and Wilkinson Streets. The first pastor was Rev. Bernard Kroeger, who built a combination church, school, and convent in 1875. The school occupied the lower floor, and was under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, from Lafayette, Indiana (Powell 1: 437; Taber 103).

Father Kroeger remained in charge of the parish until his age and failing health forced him to retire in 1907. Not only was Father Kroeger a wonderful minister, but was also an upright citizen. He was active in fighting for all moral and temperance reforms, including a bold stand against the liquor traffic and all other evil influences. Father Kroeger died in 1909, and is buried in Mt. St. Vincent's Cemetery (Powell 437).

These were only a few of the many churches in early Logansport. All cannot be mentioned here, but Dr. Jehu Powell's History of Cass County Indiana, c. 1913, gives a detailed account of almost any church that might be of special interest.

Section Review
1. What was the first church in Logansport?
2. Who was the first preacher in Logansport?
3. Describe the origin of the first Catholic church in town.
4. Who was the first Episcopal resident in Logansport? When was the first official record of Episcopal activity in Logansport?

Schools

Education has been very important in Logansport from the 53
beginning. The village was only two years old when a group of citizens met on September 27, 1828 to discuss a school. On September 29, 1828 the group contracted for a brick building, 20 x 40 feet, and one story high. For this building, they paid $300. The lot was donated by Mr. Carter. The school opened in March, 1829, with John Tipton as the first president. Mr. John McKinney was the first teacher, and was paid $100 for the quarter. On June 2, 1830 the directors decided on two sessions of five months each. The first would begin the first Monday of June, and the second would begin on the first Monday in December. There were four classes in the school. The first taught principles and orthography. The second taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The third taught English grammar and geography. The fourth taught surveying, mathematics, and languages. Tuition, including books, for the first class, was $3.00 per session. The second, third, and fourth classes included books and stationery, and were $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00 respectively. By 1855 there were 1,097 students in one school building, so a fund was started to build new school houses (Helm 373-75).

The first schoolhouses in the county were built entirely of wood and dirt, and began to appear in 1830. They were built of round logs or poles covered with clap-boards, weighted down with poles, puncheon floors, door of same material pinned together by wooden pins and hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The fireplace took up most of one end of the building. There might be a log cut on one side of the
room, covered by oiled paper, or if the school were very lucky it might have a pane of 8 X 10 inch window glass (Helm 382; Powell 1: 90).

There would be benches for the pupils, with no backs nor desks, facing the fireplace. The schools had none of the conveniences of the modern classroom, such as blackboards, wall maps or charts, or books for each student. Mostly the students learned spelling and the three R's, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Text books were very scarce, and were not made for each grade. A beginning student would use the same math book as an advanced student (Powell 1: 90).

Anyone could teach in the early schools. A license was not required. Most teachers were employed in the winter because they had nothing else to do. Teachers often boarded with the students (Powell 1: 91).

The schools improved gradually in many ways. School buildings, teacher requirements, and subjects taught were expanded. In 1865 there were 1,128 log school houses in the state. By 1910 there were only three, none of which were in Cass County. By 1913 there were seventy-five brick and thirty-seven frame school houses in the county. There was also a complete system of graded schools. No longer did students have to learn in one room, with one teacher, and few books. There were even high schools. There were 4,853 students in the Logansport city schools alone. There were also 690 students enrolled in parochial schools (Powell 1: 92).

Individuals began going to school to train to become
teachers, and wages improved. In the early days the county spent around $700 per school year on teacher salaries. In 1910 the county paid $716.60 per school day in teacher wages. The lowest wage paid in the county was $2.74 per day. The highest was $6.17 per day (Powell 1: 92).

In the first decade of the twentieth century, many of the schools began to consolidate. Smaller schools were abandoned and children were taken to the larger central building by wagons (Powell 1: 92-93).

Schools were beginning at that time to teach more practical subjects along with the traditional subjects. Agriculture, domestic science, and manual training were becoming popular. Manual training was added to Logansport's curriculum around 1910. Conservation also become popular, and Arbor Day was celebrated by the schools (Powell 1: 93).

The first high school commencement was held in Logansport on June 1, 1871 in the old Mesodian Opera House. The three graduates that year were Miss Sallie Horn, Miss Ann Cavault, and Miss Sadie Clendenning (Taber 120).

The city schools in 1947 consisted of one high school, one junior high school, and eight elementary schools. Logansport High School was located on the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and Market and Broadway, and remained on this location until the new school opened in 1971. (What business presently stands on this location?) The subjects taught at the high school were: English, mathematics, wood shop, biology, civics, science, home economics, history, health and safety,
drawing, Latin, typewriting and general business, clothing, bookkeeping and shorthand, physical education, sociology, speech, Spanish, algebra, geometry, commerce, and printing and journalism (Taber 120-21).

Riley Junior High School, the only junior high, was located at West Miami and Brown Streets. The subjects taught at the junior high were: geography, general science, physical education, English, mathematics, history, general shop, Civics, foods, and home economics (Taber 121).

There were eight elementary schools in town in 1947. Daniel Webster was located at twenty-third and Market Streets. Washington School stood at West Wabash and North Cicott Streets. Longfellow School was at Eighth and High Streets. McKinley School was on Meadlawn Avenue. Franklin School was located at Miami Avenue and Plum Streets. Tipton School was on the corner of Sixteenth and Wright Streets. Jefferson School was at Tipton and Tanguy Streets. Finally, Columbia School was on East Columbia Street (Taber 121).

There were also three Catholic schools in 1947. St. Vincent School was established in 1869 by Father Meyer. The Sisters of the Holy Cross had been in charge of the school since it opened, with the exception of twelve years when the Holy Cross Brothers taught the boys. In 1947 there were 150 pupils (Taber 122).

