

Cora S. Truffer

Give to Wabash Museum

THE SOUTH SIDE

A Thriving Community



ON THE SOUTH BANKS
OF THE WABASH

1954

PRICE: 75c

Quickie Dedicated To Gladys Gardner

The double-size Quickie published in this issue of the Wabash Plain Dealer and Times Star was dedicated by the author, Ken Reynolds, a former local resident, to his sixth grade teacher, Miss Gladys Gardner, 739 Columbus street.

Mr. Reynolds was one of the honored guests at the recent homecoming staged at the South Side school.

In a letter to Miss Gardner, he stated, "At the recent South Side homecoming you asked if you might have an autographed original of my comic, Quickies. I hope the enclosed cartoon meets with your approval.

"I might add that I have given yo' a credit line on this particular panel which will be published in your own Wabash Plain Dealer and in more than 400 other newspapers in the United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii."

Kenneth Reynolds was the son of Jim and Ersie Phicket Reynolds.



"... did I tell you I got some dog food in the Want Ads today?"

THE SOUTH SIDE

A Thriving Community

ON THE SOUTH BANKS
OF THE WABASH

1954

DEDICATION

Dedicated to the future men and women of the South Side Community. We hope this brief history of the pioneers who built this community and those who were responsible for its growth, will inspire you to continue the same friendly neighborliness and the same high ideals for useful citizenship and high standards for the home, church and school.

The Program Committee

Mrs. Robert Abernathy

Mrs. Walter Schuckard

Harold Burkholder

Irene Hoffmann, Chairman

PREFACE

It has been a pleasure to collect these stories, written, for the most part, by men and women of the South Side. We hope these stories give you a glimpse into the past history of the South Side Community. In presenting this booklet, we are in no way assuming that this is a complete history of the people and events, but rather an introduction to them.

We wish to express our thanks to those who have written these stories. Since there was very little written information, the authors had to seek information from many sources. We wish to acknowledge the help received from old copies of the Wabash Plain Dealer (borrowed from Walter Bent), the Wabash County Museum of History and from many citizens, especially Mrs. Leola Hockett, Mrs. Edson Pearson, Mrs. Daniel Lutz, Mrs. John Mills, Mr. Ed Unger and Mr. Fred Glacier.

—Irene Hoffmann

CONTENTS

Indian Land.	
"Where We Walk To School Each Day"	
The Early History of the South Side	Vesta Whitcraft Murphy
Our Churches	
Friends Church	Mrs. Frank Buehler
Middle Street Methodist	Mrs. Max Weiss
S. S. Evangelical United Brethren Church	Rev. William Nangle
The Social Life and Community Activities	
Early Social Life	Dorwin Pearson
Rock City Lodge No. 746 I.O.O.F.	Mrs. Robert Abernathy
South Wabash Macabee Band	
And the Band Played	Fred I. King
South Side Community Club	
"The South Side"	Mr. Cecil Mills
Education	
Greeting	Mr. Leewell H. Carpenter
A Member of the School Board Speaks	Marshall Henderson
Early Schools	Mrs. Leola Hockett
"For Young America"	
Our School, 1954	James Watson
I Remember	Miss Emma Colbert
List of First Graders, 1897	
First Grade, 1954	Miss Agnes Kessler
List of First Graders, 1954	
The Beginning and End of My School Career	Ruth Dubois
I Remember	Fred I. King
List of Teachers Who Have Taught at the South Side	
P. T. O. Story	Herman Larrowe
The Industrial Growth	Darwin S. Pearson
The Rural Home Water Cure	
The Orphans Home	
A Few of the Old Homes and Homesteaders	Mrs. Frank Buehler
Remembering	Loren M. Berry
Johnie Olsen "Laugh and the World Laughs With You"	
	Homer T. Showalter
A Cartoonist, Ken Reynolds	Mrs. W. C. Basse
I Remember	Horatio Coppock
Other Interesting South Siders	
Look Ahead	James Smallwood
Committees	
Historical Booklet	
Home Coming	
Booklet of Former Students	
Contributors Who Have Given Financial Aid	

INDIAN LAND

At one time the Miami Indians owned all of Indiana. At the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, the Indians ceded all land south of the Wabash River to the United States, except the Big Reserve, a territory of 900 square miles. This area lay south of the mouth of the Salamonie River to the mouth of the Eel River.

By the Treaty of 1838, Chief Francis Godfroy, the war chief, chose and marked off 650 acres south of the Wabash River and west of Vernon Street. (This is taken from the abstract belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Grandstaff.)

By this same treaty, the general chief, Chief John B. Richardville, considered the richest Indian in United States, was to receive 640 acres east of Vernon Street and south to the Wabash River. Since he did not live to receive this, it was passed on to his daughters Catres, Susan, and LaBlonde, his two sons, John and Joseph and their heirs. (This is verified by the abstract of the new home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Harold McLaughlin).

When the first pioneers came to settle South Wabash, it was an unbroken wilderness, with only Indians living here and there.

"Where we walk to school each day
Indian children used to play—
All about our native land,
Where the shops and houses stand.
And the trees were very tall,
And there were no streets at all,
Not a church and not a steeple—
Only woods and Indian people.
Only wigwams on the ground,
And at nights bears prowling round—
What a different place today
Where we live and work and play!"

—By Annette Wynne
From "*The Earth We Live On*"
by Baker and Baker.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Wabash County had not been in existence a decade when the first Quakers arrived. They left North Carolina because of their opposition to slavery. The Quakers were a spirited group and after seeing the beautiful Wabash River Valley, decided to settle here.

These people came either by the Wabash and Erie Canal or by ox or family and nursery equipment to the wilds of South Wabash. They bought horse drawn wagon over roads that were simply trails through the forest wide enough for the passage of a wagon. Until 1815, the only way those early settlers could cross the river was on the ice or through the river when it was low. At one time they could cross on a ferry that was operated where the Wabash Street bridge is today.

In the early forties there came to Wabash County some pioneers. These early Quakers, with their broad-brimmed, black hats, and the ladies

with their plain bonnets and dresses, became a part of the community. They cleared the land and made homes for themselves from the trees which they felled. The whole history of the South Wabash is filled with the activities and work of the Quakers living there.

On November 6, 1838, a treaty was made with the Indians in which a section of land was granted to Francis Godfroy. This land was on the Wabash River opposite the town of Wabash. He sold to Stephen Jones, 650 acres for \$650. His farm was most of the South Side, extending west as far as the Friends Church and north to the river.

In 1848 a barn was built on lot 28, west of the South Side School building and in this barn the first Quaker meeting was held.

In the following year his home was built, the first in South Wabash. It is the brick bungalow type house, four lots west of the South Side School building. All brick were hand made.

Other early settlers were Daniel Hutchens, Nathaniel Macy, Tommy Hutchens and William Jones, brother of Stephen.

