintendent: Mrs. Nell Dere of Boise, 7th & 8th grades: Miss Edna McDonald, Fenn, Intermediate grades.; Miss Hazel Longteig, Southwick, prim.

The high school became accredited in 1927 **1928** a new brick building for Grade School was built costing about \$10,000.00

Village of Ferdinand was incorporated in 1917 with a population of 200

1920 the taxable property of Ferdinand was \$119,000 by 1940 it decreased to \$43,000.

Population of Ferdinand: 1900-31 1906- 50 *1910- 300- 1916- 200-1920 - 255- 1930 -196--

1938-196*1940 223*

1946-300*1978-157



Ferdinand Enterprise: The First and only newspaper published in Ferdinand with H. G. Sasse editor.

First published on May 30 1912. The paper was issued every Thursday as an independent newspaper. To prevent another man from running the enterprise F.M. Bieker in 1927 bought it for \$400. In his memoirs F.M. wrote that the paper had been a most insulting paper. F.M. ran it for four years. The first two years F.M. set the type set by hand (F.M. did some of it by Himself). Then had the Cottonwood Chronicle set it on their linotype machine, and after that he had the paper printed by the Grangeville Free Press. It was not a paying business so when times got hard in April 1931 and his elevator burned down, he did not have time nor money to fool with it any longer so he quit. He later gave the paper to his nephew Bernard (Nig) Uhlenkott. Nig ran the paper only a short time. Nig took the equipment to Lewiston where he sold it for scrape metal.

Ferdinand Fire: October 2, 1913 Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Steunenberg hall at 4 o'clock A.M. being occupied by the Bank if Steunenberg abd the Stokes & Kirby pool hall on the lower floor, the Knights of Pythias and the odd fellows' lodges occupied the upper floor. The total loss was estimated about \$5,500. Insurance was carried on the building, The bank equipment, and a small policy by Stokes & Kirby. A watchman of one of the work trains that was stopped at the depot for the night discovered the fire. At that time the flames appeared to be coming from beneath the stairway at the rear of the building, but before assistance could be summoned the entire structure was in flames. The Ferdinand fire department assisted by citizens rendered most efficient work in saving other property, as the heat was so intense that the buildings across the 60- foot street were in flames a number of times. The bank saved most of it's fixtures and furnishings, practically everything being removed with the exception of the counter and safe. The loss to the bank did not exceed \$400. And insurance carried on the fixtures amounted to \$500. The bank equipment is now arranged in a building on the opposite side or the street and was opened for business in a day or two. The burned building was owned by W.I. Long and was valued at \$2,500. It was covered by insurance to the amount of \$2.000. The building was originally located in Steunenberg but was moved to Ferdinand when the town of Steunenberg was vacated. Above information was from the October 3 Lewiston Morning Tribune. Thanks to Byron Bovey for searching fires on the Camas Prairie.

. P. Adventist, Catholic, & Congregation Churches
Martin postmaster- R.E. Bell Railroad agent
The enterprise-weekly newspaper- H.G. Sasse-publisher

1916 Ferdinand Business

Bank of Ferdinand-capital \$10,000-E.W. Eaves & A.E. Clark directorsB.C. Barber Cashier
General Store- J.A. Bushue-
Restruant- F.A. Carpenter
Drugs O. D. DeMonde
Blackamith- O.B. Eastman
Farmers Union Warehouse J.H. Fry Manager
Ferdinand State Bank- capital \$12,000- Henry Kuther President- F.M. Bieker cashier.

Hardware- Emil Haener
Barber- G.W. Kammer
Drugs- O.E. Havens
Meats- L.C. Louise
Notions- E. P. Martin
Harness- E. J. Nau
Garage- Peacock & Haener
Blacksmith- S.H. Smith
Pool Hall- L.C. Stonebraker
Livery- J.A. Terwileger
Physician-R. Truitt
Grain Elevator- Vollmer Clearwater Co.- K.M. Bibb manager
Havens
Feed Mill- Elma Kincaid