St. Joseph's School was organized in 1871, and there were fifty-two pupils. After the first eight years when the school was taught by lay teachers, the Sisters of Notre Dame from
Milwaukee, Wisconsin took over. In 1947 there were 168 students in eight grades, taught by six teachers (Taber 122-23).

St. Bridget's School was organized in 1875. The first teachers were the Sisters of St. Joseph of Tipton. In 1947 the Sisters of Saint Francis from Lafayette took over (Taber 123).

A new high school was opened in Logansport in 1971. It is located at One Berry Lane.

There are two middle schools in town at the present time, 1995. Columbia Middle School is located at 1300 North Third Street. Lincoln Middle School is located at 2901 Usher Street.

In the last few years many of the elementary schools have been closed and consolidated. Today there are only four elementary schools. Columbia Elementary is at 20 E. Columbia Street. Fairview Elementary is located at 840 South Cicott St.. Franklin Elementary is at 410 West Miami Avenue, and Landis Elementary is at One Landis Lane.

Questions
1. Which elementary school did you attend? Is it still in use?
2. Did your parents attend elementary school in Logansport? If so, which one?

Essay
Ask your parents to describe their elementary school and any memories they have. Compare their memories with your own.
How were they the same or different? Following are some points to consider in writing your essay. However, do not limit yourself to these points.

1. Subjects taught, homework, favorite subjects.
2. Games they played and songs they sang.
3. Favorite teacher, and why?
4. Mother's attitude toward boys?
   Father's attitude toward girls? Treatment of boys and girls at school?
5. Discipline in the school.
6. Friends? Recreational activities?

Libraries

The Logansport Public Library began on May 20, 1890, when twenty-eight women met to plan a Citizen's Free Reading Room, under the sponsorship of the W. C. T. U. The group solicited the city for subscriptions, and the room, located at 321 Pearl Street, opened to the public on June 28, 1890. In order to raise funds to support the rented room and the salary of Mrs. Phoebe D. Campell, who was in charge, ice cream was served (Powell 1: 228; Taber 81).

On July 1, 1890, the city council levied a tax for a library fund, which was allowed to accumulate until 1893. During this time Elizabeth McCullough succeeded Mrs. Campbell as librarian, and the W. C. T. U. worked to support the project. The group often had a hard time keeping up with expenses, which were about $60 a month. At one point they brought in James Whitcomb Riley
for an evening's reading of his poems (Taber 81).

The free reading room was moved to the old Judge Stuart house, at 618 Broadway, which had been purchased by the trustees, in September 1893. In October the School Board assumed control of the public library, and it was opened November 1, 1894 (Powell 1: 228; Taber 82).

Eight thousand volumes of rare books belonging to Judge Biddle were purchased in 1901. In 1902 $35,000 was donated by Andrew Carnegie for the building of a public library. The new building was opened in 1904. J. T. Elliott, J. D. McNitt, and M. E. Mahoney were board members (Powell 1: 228-29; Taber 82).

The Library Board passed a resolution in 1918, under the County Library Law of 1917, which opened the local library to the twelve townships of Cass County, provided a county tax was levied for library support. This has proven very profitable for both Logansport and Cass County. The Board Members who made this important decision were C. C. Carr, President; Dr. W. J. Roberts, Secretary; and Walter Girton, Treasurer. Miss Mary Hurley, Miss Marie Montgomery, Mr. Lora Wilson and Mr. Ralph Stephens were the first rural members to serve with the city members of the Library Board (Taber 82).

Beginning in 1919 a trained librarian began visiting the schools, accompanied by a truck full of 200 books. As time progressed, larger vehicles made it possible to carry more books. In 1946, 65,762 books were loaned through this traveling library. In 1920 a branch library was opened in Galveston (Taber 82-83).
On March 17, 1941, the library was engulfed in flames. Twenty-five thousand books, and all the furniture was destroyed. Temporary quarters were set up on Fifth Street, using the salvaged books (Taber 83).

The new library was formally opened on September 25, 1942. The beautiful new library was planned by Walter Scholer and built by Wolf Construction Company. The trustees responsible for the new library were George A. Hyman, President; William H. Jones, Vice-President; Mrs. Fred Herrick, Secretary; Overton Hershberger, Treasurer; Otto W. Hetzner, Mrs. Harry Frushour, Fred Pear, and Fred W. Burgmen (Taber 83).

The annual Summer Reading Contest was begun in 1921, and continues today (Taber 83).

Section Review
1. How and when did the Logansport Public Library begin?
2. When did the library become open to the twelve townships of Cass County? How was this made possible?

Newspapers

Newspapers have been an important part of Logansport almost from the very beginning. You may remember that the first white settler in Cass County came in August 1826. The very first newspaper was published only three years later on August 15, 1829. The Pottawattomie and Miami Times was published by John Scott, and the office was located on the south side of Market St. at what is now known as 415 Market Street. The newspaper
was 18x24 inches, and was printed on an old Ramage press (Kingman 16; Powell 1: 263; Taber 41).

The Daily Telegraphic Pharos was the first daily paper, and was published during the first summer of the Civil War to give the daily news from the war. It began as a single leaflet, printed on one side, and was later enlarged to an 8x12 inch double leaflet. The paper was not a financial success, and was discontinued after the October 1, 1861 issue (Powell 1: 265).