The first church-log was erected on Mill Creek Pike. In front of the church was the cemetery which is still in use.

On grounds adjoining, the first brick school house was built at the cost of \$900. Later it became a township school until Linlawn was ready for use.

William Jones, brother of Stephen, was first a nurseryman in Ohio. He later decided to pioneer in a new country, and in 1845, came with his family and nursery equipment to the wilds of South Wabash. They bought the land from the Indians, lived in a covered wagon until clearings in the dense forest could be made, logs cut, and cabins built for family, workshop and animals.

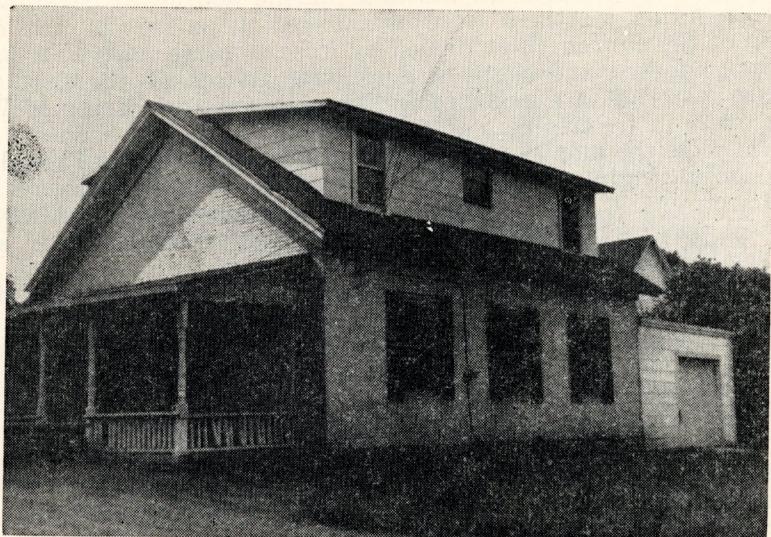
Later Mr. Jones built the brick house south of the school building, now owned by Harold Bracken.

He would go to the dunes and hills of Michigan for firs and evergreen (balsam, juniper, cedar, spruce and arbor-vitae). After two year's growth and care, they were ready for the market. People came in covered wagons, drawn by oxen, from distant parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to secure fruit and fir trees. Most of the old fir trees in and around Wabash came from this nursery. There are some in the South Side School.

In 1865, the Stephen Jones heirs deeded the place to David Coble and Simpson Jones for the consideration of \$6500. It was in this year that these two Quakers platted South Wabash from farm of Stephen Jones. But it was not until 1892 that South Wabash was incorporated into the city of Wabash and became known as the South Side.

—Mrs. Joseph Murphy (Vesta Whitcraft).

OUR CHURCHES



Old E. U. B. Church

HISTORY OF THE FRIENDS CHURCH

One Sunday, in 1848, some Friends met in a barn back of the log cabin belonging to Stephen and Mary Jones. The cabin was located on lot No. 28, on Pike Street, four lots west of the South Side School. Here the first Quaker meeting was held. A committee from the Northern Indiana Meeting was present to "set up a meeting." Abija Jones, Samuel Teague, Christopher Furnace, Sarah Furnace, Isaac Jay, O. B. Jones, Prudence Teague and Ann Hutchens attended the meeting. It was decided at this meeting to build a meeting house.

Nathaniel Macy and Tommy Hutchens owned farms around the site where the Friends Cemetery is now located. Each gave an acre of land to the church. A log cabin was erected in 1848. (This would have been in front of the east end of the Friends Cemetery).

The cabin consisted of one room. Since the men and women held their meetings separately, and the one room was too small to divide into two sections, they built an extra room of the same size, with a plank partition between the two. The benches were made of lumber secured from William Pearson's sawmill at Mill Creek. The building faced the south, and the seats faced the north. In the north end were the elevated gallery seats. The leaders of the church occupied these seats. The person who timed the meeting sat at the head. When the head of the meeting turned and shook hands, the meeting "broke." The monthly meetings were long.

In 1851 Prudence Teague was recorded as being the first minister. Francis Jenkins was listed as the second minister in 1855.

In 1864, the Friends decided to build a larger, more commodious meeting house, but owing to the high cost of material and the scarcity of labor in war times, it was deferred until 1866. A building was built with a canvas partition through the center of the building so that separate meetings could be held.¹

About 1880, a church was erected at the corner of Sivey and Church Streets. John Pearson donated the lots for the church to be built upon. After the monthly meetings were established, a parsonage was erected just north of the church (now owned by Miss Blanche Petty). A pastoral system was adopted and Stephen Scott was chosen as the first pastor. During his pastorate, a number of Indian children, then living at White's Institute, were made members of the church.²

By the time the monthly meetings were established, the Friends were getting used to singing in meetings of worship. About five years later, an organ was purchased to be used only by the Sunday School. After a few years it was used in both services. Later the young people wanted a piano and one was bought.

Tennyson Lewis, the ninth pastor, conceived the idea of a new church,³ and the members agreed to build one on the corner of Adams and Pike Streets, purchasing the property from Emma Hutchens Sullivan. The church was dedicated in April 1907. It is made of white brick with black mortar. The church has an auditorium, seating about fifty people, Sunday School rooms, a pastor's study and a church parlor. In the basement are a large dining room and a kitchen. More recently the church has been remodeled and an electric organ installed. A Bedford rock retaining wall has been built around the lawn. The parsonage is on the northwest corner of Adams and Pike Streets. (This house was built and owned by Thomas Lipscomb, one of the older "Quakers"). Rev. Keith Sarver was the minister of the church at this time.

¹In 1887, the men and women ceased holding closed business meetings.

²Such quaint Indian names as Master Mud-eater and Modoc were among names of the Indian church members.

³The old church was used as a gymnasium for some time, then sold to a Mr. Pratt who had it moved away. The lot is now owned by Miss Petty who uses it for lawn and flower gardens.

—Mrs. Frank Buehler.

THE MIDDLE STREET CHURCH

More than sixty years ago a little frame church, known as The Community Church, stood on the corner of Sivey and Snyder Streets. The home of Williard Sampson on Snyder Street was the parsonage.

A Methodist minister came to conduct revival meetings and the congregation decided to affiliate with the Methodist Church.

Not long after the lot was bought on Middle Street and a new brick church was built. It was named the Middle Street Methodist Church. The present minister is Rev. William Luthrell.

—Mrs. Max Weiss.

