NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Point Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly between Eel River Ave., Third Street, and E. Melbourne Ave. N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Logansport N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Cass code 017 zip code 46947

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7/20/99

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other, (explain:)

Point Historic District — Cass IN

Name of Property — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	14	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
37	14	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC:	Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE:	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE:	Department Store
RELIGION:	Religious Facility
LANDSCAPE:	Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC:	Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE:	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE:	Department Store
RELIGION:	Religious Facility
FUNERARY:	Mortuary
LANDSCAPE:	Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN:	Queen Anne
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS:	Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN:	Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN:	Renaissance
See Continuation Sheet	

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	STONE
walls	BRICK
	WOOD: Weatherboard
roof	ASPHALT
other	STONE
	METAL

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Point Historic District
Name of Property

Cass IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contriibution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c. 1880 - c. 1948

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Barnes, J.I., building

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Point Historic District
Name of Property

Cass IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	553360	4511560
2	16	553440	4511270
3	16	553340	4511130
4	16	553090	4511090

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille Fife

organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date 9/21/98

street & number 556 W. 1175 N. Road telephone 812-696-2415

city or town Farmersburg state IN zip code 47850

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Architectural Classification (Continued)

Romanesque Revival
Classical Revival
Commercial Style
Tudor Revival
Gothic Revival
Flemish Revival
Craftsman
International Style
Other: Urban Point Park
Other: American 4 Square
Other: Nineteenth Century Functional

Narrative Description

The Point Historic District is located in the heart of the oldest section of Logansport, comprising most of the area on the east side of Eel River Road to Third Street on the east and Melbourne Avenue on the south. All of the Point is included within the original plat of the town. This earliest part of the settlement, located where the Eel and the Wabash Rivers meet, is flat land with a slight rise toward the eastern section. The district takes its name from the "point" where the rivers meet. Eel River Road forms the hypotenuse of this approximately triangular shaped district. The properties contained within the district include a mix of commercial and residential, with the emphasis on the former. In addition, there are several imposing churches and their subsidiary structures. Two small parks add interest and landscape detail. This mix of commercial and residential is typical of nineteenth century settlement. The properties in the district represent the range of development which occurred in Logansport between the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth. The District displays good examples of the architectural styles which were prevalent during the period of significance.

Resources in The Point Historic District

1. 21 Eel River Road, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, c. 1900, (C)
This one and a half story brick building has a rock-face stone foundation and water table course. The roof is a combination pyramid and cross gable form with a front projecting, enclosed porch. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond and there are fishscale shingles in the gable end. The one/over/one double hung windows are replacements, but the openings have stone heads and sills. The window in the gable is palladian in style.

2. 29, 29 ½, 31, 31 ½, Eel River Road, Italianate, c.1885/1910, (C)
This two story duplex has four apartments (two up and two down). It is formed in a rectangle plan with a dressed sandstone foundation. The first floor has seven bays with six/over/one light double hung windows with medium surrounds. There is a central stair which leads to the second floor. The windows on the second floor apartments are similar to those on the first. There is a large, two-story front porch with brick piers and walls, a cast concrete floor and foundation. The porch has two, pedimented roofs. The building has a wide, decorated cornice, with brackets (on the sides).

3. 107 Eel River Road, Colonial Revival, c.1900 (C)
This building is a two-story, rectangular plan frame house with a cast stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding and a gable roof. There is a dormer on the side and wood slat awnings.

4. 115 Eel River Road, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, c. 1890, (C)
This notable brick, one and a half story rectangular plan house has a rock-face stone foundation. There is a corner wing in the form of a half hexagon which protrudes slightly from the hipped roof. The roof has wide eaves with a decorative, molded cornice and frieze. There are gabled dormers in the corner tower wing and the northwest side of the roof. Those in the wing have wide, decorative cornices with wide returns at the eave line and fluted wood pilasters with capitals framing one/over/one light windows. There are diamond-shaped shingles in the gable end.

5. 121 Eel River Road, St. Joseph School and site, International Style, 1956, (N/C).
A two-story brick and concrete building with aluminum framed entrance door, other metal windows. The building has not yet achieved fifty years. It is presently known as All Saints School.

6. 121 Eel River Road, St. Joseph School (N/C) (Cont'd) The site also contains a post World War II, one and a half story building, c. 1950, with a rectangular plan and corrugated galvanized steel siding.

7. 121 Eel River Road, Structure, (C) In addition there is a nineteenth century cast iron fence which once surrounded a long-since demolished building. The fence is located on the north and east sides of the lot and sits on a massive sandstone base.

8. Between Broadway and Market Streets on Eel River Road,(site) Urban Point Park, c. 1930, (C)
This triangular plan city park with grass, wildflowers and a statuesque spruce tree enhances the district and the adjacent Bankers Row. There are three flowering apple trees, plantings including hosta and annuals such as marigolds. A concrete border, with a medium coarse aggregate surrounds and defines the small, but charming urban park.

9. 227 Eel River Road, Gabled Ell/Colonial Revival, c.1890, (C)
A two and a half story brick house with a rock-faced, cast stone block foundation. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond and the building has a high gabled roof. The windows have wide, rock-faced stone heads and dressed stone sills. The front window is oversize with art glass in the transom. The main door has a transom and the side entry porch is supported by replacement wrought iron rails and posts.