The newspapers that have been published in Logansport are too numerous for every one to be described. Among the many newspapers there have also been specialty newspapers, such as the Choir Music Journal, devoted to original music with hymns and songs composed by local composers. The circulation of this paper reached all over the United States and Canada. The Village Choir was devoted to church music. The Deutsche Zeitung, a weekly German paper, was published from October, 1882, until 1892. The College Review was published in connection with the American Normal College, which existed for a short time in Logansport. Among the regular daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers that have been published in Logansport, are the Evening News, Logansport Banner, Logansport Herald, Morning Leader, The Logansport Sun, The Logansport Daily Tribune, and the current newspaper, The Pharos Tribune, which has been published since July 24, 1844, when it was first published as the Logansport Weekly Pharos (Kingman 16; Powell 1: 264-71).
Section Review

1. Name and describe three specialty newspapers.

2. Under what name was the present newspaper first published?

Organizations

Logansport has had a number of social, benevolent, beneficiary and literary societies and orders from almost the very beginning. The Free Masons date back to August, 25, 1828, just a few months after the creation of Logansport. The lodge was opened by Gen. John Tipton, under the authority of Elihu Stout, the grand master. Their first presiding officers were: Hiram Todd, W. M.; Chauncey Carter, 1st S. W.; John McGregor, Sr. 1st J. W.; Hugh B. McKeen, treasurer; J. B. Durett, secretary; James Foster, S. D.; D.F. Vandeventer, J.D.; Robert Scott and Richard Chabert, stewards; and A. Gamelin, tyler (Powell 1: 393; Taber 131).

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge Number 66, was organized December 13, 1887. There were eighteen charter members. It was the second Elks lodge to be introduced in Indiana, and one hundred Elks from Chicago came down on a special train to install its officers. Until 1907, when a spacious and attractive new building was built on the northwest corner of Fifth and North streets, the lodge occupied rented quarters (Powell 1: 395-96).

The Logansport Aerie Number 323, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized on March 12, 1903. Soon after its creation, the Aerie rented quarters at 211-213 6th Street. They eventually
purchased all of the buildings and ground to including 201 South 6th St. At one time during World War II, there were 585 members in the Service. Thirteen of them gave their lives for their country. The Eagles supported the war in many ways, including the Third War Loan Drive, in which they sold throughout the lodge, $275,000 worth of bonds (Powell 1: 396; Taber 130-31).

An organization known as the Cass County War Veterans Association was organized on the Fourth of July, 1919, with a parade and a general celebration at Spencer Park. The group decided in September of 1919 to become affiliated with the then new American Legion. A charter was granted September 15. It then became known as the Cass County Post Number 60, Department of Indiana, American Legion. The Cass County Post had the first American Legion Band in Indiana. It was not only known as the oldest, but one of the best in Indiana. The band has won national honors at many National Conventions (Taber 88).

In 1925, the Legion obtained a plot of ground at Mt. Hope Cemetery, and created a place for the burial of our "Buddies Gone West." A circular drive surrounded the 150 feet diameter circle, with a 60 feet metal flag pole in the center. A granite marker was placed there, with a bronze tablet saying in part, "Let those who come ofter [SIC], see that these men shall not be forgotten [SIC]" (Taber 88-89).

The Lions Club was created in 1938. Its purpose is "to recognize community needs; to discover the means of meeting those needs; and either by independent effort or through cooperation with the other agencies, effect a remedy" (Taber
The Logansport Shrine Club began in 1920. Among other things, the Shrine Club works for the Shrine Hospitals in the United States for crippled children (Taber 94).

The Logansport League of Women Voters was created February 9, 1937, with Miss Laura Howe as the first president. Mrs. Cotner Barnett was Vice President, Mrs. Rex Van Tilbury, secretary, and Mrs. William Barnett was treasurer. Mrs. Al Drompp and Mrs. Harold Hendrickson were the directors. The League's purpose is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government (Taber 92-93).

The Y. W. C. A. was organized in 1923 by Mrs. Esther Zinn, Mrs. George Walters, and Miss Mildred Beatty. Some of its activities included 4 Y-Teen Clubs, Business Girls, Mary Bethune Study Club, a study group for negro women, a negro canteen, a Junior canteen, and Who's New Club which welcomed all newcomers to the city. (Taber, 92)

The Y. M. C. A. opened on Sunday, April 12, 1942. The building and equipment was donated by Mr. and Mrs. James I. Barnes. The first general secretary was Frederick R. Lee. There were one hundred twenty-seven charter members in the beginning (Taber 93).

The Logansport Art Association began in 1911. It was created by joining two art clubs. The purpose of the organization is to further the appreciation of art and hobbies and work with all those interested. The association held its
first annual art exhibit in the Reporter building in the spring of 1912. It was a display of the Indiana Artists' Traveling Exhibit, consisting of about forty paintings by Indiana artists, along with the works of local artists and other artistic displays (Powell 1: 251; Taber 96).

The Logansport School Music Booster Club was organized on May 22, 1933, by a group of parents for the purpose of promoting greater interest of music in the public schools. The club has helped to make it possible to send students to district and state contests, purchase a number of instruments, class lessons, and providing uniforms for the High School band, and robes for the choir. Funds are made possible through membership dues, the annual Tag Day, and the annual musical show, "The Hour of Music" (Taber 98).

The first of many central body trade and labor organizations in Logansport was organized on October 20, 1890, and was known as the Trades and Labor Assembly. It included representatives from Typographical Union No. 196, Cigar Makers Union No. 215, and Retail Clerks Union No. 6. It was composed of unions of all crafts and callings of wage earners recognized by the American Federation of Labor (Powell 1: 399).

The Country Club of Logansport was organized in June, 1904, by the business men of Logansport. It was located about five miles east of the city on Rock or Cedar Island, in the Wabash River. The Club had a pavilion and hostelry where lunches could be served during the summer. There were also golf links and other means of outdoor sports. One could reach the club
by means of a suspension foot bridge. In the early years of
the club, the Fort Wayne & Wabash traction lines gave hourly
service to and from the grounds (Powell 1: 397).