SOUTH SIDE EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

In the year of our Lord, 1877, the South Side of Wabash was a small suburb of the city, and though there was no church, a small group of Christians felt the need of a place of worship. Among this group were Quakers, Methodists and United Brethren. Soon they decided to rent a little brick school house which stood on what is now Sivey Street, just east of Church Street. The United Brethren felt the need of a church of their own and a meeting was called in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown on December 15, 1880, with Mr. Fleming as their leader. Rev. A. C. Wilmore, who then lived in this county, was called to organize the church with a class of twelve charter members who were—Rachel Brown, Dama Brown Worrel, J. N. Mills, Emma Mills, Abel Hawkins, Lydia Gorman,

B. F. Kershner, Mary Kershner, James Holland, Martha Holland, Ben H. Hutchins, and Louisa Cutler. Dama Brown being the first to present herself for membership. Ben Hutchins was first Class Leader and J. N. Mills first Class Steward.

During the next four years, they continued to meet in the little school-house, but so great was the Spirit of God working, that it was decided a church should be built. Although some were skeptical, others had great faith and in the spring of 1887 the erection of a building began. The site of this new Church building was on the east side of Adams Street between Columbus and Chestnut Streets. It was just a simple little white frame Church. The people of Lincolnville, Bethlehem, and Lebanon, donated money, time, and use of teams. Into this building went the sacrifice of all its members who responded readily to every call made upon them. On July 4, 1887, the church was dedicated. There followed a great revival that added seventy-five new members. Among these were five young men who consecrated their lives to the Gospel Ministry, Hiram S. James, David Coldren, Isaac Unger, Will Brown, and Daniel Barnett. A new parsonage was built on the lot just north of the Church "where Dave Wiles now lives."

In the year 1891, the church was remodeled and enlarged to care for the fast growing congregation, and in 1900 the church was made a full station and became known as Wabash First Church. The church site on the corner of Adams and Columbus streets was purchased in 1910 and the present building erected and dedicated in the year 1916.

While the church was under construction, the congregation worshipped in a room of the building which is now the Pearson Apartments.

When the basement was finished, services were held there until the completion of the church. Two young men were given a license to preach at this time—Warren Landis and James Reynolds.

Following the uniting, in 1946, of the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren in Christ, the local church became known as the South Side Evangelical United Brethren Church and continues its ministry under that name today. Through the years it has been, and continues to be, a force for righteousness with the vital interests of our community at heart.

—Rev. William A. Nangle.

SOCIAL LIFE and COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

EARLY SOCIAL LIFE

Up to the early 1900's there were no social gatherings among the Quakers that did not tie up with the church. The women wore long braids, knotted on the back of the head or tied with hair ribbons. They wore black dresses and caps and white aprons, gingham and calico dresses in the summer and woolen clothes in the winter. There were handmade clothes for all members of the family. The men and boys wore leather boots and the women wore high calf-skin shoes that had to be kept well oiled. The men and boys also wore barn-door pants. These pants had no front opening, but they did have buttons down both sides. As most of the clothes were hand made, there was a spinning wheel in every home. Most homes also had quilting frames.

In the winter time, bob sleds, loaded with young folks slid down the Vernon and Middle Street hills. The young beau took his girl for a horse drawn sleigh ride. Every week the Quaker church held prayer meetings and these meetings were well attended by the younger folks. After prayer meeting, the young men stood on the outside of the church and would step forth when his girl came out and ask her, "May I see you home?" Song fests were held on Sunday evenings, when several young couples would gather around a reed-organ in someone's home. Once a year a long-looked for event would roll around—the Amboy Yearly Quaker meeting. As a rule two boys would hire a rig and their two girls would prepare the food for the trip to Amboy.

—Dorwin Pearson.

Other social gatherings were the spelling matches, rag carpet sewing bees and taffy pulls. (At the taffy pulls, each guest would bring a bag of sugar).

ROCK CITY LODGE NO. 746 I.O.O.F.

A group of men believing in the Bible injunction "Let not thy left hand know what the right hand doeth" organized the St. Anastasia Mesnil Lodge I.O.O.F. Number 46 in July 1847. This was the first fraternal organization in Wabash County.

The charter for the Rock City Lodge No. 746 I.O.O.F. was granted and the South Side lodge was instituted December 20, 1898 with the First and Second Degrees conferred by the degree staff of St. Anastasia Lodge. This lodge began its existence on the second floor of the Big Three, northeast corner of Vernon and Columbus streets.

Charter members were: James N. Tyner, J. L. Hobson, O. T. Wagoner, Robert E. Weesner, C. E. Pratt, F. M. Jenkins, D. C. Shellhamer, W. H. Bent, A. E. Adams, Milo J. Miller, Henry P. Jenkins, Lindley Thorne, Charles E. Gift and Harmond Bownd. Those receiving the initiatory degree at the first meeting were Allen M. Bradley, C. C. Case, Emmett G. Courier, Robert M. Early, Fred Glazier, James H. Glazier, Luther Grover, William G. Sholty, Charles S. Tyner, Henry A. Tyner, Lewis N. Tyner and Charles H. Vrooman.

The following year the women of the South Side formed the Generosity Rebekah Lodge. The charter was granted February 14, 1899, with Emma Ulsh, Leola Gift, Gertie Hockett, Olive Lassell, Maud Spencer, Charles Lassell, Charles Gift and Winfred Hockett.

—Lera Mae Abernathy.

SOUTH WABASH MACABEE BAND

In August 1888, the South Wabash Macabee Band was launched. The board of directors were Fred Glazier, Russel Rabbitt and L. E. Alger. There were sixteen members, some of whom were: James Glazier, Henry Stoufer, Allen Stoops, Forest Weesner, Ralph Walker, Ira Downey, Ed Weimer, Ed Murden, Irvin Cullers, and Garfield Smith.

They opened each practice with the reading of the scriptures. They met the first door west of Smallwood's grocery.

They made their first appearance on Decoration Day. They also gave many concerts on the school lawn.

BOYS READING CIRCLE

In 1901, fifteen boys organized a Reading Circle. The meetings were held in the Coate and Weesner Block. Members were: Milton Reed, Harry Alexander, Garl Gardner, Wurtum Jones, Wallace Jones, Leo Gurtner, Leonard Stouffer, Harry Wagoner, Nelson Nordquest, Frank Bennett, Homer Straughn, Noah Swigart, Irvin Cullers and Wilbur Hipskind.

W.C.T.U.

The W.C.T.U. was organized on the South Side, December, 1889, with four members. It was reorganized in 1905.

—Lera Mae Abernathy (Mrs. Robert).

AND THE BAND PLAYED

I could write a pint-size volume about the South Wabash Cornet Band, but time and space will not allow. Briefly, the project of organizing a band on the south bank of the Wabash began to take form sometime in the summer of 1889 and reached its fruition early the next year under the tutelage of Orlando Ewing, a bandmaster of no mean talent, who previously had organized and taught the Range Line and two or three other bands in Wabash County.

For the magnificent sum of \$1.50 he drove from his home some six miles northwest of Wabash, at least once per week to instruct eighteen or twenty mostly raw recruits in the art of so mingling the melodies of E and B flat cornets, minor tones of Altos and Tenors, deeper notes of the Bass and Baritone, and the tones of reed instruments and drums, as to produce that quality of music which inspired James Whitcomb Riley to pen that nostalgic poem "I Want To Hear The Old Band Play."