10. 229 Eel River Road, Gable Front/Queen Anne, c.1890, (C)
This two and a half story brick building with stone window heads and sills has a high gable roof with returns at the eave line. There is a plain frieze and a shed roof porch with a pedimented gable at the entry. The main window on the first floor has art glass in the transom and a plain transom over the door which is at left. The building has a cast stone block foundation and replacement wrought iron posts on the porch.

11. Eel River Road and Third Street (Highway 17),Flory Park, (site) Urban Point Park, c. 1940, (C)
Like its companion park, further south, this small triangular urban park adds distinction to the district. It is planted with evergreen shrubs and seasonal flowers. There is a concrete border around the park as well as a concrete walk and curbs.

12. 27 Third Street, Firestone Station, 20th Century Eclectic/Flemish Revival, 1928, (C)
This ell-plan, concrete foundation, brick and concrete building is a good example of the automotive-related buildings constructed in Logansport during the first half of this century. It is a one-story structure, with offices, waiting rooms and showrooms with full-light display windows on the south side of the ell. On the west side are six bays for auto repair, above which are medallions which contain the distinctive initial "F" for Firestone. In the corner between the two bays is a raised parapet, canted, with mitred copings of cast concrete and square labels with brick surrounds (a similar detail is present as a frieze in the wings).

13. 230 E. Broadway, Commercial Style, c. 1930, (N/C)
A two-story tan brick building with an irregular parapet on the Broadway elevation. The building has been desecrated with a shingled mansard canopy on two facades. There is shingle infill on the Third street windows.

14. 200 E. Broadway, Tudor Revival/International Style, c.1930/c.1948, (C)
This automobile-related building is presently in a square plan with an open courtyard, or parking area in the center. The earliest section was built during the 1930s, contains bays for auto repair and was constructed in an ell plan, with a central bay in the corner of the ell which has a high-pitched gable and a multipaned window in the center, second floor level, above the bay. It is constructed of pari-colored brick and has a shingled mansard roof. The front part of the building, with facades on Broadway and Second Streets, is constructed in a modified international style, with aluminum framed, full-light display windows which are canted outward at the top (some have been replaced with flush windows). There is a limestone bulkhead and above these windows is a row of brick soldiers which form a simple frieze with stretchers laid above and below. There are roofed entrances to the central courtyard on both Broadway and Second Streets.

15. 70 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1970, (N/C)
A one-story modern concrete block building with vertical board siding and modern mansard canopy.

16. 112 E. Market Street, All Saints Rectory, Tudor Revival, c.1925, (C)
This notable building is an excellent example of the craftsmanship and

design detail employed on high-quality buildings of this era. It is a two and a half story tan brick residence with a high combination hipped and gabled roof. There is stone coping on the front and side gables and a high chimney with ornate corbeling. The tripartite windows on the front gable ends have stone sills. On the west gable there is a single window and a balustraded balconet. Most of the windows are one/over/one light double hung, with a stone belt course serving as the window heads and stone sills. The rear windows have segmental arched heads with radiating voussoirs. On the first floor, a stone belt course also unifies the window heads and there is a decorative trim around the expressed chimney. The main entry is at center, with a hipped roof, brick and limestone porch. Typical of this period, there is a one story sun room on the east side.

17. 114 East Market, St. Joseph's (now All Saints) Catholic Church, Romanesque Revival, 1884 (C)
This building is more than three stories tall, constructed of brick with a rock-face stone cladding added c. 1920. There is a high gable-front roof with a wide decorative cornice. The three-bay facade on Market Street with round-arched main and side entrances is striking, even though modern metal doors have been installed. There is stained glass in the transom above the door sand the entrances are recessed with double rows of concrete/cast stone blocks and pilasters with decorative capitals as surrounds. The central entrance bay has a high bell tower with a large round-head stained glass window and a square tower. The tower has gabled dormers with round arch openings. Below the bell tower are louvred round arched openings with clocks surmounting them on several sides. A cross surmounts the bell tower. The building is painted yellow above the water table and there is decorative, oversized corbeling along the eave line at the gable front. Rhythmic pilasters on the side elevations add interest. Other details of the front and side yard include pipe-rail hand rails at the steps, lamps on either side of the main door and a play area to the east, with an adjacent asphalt parking lot.

18. 200 E. Market Street, Rustic Modern, c. 1970s, (N/C)
A one-story building has a random course rubble sandstone veneer on the front facade, with brick on the sides. The building is said to date from the 1880s, and the remnants of former fenestration (now bricked-up) can be seen on one side, with a large, modern corrugated steel parapet above. The original building was two story or more, and

has been cut down and changed so drastically as to be unrecognizable.

19. 202 E. Market Street, Rustic Modern, c. 1976, (N/C)
A one-story concrete block building with random-coursed rubble sandstone veneer and a wide, corrugated steel parapet.

20. 216 E. Market Street, Renaissance Revival, c. 1890, (C)
This three bay, rectangular plan commercial building has a recessed main door left, with a full light and a transom, (now painted over) with a bronze-framed full light display window and a decorative cast iron column at left on the facade. Above, there are three segmental arched windows within a brick and sandstone facade with sandstone window surrounds. The central bay of the composition contains a double window and three light transom, above there is a corbeled frieze on a two bay parapet with six terra cotta square panels inset with floral motifs (on the right bay). This is the left half of the building (the right is described below), whose lower floors have divided its use. The building has a significant amount of its integrity intact.

