

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 Courthouse Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly between Third St. and Sixth St., E. Melbourne Ave. and High St. N/A ☐ not for publication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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2-1-99
Date

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:

- ☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Courthouse Historic District

Cass IN

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
79	42	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
80	42	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)

COMMERCE/TRADE:
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
EDUCATION: Library
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
RECREATION/CULTURE: Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE:
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
EDUCATION: Library
RECREATION/CULTURE: Theater
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Classical Revival
19th & 20th c. AMER.: Commercial Style
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof ASPHALT
other STONE
METAL

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c. 1860 - c. 1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crain, J.E., architect

Barnes, James I., builder

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:

Courthouse Historic District
Name of Property

Cass IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 55

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	5	3	3	9	0
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4	5	1	1	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting

Northing

3

1	6
---	---

5	5	3	8	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	1	1	2	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone

Easting

Northing

2

1	6
---	---

5	5	3	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	1	1	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	6
---	---

5	5	3	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	1	1	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ 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 B. Fife, President
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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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HIST. PRES. & ARCH.

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Courthouse Historic District
Cass County, Indiana

7. Architectural Classification (Continued)

Renaissance Revival
Commercial Style
Classical Revival
Richardsonian Romanesque
Art Deco
Beaux Arts
Colonial Revival
International Style
Art Moderne
Other: Twentieth Century Functional

Materials (Continued)

Walls: WOOD
Other: WOOD

Narrative Description

The Courthouse Historic District comprises the eastern part of the original town plat and part of J. Tipton's First Addition, an early part of Logansport's development, made before 1839. The district is cradled in the central and eastern part of the land located between the juncture of the Eel and Wabash Rivers. It extends eastward from the east side of Third Street to the east side of Sixth Street and from High and North Streets in the north to E. Melbourne Avenue and Erie Avenue in the south. The area encompassed by the district was within the boundaries of the town at the time of its incorporation in 1838. It includes the core of the central business district, especially as it developed during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the present era, including the contemporary times.

The land at the western and southern part of the district is relatively flat and slowly rises as it moves eastward. Properties along the south side of E. Market Street, east of Fifth Street have a dramatic grade change from the front and the back of the lot. Here a natural bluff adds to the interest of the topography. For the most part, the district contains streetscapes which reflect the density of nineteenth century building activities, although there are places where buildings have been lost and gaps in the streetscape have occurred. The collection of buildings within the district is distinctive and represents an impressive array of multi-

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Courthouse Historic District
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story structures, built in brick and stone. Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne and Italianate styles are all present - typical styles for the period and the geographic region. It is particularly favored with excellent examples in limestone, the native Indiana stone and one which was prevalent in the area. Many blocks still reflect a streetscape that one could have seen during the first few decades of this century - during the peak of the period of significance.

The district has associations as the center of county government, thus it is locally thought of as the "Courthouse" district, although the present building which provides this function is a modern, multi-purpose county government structure. Lawyers offices and the busy coming and going which are typical of such a governmental center, all occur within the confines of the district. The district is actively commercial, with an abundant supply of banks, retail stores, service businesses and specialty shops. The majority of buildings within the district serve some kind of commercial activity.

Especially notable within the district are several buildings associated with fraternal organizations, including the imposing Masonic Hall, Elks Building, and the multi-story Odd Fellows lodge (I. O. O. F). In addition, a former residence on High Street, now serves as the meeting place and club for local Shriners and the local Fraternal Order of Eagles enjoy a large facility within the district. Other important buildings which serve the public include the Library and City Hall.

The transportation history of the community is represented in the district by a restored railroad depot and by the site of the Wabash & Erie Canal route, which ran along Fifth Street, within the boundaries of the district. Logansport's extraordinary development, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the basis of the fortunes which were responsible for much of the construction of historic buildings in the district can be traced to first the canal, and then the railroads.

The western boundary of the district, Third Street, is a major artery, and one of the avenues of travel which lead across the river to the north. Sixth Street, another similar artery marks the beginning of the eastern boundary, although the presence of important early buildings on the east side of this street gives an irregular boundary. Here, the beginnings of the residential section of the town can be seen and offer a change in the character, which helps define it. The railroad, on the south side of E. Melbourne, once defined the end of the commercial sector, but today this

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boundary has been adjusted slightly northward, including the present Depot, and the buildings east of it, parallel to the south property line of the building at 421 Fifth Street. No buildings south of the alley between Market and Melbourne and west of the depot have been included since a considerable amount of building loss is occurring in this area. The irregular line formed by the intersection of Erie Avenue and Fifth street also reflects the route of the Canal, for which the former street was named.

Resources in the Courthouse Historic District:

1. 409 High Street, Queen Anne, c. 1895, (C)
This notable two and a half story brick former residence is now used as offices for the Eel Township Trustee. It has a rock-face stone foundation and water table course and it is built on an irregular plan with a combination hipped and gable roof with fishscale shingles in the front, pedimented gable end. There is a plain frieze. The windows are one/over/one lights with segmental arches and stone heads with labels. At front is an oversize window. The main entry, at right on the front facade has a modern door. The porches have been removed.
2. 415 High Street, Italianate, c. 1870, (C)
This is a notable rectangular plan former residence with a rubble stone foundation, now parged with concrete. It is presently the Logansport Shrine Club. The two story brick building has five bays, a hipped roof with wide eaves, a frieze with dentils and scrolled brackets. There are long, narrow windows with flat, dressed stone heads and sills. The center bay on the second floor, was once a door leading to the roof of the porch. There is a full, open porch with square posts, a wide lintel and replacement wrought iron railing on the roof. The foundation of the porch is concrete. There is a new, c. 1940 addition at the rear, of brick with a concrete foundation and glass block in the windows. The building once had a one-story rear addition at the southeast, to which a second story addition has been added. The old windows were blocked with brick at that time.
3. 421 High Street, Twentieth Century Functional, c. 1940, (C)
This is a one-story concrete block building, now used as a garage. It has a rectangular plan with a front facade of concrete block and a slightly raised parapet.

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4. 431 High Street, Twentieth Century Functional, c. 1905, (C)
This two story brick commercial building at the corner of High and Fifth streets has a raised parapet with brick panels, flat roof and segmental arched windows (some have been blocked). The ground floor storefront has a mansard canopy of recent date, full light display windows and a brick bulkhead. There is a corner entry with a modern aluminum door and sidelight. On the north side of the building is a garage entry and windows, on the east side is a second garage with large openings. This facade has five bays.
5. 400-402 North Street, Masonic Hall, Romanesque Revival, 1896, (C)
This outstanding building is a four story brick and stone structure, in a rectangular plan. There is a rock-face stone foundation and a combination hipped and gabled roof with imposing square towers on three corners. The formal entry on Fourth Street demonstrates the Romanesque style in a baronial, ornate, carved stone round arched opening with slightly battered walls. The deeply recessed entrance also contains two round columns from which springs the inner arch. An outer arch, springing from two inset plinths, with projecting cornice has a carved keystone. The entrance composition is contained in a two and a half story stone bay with a gable front roof and paired windows, separated by inset columns with modified Ionic (third floor) or Tuscan(second floor) capitals. A similar treatment is afforded the entrance on North Street, except that the arch is more chaste and is surmounted by a plain wall, within which has been set two round windows with four raised mock keystones. Above this is a decorative, projecting cornice enframed by two inset round columns with modified capitals. All of the ground floor, and the vertical elements on the second, third and attic floors have been accomplished in limestone, while brick is used as a break between the stone on the second and third floors and the north or rear elevations of the building. The tallest of the three square towers, at the corner of North and Fourth Streets, also contains, in the attic floor level, three round arched windows and small stone turrets at the four corners of the square tower which has a pyramidal roof. Some of the windows have been in filled with glass block or temporary panels.
6. 408 North Street, Victorian Renaissance Revival, c. 1890/c.1920, (C)
A two and a half story brick, rectangular plan buildings, this structure has a flat roof with a mansard front. There is a decorative cornice, frieze and dentils at the second floor roof line. The second floor, four bay facade contains a limestone belt course and two

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prominent oriole windows with segmental arched heads, with pressed metal surrounds and art glass in the transoms. Two, flat windows are located above the entry, between the orioles, with decorative heads. There is a projecting, c.1920 entrance bay of brick with concrete coping, flanked by single light square windows. This addition has corbeled brick courses and a modern, dark aluminum door with a full light surround. There is a stone foundation and partial wall. The basement floor is half above the street level.