Final organization of the band was completed in July, 1890, with membership as follows:

A. M. Adams, A. E. Adams, Hugh Adams, John Adams, W. L. Braden, Chas. Brooks, G. A. Brown, P. E. Brown, C. C. Case, Walter DeArmond, N. L. Haas, Ed. Hunt, Otto Hursh, Fred King, Andrew Leland, John Mills, Lee Millican, Charles Moone, Chas. Showalter and Joe Murphy.

The latter, having been a member of the Range Line band, and a cornetist of ability, was chosen as the first leader of the newly organized band.

Meetings for lessons conducted by bandmaster Ewing and practice were held in the school house and once every year, usually on an evening in June, an ice cream and strawberry festival was held to raise funds to cover some of the expenses of maintenance. These were gala occasions with hundreds of residents of the town and surrounding country, old, middle-aged and young, in attendance to make merry and eat of the choice viands, including many fine cakes baked in ample number and donated by generous housewives of the community.

From time to time the ranks of the band were depleted by withdrawals, or removals from the community. These vacancies were filled by new members, all of whom, as I recollect, having had experience as members of the other bands. Among the latter were Frank and James Glazier, who had been members of the Mexico (Miami County) band prior to their moving to South Wabash.

The band's first instruments were of an inexpensive type, but in 1892 these were used at a trade-in value of \$50.00 as partial payment to the Conn Band Instrument Company of Elkhart, Indiana, for a new set of silver-plated instruments of the then latest type of instrumental perfection. As I now recall, the first important public occasion of their use was at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple on or about July 4, 1892. A month or so later the band filled the most important engagement of its career while the writer was a member. The occasion was the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis in the early Autumn of that year, and the South Wabash Band led the Wabash County contingent of the G. A. R. in the grand parade which was the crowning feature of that encampment.

—Fred I. King

SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY CLUB

On the evening of March 24, 1920, a group of South Side women met at the Middle Street Church for the purpose of forming an organization, whose object would be the improvement of South Wabash. The influence of this group on the community for 21 years, cannot be measured.

Ada Freeze became the first president, Ella Elliott, vice president, Floy Guthrie, secretary and Myrtle Hahn, treasurer. There were thirty-six members.

The club accomplished much to improve the community. Here are a few worth noting:

The welfare of the children was an early concern of the club, and a playground was established on the east side of Vernon Street opposite the school house; two tennis courts were set up; a library (branch) was set up in the hall of the school during vacation period. It was used as a reading room. The members directed games and stories for the children. Ugly dumping sites were cleared up and plans were made to eliminate the disfiguring sign boards.

Two hundred twenty dollars and twenty-nine cents was spent to landscape the school lawn. At Christmas time they held a community party in the Jones-Pearson Garage.

The group were interested in securing good motion pictures at the Eagles Theatre and the ones they were dissatisfied with they asked to have them canceled.

They collected clothing, cleaned, remade, ripped and pressed the clothing, and then sold it for a small price.

In the spring of 1921, the club produced a play "Springtime", under the direction of John B. Rogers Producing Co. Two hundred twenty-four members of the South Side community presented the play at the Eagles Theatre and netted \$200.00 for the club.

A successful ice cream festival was held on the school lawn. The evening's entertainment was under the direction of Cecil Mills. Never had such a large crowd assembled together on the South Side.

In 1922 plans were made for the first home coming. It was held on July 7th. Everyone enjoyed it very much.

The club provided dinners for the pupils of needy families. Eight hundred and forty meals were furnished during a seven week period.

In 1938, iris was planted along the south side of Columbus Street; also flowers and lilac bushes were planted.

The members were:

Ada Freeze, Margaret Braden, Blanche Pearson, Eva Watson, Myrtle Miller, Bess Miller, Floy Guthrie, Eunice Stoops, Grace Hockett, Louise Alger, Emma Sullivan, Mary Spahr, Mary Burwell, Edith Showalter, Anna Jones, Ella Elliott, Lucy Mills, Clara Shaw, Jessie King, Nellie Dawes, Emma Lee, Edna McGinnis, Josephine Pearson, Ella Whisler, Leola Hockett, Leonore Whitcraft, Ethel Knight, Rena Adams, William Setters, Oliver Showalter, Myrtle Burns, Clara Shaw, Mrs. Bone, Savannah Smith, William Guthrie, Alvah Watson, W. H. Howe, Mrs. Howe, Rev. E. E. Lutes, Harley Pearson, Iva Pearson, Earnest Jones, Anna Hale, Grace Oswalt, Cora Army, and aKte Siders.

—I. H.

THE SOUTH SIDE

(Tune: "*There's A Long, Long Trail*")

I have been in many cities
Where I love to roam,
But my thoughts were ever turning
To my childhood home.
Old remembrances came thronging
Through my memory
'Til it seemed my soul could never rest
Until I came back to thee.

Chorus:

Where the pleasant trails are winding
Into the place of my pride,
To a happy part of Wabash
Which is called "South Side".
Where the flowers and shrubs and hedges
And the old friends and new
All extend a hearty greeting
And a welcome warm and true.

Though I, far from thee may wander,
May I love thee still.
May I, in my sweetest visions see
A city on a hill.
May I, in my sweetest visions see
A city on a hill.
May I never cease to number
In my rosary,
All the scenes and friends of other days
May I ever long to be.

—Cecil Mills.

EDUCATION

From the first the settlers of South Wabash were noted for their zeal in educational matters.

Since the Wabash schools were opened as a graded school system in September 1858, many boys and girls have passed through the portals of the five elementary buildings. Although completed late in the nineteenth century and being one of our newer elementary buildings, South Side has turned out a long list of distinguished and illustrious citizens through the more than fifty years of assistance. It is the hope of this writer that the memories of these years will be brought back by the perusal of this little booklet.

—Leewell H. Carpenter,
Superintendent of Wabash City Schools.

EDUCATION

A MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD SPEAKS

As a member of the Board of the School City of Wabash, it is with pleasure that I convey the greetings of the board to the P.T.O. of the South Side School on the occasion of their school homecoming.

An occasion, such as this, is good, for, from the accomplishments of the past come the inspiration for future achievements. South Side has always had an enviable position in the educational program of Wabash. During the short time our family has lived in this community, and the shorter time that I have spent on the School Board, the importance of this school has been evident. As the South Side Community develops into a growing residential community, the position of this school and its responsibilities become more and more apparent. This growth is recognized by the School City and they are endeavoring to keep abreast of this development, to the best of their ability.

We are proud of the South Side School, our fine staff of teachers, and congratulate this institution on its fine history of achievement and service.

—Marshall C. Henderson.

EARLY SCHOOLS

Because I had a desire to know more about the early schools of the county I wrote to Almira Jones Douglas in 1934. Her people were the first settlers on what is now the South Side, and for miles to the west.