Ferdinand Incorporated: (From the memoirs of F.M. Bieker)In 1917 the town of Ferdinand was incorporated. It had at that time required population of 200. Mr. B. C. Barker, manager of the bank was the main promtor. J. A . Bushue, merchant, became the first chairman of the board of directors. Other directors were F. M. biker, Emil Haener and Mr. Barbor, who had practiced law before, drew up the first set of ordinances , so the village government was set into operation. Mr. O. E. Havens, book- keeper in the bank was clerk of the board.Main street in Verdinand was just about the muddiest place in the road from Cottonwood to Culdesac. The Black soil and wet location along the creek could not stand the heavy travelon the street.Times were booming so the village board decided early in 1920 to have main street fixed by hauling dirt into it from the upper part of the ball ground filling main street from 1 1/2 to 3 feet. The street was surveyed and a concrete wall was built along the creek some 600 feet long, average height about 4 feet. But before the work was started an election was held to bond the village for \$10,000. Only two votes were cast opposing te bonds while seventy had voted in favor of bonding the village. And so the work was done before harvest and our bank cashed about \$8,000 of such warrants before the

work was all done. I (F.M.) did not trust wheat prices to hold up after gov. price guarantee had expired July 1st, 1920. So I refused to cash any more of the warrants and the work stopped before completed, but after the main part had been done. A bond house from denver Idaaho had agreed to take the bonds at 6% interest. But after the collapse of the times in the fall of 1920, they refused to take them at 6% and the village board would not raise the rate, and so our bank had to carry the warrants fo years. High taxes were levied snd som warrents were paid and by 1924 the amount our bank was down to about \$5,000. A bond issue was then issued by the village, they could not be sold and so our bank had to take them and carry on to maturity. \$500. Dollars was paid each year after the first ten years, and so all were paid, the las in 1944, 11 years after the bank was closed. All bonds were paid at maturity and the village never defaulted on any..

In 1920 the taxable property was assessed at \$119,000. But right after that the valuation decreased right along from year to year and was down to about \$43,00 about 1940. The census man gave Ferdinand 255 population in 1920, in 1930 196, in 1940 223, and for 1950 205. The 3 miles or more of streets have all been graveled during 1930, the government paying for the labor, the villahe furnishing the materal. The state highway 95 was located on main street and is kept up by the state, which is quite a help to the village, for the highway runs nearly ½ mile on the village streets. In December 1943 the village bot the water works fom the Ferdinand Townsite Co. and has since put in a well about 90 feet deep, wich is said to deliver 17 gallons a minute, and a pumping plant has been installed, operated by electric power.

The village takes in quite a lot for slot machine, liquor, and beer licenses and, with the water revenue added to that could easily operate without village taxes. But the bosrd still levies 20 mill tax and is using much to build sidewalks which in other towns must be paid for by lot owners. I (F.M.) was trustee for the village a number of years and one term was chairman, but most years

since 1917 I was clerk of the board; Had to keep the books and write warrents, etc. It was less work than to run a private corporation and paid \$10. A month, average. At the same time I was manager of Ferdinand state Bank. And from 1928 on, was also manager of the Ferdinand Grain Co., A corporation which makes 4 coporations of which I had to keep the accounts and take care of the finances of the same.

At the time the bank closed in Jan 1933 there were still 11 village bonds outstanding, each for \$500.00. The liquidator sold them to private parties at the full face value of same. The private parties held the bonds until due and the village paid them when due. The last one was paid Jan. 1, 1944 And then I quite as clerk. The village was free of debts and had \$500.00 cash on hand in its treasury. The Ferdinand Townsite C. sold its water works to the village I think in Dec.

1944. Since that time the income of the villsgе has increased several times over and so has been in fincial shape since. *Above copied from F.M. Bieker ,s Memoirs as he wrote it in his 83rd year (1950).*

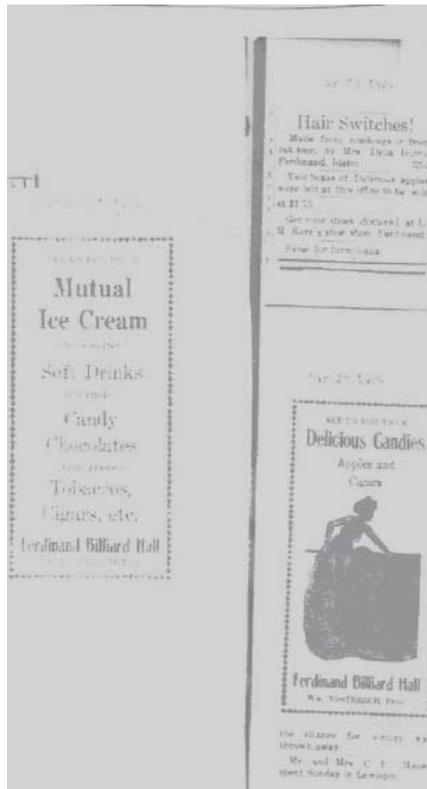
Fire Strikes Again at Ferdinand:

March 30 1921, early morning 1:15 Ferdinand's early morning fire entailed a loss of about \$62,000 while insurance carried amounted to \$34,800. After several structures had been destroyed it seemed the entire business section was doomed but just at that time the course of the wind changed, driving the flames back over the devastated area, enabling the fire to be checked at the Casey Confectionery Store and preventing a spread to the opposite side of the street that for a period was seriously menaced. The fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Hotel Ferdinand by Mrs Mary Meakin, proprietress, who instantly gave the alarm. The rooms in the two-story structure were nearly all occupied, and they all escaped without injury. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was quickly consumed entailing a loss of \$8,000 with insurance of \$6,500. The flames jumped to the B.F. Nesbit drug store and residence apartments, causing a loss of \$4,000 on stock and furnishings, while the insurance carried amounted to \$1,000. The building was owned by Mrs. Mary Bieker and was worth \$1,500. She carried no insurance. The next structure to go was the two-store building occupied and owned by the Ferdinand Trading Co.. The loss was \$17,000 with insurance of \$10,000. Its owners were J.R. Gilbert of Ferdinand & Ernest Wiense of Nezperce. The Ferdinand Hardware company store was the next to go with a loss of \$20,000 on stock, carrying insurance of \$15,000. The company was owned by John Hoene of Cottonwood and H.H. Bennett of Ferdinand.. The last building destroyed was the residence of James Johnston, located at the rear of the hardware store. The loss was \$2,000 with insurance of \$1,300 on house and contents. While the loss was severe to Ferdinand, the

citizens were not discouraged and the hardware company announced plans for immediately re-establishment. Above was from October 3, 1913 Lewiston Tribune. Thanks to Byron Bovey for researching Camas Prairie Fires.

Another Fire: FERDINAND ENTERPRISE: Fire Fiend Visits Ferdinand. Another fire, the first since a conflagration that took half of the village business houses in March, 1921 visited Ferdinand Wednesday October 17, 1923 shortly after 9:00 in the morning. This time the fire started apparently in the hay loft of the Trd Bird Livery, owned by J.A. Terwillegar, of Lewiston, and rented by Thos. Hayden. No one knows the cause of the fire, of course, but there are conjectures that may be true, or not that incendiarism was the cause. In a short time after the alarm was sounded, volunteer fire fighters proceeded to bring in action the village hose, and two streams soon played on the adjoining buildings, the barber shop and telephone office, connected, and the John Schueller house occupied by L. M. Kerr and family. Luckily for the several days of rain preceding, everything was wet, and with the aid of city water the flames were confined to the barber shop which was next the livery. J. A. Kuther, when he saw the fire would burn the telephone office, and the whole side of the street, if not the whole business section might go, cut in on the line, to call Cottonwood for help, got the Craigmont central, and she called Cottonwood, and in a very short time both towns had large delegations on the ground. Thanks to them and the surfaced highway. The Grangeville telephone girl told us the fire could easily be seen there--29 miles distant. We understand the barn was insured for \$1,000, but there was no insurance on the property of W.F. Lathrop, the barber or on the building he occupied, owned by Andrew Grosweiler of Moside, Canada. Most of the barber fixtures and household goods of the Lathrops, was gotten out, but considerable was lost at that. Mr Lathrop has leased the

Hayden building, east of the drug store for his tonsorial parlor, and the telephone central will be located in the J.H. Johnston building, just across the street. Credit is due thr fire fighters, who went in with a vim, to subdue the flames, and although not mentioning names, those at the scene easily could see those who worked like Trojans, those who preferred to bos the job. Above was from October 18, 1923 Ferdinand Enterprise. Thanks to Byron Bovey searching Camas Peairie Fires.



Ads in Ferdinand Enterprise March 13 & 27 1924

Ferdinand Market Fire: From the Thursday March 27, 1930 Lewis county Register. Ferdinand Mar. 25-- Fire that broke out at 3o'clock this destroyed the Ferdinand Meat Market and a building to the rear with total damage estimated at \$4,000, the market was owned by Walter

Johnson. The family living in the rear apartment was not able to save many articles in their dash for safety. The loss is partially covered by insurance. It is not known if Johnson will rebuild the market.