21. 218 E. Market Street, Renaissance Revival, c. 1890, (C)
This is the right side of the building described above. On the first floor there is a center bay entrance, recessed, with a full light modern door and transom. This is flanked by display windows, with a corrugated metal covering on the frieze and bulkheads. At left on the second floor is a segmental arch window with a stone surround. The center and right windows on this floor have been replaced (with flat heads) and new brick and tuck pointing have been added. The parapet retains its corbeling and part of the stone work. On the right side of the ground floor, a cast iron column is intact and an early door to the second floor is at right, with a full light and full transom.

22. 220 E. Market Street, W.H.H. Carter Building, Italianate, c. 1889, (C)
This two story brick commercial building has a concrete foundation and a recessed entrance to the second floor on the left. The door has a full light window and a modern storm. There is a full light display window with decorated iron trimmed frame. The bulkhead and sign frieze are covered with corrugated metal siding. There are decorated cast iron columns on the left and right of the ground floor facade. There is a flat parapet with clay tile coping.

23. 222 E. Market Street, Geiger Bldg., Romanesque Revival, c. 1900, (C)
This building is notable for the degree of original fabric it contains and for its design elements. It is a two and a half story building with a stone foundation and narrow, decorative cast iron columns (Union Iron & Foundry, St. Louis). The original, full light display windows appear to be intact, as are the bulkheads, except for the front which has been boarded over. There is a transom above the main entry, although there is a replacement door to the right. The original entry to the second floor has a full transom and dentils at the door head. The framing around the display window also contains the original decorative dentils. On the second floor, the facade is of tan brick with three round arched windows with rock-faced stone heads and sills. There are replacement windows with modern stone infill in the arches. There is a combination of stone and brick details within a rock-faced stone lunette. Above a corbeled frieze, the pressed metal cornice includes panels and floral swags, a row of dentils and corner capitals. The interior of the building is also relatively intact, with a pressed metal ceiling and other details. The building once housed a cigar store and a harness store, according to local sources.

24. 97 E. Market Street, St. Lukes English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gothic Revival, 1908, (C)
Presently the Trinity Lutheran Church, this three-story yellow brick and rock-faced, coursed limestone building was constructed in a rectangular plan with a high, gabled roof with cross gables in the long sides and a tile roof covering. The building is notable for its design which includes a carved limestone entry, with pointed arch details above gothic arched stained glass windows. Other details include to pilasters surmounted by embattlements in limestone and the crown of the gable front which is surmounted by a cross. Side entrances on first street also have gothic arches, limestone surrounds and stained glass above modern doors. There are storm windows throughout. Rear and west side additions, c. 1970, of yellow brick with bronze full light doors and small windows in the eave line, do not detract from the building.

25. 101 E. Market Street, Queen Anne/American 4 Square, c. 1900 (C)
This notable building is a two and a half story brick house in a rectangle plan with two projecting bay windows. The roof is cross gabled and the foundation is of rock-faced stone with a stone water

course. The windows are one/over/one light double hung, except for the first floor front where there are two art glass windows, with a transom in the oversize window to the right. The main door has been replaced but the transom is intact. The first floor window heads are of stone with decorative panels. The cross gable in the front is pedimented with a decorative cornice and the window in the attic bay, has a pointed arch, multi-lights and an ornate, full surround.

26. 107 E. Market Street, Queen Anne/American 4 Square, c. 1900 (C)
This building is similar to the one described above, but a brick porch, c. 1920 has been added to the front. In addition, it has plain window heads, aluminum siding in the eaves, over the cornice and porch lintel. It presently serves as Republican Headquarters.

27. 111 E. Market Street, American 4 Square, c. 1900, (C)
A rectangular plan, two story house with a hipped roof, wide eaves and some aluminum siding. There is a partially enclosed front porch with brick piers.

28. 115 E. Market Street, Gable Front, c. 1920, (C)
This two and a half story, rectangular plan brick house has rug-finish brick walls laid in a stretch bond. There is a concrete foundation, a front, full, open porch with brick piers and some aluminum siding in the eaves. The medium gable roof has brackets. The windows have dressed stone sills. The main entry is a right on the porch with multi-light vertical upper panes in the door and a tripartite window at right.

29. 119 E. Market Street/415 Second Street, Dutch-Tudor Revival, c. 1925, (C)
A two and a half story brown brick house with a three-bay facade, in a rectangular plan, this building has a high, side-gabled roof with green architectural tile covering and parapets at the gable ends with decorative stone coping. This decoration includes stone balls at the front. The front entry features a high front facing gable with a crocket and brackets on the second floor. There is a slightly lower gable on the first floor projecting porch with battered brick piers. The first floor windows are three/over/one light double hung, tripartite. At center, the main door is new and there is a new side entry for the disabled, made of similar brick as the original building with a large marble sign panel, reading: "MAROCCO", to the left of the

porch. There is a small garage/apartment on the rear of the lot facing Second Street.(See 415 Second Street)

30. 10 E. Melbourne Avenue, Johnson Baking Company, Nineteenth Century Functional, c. 1900 (C)
A two-story, irregular plan brick building with a parged concrete/partial brick foundation. The roof is flat with a simple brick parapet and vitreous tile coping, as well as a decorative metal cornice at the roof line. This imposing building faces on both Eel River and Melbourne Avenues. The facade on Eel River is divided into four bays by brick pilasters. The Parapet in the two center bays contains two corbeled brick panels. Windows on the south three bays have rock-faced stone heads and dressed stone sills. Most windows are presently boarded up, however the windows in the north facade are four/over/four light with brick, segmental arched heads and stone sills. Those on the south facade have six/over/six lights. The sign friezes on the south and west facades still contain remnants of the original painted sign, over painted by later owners. The building is angled, at the north corner, to conform to the site, and multi-light, paneled garage doors provide access, with cast iron columns on the south and far north sides of the opening, with a brick and stone pier in between the two doors. There is a steel I-beam at the head of the opening. The main personnel door, a second door and windows are in the south three bays of the Eel River facade. The main door has a transom. An additional door, with a large, blocked transom provided access on the south facade of the building.