7. 412 North Street, Modern Eclectic/Neo-Georgian, c. 1990, (N/C)
This is a one and a half story, tan brick building with a rectangular plan, three bays, with round arched windows and keystones. There is a central entry with a round, three-step brick stoop.
8. 430 North Street, Elks Lodge No. 66, Classical Revival, 1907, (C)
This outstanding, three and a half story rectangular plan building is constructed with brownish tan brick and stone. There is a rock-face stone foundation and a dressed stone water table. The facade on North street contains three bays, each of which contains a grouping of two or three windows and which are separated by two brick pilasters rising to the third floor roof line, where they culminate in a projecting cornice, a belt course around the building, broken to accommodate the center bay, which rises in a flat parapet above the level of the balance of the roof. This center bay contains limestone surrounded windows, overtopped by a round window also surrounded by stone. These surrounds have decorative quoins, shields and at the second floor roof line, a projecting cornice. The ground floor entry at the base of the bay contains an ornate glass and metal canopy. The doors are modern replacements of aluminum. A similar treatment is afforded the Fifth Street side of the building, except that there are five bays and more windows between the pilasters. The entrance on this side of the building has a limestone surround only at the first floor level, where it is comprised of an entry door with a modern canopy, above which is a frieze, surmounted by a stained glass window and a projecting cornice. At the parapet, a bronze elk head symbolizes the fraternal order.
9. 500 North Street, Italianate, c. 1890, (C)
This is a two story brick commercial building with two bays on the second floor with a decorative raised, projecting cornice with a plain frieze. Below this is a corbel table. There are two windows with modern storms, flat dressed stone heads and sills. The first floor

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contains a large modern sign frieze which is shared with the two buildings to the east. The windows on the side of the building have segmental arches, those on the second floor are blocked, on the first floor they have glass block infill. There is a modern store front on the ground floor.

10. 502 ½ North Street, Craftsman, c.1920, (C)
This is a two story, rectangular plan, rug-finish brick commercial building with two upper windows. On the ground floor there is a modern aluminum door and left and at right, a three part display window.
11. 504 North Street, Commercial Style, c.1910/1920, (C)
A one and a half story rectangular building, now remodeled with three modern windows. The upper portion of the building is of wire cut brick, the lower part of rug finish brick.
12. 512 North Street, Commercial Style, c. 1920, (C)
this is a two story brick building with a raised, flat parapet with a simple brick belt course in the parapet. There is a flat roof on this rectangular plan structure which has eight bays on the second floor. All windows are presently blocked with particle board. The ground floor has four bays, the first at left has a tripartite full light display window with an aluminum surround, the second contains the main entry which is recessed with display windows flanking it. The third bay is the same as the first and the fourth contains a blocked personnel door and a large garage door. All transoms are blocked by signs. There is a concrete foundation and sills.
13. 516-520 North Street, Twentieth Century Functional, c. 1950, (N/C)
This is a one story light tan brick building with three bays and concrete coping on the flat parapet. The main entry is recessed at the center, flanked by tripartite multi-paned windows with large aluminum sash.
14. 522 North Street, Commercial Style, c. 1920, (C)
A one and a half story variegated, wire-cut brick building with a rectangular plan. The parapet contains a slightly recessed corbeled brick panel with six cast stone squares as accents. The ground floor entry at the left has a new aluminum door and a pressed metal pilaster separating it from a full four panel display window (two are blocked).

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There is a brick bulkhead and the transoms are covered with plywood.

15. 524 North Street, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
This is a one and a half story modern commercial building with a mansard canopy, a brick facade and full display windows.
16. 608 North Street, Hose House No. 4, Italianate, c.1870, (C)
This is a two and a half story brick building, laid in a common bond with a gable front roof, a wide frieze with dentils and double scrolled brackets. There is a square tower with brackets, dentils and clapboard siding. The first floor has been restored with a sign frieze of wood, display windows left and right of the recessed main door. This is of wood, with a full upper light. All transoms are intact and the bulkheads are of paneled wood.
17. 409 North Street, Greek Revival, c. 1865, (C)
This two-story, rectangular plan frame building has a one-story addition at the side rear. It has been oversided, the front windows have been changed, as well as the door. The porch is gone. Some side windows still retain their four/over/four light configuration. Although probably constructed as a residence or combination residence/commercial building, it is presently used for commercial purposes as a retail store.
18. 417 North Street, Craftsman, c.1920, (C)
A four story apartment building with a rectangular plan (the ground floor is one half below grade). There are two bays, with a recessed area in the center with a gabled roof. The balance of the roof is hipped with wide eaves and expressed rafters. The building is constructed of wire-cut brown brick. The windows on the front bays are tripartite with two lights below and sawtooth multi-lights above. The side windows are one/over/one lights, narrow, with similar glass as the front windows.
19. 507 North Street, I. O. O. F. Temple, Classical Revival, 1908, (C)
This outstanding four story brick building with seven bays and limestone trim faces on both North and Fifth Streets. On the Fifth Street facade, there are three windows at the center with two at left and right. On the ground floor, the main entry is recessed with full light display windows on either side. Other display windows are blocked with board and batten siding. The prism glass transom is

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intact. On the second and third floors the windows have dressed limestone heads with keystones and above there is a limestone belt course surmounted by a projecting cornice. Rising from above the first floor level are decorative pilasters with stone capitals. There is a projecting bay above the door with a stone cornice and a frieze with the letters, I.O.O.F. encapsulated. The foundation is faced with stone. The side entry on North Street is designed in a modified temple form with a limestone surround, double, square pilasters with square capitals and a wide lintel above containing dentils and surmounted by a projecting stone cornice.

20. 509 North Street, No Style, c. 1950, (N/C)
This one story brick commercial building as aluminum siding in the parapet and a mansard canopy, aluminum windows.
21. 601 North Street, Art Deco, c.1930, (C)
A one-story, glazed brick building (painted) with an off center main entry with a three-part raised parapet and pilasters. The display windows have simple upper transoms and two lower panes on the north and west sides. There are two doors on the west side (former bathrooms). The left side of the entry on the north side is blocked with brick, otherwise, much of this small automobile-related building is intact.
22. 611 North Street, Twentieth Century Functional/Modern, c. 1940, (C)
The rear and west part of this building is an elliptical roof structure, with a rectangular plan and clad in rug-finish brick. A new, low gabled addition has been added at the front to serve as an office.
23. 321 Court Street, No Style, c. 1880/1980, (N/C)
This building was cut down from a two-story to a one-story structure sometime in its history. It is now covered with modern board siding and shingles.
24. 323 Court Street, Classical Revival, c. 1920, (C)
A two story brick, rectangular plan building with a dark, rug-finish brick facade with stone trim. On the upper corners are shield medallions, incised with an "S". There is a raised parapet with a stone cap and stone sills on the windows. There is vinyl siding infill on the ground floor, although the stone capped brick piers are intact at the left and right edges of the first floor.