The first Boy Scout Troop was organized January 4, 1912
with 49 boys qualifying for membership. Logansport was the
third city in the state to have a Boy Scout Troop. The first
Scoutmaster of Logansport was Lewis Oren Wetzel, who was also
responsible for bringing the Boy Scouts to town. The purpose
of the Boy Scouts is to teach the adolescent boy the true
principles of self reliant manhood. Each boy promises to "do
his duty to his God and his country, to help other people at
all times, and to keep himself physically clean, mentally awake
and morally straight." The twelve rules of the council are:

1. a scout is trustworthy
2. a scout is loyal
3. a scout is helpful
4. a scout is friendly
5. a scout is courteous
6. a scout is kind
7. a scout is obedient
8. a scout is cheerful
9. a scout is thrifty
10. a scout is brave
11. a scout is clean
12. a scout is reverent

(Powell 1: 135; Taber 123).

The first Girl Scout Troop was organized at Wheatland Avenue
67
Methodist Church in 1934 by Miss Grace Grubbs. In 1911 when the Girl Scout Council was organized, there were eleven troops, 250 girls, and fifty adults (Taber 124).

Section Review
1. What was the first organization in Logansport?
2. Describe the purpose of the boy scouts.

Museums
The Cass County Historical Society was organized on February 12, 1907. One of the many goals of the Society is to collect and preserve historical material relevant to Logansport and Cass County. They began to collect items from the time the Society was created, but could not display them until they had a home. Space was obtained for a museum in 1928. It was located on the third floor of the Logansport City Building, and later on the first floor. The museum was temporarily displaced when the city asked the Society to vacate its quarters so the utilities department could expand. The museum reopened on December 7, 1954, in the former Jordan Vigus home at 1100 East Broadway. In 1968 the museum and the Society moved to 1004 East Market, which had recently been donated to the Society by Detroit attorney Ben Long (Cornelius and Dean; Powell, 402).

Field Trip
A field trip will be taken to the Cass County Historical Society. A class discussion and essay will follow the field
Chapter Eight
Government Buildings and
Government Building Programs

WPA, etc.

Mr. Julian, a member of the Cass County, Indiana, Historical Society, says that many of the sidewalks in Logansport were WPA projects, but that most of them have been replaced. To his knowledge, there were no buildings built in Logansport as a part of WPA or other government building programs during the Great Depression.

Courthouses, jails, post office, etc.

An office for the clerk, recorder and commissioners, was the second public building erected by the county. It was a one story brick building that stood near the southeast corner of the present courthouse. It consisted of only two rooms, for clerk and recorder's offices and meeting of the commissioners' court. It was built by Turner and Campbell, and was scheduled to be completed by December, 1831. However, records show that the first meeting of the commissioners' court met in the clerk's office March 10, 1833. The circuit and other courts continued to hold their sessions in the Old Seminary
Presbyterian church on Broadway. The first courthouse was not completed until December, 1844 (Powell 1: 67; Taber, 24).

A contract for the building of a courthouse, was awarded to Joseph Willis on June 15, 1839, for $13,190. It was to be 50x70 feet, built of cut native stone, with two stories and a basement. The basement was to be fitted up for a jail with cells for criminals and debtors. The work was scheduled to be completed on December 30, 1841, however it dragged along so slowly that the contract was annulled on January 8, 1841. The contract was next awarded to Job B. Eldrigdge, Thomas J. Cummings and Isaac Clary, for $11,598. They were to complete the project by 1842. However, there were delays, and it was not completely finished until December, 1844. It was enclosed though, and the circuit court was able to meet there in the fall of 1842. The clerk and recorder moved into the new courthouse March 9, 1843. The final cost, including the cupola and bell tire with a spire, was $16,392.86 (Powell 1: 67-68).

When the first court house became too small, it was built on to rather than torn down. The work was completed by John Medland and John E. Barnes, in the spring of 1888. The cost was about $40,000 (Powell 1: 68-69).

Gillis McBean, the county agent, was ordered on October 14, 1829, to build a jail in courthouse square. It was twelve feet square, made of hewn logs one foot square, and one story high. A jailer's house was built of round logs, and was sixteen feet square, one story high. The total cost was $60.50. The jail had a home-made lock, with a nearly one foot long iron
key. The key is preserved at the Cass County Historical Society, which is located at 1004 East Market Street (Powell 1: 66).

By 1832 it became evident that the growing town needed a larger jail, and on July 5 the board ordered it to be built. The following dimensions were required: twenty by thirty-eight feet square, two stories high and each story eight feet in the clear; first story of hewn rock, front walls two feet thick, the balance equally strong. There were to be three apartments: criminal, fourteen feet square; middle, 8x14 feet; for female criminals, 8x14 feet. There were no bids received, and another plan was submitted. It required hewn timber one foot thick and long enough to make the house 14x27 feet in the clear. There would be a partition in the center of hewn timber. The under and upper floors would be made with hewn timber, one foot thick. The roof needed good poplar shingles and the gables were to be sided with good yellow poplar weather-boarding. The door to the criminal room was two feet square and was placed in the center of the ceiling. This was the only way into the cell. The jailer would have to let down the ladder. This time, there were bids, and a contract was given to Thomas Richardson, for $394.50. The building was completed by the following summer (Powell 1: 66).

The jail was strengthened in 1836, by nailing boards on the outside of the criminal room, and on the inside of the debtor's room. This jail was used until the court house was completed, in 1844, with jail cells in the basement of the building. However, these jail cells also became inadequate,
and another jail and sheriff's residence was built of brick, stone, and iron, in 1870. The total cost of this jail was $40,011.17, and David D. Dykeman was the contractor (Powell 1:66-67).