31. 100 E. Melbourne Avenue/428 N. First Street, Upright & Wing, c. 1880/1920, (C)
A two-story frame, rectangular plan house with a three-bay facade. The replacement one/over/one windows have medium surrounds and the house has been over sided in two episodes during the modern era. The door at the right of the main elevation has a bracketed, gabled roof. There is a one-story addition at rear.

32. 110 E. Melbourne Avenue, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)
This two-story residence has a stone foundation with a dressed stone water course and is laid in a rectangular plan. There is a gable roof and a side entry in the first story rear addition as well as the west side of the main block. A boxed, decorative cornice with a plain frieze informs the roof and the front windows have segmental arches

with a double row of brick headers and stone sills. There is a side porch with small scrolled brackets and modern wrought iron supports. Both entry doors have transoms and one has a multi-paned wood storm door. The second floor windows on the side of the house also have segmental arches but are cut close to the roof line. Behind the first addition at the rear of the house is a second, one-story, frame addition. All front windows and second story side windows have modern metal awnings.

33. 112 E. Melbourne Avenue, Pyramid Cottage/Craftsman, c. 1920 (C)
This one and a half story house has a hipped roof with a front dormer, clapboard siding (some aluminum on the dormer), and a wide decorative cornice. The ground floor main entry is at center with picture windows flanking it. The front porch is open with cast stone piers and foundation and a concrete floor. The porch has a wide lintel with dentils in the cornice.

34. 112 E. Melbourne Avenue, Carriage House, Vernacular, c. 1900 (C) This property also has a remaining two story brick carriage house/stable on the alley. There are small, segmental arch windows (now blocked) and a pyramid roof. Various new doors have been added on the ground floor to serve uses by automobiles. The second floor hay mow window and small tackle is still present.

35. 118 E. Melbourne Avenue, No Style, c. 1950, (N/C)
This one story, metal-sided concrete block building has multi-paned, metal casement windows and a rectangular plan.

36. 120 E. Melbourne Avenue, Italianate/American 4 Square, c. 1910 (C)
A two-story, rectangular plan frame duplex with a hipped roof, and medium wide eaves with brackets. The windows are double and single with three/over/one lights and medium wide wood surrounds. The building has been covered with tan brick-patterned tar paper siding. On the first floor there is an open porch with cast stone piers and lattice stone rails. The entry at left has a colonial revival door, the one at right has a c.1950 door with a diamond light.

37. 124 E. Melbourne Avenue, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)
This is a rectangular plan brick, two story residence with segmental arched windows (one/over/one light, double hung) with a double row of headers and stone sills. It has a four bay facade with the entry

second from left within the porch which has wood columns and a concrete floor. The main entry contains a segmental arched transom and the door is also segmentally arched. The roof is low, hipped with a platform, wide eaves and cornice, brackets and decorative work as an applicade in the frieze. The rear porch has turned support posts.

38. 124 E. Melbourne Avenue, Vernacular, c. 1880, (C) There is a two-story brick carriage house on the alley, with segmental arched windows (now blocked with shutters) and a segmental arch opening for the hay mow. The gable roof is completed with a boxed cornice and plain frieze. A window in the attic has two/over/two lights. There is a new double garage door on the ground floor.

39. 429 First Street, Modern Commercial Style, c. 1880/1970, (N/C) This building was once, in part, a manufacturing facility for the Revere Motor Car Works. It now consists of interconnected rectangular plan sheds, one to one and a half story, which are all over sided with modern, corrugated steel siding. Original portions of the wood frame buildings are probably present, but occluded from view. The building is actively used, with side garage openings to allow modern truck entrance.

40. 422 First Street, American 4 Square, c. 1910, (C) This is a two-story, rectangular plan brick house with a hipped roof, dormer, and segmental arched windows. At front there is an open porch, c.1920, with wire cut brick piers and walls. An additional entry, located left of center contains a transom. There are one/over/one light windows with cast concrete sills.

41. 418-416 First Street, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, c. 1910, (C) A brick duplex, this two-story residence has a combination roof with side gables with jerkin heads and wide returns at the eaves. The entries at left and right are protected by extended sloping roofs and wide decorated lintels (there are modern porch posts). The center of the facade contains palladian attic vents, shingles in the bay and a wide cornice at the second floor roof line with paired brackets. The building has a rock-face stone foundation with a water table course.

42. 414 First Street, Gable Front, c. 1890, (C) This is a two-story rectangular plan house with a rear addition on the north side. There is a wrap around front porch, partially enclosed,

with brick piers and walls. The building has been over sided. It has one/over/one light windows with medium surrounds and projecting cornices. There is a rock faced stone foundation and the main entry contains a transom.