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25. 325 Court Street, Twentieth Century Functional, c. 1880/1915, (N/C)
This brick building is a one-story structure reduced from two with a rubble stone foundation. It has stone sills (modern windows) and a recessed, paneled entry with a wood panel door.
26. 300-312 E. Broadway, Classic Revival, c. 1920, (C)
Known today as Logan Square, this building is being adaptively reused as office and commercial space. It is a large, six bay, rectangular plan brick building, five stories tall. The ground floor has been in filled with limestone and small windows during the renovation of 1982, however the brick piers of the building are intact and the adaptation is not insensitive. There is a limestone belt course at the first and fifth floor window sill line, where it serves as a unified sill. Window heads throughout the building are of dressed stone and there are prominent stone quoins on the major corners. The parapet is irregular, with six raised parapets that define the bays of the building. These, and the parapet itself are decorated with ivory terra cotta trim and emblems, some of which have raised floral designs, within the panels are diamond inserts with floral and other designs. The windows are all c.1982 replacements.
27. 330 E. Broadway, Eclectic Period/Classical Revival, c.1925, (C)
This is a three story building of light tan brick with a concrete parapet cap, a flat roof and a rectangular plan. There is a six bay facade on the upper stories with multi-paned windows and transoms and a wrought iron balconet rail on each. At the roof line there is a brick corbeled cornice. The ground floor is devoted to retail space with full light, aluminum frame display windows and black carrara glass bulkheads. The side entry on Fourth Street has a prism glass transom, a decorative wood surround and multi-paned door.
28. 400-404 E. Broadway, Commercial Style, c. 1930, (C)
A two-story brick building with three commercial storefronts on the ground floor, each with display windows. The first has a central entry, the second has the door at left and the third has a central door. Transoms have been covered by metal siding and signs. There is one remaining cast iron pier and door at the far right.
29. 406 E. Broadway, Renaissance Revival, c. 1900, (C)
This is a two and a half story brick building with three bays and a center bow window with ornate wood trim, including brackets, squares with round bosses and three narrow windows. Two windows flank the

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center one and they have segmental arched heads with yellow brick and a band of limestone at their heads. Above the windows are squares of decorative terra cotta. Below, there are cast iron columns and a lintel with bull's-eyes. The transom is occluded by a modern sign. There is an awning and aluminum frame display windows flanking a center doorway.

30. 408-410 E. Broadway, Bazley Block, Classical Revival, c. 1910, (C)
A two and a half story brick commercial building with a raised parapet, stone coping and stone labels in the frieze, one with the word "Bazley" incised. Stone squares also highlight the panel, along with a brick soldier course. Two large picture windows are on the second floor with multi paned lights left and right of each. The ground floor contains a cast iron lintel with roundels and a center floral motif. There are two storefronts on the ground floor, the left with a deeply recessed entry, the right has been clad with green enamel metal panels, c. 1950 and has aluminum windows and doors. Between the store fronts is an original or early door. It is double leaf with a multi-light, large transom.
31. 412 E. Broadway, Classic Revival, c. 1910, (C)
A four story, light tan brick building with limestone in the ground floor facade. This building has a three bay curtain wall with tripartite fixed windows with three-light transoms on the third and fourth floor. There is a decorative frieze in a Greek-inspired pattern in dark brick above, with terra cotta egg and dart moldings and a projecting cornice. At the roof line is a raised, flat parapet with a projecting cornice below. Between the windows on the upper floors are decorative motifs, in panels. The ground floor main entry has been reworked since 1984 and provided with an elliptically curved opening with recessed moldings and scrolled keystone. Stone pilasters left and right have shields with the letter "L" in raised relief. Flanking the main entry are two display windows with infill above, including diamonds outlined in dark tiles. The building has modern replacement windows and front door.
32. 416 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
This is a one story brick commercial, remodeled with asphalt shingled mansard canopy and a central door flanked by windows.
33. 420 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
A one story brick building with three bays, wood columns and shingled

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mansard canopy. Remodeled.

34. 422 E. Broadway, Romanesque Revival/Classical Revival c. 1890/1900, (C)
35. 424 E. Broadway, (C)
Two buildings have been unified by a single first floor store front remodeling. The two buildings still retain their upper story facades. The one on the left has a Romanesque Revival brick facade with round arched windows, the center of which have rock-faced stone surrounds. The next building reflects Classical Revival styling with brick and stone detailing and cast iron piers. All windows have been in filled with new, smaller ones inserted. The facades have been painted yellow.
36. 426-428 E. Broadway, Modern, (N/C) Two nineteenth century buildings have been replaced by a single two-story brick faced structure.
37. 430 Broadway, Romanesque Revival, 1893, (C)
This is an outstanding, three and a half story brick and limestone building, with carefully crafted Romanesque detailing. The main facade, on Broadway is rock-faced limestone with brick on the Fifth Street side. There are two bays on each side within the limestone section, and a third, at the angled corner, which contains stone turrets on the upper floors. Attic windows are small and square, the windows on the second and third floor are one/over/one light. The first floor storefront has been replaced with a metal sign frieze and aluminum frame windows and doors. On the side elevation, about two thirds of the way down is a limestone insert which rises to the top of the building and marks the entrance to the upper floors. Detailing on this panel is similar to that on the front of the building, except that the ground floor facade has been replaced with modern brick. The rhythm of the roof line turrets is continued with chimneys on the side elevation and additional turrets.
38. 500 E. Broadway, Douglass Building, Classical Revival, c. 1915 (C)
This two and a half story tan brick building has limestone trim, a raised parapet with stone cap, legend, diamonds and panels left and right. The second floor windows have been blocked up. The first floor sign frieze (or transom) is covered with metal siding. There are fluted iron columns left and right on the facade. The display windows are aluminum and the bulkheads are of brick.

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39. 504 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1950, (N/C)
This two story brick building has two bays on the second floor, cast block coping on the flat parapet. carrara glass and tile are in the frieze. There are aluminum frame store windows and brick in the bulkheads.
40. 506-08 E. Broadway, Renaissance Revival, c.1890 (C)
A limestone clad, three and a half story commercial building with an ornate cornice at the upper parapet, with scrolled stone finials left and right. The cornice contains brackets, and a carved frieze with floral swags. Three small square windows are left and right in the attic floor, with decorative panels in between. The third floor is comprised of a row of six round arched windows, the outer two being larger than those in the middle. Each has a stone arch with a second, rock-faced stone course and all rise from a modified Corinthian capital above square stone pilasters, except at the center of the building where inset round columns separate the narrower windows. The ground floor contains two storefronts, above which is a decorative frieze with plain brackets. The store fronts have cast iron lintels and columns. The left lintel contains floral embellishments and there are floral motifs in relief on the columns. The left store front has been altered with a larger transom and the addition of carrara glass. There is a recessed entry and a door at right. The right store front is original, but the transom is now blocked by a large sign panel and there is a modern block bulkhead. The door to the upstairs is at left - it is recessed and contains a transom. The cast iron is from Union Iron & Foundry in St. Louis.
41. 510 E. Broadway, Romanesque Revival, c. 1890, (C)
A brick, two story building with a three-bay second story facade and a flat upper parapet with a corbel table as a frieze. The second floor center window has a segmental arch and all have limestone sills. The first floor storefront entry is at left, recessed with a full display window. The transom is covered with plywood. The brick and stone has been painted buff colored. The door to the second floor is at right on the front and has a small blocked transom.
42. 516 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
This commercial building is one-story, with aluminum frame windows, a shingled mansard canopy, and wood bulkhead.
43. 520 E. Broadway, Commercial Style, c. 1960, (N/C)

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This two-story, two bay facade building has a composition siding. The ground floor has been remodeled with multi-paned windows. The door is left of center and there is a medium wide canopy.

44. 524 E. Broadway, Renaissance Revival, c. 1890, (C)
A two and a half story brick building, with a stepped parapet and corbel table as a frieze. The windows in the five bay facade are round arched. Two rows of corbeled brick headers outline the heads and the windows are recessed with stone sills. The ground floor has been given a shingled mansard canopy which covers the transom. The storefronts have limestone sills and metal frame recessed doors provide entry at the center of the building.
45. 530 E. Broadway, Richardsonian Romanesque, c.1890, (C)
This outstanding building rises four stories in a rectangular plan with brick and limestone walls. The entire front of the building is limestone. On the ground floor there are two short granite columns with stone capitals, from which a massive limestone arch springs with an oversize keystone. The stone in the arch and the entrados is rock-faced. The windows on the upper floors include one/over/one light flat windows, round arched and thermal windows (on the third floor). The center bay of the building is highlighted at the attic level with three small round arch windows and a slightly raised parapet, which was formerly emphasized by two small decorative ball finials (one has now been lost). The roof line contains a decorative frieze with roundels and floral motifs. The corners of the front facade contain small beehive turrets. The side elevation of the building, in brick, has round arched and flat headed windows with stone heads as well as a stone belt course. Deeply recessed on the ground floor, are two modern doors and display windows, with a separate store front at left. Transoms have been covered by modern wood canopies.
46. 600 E. Broadway, McCaffey Building, Romanesque Revival, c. 1880, (C)
This three and a half story brick commercial building has limestone trim and a rectangular plan. The front facade has six bays with rock-faced limestone banding above and below the windows. There is an ornate upper frieze in the parapet, including a scrolled sign panel, with round balls, an upper cornice with scroll work and corbeling. The ground floor has a modern sign and some other modernizations, but there is a cast iron lintel with roundels and bosses and cast iron columns have been polychromed to emphasize the detail.