FIRE DESTROYS WAREHOUSE AT FERDINAND: Lewis County Register Thursday April 23 1931: Fire of unknown origin started in the warehouse of the Ferdinand Elevator Co. Friday morning, at about two-o'clock completely destroyed the warehouse and elevator belong to the Ferdinand Elevator Co., also the warehouse of the Vollmer Clearwater Co. and a large amount of lumber belonging to Oswald Pederson. The Blaze when first discovered was burning at a good pace in the warehouse of the Elevator Company's ding and before water could be applied , had gained such headway that saving the building was hopeless, So the firemen used every effort in saving the other buildings about town. For a time it looked as if the whole town was going up in flames due to the lack of sufficient hose and fire fighting equipment, but help was summoned from this city as well as Cottonwood and sufficient hose on the scene in a short time to hold the blaze to the two warehouse buildings. Five freight cars were also burned. The loss is estimated around \$100,000 partly covered by insurance.

FIRE DESTROYS HADEN GARAGE: Lewis County Register- Thursday, March 18 1937: Fire , starting when an acetylene torch exploded, destroyed the Hayden Garage at Ferdinand last Friday afternoon. One car and all the equipment went up in flames. The building was burnt to the ground.

FERDINAND HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE: One of the finest business places in Ferdinand was destroyed Friday morning February 18 1938, when the Hanses Hotel went up in

flames. According to reports received, the blaze started in the attic of the building or on the roof, and had made great headway before noticed by residents of Ferdinand. In response to the fire alarm every effort was made by the fire department of that place to extinguish the flames, but the efforts were fruitless and volunteers centered efforts on moving all equipment possible from the building. In answers to calls for help members of Cottonwood and Craigmont fire departments rushed equipment and men to the scene but the building was practically gone by the time they arrived. Partial insurance coverage was carried on the building and equipment but the loss to Mr. & Mrs. Hanses is very heavy. All equipment on the second floor was destroyed. Fortunately for the town, no wind was blowing at the time of the fire or the entire town would have been doomed. Above information was from The Cottonwood Chronicle, Thursday February 24 1938. Thanks to Byron Bovey researching fires on Camas Prairie.

FIRE AT FERDINAND RAZES ELEVATOR: The Village of Ferdinand witnessed a costly blaze last night Friday July 25 1941 between 5:30 and 6:30 when flames consumed a grain elevator, 35,000 bushels of grain and three freight cars on a siding. The loss totaled more than \$40,000. John W. Shepard, manager of Lewiston Grain Growers, which leased the warehouse from the farm credit administration, said that "if the wind had been in the opposite direction the fire might have taken the whole town" As it was, the wind blew sparks into fields of summer fallow where they died out harmlessly. The elevator of the Ferdinand Elevator Co. stands only 300 feet from the structure which burned, but also was not in the path of the wind. The origin of the fire was not determined, Shepard said. He said Manager Ernest Richards and a helper first sensed trouble when they smelled something burning as they worked on the main floor rolling grain. They went up to the second floor to check up, and finding nothing, returned

to see that the fire burned out through the shaft which houses cup belts. The shaft made a chimney that carried the flames up through the structure, and the fire spread rapidly. Richards and helper had two barrels of water but its use did not stem the blaze. Virtually all people in the village, its fire department and about 40 men who left their fields, came running on seeing the flames, but all efforts were fruitless because of the rapid spread of the fire, Shepard said. By 6:30 the blaze had reduced the structure to ground level although the rubble was still burning. Shepard listed losses of Lewiston Grain Growers, as 30,000 bushels of wheat valued about \$21,000; 5,000 bushels of barley worth \$2,400 and some equipment valued at \$250. Which had been installed to supplement FCA machinery. All the grain was pretty well covered by insurance. The value of the elevator which was of the crib type and had a capacity of 85,000 bushels was placed by Shepard about \$8,000, the figure including rolling, cleaning and treating machinery. Two of the three box -cars were full of grain, loading having been completed yesterday. The Camas Prairie suffered further loss in the heavy damage to the railroad siding, but the main line was not injured. The freight cars were listed as total losses. Shepard reported that five men had completed repair of all machinery in the elevator to ready it for the harvest. W.J. Morrell, a Lewiston contractor, accompanied by Shepard and Herbert L. Powell, assistant manager of the Grain Growers, to Ferdinand to see if it would be possible to get new facilities ready by the time harvest receipts are due. Shepard said, however, the Morrell had informed "It would be humanly impossible to build an elevator soon enough to care for this year's crop at Ferdinand. We hope, however, to provide space for Ferdinand customers at the Craigmont and Cottonwood plants so they may have storage in their immediate locality". Shepard said Richards will probably be stationed at Winchester for the season. Discussing possible causes of the fire, Shepard pointed out that the plant was not of a late type and did not have modern machinery.