Mrs. Douglas said "Our two grandfathers, grandfather Wm. D. Jones and grandfather Hutchens, with their families, moved to Wabash (in the early forties) and settled on the South Side. They bought land from the government for \$2 an acre and lived in their covered wagons. They went together and hewed logs enough to make each one a shelter. Their log houses had no door, windows or floors . . . When they got time they hewed out logs for bigger cabins with floors. We slept in the back cabin and cooked in the front . . . In this cabin all the children were born except my two older brothers who came with them, and the youngest."

"There were several children in each family and they built a very small log cabin on my father's farm, which included land south of Pike Street and west of Vernon Street. My father taught the first winter school in that house. The seats in this house were made of hewed logs, with legs made of trees and put in holes bored in the ends of the logs. The seats had no backs and I remember the time when our feet would not touch the floor. After a while they put backs to the seats. We had a bucket of water with a gourd dipper. Germs did not bother us because we had never heard of them."

Mrs. Douglas says that school was held in the cabin until one was built on the Walnut Tree Road. A Friends meeting was established there in 1854 but the records do not tell when the log cabin was built, or whether it had been used for school purposes before 1854.

The spot where the school house stands today was owned by grandfather Jones. Stephen Jones built a brick house on the north side of Pike Street, then on the Mill Creek road. That house is still standing, third house west of the school house.

A son of Stephen Jones, Steven Jr. and David Miles, a son-in-law, were young physicians who were anxious to try out a new method known as The Water Cure. Stephen Jones built for them, in 1860-61, on the ground where the present school house stands, a large three story and basement frame house.

For six years that Water-Cure was a very popular institution, then it was bought by a company that was organized in Wabash and converted into a Female Seminary, under the care of the Presbyterian Church, with the pastor, Mr. Wilbur, at the head of it. The Principal was Mr. Wilbur with Miss Mary Foster as "lady principal", Anna Keyes (Mrs. Ovid Conner) piano teacher and calisthenics director and Mrs. Brown, matron.

The school opened in September, 1866, with 50 young ladies in attendance. Three of them were from Elyria, O. and five from outside the county. Attendance the second year was only 40. At the end of the year Mr. Wilbur announced a new policy, that of changing the laws to admit young men also. In January 1869 the attendance had grown to 70.

The Female Seminary was the first school of its kind in northern Indiana but, for some reason, it failed to satisfy the board and it was advertised for sale on August 9, 1873. The cost to the pupils had been "including board and a well furnished room, \$5.50 per week with 20 per cent discount for those who went home Friday evening and returned Monday morning. The last year pupils from a distance paid \$72 for the first term, \$55 for the second and \$53 for the third.

Most of Mr. Wilbur's stock, he owned most of it, was purchased by Daniel T. Jones, Daniel Hutchens, David Coble and Nathan Weesner and the school passed from the management of the Presbyterian Church to that of the Wabash Friends. This time the President of the Board did not become the principal. Seth G. Hastings, a graduate of Earlham College was chosen for the position. Then it became the Friend's Academy. The school included a Primary, Intermediate, Grammar School and Academic Departments. Primary tuition was 85c, Intermediate 45c, Grammar School 65c, Academic 75c per week. The Academic was a three year course.

In 1878 Mr. Hutchens retired to study law and the Friends Academy was no more. There were 64 pupils enrolled at the end.

Noble township bought the ground on which the buildings stood, for a new South Wabash school. The buildings also came into possession of the township and they were rented to the county for an Orphan's Home for \$10 per month.

In 1888 the main building was destroyed by fire, leaving the two story building which today is part of the dwelling just north of the school building.

The first subscription school was taught on the South Side by Esther Brown, who gave me the information about it. She later became Mrs. Ed. Coppock. Her home was on the northeast corner of Middle and Chestnut Streets, with what was once the recitation room of the Academy. The subscription school was in a small house on the other side of the 'hollow' and her curriculum consisted of the three R's. She had no clock and her mother, when it was time to open and close her school would hang a white cloth in the window. There were no houses between her home and school house so it served the purpose very well.

In 1875 a small brick house was built for school purposes on the corner of Sivey and Hutchens streets, the first street west of the school house between Pike and Sivey.

In 1885 the township built a brick, two story house with four rooms and large halls. The first year of High School was taught in that building. The building was destroyed when the present school house was erected.

South Wabash became a platted town in October 1865, but the school remained under the jurisdiction of Noble township until it was incorporated into the city November 6, 1891, with 250 school children.

—Mrs. Leola Hockett, former resident of South Wabash and Curator of Wabash County Museum. Resides now at The Peabody Home, North Manchester, Indiana.

Taken from the Sept. 18, 1897 Plain Dealer

"FOR YOUNG AMERICA"

"The handsome new South Side School Building will be opened Monday. The dedicatory exercises will be conducted by five 'school marms'. The American flag will float from the flag staff surmounting the central dome as it did from the old school house.

The style of the building is Dutch, with the tower-like corners and a high central tower surmounting the main entrance. Wabash building stone was used for the foundation and basement and red bricks with Bedford and yellow pressed brick trimmings. There are eight main rooms, No. 8, No. 7, No. 1 and No. 2 on the first floor. The rest are on the second floor. A *reception room is situated between rooms No. 6 and No. 5. Each room is conveniently and commodiously arranged, and well provided with a light at the ceiling. It is well ventilated and splendidly equipped with the most modern furnishings. The desks are of the latest improved pattern, put in by the Wabash Church and School Furniture Co. The contract for the building was let in April to William Stewart. The building begun in June was completed in September. It is a gem of architectural beauty."

—I. H.

(*Later used to receive the errant pupils.)

OUR SCHOOL—1954

The structure of ye ole South Side School hasn't changed much, but it has undergone several changes in equipment, decoration, enrollment, curriculum, teaching staff, etc. Let's take a look at these differences and see how the old school looks at the present time.

First of all, it has been redecorated several times, and at present is adorned with pastel shades chosen by the teachers. Some rooms are light green, some peach, and some light shades of yellow. The halls are gray. A mural, painted by the 1951-52 sixth grade class hangs above the main entrance. Attractive pictures, chosen by the children, are hung in the rooms.

In recent years we have accumulated some very nice equipment. We now have a nice playground with a merry-go-round and climbing gym, given by the P.T.O. We also possess a large type typewriter, a victrola, radio, strip film projector, a large opaque projector and projector screen. Just recently we purchased some new recreational equipment for each room, which includes soft balls and bats, playground balls, jumping ropes, volley ball and net, and a table-tennis set. These items have greatly added to our program of recreation.

In our auditorium we have a beautiful silk flag of United States, given to us by the local D.A.R. Chapter.