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47. 604-606 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1960, (N/C)
A one story building which retains a cast iron lintel with roundels and cast iron columns but is otherwise covered in modern board siding.
48. 608 E. Broadway, Queen Anne, c. 1895, (C)
This two and a half story painted brick building has a flat parapet with a decorative cornice and corner piers. Below a second cornice and a wood paneled frieze there is a central bay window with a projecting cornice and new windows with multi-lights. This is flanked by two small windows with square wood panels below. The sign frieze is modern and the store front has a new aluminum door and full-light display windows.
49. 610 E. Broadway, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)
A two story brick building with a hipped roof, segmental arched windows on the sides. The second floor front window has a corbeled brick hood with labels and a dressed stone sill. There is a simple cast iron lintel and columns left and right on the ground floor and a new, dark aluminum store front with a door at left.
50. 612 E. Broadway, Logansport-Cass County Public Library, Classic Revival, 1942, (C)
This two story limestone clad building has five bays and a flat roof with a projecting cornice at the roof line. Below is a row of dentils. All windows and doors are modern, dark aluminum. The windows are recessed in panels between four pilasters rising above a projecting course with decorative stone molding at the main floor roof line. The pilasters have egg and dart molding in the capitals. The main entry is reached below grade to the basement level. The door has ornate carved shell, lyre and scrolls above. There are two small lights on plinths to the left and right of the door. Square panels with wrought iron in an "X" complete the decoration of the front facade.
51. 301 E. Broadway, National City Bank, International Style, c. 1975, (N/C)
A three and a half story brick building with a curtain wall above the first floor piers. There is an inset walkway on the first level. Also on the site is a modern brick drive through with a six bay kiosk. Including the parking and grounds, the property encompasses an entire block.

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52. 401 E. Broadway, Italianate, c. 1885, (C)
This three story brick building contains twelve bays and four store fronts (only three are now active). The two on the western side of the building, facing Broadway have cast iron lintels with roundels and florets as well as brackets. There is a stone pier between nos 401 and 403. The westernmost has its original cornice with a c. 1920 aluminum store front. No. 403 contains a carrara glass facade. Between these two is a door to the second floor apartments with a blocked transom. The other two fronts have been covered with board siding.
53. 421 Broadway, the Salin Bank, International Style, c. 1975, (N/C)
A three story brick building with green glazed brick on the main facade, separated by bands of dark anodized metal. The same has been used for the parapet cap and a plain frieze. In the center is a full window wall, except for the upper panel below the frieze which contains panels of limestone.
54. 427 Broadway, Bailey's Building, Art Deco, c. 1930, (C)
This is a three and a half story brick building with three bays (there are three windows in the left and right bays). The center bay projects slightly and contains black and yellow glazed tile walls up to a raised parapet above the main entry. The ground floor contains full light display windows, with aluminum frames and black carrara glass. The main door is recessed with modern awnings across the front. The building has entrances on the side and on Fifth Street.
55. 501 E. Broadway, No Style, c. 1970, (N/C)
This is a one story, low, rectangular building with all glass store fronts and doors.
56. 517 E. Broadway, The Pharos Tribune, Neo-Tudor Revival, c. 1985, (N/C)
A one story variegated tan and brown brick building with a mansard canopy and glass entry.
57. 601 Broadway, The City Building, Classic Revival/Neo-Renaissance Revival, 1924/1952, (C)
This early twentieth century building was remodeled on the exterior in the early 1950s. It is a three story, square plan structure. The windows on the third floor are round arched, those on the first and second are flat. The walls are a combination of limestone and medium brown brick. The old limestone base has been retained up to about four

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and a half feet. The old iron railing can be seen at the entrances to the basement. Other entries have new railings in a similar pattern. The interior of the building retains its original finishes, rails and decorative features which include a central stair with ornate iron rails up to the top floor where a stained glass skylight dominates the central hall. Courts and offices are located off the central hall and accessible through segmental arched openings on four sides which are decorated with ivory terra cotta tile with floral, raised designs. There are egg and dart moldings below a palm frond design frieze, at the crown.

58. 308-308 ½ E. Market Street, Classic Revival, c. 1905, (C)
This three and a half story rectangular building with a raised parapet and three round stone capitals has a decorative projecting cornice and a corbel table as a frieze. The second story windows are blocked with plywood, but are framed between five brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals which have floral motifs. The windows have dressed limestone heads and sills. There are panels of terra cotta in floral designs above the first floor windows. The first floor windows are one/over/one light, double hung with stone heads and sills. The store front is active, with a modern awning, high concrete bulkheads and aluminum frame windows and door. The entrance to the second floor apartment, at right is recessed with wood panels on the walls. There is a stone pier at right of the door, with a vermiculated finish on the blocks.
59. 476 E. Market Street, Security Federal Savings Bank, Neo-Colonial Revival, c. 1970, (N/C)
A one and a half story brick building with a gable roof and automobile drive through with a wide lintel and brick piers. The small office has a modern Colonial Revival door with side lights and transom. There is a second drive through kiosk with several bays at the rear of the lot.
60. 500-504 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1950, (N/C)
A one story brick building with a raised parapet. There is an addition on the north side with full light modern windows and siding.
61. 516 E. Market Street, The Barnes Apartment Building, Italianate/Classic Revival, c. 1915, (C)
A three and a half story brick apartment building with a tan brick facade and carved limestone detailing. The side windows, which have

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been blocked or replaced have segmental brick arches. The foundation and basement floor of the building is of rock-face limestone with square, recessed windows. The front windows contain dressed limestone heads and sills. There is a center doorway with windows flanking it on the first floor. The upper parapet of the building contains a raised sign panel at the center and a projecting cornice below plus four attic windows: two are square and two have round arched heads. The third floor of the building contains fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, in a four-bay tier of the facade. The porch is multi-story and on the first and second floors is comprised of steel reinforced cast stone in ornate shapes (the concrete has weathered). These include a cornice with dentils, a plain frieze and round decorative columns on the second floor, an ornate frieze and Doric columns on square plinths on the first floor.

62. 524 E. Market Street, Commercial Style, c. 1910, (C)
A two-story, rug finish brick commercial building with three bays on the second floor, a projecting cornice below a flat parapet and recessed entry in the first floor storefront. There are multi paned display windows in the store front. A one story small garage is attached on the west side and several rear additions to the building of early date.
63. 530 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1990, (N/C)
This is a one story, low gable roof building with vinyl siding.
64. 301-309 E. Market Street, Modernistic, c. 1960, (N/C)
This one story building with two entries has a corrugated metal sign frieze and aluminum frame store windows with some concrete block at the end.
65. 311 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1975, (N/C)
A two story brick building, oversided with corrugated metal to unify it on the upper floors. The ground floor storefront has a concrete bulkhead and aluminum frame display windows with a recessed entry.
66. 313-315 E. Market Street, Modernistic, c. 1930, (C)
This is a two story tan brick commercial building with a row of square windows on the second floor with concrete sills and a flat parapet with a concrete cap. There is a metal sign frieze, aluminum window frames around the full display windows and metal bulkheads.