The equipment used the outmoded fiction bearings. Such a plant does not compare to the more modern units from the fire hazard standpoint since the latter have non-fiction bearings in machinery. Above information was printed Saturday, July 26 1941 Lewiston Morning Tribune.

Thanks to Byron Bovey researching fires on Camas Prairie.

Murder at Ferdinand: A hermit Bill Behler who was living 11 miles in the area above Ferdinand called Icicles Flats, broke into the Ferdinand Mercantile store at 3 A M on MARCH 12TH 1943. He broke the glass door with an old fashioned .44 rifle that he had stolen from William Lipps, Westlake postmaster the week before. He told Idaho county sheriff Bud Taylor that he hid behind a counter and raised silently and faced John Gilbertz He said John Gilbertz greeted him good morning Bill. Without speaking he shot Mr. Gilbertz as he bent towards the stove to build a fire. John Gilbertz slumped to the floor; he shot him again as he lay. The Gilbertz house faced the highway and Mrs. Gilbertz saw Bill Behler walking rapidly down the highway shouldering the rifle. About 20 minutes later John Gilbertz son Robert found his dads body. Lying partly on its side near the stove. No blood was apparent except for the lacerated hand. He believed his father had suffered a heart attack and, with the help of a neighbor, carried him to Gilbertz home about two blocks away. It was surmised that John Gilbertz had cut his hand on the broken glass of the door. Dr. Wesley Orr of Cottonwood was summoned and confirmed Mr. Gilbertz death. It was not until the Coroner (Glen Ailor) made his examination that it was determined that John Gilbertz had been shot. Corner Ailor notified sheriff Bud Taylor, who recruited a posse of 20 Ferdinand citizens. Mrs. Gilbertz told the sheriff that she had seen Bill Behler walking down the highway with a rifle. The posse traced him to his cabin and surrounded it. Sheriff Taylor called for Bill Behler to come out of the cabin. Bill Behler asked,

“What do you want? “The sheriff ordered come out with your hands up or we will shoot. But Bill Behler made no move. A member of the posse tiptoeing to one of the two windows of the 16 x 13 shack saw Behler lying on the bed holding the rifle. Finally they borrowed two gallons of gasoline, and soaked side of the shack and set the building afire. Bill Behler came out with the rifle and raised his hands. The rifle was still loaded. The shack burned to the ground. Returning to Ferdinand the truck carrying the posse and prisoner ran out of gas. And was towed back to town by a passing automobile, the armed men standing in the back of truck with the handcuffed prisoner Bill Behler in the center. He wore a large cowboy hat pulled over his eyes. Bill Behler taken to the scene of the murder and reenacted it for the officers. At first he gave no reason for the shooting saying, “Johnny was my friend, I don’t why I did it”. Later he said Gilbertz “had signed me as an enemy and I made up my mind yesterday to kill him”. Bill Behler told the sheriff that his only food the last month was wheat which hw had stolen from the granary of Frank Truckositz, half mile from his cabin which he had eaten raw. Johnny Gilbertz, who was a justice of the peace and a member of the village council, had been a resident of Ferdinand 26 years. He was 49. *Above was taken from March 13th1943 Lewiston Tribune.*

I was seven years old when Johnny was killed. What I remember was that it being wartime (WWII). Bill Behler the day before the murder wanting some sugar but he needed war rations stamps which he did not have and Johnny refused to sell him the sugar and that’s why he decided to kill him. Bill Behler was sentence to life. He served his time in Idaho State prison in Boise He tried to escape from Prison. August 26 1969 Bill Behler was released on parole to the State Hospital South in Blackfoot. Aug 19 1971 the commission granted State Hospital South permission to transfer Bill Behler to a nursing home. He was born September 5 1905. He died Jan 26 1975 at the Bannock Memorial Hospital, Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho. He was

buried Feburary10 at the Mountain View Cemetery in Pocatello.