The enrollment this year is about the same as it has been in the last few years, with the large classes falling in the primary grades. By grades we have 44 enrolled in Kindergarten, 42 in First, 38 in Second, 25 in Third, 30 in Fourth, 29 in Fifth and 29 in Sixth, making a total of 237 pupils. This is handled by our staff, which has been the same for the last four years. The staff includes Mrs. Roland Armstrong, Kindergarten and assisting in first and second; Miss Agnes Kessler, first; Mrs. Ed Cochley, second; Mrs. Grant Weaver, third; Miss Irene Hoffmann, fourth; Mrs. Jack Gillen, fifth; and James Watson, sixth grade. Also, as special teachers, we have Miss Rossanna Huff, vocal music; Miss Vera Wilson, art; Albert Jinks, instrumental music; Miss Lu Lewis, physical education; and Mrs. Metzger as health nurse.

The curriculum, though somewhat changed, still teaches the fundamental and basic subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic. We have enlarged our program to include history, science, geography, English, spelling and memory work as well as experiences in art, music and audio-visual education through motion pictures, strip films, slides, records and many other similar media.

In the over all status of our present South Side School, we are proud of our school, but we are always looking for ways which we hope will improve the program and benefit the youth which we are molding there into the citizens of tomorrow—a task to which all of us are deeply devoted.

—James Watson, Principal.

I REMEMBER

Written by Emma Colbert, Teacher of Primary School,
South Side Building, Wabash, Indiana—1888 to 1900

When in 1888 I began to teach on the South Side, the school was a part of the Noble Township system. Mr. Joseph Thompson, a resident of the North Side, was Township Trustee. He was a courtly old gentleman, interested in having a good school, willing to provide chalk and erasers as school equipment, but unacquainted with materials used in a primary school. He saw no need for scissors, colored crayons or other equipment with which children love to work.

I found much interest among the patrons, the majority of whom came to visit the school. They saw their children happy and busy and were willing to provide materials for their own children. Slates had gone out of style at that time, but a few children had them—relics from an older generation.

Mr. C. D. Berry was principal of the school at this time. Miss Kate McCarty and Miss Rose Coate were the other teachers. These two women (fine teachers they were!) were with me during all the years I taught on the South Side. Paul Rose became assistant to Mr. Berry and was his successor after Mr. Berry's death.

The old building in which we taught was a well built brick structure of two stories. There was a fair sized entry with a stairway leading to the rooms above, of which I remember there were two, a large room and a much smaller one. Downstairs were two class rooms each having a good sized cloakroom where wraps and dinner pails were kept. Many children brought lunches to school. I, too, carried my lunch.

There were no modern conveniences, but we had a good school, with good teachers and for the most part, desirable children. There was a fine community spirit.

I believed then, as I do now, that it is not the *building* which makes the school, but the teachers who conduct it, the children who have good home training, and parents, who are willing to do their part in the training of their children. A good school continues the work of the good home, encourages those children whose homes are not so good, and provides wholesome environment for those who have been neglected at home. In South Wabash we found very few of this third type.

The teachers who were associated with me were fully embued with this philosophy of teaching. We felt that there was not enough money anywhere to pay for the best teaching, but we would try to be the best teachers no matter what. We felt that a teacher was consecrated to her work. A "strike" or "teachers' unions" were unheard of at this time.

I remember that the majority of our patrons were high type citizens, interested in right living and helpful in promoting right attitudes in their families.

After the school became a part of the Wabash City system the old building and its teachers were retained. During these years, I taught the first three grades. We had too many pupils for the old building. I remember at one time I had ninety pupils. Mr. William Harrison was superintendent of schools. He sent me young people from High School to help me care for so many. These were young people who wished to learn to teach.

When it was decided to put up a new building, the old one was torn down. While the work of erecting the new structure was going on, I taught in a small one-room frame building which had been used as a barber-shop.

We had half-day sessions, the first graders coming in the morning, the second graders in the afternoon. The older children, during this period, were housed in a business block not far from my school.

I look back on that school as one of the most satisfactory that I ever had. I remember how the children and I enjoyed it. The second graders delighted in "Home Work", coming back each day with new words they had discovered. These words they posted in the school "Dictionary", which was a large sheet of paper tacked up on the wall. They delighted in bringing reading materials they had discovered and pictures for pasting in scrap books. (I made the paste at home. I cooked it and flavored it. Sometimes it was a temptation for some youngsters to taste it!) They made "arithmetics". One boy made the multiplication tables by using grass blades to find out his answers. After he made a table he would bring it to me. After he had gone as far as 15×15 , he decided "that's enough." We bound the sheets into a booklet. I wonder if he kept that book?

The mothers furnished us with wrapping paper of all kinds, many of them pressing the pieces so they would be nice and smooth. We made all kinds of booklets. We had no blackboards, so we tacked large sheets of paper around the walls and used them for drawing, writing and printing.

We decorated the room ourselves, making curtains for the large front windows and doors. Many fathers worked at the paper mill and often brought scraps of paper which we could use for different kinds of constructive work. I showed the children how to fold heavy wax paper to make drinking cups, as we had to go to a neighborhood pump to get our drinking water. Crude? Yes, but educative. We were learning to live and work together in harmony and respect.

During most of the time, I walked to school from North Wabash Street down across Canal Street and on across the old wooden bridge, to the school which stood in its present location. In the first days I was usually alone and it was rather "scarey" in the early morning going through the covered bridge. Walking back in the late afternoon there were usually two or three teachers. The most exciting trip across this old covered bridge was at a time when a South Side citizen ran a hack line back and forth for a while. I met the outfit at Canal and Wabash Streets. This was before we had automobiles, busses or trolley cars, so this man had a team of horses. The driver usually brought a number of people once from the South Side and often took several the other way. However, on this particular morning, I was the only passenger. The hack had two seats, long ones—one on either side of the vehicle. You entered or left at the rear. It was a cloudy day, so I carried my umbrella. This was fortunate for me as it turned out.

We were driving at quite a lively rate when about half-way through the bridge we heard a terrible racket, some one entering the north end of the bridge. It was a run away horse belonging to a South Side citizen. He had been thrown out of his wagon which had overturned and was bumping at the horse's heels as the frightened animal was trying to get away from it. The wagon swerved from side to side of the narrow bridge as the horse ran. Our startled team tried to run, too, but the driver was able to check them enough to let me climb out and prevent the other horse from running into us. I ran toward him, opening and shutting my umbrella rapidly. He did not know what to do! That particular flapping of the black thing before

him caused him to look from side to side, but there was no room to escape—as he turned, so did the fluttering object. Then he stopped. I have never seen such a tall creature before or since as he looked when I tried to reach up and grasp his bridle. I then saw the driver, hatless, coming into the bridge shouting and waving his arms. This did not help my captive. By this time my driver had driven through the bridge, hitched this team safely and was running back to help me hold the frantic horse. His owner caught up with us but was so perturbed that he got hold of the animal and did not stop to say "Thank you" to us. Some other men appeared and my driver and I went back to the hack. Although I was a bit late for school that morning, those dear pupils had things well in hand. Each had chosen something to do, so they were quiet and busy. Someone said when I appeared, "We knew you would come."