43. 210 First Street, Gable Front, c. 1890 (N/C)
A two-story rectangular plan frame building with vinyl siding and a lean-to wing on the north. There is no porch and all windows have been changed.

44. 425 Second Street, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
This is a one-story frame contemporary building with stucco panel siding and a shingle-covered mansard canopy. There is a double garage entrance on the south facade.

45. 415 Second Street, Modern, c. 1995, (N/C)
This is a two story brick building, a combination garage and apartment which is part of the property at 119 E. Market Street, but is not physically connected.

46. 327 Third Street, Modern, C. 1997, (N/C)
A one-story contemporary, vinyl clad office building (used cars) with a garage at the rear off the alley.

47. 319/319 ½ Third Street, Renaissance Revival, c. 1895, (C)
This is a two story brick building, with a rectangular plan and an attached rear shed. On the first floor are two commercial spaces. The second floor contains apartments. Although the ground floor has been modernized, there are four remaining cast iron columns. On the second floor front there are multi-paned windows, with wood frames and the heads and sills of stone.

48. 213 Third Street, Twentieth Century Eclectic, 1925, (C)
This three story commercial building has a rectangle plan, concrete and brick foundation. The first floor contains a store front on the Third Street side and tire repair and storage facility on the alley. The second floor has all steel framed awning-type windows with twelve light wire glass. The rear part of the building is a one-story brick garage with unit masonry blocked doors. There is a sales room on the third floor, the roof is flat with clay tile or concrete parapet caps.

49. 211 Third Street, Modern, c. 1960, (N/C)
This building is two stories, brick facade over concrete, with a one story wing. There is a display window in the one story wing and modern windows in the balance of the building.

50. 209 Third Street, Modern, c. 1970, (N/C)
A one-story brick commercial building with a flat parapet roof, flat front facade with a single door and window opening.

51. 201 Third Street, Rubsam & Holloway building, Twentieth Century Eclectic/Classical Revival, 1911, (C)
This three-story apartment building has a rectangular plan and brick walls. There is a painted foundation and water table, and on the first floor, two display windows flanking the central entrance, and on the north side a row of single paned, wood framed windows. The second and third floors on the front facade contain two wood and sheet metal bow windows, decorated with wood moldings, rectangular labels, bossed shields with floral & geometric applicades. There is a decorated tripartite cornice with a frieze of square bosses. The ground floor main door is recessed behind a round, stone arch with a pronounced keystone. Two bronze lamps frame the door. The window heads on the second and third floors are rock-face stone with two shield escutcheon labels, polychromed to emphasize the decorative elements.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The Point Historic District qualifies for the National Register under Criterion A and C, first, because of its association with the earliest development of Logansport and because it is the site of its first commercial sector. The district is also significant for several fine examples of architecture which are present, including two churches, which utilize the popular building material, limestone, in interesting and uniquely different ways, as well as several early twentieth century residences and apartment buildings. Commercial buildings are also represented by several examples which demonstrate a type of structure which was once prevalent, and for their association with early commercial ventures in the town.

The Point Historic District, as mentioned previously, is a compact mix of residential, commercial and institutional buildings, as well as two small urban parks. As such it presents a spectrum of the historic activity of the community. While the district is not as densely spaced as it was in the past, there is a comfortable balance of the elements which are present.

Statement of Significance

The Point Historic District, like the town of Logansport, enjoyed a unique geographical location, one which made early settlement likely and which provided a range of benefits for commerce.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when the Indiana wilderness was a maze of forests, with few trails save those worn by native Americans, water transport was a boon to settlement. Although only the flattest or lightest of boats could engage the small internal waterways, they still formed the basis for early development - until they were usurped by canals, roads and rails. Further, even the smallest stream could be harnessed to turn a mill wheel, thus river power became fuel for industry. Strategically located at the juncture of two rivers, the Wabash and the Eel, Logansport was richly blessed with water.

When the first settlers in the area established the town in 1828, they laid it out on the rich peninsular flat between the two rivers, where satisfactory drainage could be established. Unfortunately this was also

within a zone which would prove prone to flooding. The Point Historic District was at the heart of this peninsula. Lot No. 1, located where 10 E. Melbourne presently stands was called the "Point" because it stood at the pointed south western tip of land marking the juncture of the Eel and Wabash Rivers. The rivers were a mixed blessing; some areas in Logansport were flooded seven times during their history.

The town the original settlers founded enjoyed a varied and pleasant topography, with 150 to 200 foot high bluffs, part of the ancient glacial spillway, in the northwest portion of the town. The Eel River was the source of the city's water, with a water works located on the river, (at least by the 1870s) upstream, at about Eighth Street. The hill district lies at about 750 - 800 feet above sea level, while the lower ground, near the juncture of the rivers is at an altitude of 576 feet. The town also enjoyed abundant natural resources, including a rich local topsoil of well-drained silt loams, available limestone, sand, marl and gravel as well as the previously mentioned water power. In addition, in the early part of the nineteenth century, when settlement was occurring, the area was heavily timbered with native hardwoods, including Beech, Oak, Ash, Elm, Walnut and Hickory. [1]

Treaties with the Miami and Potawatomie Indians, concluded in 1826, had made the land around Logansport available for settlement by white Americans. Alexander Chamberlain had purchased land even before the treaties were completed and by 1826 he had erected a log building and tavern.[2] Two years later, in 1828, General John Tipton, formerly Indian agent at Fort Wayne, transferred to Logansport, where the agency remained for many years. The same year, Chauncey Carter surveyed the original plat of the town, with 111 lots between the rivers and extending east to Fifth Street. The site of the historic district was within this area, all of the area was part of the original town.