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67. 317-319 E. Market Street, The State Theater, Art Deco, c. 1930, (C)
An outstanding example of this style, this is a two story building of brick with a polychrome enameled metal panel facade on the Market Street elevation. There is a raised parapet above the sign which has large letters and theatrical lighting. The vertical feature in the second floor front of the theater includes red and ivory bands surrounding a glass block window, flanked by two small windows on each side. The main entry below has multiple aluminum frame doors, a cove ceiling, and sign kiosk at left with glass cases. The ticket booth is at right, with corrugated, polished metal covering (probably stainless steel). There is an additional sign kiosk at right with a glass case. The right block of the building contains office and a store front and has four square windows on the second floor, unified by a decorative sill, in the same colors and materials as the theater. The ground floor store front has full light aluminum frame display windows and a recessed door.
68. 325-327 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1880/1980, (N/C)
This two story brick building has been remodeled and is now clad on the west side with vinyl siding and on the front, second floor with unified metal panels and signs. There are three store fronts on the first floor with recessed entries. Some have black carrara glass trim, others black metal panels. All have aluminum frame display windows.
69. 417 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1990, (N/C)
A one and a half story building with a large canopy. There is one plain frieze, two windows and a door at right and mock quoins in concrete block left and right.
70. 419 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1950 (N/C)
This remodeled building is two story with a brick pattern modern cladding and a metal panel inset in the left facade which rises to the top of the building. On the ground floor store front there is a recessed entry and aluminum frame display windows and doors.
71. 421 E. Market Street, Seybold Realty Building, Classic Revival/Chicago Style, 1915, (C)
This outstanding building is three stories, constructed of brick with a terra cotta facade. The upper level parapet is highly decorated with small, cast iron piers, atop plinths, with a balustrade and a central, raised sign panel with the building name and date in raised letters,

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three balls and a central spire for emphasis. The second and third floors have five bays, with slightly recessed, tripartite windows (or four-part windows as in the central bay) separated by vertical bands of terra cotta. The windows have transoms with prism glass. The center panel windows open but the others appear fixed. On the first floor there is a plain, wide sign panel and four pilasters with capitals. The entry is recessed with a tasteful modern fabric canopy. The transoms above the display windows have been painted. The display windows and main doors have aluminum frames.

72. 429 E. Market Street, No Style, c. 1980, (N/C)
This is a one-story brick building with five bays, a metal, mansard canopy and four plain windows and door on the storefront.
73. 523 E. Market Street, Italianate, c. 1900, (C)
This notable building is a four-bay, three/four story structure which has facades on both Market and Erie streets. Because of the slope of the ground on which it is built, the Erie facade contains four floors, while that on Market Street has three. The upper three floors continue through to the rear, while a basement floor has been added, with store fronts and apartments on Erie Street. The building is constructed of brick with rock-face limestone trim, including belting at the window head and sill lines. At the top there is a projecting cornice with dentils and egg and dart moldings. (The contemporary letters T, B, L are in the frieze.) The bays are separated by brick pilasters which run the vertical height of the facade. The building is skewed to accommodate the angled site. The two main entries on Market street are deeply recessed and are parallel to Erie (not Market) Street. The store front windows on the ground floor are: a full light display window with wood frame and obscure glass bulkhead below (right) or modern aluminum frame with wood panels in the bulkhead, prism glass is in the transoms above four of the five bays. The second and third floor windows are, variously, six/over/six lights with plain wood frames (the double windows) and tripartite windows with four/over/four lights. The basement store fronts on Erie Street have either full display windows with multi-lights, a modern door, or modern wood infill.
74. 525 E. Market Street, Queen Anne/Tudor Revival, c. 1895, (C)
This outstanding building is a two and a half story brick structure, which, like its neighbor to the west, is skewed to accommodate the site. There are high, mock gables on the upper front facade, with

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flared eaves ending in bosses. Small, four light attic windows are unified with stone sills and heads. Below, at the second story are two bay windows with decorative dentils and panels and a bowed iron rail between. The ground floor store front is complete with cast iron columns and lintel. The entry to the upstairs, at right, is recessed and skewed. The building has original full light display windows and lights in the bulkheads and the main door contains its transom. This building also has a store front on the Erie Street facade, with a modern garage door and steel lintel.

75. 529 E. Market Street/524 Erie Street, Commercial Style, 1915, (C)
This is a two story brick building, parged with stucco, with a raised parapet. The second floor windows have been replaced. There is a plain sign frieze and new display windows on the lower floor. The building is angled on the site, with apartments at the rear which continue through to Erie Street. A parking area and road also continues between Market and Erie, with a steep grade change.
76. 601 E. Market Street, U. S. Post Office, Beaux Arts, 1925, (C)
The old Post Office has been adaptively used as offices and retail space. It is a limestone and brick clad building, two stories with a hipped roof, a high balustraded parapet with carved limestone panels and piers all around, except above the central entry where there is a raised motif featuring floral swags, scroll work and shields. The projecting entry bay has two columns, inset with plain capitals and a sign frieze with two large torch lights left and right. The main door is recessed with a swag and keystone in the limestone surround. There are modern doors and the transoms are occluded. Around the building, large window openings have stone surrounds with quoins, keystones and fluted brackets below. The building has a basement which is accessed by a side entry, at a lower grade level. This door also has two torch lights (one is missing its globe) and the center door is recessed.
77. 344 E. Melbourne Avenue, Railroad Depot, Stick Style, c. 1880, (C)
This one and a half story frame building has been restored and is adaptively used as offices. It was built in a cross plan, with a jerkin head roof, wide eaves with turned brackets and vertical board novelty siding with saw-tooth ends as siding in the gable ends and as a frieze around the building. There are plain wood belt courses which unify the window heads and sills. Shiplap siding completes the wall surfaces between the windows, along with narrow car siding below the window lines. There is a modern concrete block foundation (the

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building has been moved a short distance from its original location). The front entry bay projects with a wide overhang and has modern doors.

78. 412 Third Street, Bank Building, Italianate, c. 1870,
This outstanding building is a two story, classic example of the Italianate style as exemplified in a commercial structure. The projecting decorative cornice across the top of the building has a round arched, raised center section, which frames a limestone shield embossed with the word "Bank" in raised relief. The cornice has scrolled brackets and is supported at each end and at the center bay by longer scrolled brackets on the facade. A limestone frieze highlights the composition. The center bay, with a stone keystone at the top, also contains a balconet on the second floor level, with a cast iron railing, supported by oversize scrolled brackets above the main door. The windows on the second floor have segmental arches, with projecting stone heads, and modified scrolled labels. The windows have been boarded up but were originally four/over/four light double hung. The first floor facade is of stone, painted, with three round arched openings, each with a round arched transom. Each of the arches contain a keystone. The entrados and keystones have been given a vermiculated finish, to distinguish them from the dressed stone surround. A decorative, projecting cornice separates the second from the first floor facade. At left and right, the stone has been dressed to represent blocks, with square, decorated capitals. The center opening is framed by inset round columns, also with decorative capitals. The store front windows and door openings have now been boarded up, but once contained display windows at left and right and a double leaf entry door with a second transom above. The bulkheads are of stone.
79. 410 Third Street, Bus Terminal, Art Moderne, c. 1940,
This yellow brick one and a half story building has a plain flat parapet at front, with lower brick projecting entries at left and right. The one on the right has a metal canopy which projects beyond the building and continues to the rear, joining an aluminum canopy which formed a protective walkway for passengers boarding buses which parked at an angle to it. The canopy, which also continues to the left or north side of the building is supported by pipe rail posts and metal brackets below a wide lintel. The main front window on third street is presently blocked by a large sign, the present owner uses the building for product repair and storage.

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80. 318 Third Street, One-Part Commercial Block, c. 1900, (N/C)
This one story, one bay building has been covered with modern wood siding.
81. 139 Fourth Street, Cass County Government Building, Brutalism, 1955, (N/C)
This is a modern, fourth story brick and concrete building with a molded white panel in the center bay on the Fourth Street facade. Two bays on this facade have brick walls and the building has a flat roof. The center bay contains rows of small, square windows and the main entry, on the ground floor, off of the parking lot. The west side of the building faces a small park, with memorials indicating it as the site of the former courthouse as well as benches and walks.
82. 418 Fourth Street, Modernistic, c. 1980, (N/C)
This is a modern, one and a half story concrete block building.
83. 314 Fourth Street, Modernistic, c. 1950, (N/C)
A two and a half story building with white enamel metal panel siding, permastone piers and aluminum frame windows and doors.
84. 222-220 Fourth Street, No Style, c. 1950 (N/C)
A two story building with vertical metal siding on the upper floor, covering the parapet, and small modern windows. There is a permastone veneer and three doors as well as two display windows on the ground floor.
85. 216 Fourth Street, Federal/Italianate, c. 1860/1880, (C)
86. 218 Fourth Street, (C)
This property consists of two, two-story brick buildings. The one at right has three bays with the door left and two one/over/one light windows. All have dressed limestone heads and sills. The left building has one bay on the second floor with a three part window, and a balconet with a wrought iron rail. The entry on the first floor is recessed with paneling and a new double leaf door. There is a lunette in the arch above. The windows on the side of the building facing the alley are one/over/one, with stone heads and sills. The building is being adaptively used as professional offices.
87. 212 Fourth Street, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)
This is a one story brick building with six bays, and two entrances. Each of the doors is centered between two windows and all have round

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arched heads and stone sills. The transoms above the doors have been in filled, and the building has been painted. The clay tile coping on the flat parapet indicates that this may have been once a multi-story building.