When the new bridge was built in the western part of the city I was very glad as it made the walking distance less. For almost ten years I walked back and forth to school each day. During the last two years of my teaching on the South Side, we had a family horse and buggy and my father or one of my brothers drove me back and forth, usually having some other teacher with us.

When we moved into the new school building I asked for a low working table and chairs so we could gather around this table for various kinds of group work. However, our Board would not allow the money for this, so I had a table made and we managed very well. One kind parent presented me with a comfortable rocking chair. This was most acceptable for there were times when a chair of that kind was refreshing and helped me through a difficult day. I wonder if anyone is using it now?

On a dark day we had no lights, so stories were acceptable. I would make myself comfortable and the children would gather around and our story hour was a wonderful experience. When the Century building was completed I was given a position, so I was the first First Grade Teacher in the Century Building as well as the first First Grade teacher in the South Side School.

In 1906 Miss Adelaide Steel Baylor, our superintendent of schools, asked me to be Primary Supervisor. I took leave of absence for a year, going to Teachers College, Columbia University, for extra work. While there, I was chosen to be a member of the Faculty of the Teachers College of Indianapolis. I was given permission to resign.

When I began to teach in South Wabash, the Township School was a six month term. So for the spring term we had a subscription school. The patrons paid so much for each child. The township allowed us the building. We furnished our own supplies and janitor service.

Mr. Berry did High School work. At this spring term he had a class of young people of the township who took special work in order to pass the teachers' examination given by the state. If you passed, you were eligible as a teacher. My primary school was used as an observation center for these young High School students. Several times a week they came in to see me teach a reading lesson or some other kind of work. In this way I began my teaching of teachers.

During the years I taught at the South Side, my salary was \$40 per month.

As I look back on my years of teaching in the South Side schools, I remember many pleasant experiences. I remember nothing which was unpleasant. There was no occurrences which broke up the harmony.

There was one father who sent me word during the first few weeks of my teaching that he did not like my way of conducting school. He wanted his son taught in "the old fashioned way," like it was when he went to school. I wrote him a polite note inviting him to come and visit and see for himself. I also asked him if on his farm he was using the same kind of plow his father used when he was six years old. He did not reply—nor did he visit the school. However, his son went on with his class. My patrons were friendly. Not only mothers came to visit, but the fathers dropped in on their way to the business establishments. I recall the names of many families where I was invited for meals. Some have been my friends until now and I hope we may continue this friendship. Some of my pupils became pupils in Indianapolis or their children were my pupils in the Teachers College of Indianapolis or in Butler University.

I remember many fine teachers who were with me during my days in the South Side schools. We had serious discussions as well as much fun together. Of those who are living, I am in touch—of the others, I have precious memories.

There was good-will, kindness and affection manifested among teachers, pupils and patrons in those days when I was a part of it all. They were good days never to be forgotten.

It is my hope that the kindly spirit, manifest today, the ideals of friendship, respect and cooperation so well shown by the citizens of Wabash and especially by the South Side School, may continue and prevail to influence not only those of the present, but in those lives that are yet to come!

—Emma Colbert, March 12, 1954.

Teacher—Miss Emma Colvert.

Pupils of the first grade in the new South Side School 1897:

James Adams	Clara Donaldson
Pressley Brown	Mabel Early
Clarence Courter	Millie Fields
Elmer Jones	Mattie Goodlander
Floyd Lambert	Margerey Holderman
Ned Lutz	Bule Hubbard
Warner Moone	Hazel Huddleston
Frank McClure	Bertha Jones
Ray Rabbitt	Helen Jones
Bruce Sayre	Muriel King
Verne Sholty	Byrl Lambert
Herschel Stamm	Iva Lambert
Paul Stauffer	Jessie Moon
Irvin Unger	Lafern Murphy
Wellman Unger	Myrtie Oates
Elmer Burkholder	Ola
Jesse Burkholder	Julia Shambaugh
Lee Ridgeway	Flossie Tobias
Marion Coldren	Ethel Worth
Russell Corkett	Maud Bowers
Mildred Adams	Ruth Weller
Bessie Anderson	Lenna May Myers
Minnie Brown	Clara Wilson
Mary Divine	Hazel Bridges

THE FIRST GRADE—1954

Teaching is more interesting if we can create a good environment for learning.

That is why a week or two before school begins I come over to Room No. 1 with my cans of paint and brushes and repaint bookcases, the reading table, bulletin boards, my desk and chairs, the rather wobbly pedestal and the easel. I want them to add color and beauty to my room.

That is why I transplant flowers for the window ledges. Plants and flowers make a school room look more home-like. We want the first grade room to be homelike and beautiful.

My white organdy curtains and bright colored pictures aid in creating good learning environment. No longer are the walls painted the traditional brown. The walls of my room are rose.

Nine tables and forty-five chairs plus two cabinets and the before mentioned furniture seem to fill my room. But wait, until my forty-two pupils come in—then the room *really* is crowded.

The first few weeks of school the room reflects my personality but, within a short time, it becomes *our* room. Their pictures add interest; they arrange the flowers; some of them bring plants, others bring their dolls and toys which they share during the recess period. They help select the books for the reading table. They bring pictures for the bulletin board; materials for the science corner—a bowl with tropical fish, a milk weed pod, a chrysalis, a nest blown from the trees, decorative gourds and many other things of great interest to the children.

Not only do we have beautiful books for our reading table, books of note, winners of the John Newberry prizes—the best book in the field of children literature, but also the Caldecott books—those winning the prize for the most beautiful illustrations. Our text books too are very attractive.

What is to be included in the curriculum for a first grade child? When we consider that the curriculum includes all the experience that a child has both in and out of school, you can understand why our program includes more than the three R's.

We use audio-visual aids to teach safety, fair play and industry. We try to give our pupils an early appreciation of good music by listening to records of great musicians, of rhythm and singing through participation.

Creativity makes work periods worthwhile, so we use many media of art—crayons, finger painting, cutting, etc. In books we call attention to the beautiful illustrations by successful artists. In our building, we have many fine pictures in our halls and classrooms. Several years ago when Charles Cook, from North Manchester, was our principal, we held an art exhibit. Through this project, we were able to buy a number of excellent reprints which are suited to the different age levels. Through the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scheerer we have a copy of De Vinci's "The Last Supper," hanging in our hall.

We use role-playing as another form of creativity, beginning with simple actions to dramatizations of nursery rhymes, stories and poems.

By means of discussions and reasoning we try to inculcate in each individual child the desire to share, to respect the rights of others, to obey a higher authority, and to revere truth and honesty.