The first post office in the region was called Eel River, Carroll County, because Cass County was part of Carroll County. The name of the post office was changed to Eel River, Logansport, when the town was laid out and named. The post office was located at several places until a government building was erected. In 1902, an appropriation of $75,000 was secured by Hon. George W. Steele, then congressman from this district, for the erection of a government building. The land on the southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets, extending south to Erie Avenue, was bought from George C. Taber, for $15,000. The rest of the money was spent on the building, which is a massive stone and brick structure. It is one story, but has a high, airy and well lighted basement under entire structure. The building was completed on August 5, 1905. The building still stands, but is no longer used for the post office. The present post office is located on the southeast corner of Ninth and Market Streets (Powell 1: 384-85).

Section Review

1. Describe the process of building the first court house.

2. Describe the first jail.

3. What business is now located in the post office that was built in 1905? You will have to find this answer on your
Chapter Nine

Firsts

1826--Alexander Chamberlain, first settler
1826--First hotel or tavern, built by Alexander Chamberlain
1827--First trading post within original city limits, built
   by Hugh B. McKeen, Logansport's pioneer merchant
1827--Major Daniel Bell erected the first cabin between the
   rivers
1827--First doctor in Logansport, Dr. John T. Liston
1828--Dr. Hiram Todd arrived
1828--First carpenter and cabinetmaker, David Patrick
1828--February, Sarah Smith, first white child born in Cass
   County
1828--Summer, Sarah Smith first death
1828--April 10th, original town plat of Logansport laid out
   by Chauncey Carter
1828--Logansport named for Captain Logan, a Shawnee chief
1828--Michigan Road, connecting Lake Michigan to Indianapolis,
   and going through Logansport, was surveyed and marked
1829--First school opened
1829--First jail built
1829--*Pottawatomie and Miami Times*, first newspaper published
1829--First mill, built by John Tipton, on Eel River
1829--First resident preacher, Rev. M. M. Post
1831--Logansport incorporated as a town
1838--First mayor, Jordan Vigus
1838--First library opened in C. Carter's store
1838--First canal boat to run to Logansport
1838--Third Street bridge opened over the Wabash
1840--Wabash and Erie Canal completed through Logansport
1842--First Cass county fair
1844--First county courthouse completed
1844--First and only colored slave held in Cass County
1846--Mexican War
1848--First telegraph line to Indianapolis
1848--First coal oil lamp
1855--First railroad reached Logansport
1859--First time men and women sit together in church
1859--First organ used in Methodist Episcopal Church
1861--Civil War began
1871--Last canal boat run through to Toledo
1872--Smithson College opened
1873--Cass County Medical Society formed
1883--First street cars (mule powered)
1887--First bicycle in Logansport
1891--First street cars (electric powered)
1893--St. Joseph's Hospital opened, first in Logansport
1901--First automobile in Logansport, part of a traveling minstrel show
1902--First automobile purchased by a Logansport resident, Dr. Robert Hessler. He paid $1400.

1905--First interurban cars connected Logansport to Ft. Wayne

1911--First exhibition of aeroplanes occurred at Spencer Park

1925--Centennial Celebration

1968--Robert F. Kennedy made a whistlestop in Logansport

1976--Bicentennial Celebration


Chapter Ten

Special Events and Red Letter Dates

Floods

The flood of 1913 caused nearly all financial and industrial activity in Logansport to cease for over one month. The Wabash river suddenly rose and overflowed its banks after heavy rains at the end of March. The continuing rain only made it more severe (Houk, 107).

At the crest of the flood, only the Sixth street bridge was not submerged and destroyed, and 6,000 people were temporarily homeless. Approximately 1200 houses were flooded, and scores of outbuildings and objects were carried off. Only a small section of the west side, west of Franklin School, was
left above water (Houk, 108).

On the south side of Burlington the water was standing still, but a swift current ran through the business streets and on the west side. The reason for this is that the Wabash was higher than the Eel, so the water ran toward the Eel River. It ran across Third and Fourth streets, and down Market and Broadway, toward the point where the Eel entered the Wabash (Houk, 109).

Transportation and communication services were nearly at a standstill. The Vandalia railroad north to South Bend was the only railroad that could operate. The telegraph and telephone were completely out (Houk, 109).

Residential damage as well as commercial damage was extensive. There were holes two to four feet deep found in many yards and streets. Dirt and sand were piled high everywhere. The total loss of private persons was approximately $680,000. This does not include the railroad, telephone, interurban, heating, and other companies (Houk, 109).

In an effort to prevent further flooding, a flood wall has since been built on the southern bank of the Eel as far west as Riverside Park (Houk, 112).

Section Review
1. What caused the flood of 1913?
2. What effects did the flood have on Logansport?
3. What has been done to prevent further flooding?
Ice Gorges

Ice gorges formed in 1912 and 1937, around the Tenth street dam in the Eel river, causing water to overflow. Tons of ice were carried into the residential area around Riverside Park and adjacent areas. Houses were flooded, and the land was covered with ice. The area around Race, lower High Street, and Eel River Avenue, was left covered with ice cakes, slime, and fluvial debris (Houk, 106).

In 1937 a small up-river dam went out, causing a large amount of swiftly flowing water to be released. It was held up so suddenly at the Tenth Street dam, that ice piled up and caused water to back up in lowlands along the southern banks of the Eel. One life was lost and considerable damage was done to houses (Houk, 107).

Section Review
1. What caused the ice gorge of 1937?
2. What areas were affected by the ice gorge of 1912? Describe the area affected.