88. 208-210 Fourth Street, Romanesque/Tudor Revival, c. 1890, (C)
This well-cared for building is a two and a half story brick with double mock gables on the front parapet. There is a scrolled cornice and fluted end columns on the upper section with inset squares between the gables. On the second floor are two bay windows with round arch vents above, and decorative brackets below. The first floor contains a massive round arch opening at center with a rock-faced stone surround (the new aluminum door is recessed), as well as two store front display windows.
86. 206 Fourth Street, Renaissance Revival, c. 1880, (C)
A two and a half story brick building with some desecration on the first floor, but otherwise in good condition. It has an ornate cornice with roundels, turrets, brackets and a fan-shaped applique. There are three small square windows in the attic level. Below, the four bay facade includes flat windows with dressed stone heads and sills. One, four-part window is at left on the ground floor and the recessed main door is at left, with a scrolled stone head, although the door is modern.
87. 204 Fourth Street, Federal/Italianate, c. 1860, (C)
This is an outstanding two story, small, four bay building with a hipped roof and a wide, decorated cornice containing scrolled brackets. There are segmental arched windows on the second floor, with flying labels and stone sills. The ground floor contains a plain frieze and open transom above the store front display windows. The entry is recessed with a transom and multi-light door. There are decorative pilasters between the windows and doors. The door to the second floor contains a transom and an ovate window above.
88. 200-202 Fourth Street, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)
An imposing three story brick building with an ornate cornice with brackets and a center, gabled bay. There is a seven bay facade and the windows have flat heads and sills of stone. (Those on the third floor are blocked.) The second floor windows have four/over/four lights. There is a plain frieze at the ground floor and simple, decorated piers as well as a wide lintel. The modern black-framed

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windows have black carrara glass bulkheads. There is a cast iron column to the right of the main door with ornate decoration.

89. 114 Fourth Street, Federal/Queen Anne, c. 1860/1900, (C)
This two and a half story house is constructed of rough-course stone and has had vinyl siding applied to three of the four elevations. There is a gabled dormer on the front roof above the five bay facade, with a central entry on the ground floor. The windows have flat wood heads with labels and the side gabled roof has a plain boxed cornice. The main entry is reached by a double stair and has a curved, brackets roof over the stoop. There is a rear addition which has a shed roof, clapboard siding and six/over/six light windows. A small garage/barn on the rear of the property is covered with stamped, metal siding.
90. 110 Fourth Street, Romanesque/Craftsman, c. 1915, (C)
A two story, rectangular plan house with a half-octagon projecting bay at right. It has a rock-face, cast stone block facade. On the second floor, a door lead to the porch roof. The porch is now supported with modern wrought iron posts. The main entry on the ground floor is at left, below the upper door.
91. 108 Fourth Street, Craftsman, c. 1915, (C)
This house is similar to the one described above, except that it has rug-finish brick walls and a two-story, open porch with brick piers (the neighboring building may have once had a similar porch). The doors have geometric, multi-light windows.
92. 310 Pearl Street, Commercial Style, c. 1920, (C)
This is a two and a half story, rug finish brick rectangular plan building with seven bays on the main facade. There is a simple frieze below the flat part with raised panels at center, left and right. The main entry is at left and there are stone sills on the (replacement) windows. The lower part of the first floor facade is of a darker brick.
93. 421 Fifth Street, Harrington Photography, c. 1880, (C)
This building has been the site of the Harrington Photography studio since 1898, and still serves in that capacity. According to an 1890 Sanborn map, it was a photography gallery at that date as well. It is a one and a half story frame building with a central recessed entry and full light display windows. Some interior furnishings remain from the nineteenth century. The front facade received a metal cladding in

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the 1950s, but the original fabric is still present underneath.

94. 419 Fifth Street, Classic Revival, c. 1895, (C)
This notable two story building has a dressed stone and tan brick facade. The first floor has a four part "picture" windows with a stone surround with unusual carved labels and quoins. Visible from inside the building is a four-panel, stained glass window with floral designs reminiscent of the work of Louis Comfort Tiffany. Similar detailing can be found on the limestone main door surround which has a gothic arch and an upper light. There is a bay window on the upper floor with ornate molding in geometric designs. The three windows have multiple, vertical lights, with pointed upper panes and interior shutters.
95. 417-417 ½ Fifth Street, Italianate, c. 1895, (C)
This three story brick building with limestone trim has an upper decorative cornice with brackets and panels. The windows have rock-face stone heads and sills. The main floor store front contains and iron lintel, with a stone belt course above it and two/over/two light square transom windows. There is an entry at left which leads to the second floor apartments and the door to the store is the second of four panels which comprise the retail area. These are very early in design, with wood frames and panels. There is a large double leaf side door (on the alley) which leads to the rear of the building. The windows on this side of the building have segmental arches.
96. 329 Fifth Avenue, Modernistic, c. 1965, (N/C)
This building, serves the GTE telephone company and is a massive, brick, multi-story block with virtually no ornament, except for a simple entrance door on Fifth Street and a door off of the alley, with some decorative work on the surround.
97. 217-219 Fifth Street, No Style, c. 1900/1980 (N/C)
This two story, three bay building has the upper part covered in metal siding with a metal, shed roof canopy. The lower floor is clad in painted permastone with aluminum siding infill in the window sills, aluminum windows and doors.
98. 215 Fifth Street, No Style, c. 1915/1970 (N/C)
A two story, single bay, oversided building with a metal awning, a new door at left and window at the right. There is a rock-face cast block foundation and a concrete stoop on the store front. A small double

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window decorates the second floor below the parapet.

99. 109-113 Fifth Street, No Style, c. 1930/1950 (N/C)
This one and a half story store front is brick clad with display windows, metal siding above the window lines to the roof line.
100. 304-332 Fifth Street, Classic Revival, c.1925, (C)
This large, multi-store front commercial building has apartments on the second floor. The building is of brick, rug finish, with a simple metal band as a frieze and a plain cap on the flat parapet. There are limestone sills on the second floor windows which are all triple with three-pane transoms. The store fronts have deeply recessed entries and large display windows. Some have awnings and most have the transoms blocked with metal. The entry to the second floor, toward the right side of the main facade contains a wide lintel square canopy with a cornice and sign.
101. 212 Fifth Street, No Style, c. 1950, (N/C)
This four story building has aluminum framed painted metal panels as cladding and an aluminum awning over the main door. There are composition stone panels on the ground floor with small, glass block windows and a recessed, aluminum frame door.
102. 210 Fifth Street, Commercial Style, c. 1925, (C)
A two-story brick building with a flat parapet and stone cap, with a corbel table below. There are three bays with replaced windows and a stone belt course at the window sill line. The building has a metal shed roof canopy and two modern windows with a door on the left on the ground floor.
103. 208 Fifth Street, Colonial Revival, c. 1920, (C)
This building has a flat roof with flat coping and a corbel table as a frieze, with a stone belt course above. The three double windows have dressed limestone heads, quoins and nine/over/one lights. The sills are unified as a stone belt course. On the left is the door to the second floor which is recessed and has a transom and an upper light. There are two store front windows with transoms covered and the bulkheads covered with novelty siding. The main door is at right with an aluminum surround and a modern sign.
104. 223 Sixth Street, Italianate, 1903, (C)
A two story brick building with the ground floor renovated with

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carrara glass bulkheads and aluminum awnings. There are aluminum frame display windows and door as well as a cast iron lintel with roundels on the ground floor. The bay window on the second floor has a paneled base, round top with a front pediment and new aluminum windows. The cornice of the building contains several decorative elements including dentils, a center gable with a spire and finials. The facade is of cast stone block, with alternate rows of floral and rock-face patterns.