INSIDE FERDINAND CHURCH

FERDINAND MEMORIES



ASSUMPTION CHURCH Built 1901



FORTH OF JULY 1916



FERDINAND BAND-1916

Bottom roll left to right; Loyd Collonburn, Earl Twilegar, Bibbs
John Swatman, Troy Sink, Edgar Browning, John Fry, Joe Weis, Ben Hussman, Frank
lawen,.Middle row left to right; Albert Weis, Mike Hanson, Ed Nau, Ben Dahl, Ben Schroer, O.E.
Havens, Joe Ashenbrenner, . Dumoude Shadock Band Leader
Top roll left to right; Joe Kuther, Warren Adsley, unkown, Judge Sassie



FERDINAND BILLARD HALL 1925

Left to right; Bill VonTersch
owner-John Gilbertz, unknown, Rustemyer, Leo Weber.



HARDWARE STORE AMIL & ALBERT OWNERS

Haner



HENTY SR. & JOE KUTHER STORE (MARK LEHEIMERY

**HENRY SR.KUTHER
STORE-JOE KUTHER-MARK LEHEIMER**



First Catholic School ST.MAURUS



PUBLIC SCHOOL OF FERDINAND



1936 Graduation Class

**FRANCIS KAUFMAN-NIG UHLENKOTT-MILDRED SARBARCHER
 NORBERT VEDDER-LEONARD SCHAFFER**



**ABOUT 1938-1940 LEFT TO RIGHT:
 ROLL 1 BACK.:DELBERT FREI-MARIE STIEGER-DONALD FUNKE-CLARA SCHAEFFER
 BEN KINZER-ADA SARBARCHER-ALBERT STEIGER-PHIL FREI-HAROLD SARBARCHER
 ROLL 2:LORAIN ARNZEN-VINCE NAU-BEATRICE TRAUTMAN-ROBERT GILBERTZ-
 MARIE KUTHER-ARCHIE ROEPER-DORTHY BIEKER-JACK HARMON
 ROLL 3:TOM WHITLEY-MARCIE BIEKER-RICHARD BRYANT-PATTY DARLAND-
 RALPH SCHAEFFER-DOLORES ZODROW-DONALD SARBACHER
 ROLL 4:DORTHY VONTERSCH-SLYVIA KINZER-SHIRLY FREDRICK-MARY ANN ZODROW
 ANNA FREI-ARNOLD SCHAEFFER-BERNICE NAU-BETTY UHLENKOTT-KATH ARNZEN**



1951 GRADES 7 & 8

**TOP ROLL LEFT-RIGHT JIM HERZOG-RALPH LORENTZ-VIRGIL GRANT
 MAURUS-UHLORB-HAROLD SCHAEFFER-HENRY STEIGER-DALE UHLENKOTT
 MIDDLE ROW FARREL UHLING-MARLENE FREI-JOYCE GRANT-MARY KAY FORSMAN-
 MARLENE BIEKER-LILLIAN HERZOG-EDITH HERZOG-LARRY REMACLE
 3RD ROLL LAURA MAE SARBARCHER-LOIS SEUBERT MARIE WALZER-
 JEAN VONTERSCH-DONNA BEASLEY
 BOTTOM ROLL JOHM KUTHER-TOM SCHERER-RONALD JOHNSTON-CLETUS VONTERSCH**



1910 PASSENGER TRAIN-HERMAN UHLENKOTT RANCH



FERDINAND ROCHDALE 1916

First car in Ferdinand and Idaho County
 1911 Maxwell Overland Owned by Amil Haener
 picture taken 1915