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[1] Richard J. Houk, *The Geography of Logansport, Indiana*, MA Thesis, Dept of Geology & Geography, IU, Oct. 1942, pp. 1-9.

[2] Jehu Powell, *History of Cass county, Indiana*, Evansville, IN: Unigraphic, 1972, Reprint, orig. Pub. Lewis Pub. Co., 1913, p. 322.

The Original Plat of the town was recorded in September, 1828. [3] The town was called Logansport, after the English name of a Shawnee Chief, Captain Logan, who lost his life in November, 1812, as a tribute to his fidelity to the American cause. The suffix was added as an acknowledgment of the town's potential as a river "port".[4]

Logansport is located in Cass County, Eel Township. The area which it now encompasses was part of Tippecanoe County, then for a short while, it was part of neighboring Carroll County, where the original town plat was recorded. By December of 1829, Logansport and Eel Township were recognized as part of the newly-formed Cass County. Township boundaries were revised several times and their present delineations were determined in by the 1840s. The final boundaries of the county were not set by the legislature until 1852. The County was named for Lewis Cass who was the governor of the Michigan Territory at the time. In August of 1829, Logansport had been chosen the County seat, a distinction which it retains to this day. [5]

Two boons to county development arrived in Logansport within a few years of each other. The first occurred in 1837-1838 with the completion of the Michigan Road through the town.[6] This was one of the first major transportation arteries in the northern part of the state, traveling from Indianapolis to the south and going north to Lake Michigan, where access to eastern markets was afforded via the Great Lakes waterways.

The Wabash & Erie Canal was completed through Logansport by 1840, its presence providing the second boon to early development. The route of the canal followed present day Erie Street to Market Street where it turned north along Fifth Street to the Eel River, crossing via an aqueduct and continuing out of the town in a northwesterly direction. Eventually the Wabash & Erie would become the longest of the canals built in the mid west during the first half of the nineteenth century. The northern section of the canal, built first, lasted until about 1876, when it was abandoned. Nonetheless, during its first years, towns like Logansport became focal

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[3] Ibid., pp. 322-323.

[4] Ibid., p. 324.

[5] Robeson, Samuel A., *Cass County Interim Report*, Indianapolis, IN: Indiana, DNR, DHPA, 1984, p. xvi.

[6] Ibid.

points for industrial and agricultural interests who used the waterway as a major artery for trade. During this era, quarries for local limestone opened along the canal route and stone for construction of some of the town's buildings, including the 1841 county courthouse, was transported via canal boats.[7]

While Logansport was still enjoying the prosperity of a nineteenth century river town, the first railroad came through the town. Eventually eight divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Wabash mainline would be headquartered there. Extensive locomotive and car repair shops thrived in the town. Approximately 2000 men were employed in the shops and another 2000 persons worked in jobs connected with railroad passenger and freight services. Logansport enjoyed an era of peak prosperity between 1852, when the first railroad was extended to the town, and the late 1920s, when prosperity began to decline. Cass County population reached 38,333 during this era, almost the same as it enjoyed in 1990. [8]

Although the first few years of the canal were slow, by 1842, when the eastern portion had been connected via the Maumee canal in Ohio,to Lake Erie, warehouses and commercial businesses began to bloom along the canal and in the business district which surrounded it. New residents arrived and began commercial ventures which soon prospered, with the town a focal point for regional agriculture and industry. Mills, a tannery, cooperage, spoke, handle and wood works, several foundries, wagon and carriage factories, pump factories, granite works, breweries and many others all burst forth.[9] This economic activity spurred many other service businesses.

The earliest commercial development in the town of Logansport had occurred between Second and Fourth Streets, according to an eye witness who, in the early part of this century, related his recollections of the town as it appeared when he first arrived in 1838. According to his account, a bridge

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[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid., pp. xvi-xvii and *Logansport/ Cass County, Indiana, A Community Resume*, Logansport, IN: PSI Energy, 3/1995.

[9] Powell, pp. 335-339.

over the canal included embankments which began at the alley west of Fifth Street. As he recalled, businesses were primarily located on Market Street (as they are in the district today). There were general merchandise retailers, a harness and saddle maker, a tailor shop, and other necessities of nineteenth century life. All of the businesses located within the area of the district during the 1830s were built of wood, some of rather flimsy construction. [10] None have survived to this date, although the association of this part of the town with early commercial activity has continued. For example, on the north side of E. Market, four active storefronts in buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, are shops selling variety goods, music and antiques. This same block, Market Street, between Second and Third, once contained the city's second public market, which survived here for about 10 years beginning in the 1850s.[11]

As the decades wore on, the influences of the railroad engineered considerable growth in Logansport and the business district expanded, with much of the activity moving eastward. The businesses in the Point maintained, and new buildings were constructed, including additional residences, and several churches. By the 1880s a German Lutheran Church was located on the west side of the lot where the present Trinity Lutheran Church stands. In the 1880s, this part of the site was an extensive lumber yard. The mix of industrial, commercial and residential structures was a common pattern during the nineteenth century, and is a characteristic of the district today. For example, in the 1880s, Stephen Brothers operated a planing mill along the west side of first street, south of the alley. Today, this site is still active, with trucking and storage activities. In the interim, by 1920, it had become the site of the Revere Motor Car Company, evidence of the importance of the automobile to Logansport. The advent of the change from rail to motor transportation can be seen all over the town, including the Point Historic District. The north west corner of Eel River and Third Street, for example, was occupied by the Riverside livery stable, and a black smith shop,[12] and in 1913 J. M. Elliott's Livery and Feed stable was listed at the site.[13] By the late 1920s, the Firestone

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[10] Ibid., pp. 330-331.