Tornadoes and Wind Storms

The first severe wind storm on record took place on July 1, 1845. In the storm, the first market house erected in Logansport was blown down. The unfinished courthouse had the roof blown off, as did T. H. Howe's store and a number of other buildings. According to a poem written by Enion Kendall, as reproduced in Powell's History of Cass County, the roof was
smashed in on Pollard's kitchen, presumably the home referred to in Chapter Fourteen (Powell 1: 296-97).

A severe tornado and hail storm passed through Cass County in the spring of 1881 or 1882. The tornado blew down the back part of a two-story brick building. Many chimneys and outbuildings were blown down and hundreds of windows were broken. The storm cut a mile wide path through the county, destroying everything in its way (Powell, 298).

Section Review
1. Do you recall any storms during your lifetime that could compare to the above mentioned storms? Describe them.

Famous Visitors

The last whistlestop tour through Logansport, and the last visit to the city by a presidential candidate, was made by Robert F. Kennedy on April 23, 1968. He had been preceded by Harry Truman, and then Barry Goldwater in 1964 ("Nostalgia: Trains and Campaigns").

Robert F. Kennedy arrived in Logansport on the Wabash Cannonball, on April 23, 1968. He was accompanied by his wife and three of their children, and by astronaut John Glenn. He was greeted by the Logansport High School band playing "This Land is Your Land," the Kennedy campaign theme song. He stopped for one hour, and spoke to a crowd of 2,500 people gathered at the intersection of Fourth and Broadway. His speech asked for increased benefits for senior citizens ("Kennedy Recalls
Joe Kennedy, D-Massachusetts, and son of Robert F. Kennedy, appeared at a fund raiser for Jim Jontz at the Knights of Columbus in 1988. After showing his support for Jim Jontz he spoke of his father's 1968 visit, saying that "Indiana gave him his greatest political victory in 1968," and discussed some political issues of his own ("Kennedy Recalls Father's Visit").

Section Review

1. Talk to your parents or grandparents about Robert F. Kennedy's visit in 1968. Ask them to describe the scene. If your parents or grandparents were not there, try to find someone who was. Write about their experiences.

Centennial Celebration

The city of Logansport held its centennial celebration from June 15 to June 20, 1925. It was a celebration of the first white settler in Cass County, Indiana, and the dedication of city and county buildings that had been built within the past year. The celebration was sponsored by the Cass County Chamber of Commerce (Cass County Chamber, foreword).

Five buildings were dedicated during the celebration. The City Municipal Building at Sixth and Broadway cost $200,00 to be built, and was paid for by surplus earnings of the city electric light plant. The central fire station at Sixth and Race Streets cost $70,000, and was paid for the same way as the city building. The pavilion at Riverside Park was built
from public funds. The new Cass County Hospital was built in Taber's Grove, off of Michigan Avenue, were the present hospital, Memorial Hospital, now stands. The Barnes Hotel was a structure of 150 rooms, and was a fire proof structure. It was built by James I. Barnes (Cass County Chamber, foreward).

The celebration lasted for six days, and took place at various places in the city. A pageant was presented each evening at Spencer park, which depicted historical facts relating to pioneer days in Cass County. It was written by Madame Chenault, and put on by the Henry B. Marks Company. A log cabin was obtained from James Bavor and re-erected on the triangle surrounded by Broadway, Eel River Avenue, and Second Street. It was the official headquarters, and received visitors to the celebration. Various parades, including an automobile fashion show parade of lady drivers, and an historical parade, made their way through town. Historical tours were given throughout the county. Many children's day events, such as the exhibition of wall scaling by the Boy Scouts, were conducted at Court Park. The Grand Fiesta on the last evening of the celebration was held at the fair grounds (Cass County Chamber, Official Program).

Section Review
1. Do the buildings that were dedicated during the centennial still stand? Are they still used for their original purposes? Have they been replaced or remodeled?

Bicentennial Celebration
The bicentennial of the independence of the United States was celebrated in 1976. The Cass County Historical Society, under the leadership of Society President Julian L. Ridlen, began planning for the event in 1974 (Cornelius and Julian).

The log cabin and barn that are located next to the Historical Society museum were taken from the county and re-erected between 1974 and 1976. Another important part of the Bicentennial program was the creation of a special medal to commemorate both the American Bicentennial and the sesquicentennial of the first settlement in Cass County in 1826 (Cornelius and Julian).

The most important part of the Bicentennial program was the "Yesteryear Fair." It was held from June 26 through June 29, 1976. There was an old-fashioned torchlight parade the first evening of the celebration. The following three days were filled with displays, booths, contests, and many other events. This part of the "Yesteryear Fair" was held on the sight of the old high school on the block surrounded by Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Broadway, and Market Streets. At the time it was an empty lot. The grocery store had not yet been built (Cornelius and Julian).

The event was so successful that the Society, in cooperation with the First National Bank of Logansport, now National City Bank, established an interest-bearing fund to be used for the Tricentennial expenses in 2076 (Cornelius and Julian).
1. Describe the yesteryear fair.

2. When the tricentennial is held in 2076, there will have been many changes in our country and city. What kinds of events do you think will take place at the celebration? What aspects of society today do you think will be celebrated?

Chapter Eleven

Landscape Features

The city of Logansport lies in a valley in north central Indiana. The valley is seven miles wide and 100-200 feet deep. At the end of the glacial epoch it was probably a level plain. However the Wabash river and its tributaries have eroded a large amount of clays and boulders that were deposited (Helm, 249).

There is a wide variety of soils in the Logansport area. They range from stiff clays to the rich alluvial soils that are go good for growing wheat and corn (Helm, 249).