105. 217-221 Sixth Street, No Style, c. 1905, (N/C)

106. (219) (N/C)

107. (221) (N/C)

These two story brick building has been remodeled with three store fronts. At the left is a three bay front with replaced windows and part of the original intact. The center is covered with a c. 1920 veneer, large aluminum picture windows and an aluminum door. The right has new windows, a stone belt course and new veneer on the ground floor.

108. 201 Sixth Street, F. O. E. 323, Modernistic, 1955 (N/C)

A two story brick rectangle with a flat roof, narrow horizontal windows with glass block infill on the second floor and two small square windows on the first floor. The main entry on the first floor is recessed with a plain lintel, and aluminum doors. There is a large window adjacent which is canted out from the base and which has wide redwood stiles. There is an inset square panel with a stone eagle (the symbol of the fraternal order) in high relief in the upper center of the main facade on Sixth Street.

109. 121 Sixth Street, No Style, c. 1960 (N/C)

This is a rectangular plan, one and a half story concrete block building, painted, with a raised parapet. The entry is at left and a store front window at right.

110. 220 Sixth Street, Italianate, c. 1880 (C)

A two story brick building with a projecting cornice, with brackets and four, round arched windows in the second floor facade. The ground floor has been remodeled below a row of panels and a plain frieze. There is a new brick facade on the ground floor with new doors at left and right.

111. 212-214 Sixth Street, No Style, c. 1960, (N/C)

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A one story brick building with a large stationery mansard canopy and metal clad store fronts with permastone bulkheads. There are two store fronts in the building.

112. 210 Sixth Street, Italianate, c. 1895, (C)

This is a three bay, two story brick commercial building with a flat parapet. There are three replacement windows in the second floor with stone sills and pedimented cornices at the heads as well as brackets with palm leaf design. The recessed main entry on the ground floor has an aluminum door and window and there is a new tan brick veneer on this level.

113. 208 Sixth Street, Italianate, c. 1880, (C)

This two story building has a projecting cornice with brackets, all in pressed metal. The second floor contains a large window which is blocked with plywood. A small window at right has a segmental arch head and a stone sill. There is a cast iron lintel with roundel on the first floor which has been remodeled to contain a modern bay window and rustic dark-stained, rough clapboard siding with a lattice pane door.

114. 124 Sixth Street, Mediterranean Revival, c. 1890, (C)

This three story building with a raised parapet and gambrel roof, has lost the ornate detailing which once adorned the center part of the parapet. The parapet has a plan cap and a pressed metal frieze with ornate fans and other decorative elements. The parapet then swoops to the lower level on both sides with small piers and part of the chimney caps, as accents. Small finials mark the left and right sides of the stepped parapet at the lowest level. At the attic level there are two square windows and three larger windows on the second floor with stone heads and sills. The ground floor contains a cast iron lintel and columns with simple decoration. There are three store fronts. The center is boarded up and the left has an open transom and a three part display window. The right front has a boarded transom with a full light display window. The door at right has a transom and a full light window.

115. 116- 118 Sixth Street, Watts Building, Commercial Style, 1901, (C)

A two and a half story, five bay brick building with a stepped parapet with corbel tables in the frieze and a sign panel of stone. The windows on the second floor are alternately large and narrow with rock-face stone heads and sills. (They are blocked with plywood.)

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There is a steel lintel and three store fronts, some covered with plywood. One recessed door at right with a single upper light and full display windows is visible. There are additional doors at the left and center of the building.

116. 120 Sixth Street, Commercial Style, c. 1910, (C)
This is a one-story frame building with a recessed entry on the right and display windows on the left.
117. 122 Sixth Street, Commercial Style, c. 1910, (C)
This one-story commercial building is of frame construction, with a central recessed entry and store front display windows.
118. Erie Avenue & Fifth Street, Site (no style), c. 1840, (C)
The route of the Wabash & Erie Canal as it traveled through the district and through the center of Logansport. This linear route, later, Fifth Street and Erie Avenue, marks the area where the canal was located. It entered the city from the southeast and traveled in a northwest direction, traveling across an aqueduct at approximately Fifth Street as it crossed the Eel River, then turning again toward the west as it moved through the residential districts and out of town. Structures which may have reinforced the canal banks may be present underground, but are not visible at the present time, and would require archaeological investigation to confirm their location, thus the resource has been counted as a site.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The Courthouse Historic District is significant under Criterion A and C, through its importance as a commercial center in the community of Logansport. Here, the town enjoyed early transportation advantages through the development of a port along the Wabash & Erie Canal, from 1840 to 1876, its location along the Michigan Road during the same era and its later development as an important railroad center in this part of Indiana. The settlement of the community, in 1828, at an important juncture of two rivers, was early for this part of Indiana, much of which was still in Native American ownership during this time. The themes which have affected the present fabric and landscape of the district include transportation, especially the aforementioned canal, as the former route of the waterway runs directly through the district. The influence of the railroad is also present, although only one resource survives. The growth of commercial buildings, service facilities and other structures is related to this effect. Finally, the district contains a good number of especially imposing, outstanding buildings which represent excellent examples of architectural design and which relate to the careers of local architects and builders. Typical of the examples are a half-dozen important buildings and many more individual former residences or smaller business blocks in the Italianate, Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles, the latter often displaying an inventive variety of decorative elements in local limestone. In addition, twentieth century styles, such as Art Deco and Classical Revival are well represented. The district is overwhelmingly composed of commercial or public buildings, although a few interesting examples of multiple dwellings, such as the Barnes building on E. Market also have survived.

Statement of Significance

The Courthouse Historic District, in the small town of Logansport, in north central Indiana, grew out of unique circumstances, reflecting unusual geographic circumstances and the strength, vision and efforts of its pioneering citizens.

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

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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 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. Buildings within the Courthouse Historic District suffered from periodic flooding. Many current residents have heard the tales of famous floods and can document how they affected their businesses, homes and families. The building at 421 Fifth Street, where a photography studio has been present for more than 100 years, was flooded seven times during its long history, according to its owner.

The town founded by early settlers enjoyed a varied and pleasant topography, with 150 to 200 foot high bluffs, part of the ancient glacial spillway, in the northeast 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 Courthouse Historic District enjoys some of this grade change, the ground rises gently along E. Broadway and E. Market from Third to Sixth Streets. By the time one reaches the latter, the elevation is greater than a full story of a building, as evidenced between Broadway and Erie, at about Sixth street.

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 The earliest buildings constructed in Logansport utilized the naturally abundant timber. None of these early buildings are known to have survived within the district, the nature of their construction belying their potential for longevity.

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

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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 area which encompasses the Courthouse Historic District includes five square city blocks within this original plat, as well as portions of two additional blocks. John Tipton's first addition, platted before 1839 included the land east of Fifth Street, between E. Market and High Streets, most of which is also a part of the district.

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 by the 1840s, after the final boundaries of the county were set by the legislature in 1839. 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

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

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.

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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 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 The site of the Canal route through Logansport runs through the middle of the Courthouse Historic District and is commemorated by an historical marker at the corner of Fifth and North Streets. Although there are no remaining buildings which can be dated to the early days of the canal within the district, several would have been present during the period that it functioned, including the stone residence at 114 Fourth Street, as well as several of the buildings further south on the same street, between North and E. Broadway. It can be said that many of the first fortunes were made by citizens of the town through the advent of the canal and its effect on their manufacturing and commercial endeavors. Those fortunes in turn, helped attract the railroads and spawn Logansport's late nineteenth and early twentieth century peak of commercial activity. The route of the Wabash & Erie Canal as it travels through the district is a contributing site of importance in its earliest development.

While Logansport was still enjoying the prosperity of a nineteenth century river town, the first railroad came through the town. Eventually eight

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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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 number of people who lived in the county in 1990.⁸ The Courthouse Historic District, like many other areas of the town, benefitted from this prosperity and the history of many of its distinguished buildings can be traced to the early part of the twentieth century, during the peak of this prosperity.

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

The buildings which presently comprise the largest part of the Courthouse Historic District date primarily from the later days of Logansport's development, after the railroads had brought as many as ten lines through the town. The earliest commercial development, 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 over the canal included embankments which began at the alley west of Fifth Street and would have discouraged the construction of buildings in that area.¹⁰

After the canal was completed to Ohio, things began to pick up and

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

⁹ Powell, pp. 335-339.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 330-331.