[11] Ibid., pp. 339-340

[12] Various Sanborn Insurance maps, 1885 - 1920.

[13] Powell, p..343.

building had been constructed, an elaborate building, dedicated to the needs of the automobile drivers.

At the southwestern corner of the district, the Strecker/Johnson Bakery building stands, a commercial venture since early in the century, it is a good example of its type and reflects this mix of functions which have been present in the district since its inception.

The activities of St. Joseph's Church and school have been an important part of the area well before the turn of the century. Built in 1885, the church stands today as a beacon of faith and notable architecture. The church and the school were (and still are) important to the strength of the neighborhood. During the nineteenth century, they were surrounded by more individual residences than at the present time, but many private homes are still present. The subsidiary school buildings, which once existed on the east side of the church lot are no longer present, the school having been supplanted by a larger, more modern structure in the 1950s. However, a fine rectory stands adjacent to the church on the west side, at no. 112 E. Market, constructed in the 1920s. Across the street is a row of individual houses, however of the five buildings which were originally homes, three have now been converted to office or commercial use (one serves as the parish office building). Another collection of residences can be found to the south, between E. Melbourne and the alley to the north. These two have begun to undergo change, as many of them have been converted to apartments. Nonetheless, they stand as testimony to the people who lived and worked here, attending the nearby churches and schools. Two of these buildings retain carriage houses of note, Nos. 112 and 124, reminders of the former ascendency of horse-drawn transportation (both have been converted to garages at some time in the past).

Architectural significance in the district is highlighted first, by the presence of the two churches on E. Market Street. Mr. James I. Barnes, a local builder of note, is credited with the construction of the English Lutheran church. With its Gothic revival arches and fine stone work it is a credit to his construction talent.

Mr. Barnes was the son of John E. Barnes, who was a contractor/builder in Logansport for over a half century. The elder Barnes was born in England and emigrated with his parents from England, arriving in Cass County in 1854. John Barnes' father was a stone mason, and also pursued a career in contracting, thus James was the third generation to follow this pursuit in the community. John E. Barnes eventually became a well-respected member of

the community and was active in both Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternal organizations. The son of this active and community-minded citizen, James I. Barnes also left his impress upon the city. Born in 1872, he was a native of the community and educated in the public schools. After his local education, he became associated with his father in the contracting business. In addition to the buildings mentioned, he was responsible for building imposing local residences, apartment houses, the Western Motor Works building and many others in Logansport including the Strecker Bakery Building (in the District), Elks lodge, and Odd Fellows Building. James also helped expand the family business to other communities, building important projects in Royal Center, Monticello, Attica, Shelbyville and New Salem, Indiana, as well as in towns in Illinois and Ohio. Furthermore, he also added stone and gravel road contracting to the company's roster of projects. He married a local girl, Emily C. Englebrecht and they had a large family of six daughters (five of whom survived to adulthood).[14]

The St. Joseph's Catholic Church of 1885 is an exuberant example of the Romanesque Revival style which was so popular in Logansport. The original building was of local brick which was clad in cast stone c. 1920. This veneer is shown in a variety of finishes, from dressed to rock-faced and the corbel table as a frieze along the long eave line, demonstrating the versatility of this material. In addition, the Wren-like gracefulness of the spire creates a landmark which is visible for miles and heralds the onset of downtown Logansport in a gracious manner. The four clock faces, also imply its urban location. The entire composition adds significance to the district.

Commercial structures which deserve mention for the quality of their architecture include the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival Carter and Geiger buildings from 216 - 222 E. Market (although some changes have reduced their significance, most are reversible), the Strecker/Johnson Bakery (previously mentioned) and the Firestone Building. In addition, although much later, and somewhat an amalgam, the building at 200 E. Broadway (which still serves its original function), helps define the automobile related aspects of the district's historic commercial activities.

Residential buildings which contribute to the architectural significance of

[14] Ibid., pp. 964-66.

the district include the St. Joseph Rectory at 112 E. Market as well as the building at 119 E. Market (now a mortuary) - both stand as excellent examples of early twentieth century eclectic styles. Two modest buildings in the north part of the district, a third on E. Market and a fourth on Eel River Road all demonstrate varieties of the Queen Anne or related styles. The two modest structures at 227 and 229 Eel River Road are of the Gabled Ell type, but shows evidences of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styling. Both are sturdy structures typical of their era. The house at 101 E. Market Street is a highly styled example of a Queen Anne home with the American Four Square form and the building at 115 Eel River Road displays an inventive combination of the Queen Anne tower with Colonial Revival detailing in dormers and other features. Two apartment buildings demonstrate a range of stylistic solutions. The first, 29-31 ½ Eel River Road is probably an adaptation of a previous, Italianate structure with two, later porches, the second, at 201 Third Street, is a high style, Classical Revival composition, with a range of details and interesting ornamentation.