Various rocks are found in Cass county. There is a wide variety of limestones in Cass county, which are used for various purposes. For example, snow-white sandstone suitable for making glass exists in small amounts. Gravel and stone are also abundant. One only need to drive out of town in almost any direction to find a quarry of some kind. One of these, located off of U.S. 24 West, is now used as a recreational lake. Many
others are still used for the gravel and stone. One variety, which was located one mile south of Logansport, was found to have a great capacity for resisting heat, and was called "Firestone Quarry." It was used for back walls in the fireplaces of early Logansport homes. "Georgetown stone" was used for building abutments, piers and copings along the canal and river (Helm, 249-50).

There are two rivers in Logansport. The Wabash river runs from east to west, and the Eel river runs from northeast to southwest. The Eel river empties into the Wabash river at Logansport (Powell 1: 9).

There are no lakes in Logansport, but Lake Cicott is located in Cass County, west of Logansport. It is approximately one mile long and one-fourth mile wide, and is about sixty-five feet deep (Powell 1:9).

Section Review
1. What is the name of the recreational lake in Cass County that was once a stone quarry?
2. Why is the landscape of Logansport the way it is?
Chapter Twelve
Builders and Architects

Builders and architects have not previously been given very much attention in histories of Logansport. Many homes that were built do not mention the builders and architects, and some say they were built by the owners.

One architect that has been mentioned more than once is George Bevan. He was the architect and builder of what is now known as the Memorial Home. It was built during the Civil War to resemble a castle on the Hudson River in New York. George Bevan was described by Mary Schultz in Old Homes of Logansport, Indiana, as "one of this city's most distinguished contractors" (69).

George Bevan was also the architect and builder of the Walker-Ewing House, which was built c. 1860 at 905 E. Broadway. This home was in the Greek Revival style. It had a superimposed portico. The columns on the first level were Doric, while those on the second were Ionic. The round columns on both levels are flanked with square piers (Peat, 42-43).

George Bevan designed and built the Bachman-Pitman house that stood at 901 East Market Street. It was designed in the Italianate style, c. 1855 (Peat, plate 132).
Swimming was the popular recreational activity in the early years of Logansport. There were two rivers and a canal in Logansport, which provided many popular swimming holes. The boys of nineteenth century Logansport did not wait for warm weather to begin swimming. They hardly gave the ice time to disappear when they made their first swimming excursion of the year. A boy would give the sign of two fingers up, and after school they would all rush to the river. Of course, if they were not careful to dry off and put their clothes on correctly, it would be known when they got home that they had been swimming. If the boy were found out he was sure to get a whipping. The boys were only thinking of fun, and did not realize how dangerous it was (Wright, 124).

Not only did the boys get in trouble with their parents, but with the town marshall if they were caught. It was against the law to go swimming in the city limits before night. Therefore crowds would gather on the banks waiting for dusk (Wright, 124).

The rivers were the most popular places to swim. The canal was not exciting because it did not hold as much danger. It was shallow and sluggish. The most famous swimming places were well known. "The Tumbles" was a gurgling pool in Eel river just below the water works. "The Bend" was a turn in the race to the Forest Mills. The enormous stone in Eel river above
Riverside Park was known as "Flat Rock" (Wright, 125).

Before Riverside Park existed, there was a marshy pool at the location, consisting of backwater from the dam. It froze quickly, and therefore was the point of interest in early winter. It was not very deep so it was safe to skate there until the canal froze. The place was called "Frog Pond," as it was a haven for frogs in the summer (Wright, 126).

Sledding was the popular pastime when the snow came. The Spear street hill and Market street hill were the best places to sled. Bob sleigh parties were also quite popular (Wright, 127).

Early spring, with the melting snows, did not leave the boys without recreation. This was known as marble season. The boys would gather under the projections of canal warehouses to play marbles (Wright, 127).

Baseball has always been a popular sport in Logansport. It was popular even before the youth had real balls. They would whittle a piece of car-spring into a round shape and use it to play town-ball, one-old-cat, two-old-cat, and bull-in-the- pen. They were introduced to baseball by Professors Luther Roberts and J. P. Hughes, of the Presbyterian Academy in 1869 or 1870 (Wright, 136).

Diamonds were laid out at the end of Market Street bridge. Players were organized into teams as soon as they could learn the game. They were also instructed by Will I. Brown, Will H. Brown, Frank Green, and others (Wright, 136).

Baseball is still popular in Logansport. The Logansport
Berries baseball team often makes it to the state tournament, and has won several state championships.

Section Review
1. What was the popular recreational activity during the summer?
2. Why was it dangerous?
3. Why do you think that only the boys were mentioned in the swimming section?
4. Would it be safe to sled down the market street hill today?
5. Compare the recreational activities of nineteenth century Logansport to the recreational activities of today. Are girls included in the same activities as boys today? Give examples.
6. When was the last time the Logansport Berries won the state championship in baseball?

Chapter Fourteen
Specific Houses and Buildings

The Cass County Memorial Home, located at Seventh and East Market, was built during the Civil War by George Bevan, for a New York banker and lawyer named Kendrick's. His wife, an easterner at heart, did not like the "west," so he had this home copied from one on the Hudson River, known as the "Castle." The family lived in the home for only a short time. Kendrick's
left town in the late 1860s (Shultz, 69).

The home was occupied by the Presbyterian Academy between 1866 and 1875, a school for boys and girls of high school age. The Reverend Matthews was the principal. The Presbyterian Academy was followed by a boarding house. In the early 1880s the home was bought by Judge Daniel Pratt Baldwin, who lived there until his death in 1912. After his death, his niece lived in the home until the County purchased it for patriotic functions in 1920. The only change that Judge Baldwin made in the home was to alter the windows. The original windows consisted of two six inch panes side by side. Judge Baldwin had the windows replaced by one glass window at each opening (Shultz, 69).