First Car in Ferdinand & Idaho County owner Amil Haener



LIVERY STABLE LENA ZODROW

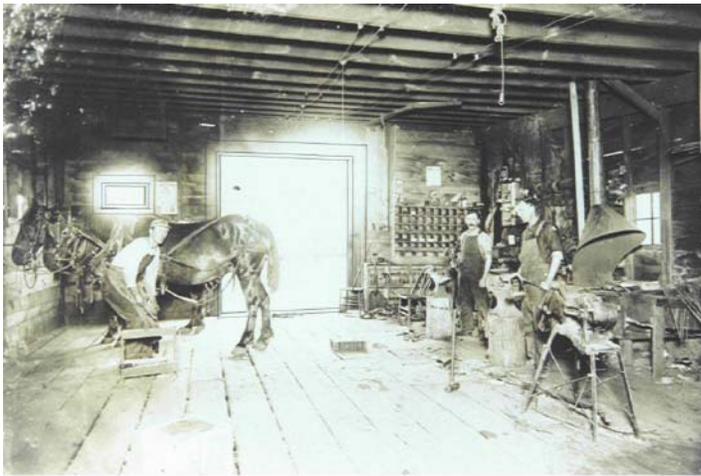


Farmers Union About 1916-1917 60 Members

lower roll; Joe Sarbacher, Edgar Fry, R.S. Curless, Tony Stabb, John Fry, Ole Hanson, Pete Aschenbrenner,
 Clem Frei, Adolf Hinkelman, Peral Martin. back row; H.W. (Herman) Uhlenkott, Fred Tautfest, Ole Birkeland.
 Joe Rishing-Merchant, Henry Kuther, Henry Nau, Ben Lehmeier, Joe Herzog, Herman Hanson, O.P. Fry,
 Mike Lauer, A.W. Powers.



*Standing O.G. Birkland-Fred Ttautfest-Herman Uhlenkott-??-Henry Kuther
Henry Nau-Ben Lehmier-Joe Herzog-Herman Hanson-O.P.Fry-Mike Lauer-Powers
Squatting Joe Sarbacher-Edgar Fry-??-Tony Staad-John Fry-Ole Hanson-
Pete Ashenbener-Clem Frei-A Hinkelman-???*



BEN JUTTE BLACKSMITH SHOP



AROUND 1946

*Top Roll-Sister. Janet Frei, Helen Walzer, Betty Uhlorn, Joyce Johnston
 2nd roll; Yvonne Kinzer, Bobby Hayden, Joann Schaffer, Hayden Twins (Sharon&Sherly), Jean Forsmann,
 Middle of Photo Mary Jo Herzog
 3rd roll Betty VonTersch, Marlene Lorentz, Jeanne Swartz, Orville Zodrow.
 Bottom roll; Don Lorentz, Dan Goeckner, Norman Sarbacher, Marty Sarbacher, Robert Lauer, Fred Arnzen.*



St. Maurus School Students

1913

sitting 1st roll; Rudolph Herzog, Bill Behler, Ralph De Corsey, Johnny Frei,
 Laurence Frei, Bernard (Dutch) Hayden, Joe Svhnieder,
 2nd roll; Fred Zodrow, Joe Thyering, Larry Uhlenkott, Harold Bushue, Leo Bushue Laurence Arnzen
 3rd roll; Henry Zodrow, Ernest Behler, Frank Steiger, Raymond Haner, Albert Hayden, Pete Sarbacher, Richard Hayden, Henry
 Haner, Joe VonTersch.
 4th roll; Lillian Schnieder Mullarkey, Olive Sarbacher Sonnen, Sophie Bieker, (Sister Mary Ann, Lena Brockman
 Groswiler, Theresa Brockman, Annie Lauen.
 5th roll; Sister DeSales OSB, Mary Hayden Uptmor, Bertha Haner, Barbara Uhlenkott, Caroline Schullerm, Lena Hansen Sonnen,
 Margaret Herzog, Sister Consolta, Lena Behler, Sister M. Lucy OSB.
 6th roll; Clara Lehmer Frei, Veronica Haner, Kate Arnzen Kinzer, Francis Uhlenkott Weber, Kate Lauen, Agnes DeCorsey, Clara
 Hayden Reis, Mary Arnzen Nau, Susie Lehmer; Top Father Boniface OSB



- | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. High school | 12. A.J. Haener home | 25. Drs office |
| 2. Catholic Church | 13 Frank Bieker Home | 26 house |
| 3. Catholic School | 14 Later bank | 27 Joe Bieker home |
| 4. Barber Shop | 15. Judy Garage | 28 Perkins home |
| 5. Drug Store | 16 Black smith | 29 home |
| 6. General Store | 17. Vacant lot | 30 Post Office |
| 7. Hardware | 18. Drup store | 31. meat market |
| 8. Restaurant | 19 vacant lot | 32 Odd Fellows hall |
| 9. Vacant lot | 20. bank- garage | 33 Hospital |
| 10. Pool Hall | 21. Kuther's store | |
| 11. Vacant lot | 22. Joseph Haener home | *18 first a harness shop |
| | 23. house | then drug store, - |
| | 24. Ferdinand Enterprisethen home of Tony Haener | |
- Tony owned 4 lots, the old bank was their garage
 About 1918 #'s 5, 6, 7, and 8 burned, moved hospital to lot 5 and 6
 for a hotel