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warehouses were built around the town, new businesses arrived and business began to move eastward in the area of the historic district. Eventually, the large business blocks along Broadway and Market Street were constructed.

By the turn of the century, Logansport could boast of a generous collection of retail stores, professional and industrial activities. The Seybold Realty building was the product of an old and highly successful effort of the Seybold Brothers, merchants in the dry goods business. In Powell's 1913 history, fifteen merchants are listed in the downtown area, purveyors of dry goods, clothing and related items. Eleven shoe stores, eight grocery merchants, four hardware stores and four farm implements dealers were all located in the downtown area, along with a wide variety of other commercial ventures.¹¹

The extensive railroad activity which fueled Logansport's development has all but vanished from the town today, save the single line which still carries freight, at the southern edge of the town. The restored railroad depot, although slightly relocated, is still situated at the edge of town where the active railroad line moves regularly past its doors. The railroad shops were first attracted to Logansport in 1863, and were nearly lost to the city a few years later, until the city of Logansport made a donation of \$50,000 toward the railroad shop's enterprise. This was originally the shops of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, later the Panhandle Company's operation, and others. They erected a roundhouse, buildings and yards which in 1870 encompassed twenty acres west of the downtown area. 1,100 men were employed here and an additional two hundred in the yards and shops of the Vandalia railroad which also established repair and maintenance facilities.¹² These workers, who often traveled from shop to shop required places to live while working in Logansport. Buildings like the Barnes flats, at 516-518 E. Market and several other similar establishments provided rooms for many of them. One early building, the only present historic building which relates to the banking needs of the community, is the c. 1870 structure at 412 Third Street near the railroad tracks.

Facilities which provided social and other services, included the many

¹¹Ibid., pp.341-345.

¹² Ibid.

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fraternal lodges which once were located in Logansport. Of eight such facilities mentioned as important and imposing structures in Powell's 1913 history, three are still present: The Elks, I. O.O.F. and Masonic lodges, all of which add distinction for their architectural quality and craftsmanship of construction. The Eagles also have an active lodge building within the district which is well-constructed and architecturally interesting, although it was constructed in 1955.

While the 1841-44 courthouse, remodeled in 1888, has not survived to the present, its presence is memorialized in the small park on the east side of Third Street which is part of the Cass County Government Building property at 139 Fourth Street. Other evidences of the public, governmental services still present within the district include the City Hall building, with its ornate interior finishings and decorative elements, and the former Post Office building at 601 E. Market Street, a masterpiece of Beaux Arts ornamentation, now devoted to retail activities and offices.

The architectural quality of the previously mentioned buildings earns the Courthouse Historic District high marks for its significance in this regard. In addition, there are a number of examples of Romanesque Revival styles or influences which employed significant amounts of limestone and give the downtown area a distinctive appeal. These include, especially, the buildings at 430 and 530 East Broadway, as well as a number of other examples.

James Barnes, who resided in nearby Bankers Row, was a prominent local builder who was responsible for several outstanding buildings still present in the district, including the Elks Lodge and Odd Fellows building (I.O.O.F). 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, the Western Motor Works building, apartment houses, the Western Motor Works building and many

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others in Logansport. 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).¹³

One of the most imposing buildings in the Courthouse Historic District is the Masonic Hall (or Temple), located at the north east corner of North and Fourth Streets. This building was designed by a prominent local architect, Joseph Ensminger Crain. Mr. Crain was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, but came to Cass County with his family when only a year old, and thus considered the area his home. His father and mother had a farm three miles south of Logansport, where he grew up and attended the district schools. He enrolled in the 151st Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and returned home in 1865 with the rank of corporal. Two years later he moved to Logansport and began a seventeen year career as a carpenter. Although self-taught in the art of architecture, Mr. Crain was obviously talented and skilled at the profession and spent the last ten years of his time as a carpenter studying for his next career, which he pursued sometime around 1884. He became highly respected for his work as an architect and was commissioned to design a number of important churches, including a Methodist Episcopal Church in Logansport and churches in Frankfort and Kimmel as well as many commercial and residential buildings in his home town.

According to a contemporary biography, he was a man of many talents which included music; he was a member of the Grand Army Quartet, organized in 1878 and the leader of his church choir for thirty-two years. He also served in several political posts, including county commissioner and as a member of the county council. Mr. Crain married a Cass County woman, Sarah Elinor Updegraff, and together they had seven children. Only one of the children remained in Logansport, his son Rodney James who became a railroad engineer. Joseph Crain's legacy in Logansport, however, would be assured, if he were only remembered for one great building - Masonic Hall.

Although the peak of commercial development in Logansport occurred during the second decade of the twentieth century, the downtown, most of which is

¹³ Ibid., pp. 964-66.

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encompassed by the district, retained a vitality long afterward. Several buildings of the late twenties and early 1930s remain as evidence. Like many other communities, the depression years caused a pause in economic activity in Logansport which was not relieved until the onset of World War II. Building activity after the war, however, demonstrates a vital community, with several modern buildings of good quality being constructed in the next three decades, especially by local banks. Nonetheless, much was also lost during this time, including a number of commercial blocks. Still, a considerable amount of the physical fabric which tells the story of Logansport's history is still present in the Courthouse Historic District and deserves to enjoy active life into the next century.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the south east corner of Third Street and North Street, on the east side of the street, go south along Third Street to the alley south of No. 412 Third Street, then turn east along the alley to the intersection of Fourth Street, following along the circle, go south to E. Melbourne Avenue and north again on Fourth, following the center line of Fourth Street to a point due west of the south property line of no. 421 Fifth Street, proceeding east to the west side of Fifth Street. Turning north along Fifth Street, continue north to the south side of E. Market Street, turning north to the intersection of Erie Avenue and follow along the north side of this Avenue to the rear property line of No. 601 E. Market Street, thence turning north along the east property line of the same building, to the south side of E. Market. Turn west along E. Market, following the south side to the west side of Sixth Street, then turn north along the west side of Sixth to a point opposite the south property line of No. 601 E. Broadway, then east along this line to the east property line of the same building and then north along that line to E. Broadway, crossing to the north side of the street and turning east and continuing along the north side of E. Broadway to the west side of Seventh Street, then turning north along Seventh to the east/west alley between E. Broadway and North Streets. Turn west along this alley to the rear property line of No. 212-214 Sixth Street, and follow a line north along the rear property lines of Nos 210 and 208 Sixth Street to the north property line of the latter, turning west to a point opposite the east property line of No. 611 North Street. Turn west along this property line to the south side of North Street, then go west to a point opposite the east property line of No. 608 North Street and

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turn north, following this line to the north property line of the same, thence west to the east property line of No. 121 Sixth Street and turn north along the east property lines of Nos 121, 122 and 124 Sixth Street to the east/west alley between North and High Streets, turning west along this alley, crossing Sixth Street and continuing to the west side of Fifth Street. Turn north along the west side of Sixth Street continuing to the south side of High Street and turn west, continuing along this street to the east side of Fourth Street, then turning south along Fourth Street continue to the south side of North Street, turning west along Fourth Street to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The eastern boundary, along Third Street, is a major artery, wide and active and separates the Courthouse Historic District, which is a collection of more densely spaced historic buildings, from the area east of it which contains a mix of commercial, religious and residential properties. While there are a few residences within the district, they are primarily apartment buildings, not individual family homes. High Street, between Fourth and Fifth also contains the commercial structures which are typical of the district and the character changes as one moves closer to the river. The boundary lines along the alley north of North Street and those east of Sixth define the limits of the concentration of commercial structures which have been previously described. At the east side of the district, from E. Broadway south to Erie Avenue are a number of important structures that serve (or served) the central business activities of the community, including the former Post Office, the City Building and the Public Library. Beyond these begins a more residential section of the community. The irregular boundary at Erie Avenue has its roots in the tradition of the W&E Canal and is a logical way to include the full structures along E. Market between Fifth and Sixth. All of the district is within the historical boundaries of the incorporated city of Logansport, and most is included in the earliest parts of the plat and additions.

COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOGANSPORT, CASS COUNTY, INDIANA
THE WESTERLY GROUP, INC. JULY, 1998

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