Thus, the Point Historic District blends the contexts of commercial development, community service and architecture to create a neighborhood of mixed use and with interesting variety which is typical of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century scene in Logansport, Indiana.

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Other sources:

Sanborn Maps in the collection of Indiana University Geography Library, Bloomington, Indiana

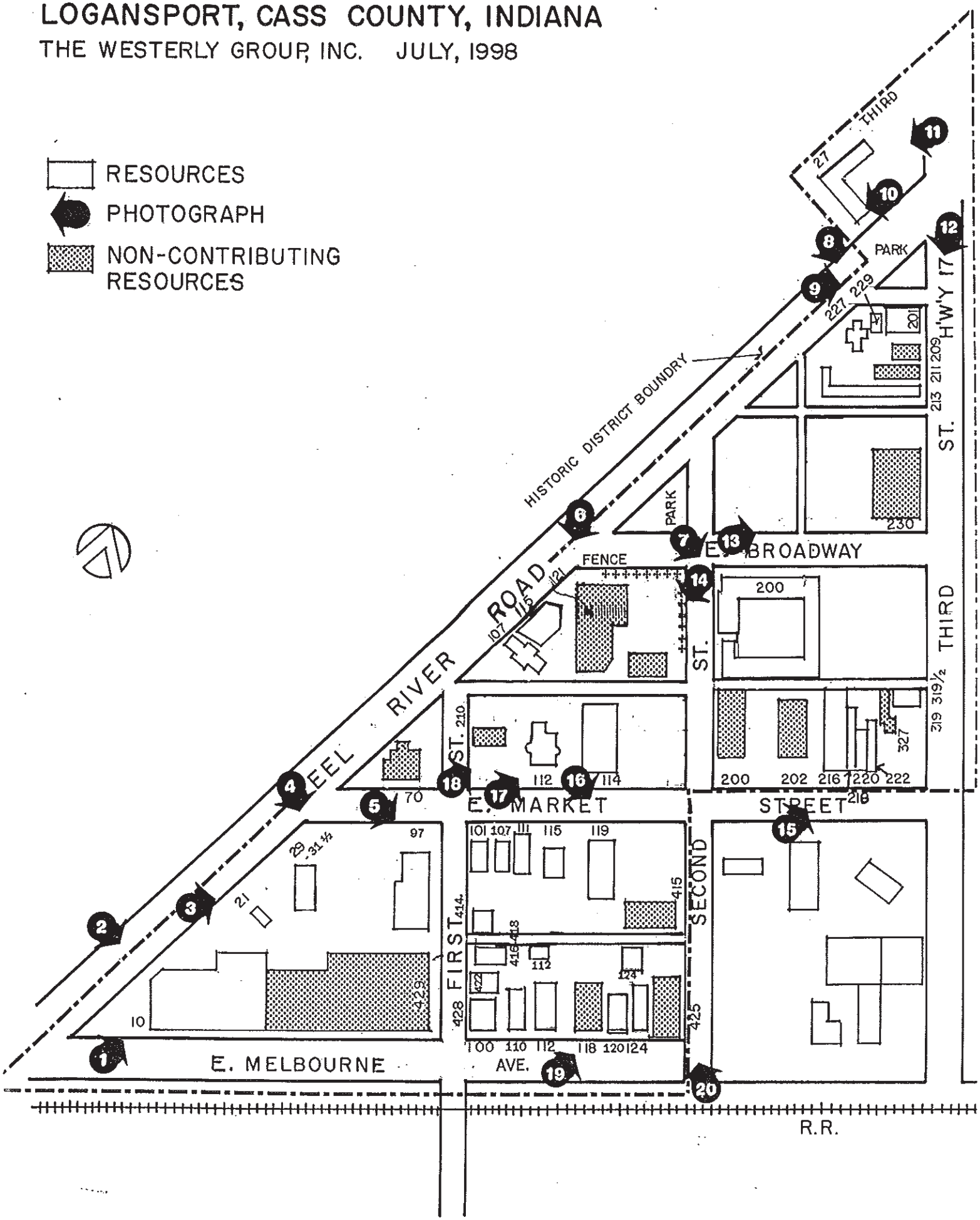
Vertical Files, 1910 Census and other information on microfilm, in the collection of the Logansport, Cass County Public Library.

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast property line (on the west side of Eel River Road) of number 27 Third Street, then turning west to the southwest property line and turning north along the west property line to the west side of Third Street. Turn south, continuing along the west side of Third Street to the north side of E. Market Street, then turning west and continuing along Market Street to the west side of Second Street, then turning south, following along the west side of the street to the north Side of E. Melbourne Avenue. Turn west continuing along the north side of E. Melbourne to its juncture with the east side of Eel River Road, turning north, and continuing north along the east side of this street to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The district comprises a natural collection of buildings connected with the commercial and social growth of Logansport at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The boundaries encompass much of the intact first plat of the town and are logically defined by the geography of the site: On the west side by Eel River Road, which, in turn follows the general direction of the river of the same name, and on the south side by active railroad tracks, a remnant of one of the major transportation routes which helped build the town during the period of significance. On the east, Third Street is a major artery which helps separate the Point Historic District from the balance of the downtown. This same road becomes one of several river crossings at the northern tip of the district.

POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOGANSPORT, CASS COUNTY, INDIANA

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