When the home was first built it had ornamental pieces rising from the corners of the roof, that looked like chimneys on each corner. These pieces survived until it became the Memorial Home in 1920 (Shultz, 70).

The building was purchased by the county in 1920 for a sum of $18,000. Ten thousand dollars had been donated by the American Legion, while $8,000 came from the county. In 1921 a remodeling program was undertaken, which cost $37,994.26. The small front door porch on the south side was replaced by a broad front porch with stone columns. The large dance hall was added across the north end of the building. The interior of the building consists of a reception room, two lunges, an office, front hall, and a kitchen on the first floor. The second floor contains a billiard hall and GAR rooms (Shultz, 70).

The Memorial Home was dedicated to the American Legion,
which manages it, in 1922. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis
delivered the principal address during the dedication (Shultz, 70).

A disastrous fire, believed to have started in the billiard
room, destroyed the interior in 1943. Fortunately the building
was covered by insurance, which financed a $21,000 remodeling
job (Shultz, 71).

The beautiful home that stands at 729 East Market Street
was built by Col. Philip Pollard, with the help of Major
McFaddin, who helped make the pillars by hand. It is said to
be a copy of an old southern mansion. There was originally
a fireplace in every room, but some have been removed. There
are large chests built into each side of the wide walnut mantels
in the west and east parlors. The mantel in the large living
room is black, and has small cupboards on each side (Shultz, 76).

Mr. Pollard died in 1856, and Mrs. Pollard remained in
the house with their adopted daughter, Virginia. Mrs. Pollard
died in 1877. She left a will, which was generous to her
friends, but it was broken and the house was sold on March 7,
1878 (Schultz, 76).

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McCarty kept boarders in the house
until the early 1880s, when it was sold to Mr. Charles Knowton.
Mr. Knowton made some changes to accommodate his large family.
He raised the front two wings to two stories, and added the
present dining room. In 1888 he traded houses with Judge J.
C. Nelson, and moved to 128 Eel River Avenue (Schultz, 76).
Judge Nelson remodeled in 1910. He made the hall and old dining room into one room. He also built an addition on the back in place of a long lattice porch. Mr. Nelson passed away in 1935, and his wife in 1945. The house was then occupied by their daughter. It is now occupied by the Justice law firm (Schultz, 77).

The Jerolaman home at Tenth and Market streets was built in 1853 by Dr. George Jerolaman on the outskirts of Logansport. He later exchanged homes with Mrs. George Tipton, for a house in the 2000 block of High Street, which he had rearranged to face 2018 North Street (Schultz, 97).

When Mrs. Tipton died the house went to Quincy Myers, a prominent local lawyer who sold it to O. H. Bins. Bins sold it to Ben Long in 1920. Ben Long died in 1940. The house was donated to the Cass County Historical Society in 1967, by Detroit attorney Benjamin Long (Cornelius and Julian; Schultz, 97).

The Jerolaman home is a sturdy brick structure. It has high ceillinged rooms on the first floor. The first floor is elevated to allow light into the ground floor. The library, living room, parlors, and halls left no room for a dining room on the first floor, so it was located on the ground floor, and later moved upstairs (Schultz, 98).

The Charles Kahlo home still stands at 1409 East Market Street. Charles Kahlo lived in the home until the early 1870s. Dr. Joseph Sterrett bought the home then, and lived there until 1902. It was then owned by Judge D. B. McConnell (Schultz, 90).
The Jordan Vigus home at 1100 East Broadway was probably built in the early 1840s. It was occupied by Vigus, the first mayor of Logansport, until his death in 1860. It housed the Cass County Historical Museum from 1954 until 1968. It is now Vorhees studio (Cornelius and Julian; Schultz, 120).

Section Review
1. Describe the changes that have been made in the Memorial Home since it was first built.
2. Describe the changes that have been made in the Pollard Home since it was first built.
3. Describe some other homes in Logansport that appear to be very old.
Appendix

All photographs are from Cornelius and Julian,
unless otherwise noted.

All drawings are from Kingman
227. Harvesting in the early 1890's.

228. A harvesting scene of about 1895.
19. Uhl's Mill, at the 'point' between the rivers, in the 1880's.

16. Barnett House hotel, in the early 1880's, at 3rd and Market.
Carpet weaver Jacob Barron, 415 5th, about 1890.
302. Entering Logansport from the north in the 1890's.

303. An 1890 view of Logansport from the Chicago (College) Hill.
584. Fourth Street looking south in 1913.

589. Wreck of the 3rd Street bridge in March, 1913.
558. Where did it all come from? March, 1912.

559. Ice! Ice! Everywhere ice on Douglass Street. March, 1912.

8. Part of the Bicentennial program at 13th and Broadway.
WALKER–EWING HOUSE. 905 E. Broadway, Logansport, Cass County.
George B. Walker and George W. Ewing former owners, Young Men’s Christian Association present own
Greek Revival, c. 1860. George W. Bevan architect and builder. (Pages 42–43)

Photographs are
from Peat

BACHMAN–PITMAN HOUSE. 901 E. Market Street, Logansport, Cass Co.
Harry Bachman original owner, estate of Edward E. Pitman present owner.
Italianate, c. 1855. George W. Bevan architect and builder. (Page 125)
286. Judge Baldwin's home, at 7th and Market, in the 1890's.

Personal photo, Memorial Home, 1995.
The Pollard House
Personal photo,
St. Vincent's Church

Personal photo,
Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Mt. Hope Cemetary.
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