Through science, we teach him to respect the handiwork of God, and to realize that individuality plays an important part in God's world. He is taught that he is an individual with special talents to do work that no one else can do so well as he. To best fit into God's plan he must accept this fact and direct his energies, his powers toward the realization of this goal.

To have a small part in directing a little child's thought for a year is a tremendous responsibility and a wonderful experience.

—Agnes Kessler.

FIRST GRADE AT SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL, 1954

Teacher—Miss Agnes Kessler

Paul Abernathy	Mona Leakley
David Adamson	Carol Lines
Thomas Barrus	Carolyn Miller
Steven Bell	Rupert Miller
Sandra Bilodeau	James Mowrer
John Brainard	John Kamerer
Don Cassidy	Jesse Parrett
Edward Cochran	Randall Pavey
Cathy Jo Cox	Stella Scheerer
Danny Elliott	John Schuckard
Carl Gidley	James Smith
David Gidley	Carmen Steller
Larry Gidley	Michael Sumpter
Peggy Hardin	David Switzer
Susan Harmon	Sheila Williams
Diana Haupt	Allen Wilson
David Henderson	Raymond Wolf
Diana Lee Horstman	Donald Harvey
Nancy Jacobsen	Craig House
Darrell Jolly	Dick Whitley
David Larrowe	

THE BEGINNING AND END OF MY SCHOOL CAREER

When I was six years old I took my little book under my arm and walked to the South Side School to begin my education. There were about a dozen of us along the way and it took us fifteen minutes to walk the mile and a half. We only went a half day at a time. I don't know if this was because of over crowded conditions or if they thought a half day was enough for little six year olds.

Miss Nell McMamee was my teacher. Just before Christmas she gave me a piece to speak in a dialogue. Of course I got sick and she gave my part to another girl to learn. I got back the day of the program. She was the most understanding woman for she allowed me to take my place as if I had never been out. How I loved her for it!

After teaching many years in the Wabash City School I was transferred to the South Side. I taught in that building five years. It was from this building I retired from active teaching.

—Ruth DuBois.

I REMEMBER

by

FRED I. KING

My first school experience was at the little brick school house, originally constructed and maintained by the Friends Church, and which stood in the churchyard a few yards from the Friends Meeting House, (long since abandoned and torn down), on the Mill Creek Pike a short distance west of the present Linlawn elementary school.

Some years previously the Friends had transferred the school to Noble Township and it had thus become a public school. After two years at this school I was transferred to the South Wabash School, due to the fact that my parents, the Allen W. Kings', had removed from their residence on the Mill Creek Pike, west of its junction with the Yankee Road, to the farm a short distance west of the village of South Wabash, and thus became patrons of the South Wabash School located on the site of the present South Side Grade School, In the four room, two story brick building which preceeded the present commodious grade school building. The building accommodated both the Grade and High School departments, the later being available for pupils from all parts of Noble Township with an occasional pupil from the City of Wabash.

Teachers during my attendance as a pupil in the grade and high school, as I remember them, were Miss Ellen Shea, Miss Mayme Henby (Mrs. James Adams), Miss Pharabee Ridgeway, Miss Mariah Burke, Mr. Will Ford (brother of Ed. Ford residing west of Wabash) and the Principals, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Harvey Hutchins and Mr. Charles D. Berry. It is my recollection that Mr. Homer Charles preceeded Mr. Mitchell as Principal. All were highly esteemed by patrons and pupils, both in their capacity as instructors and in their fitness for leadership of youth in the ways of good citizenship.

Mr. Berry was the last of the South Wabash High School Principals, for the incorporation of the territory south of the Wabash river, including South Wabash, as a part of the City of Wabash terminated the existence of the High School in the portion annexed.

There was universal regret over his retirement from the field in which he had won highly deserved distinction as an educator and as a community leader.

One of the fine things about a community school such as the South Wabash and South Side schools have been, is the close acquaintance which the pupils gain among themselves during the years of their contacts with each other during their progress through the elementary and high-school periods of their schooling.

Many of the names of the pupils with whom I was associated in the South Wabash school come to mind as I live again the years I spent in that environment.

My own high school class of 1889 had a membership of eight. The other seven classmates were Ella Brooks (Sampson), Mabel Coate (Os-walt), May Hockett, Elizabeth Hutchens, Mary Votaw, Clifton Case and James McLaughlin.

The names of other fellow pupils which occur to me now are Zoe, Nuevo and Roy Haas, Will and Charles Showalter, Charles Cochran, John Mills, Lucy Bent (Mills), Walter Bent, Macy Weesner, Ella Smith, Ed. (Dr.) Pearson, Blanche Jones (Pearson), Ernest Jones, Inez Hutchens, Dell Hutchens, Ethel Hutchens, Ernest Jones, LeRoy Dennis, Joe Murphy, Etta Murphy, Mike Bradley, Vesta Whitercraft (Murphy), Vernon Whitercraft, Clinton Peebles, Rose Peebles, Ella McLaughlin, Pat and Ed. McLaughlin, Bertha Bradley (Gribben), Walter Dearmond, Frank Sampson, Grant Nusbaum, James Blaney, Luther Hutchens, Lulu Hutchens, Ed. Miller, Harley Pearson, Ed. Hunt, May Hunt, Minnie Hursh, George Murphy, Nora Mullet (Shellhamer), Cassius Rowe, George Whistler, Grace Dawes, Lora Hartley, Ed. and Etta Grover and Vernon Knight. Among the graduates of the high school prior to my graduation were Harry Bennett and Margaret Fleming (Bennett), Rose Coate, and Allen W. King, Jr. and Morttie Weesner (King).



I Am a Potter

I am a potter

And fine is the clay of my working

True and smooth-running must be my wheel;

Pure and glowing my fire.

Plastic the clay in my hands

Makes impression ineffacable ever.

Finely, carefully, lovingly my hands must fashion this vessel.

Gently, delicately, must the turning wheel smooth it.

Deeply, warmly, not searing, my fire must burn in to glazing.

I am a potter.

My clay is the mind of the child.

—M. Louise Mizen.

Those marked were present for the homecoming Apr. 26-1954.

TEACHERS WHO HAVE TAUGHT AT SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL

1897-1954

Kate McCarty (Deceased)

Emma Colbert

Bertha Weesner

X Blanche Jones (Pearson) 89 yrs. old.

Grace L. Price (Deceased)

X Vesta Whitcraft (Murphy)

Rose Coate—Deceased

Carolyn Miller Hutchens

Lulu Hutchens

Lola Talbert small

X Bertha Myers (Bent)

Nellie McNamee—Deceased

Cornelia Blayney

Myrtle Sholty

Florence Murphy

Carrie McHenry

Lana Alger Wilson

Lucille Adams Donney

Rose Mills (Bond)—Deceased

Beatrice Croll

X Gladys Gardner Ch. of evening

Ethel Knight

Bertha Broyler

Ruth Tyner

X Imogene Conner

X Cora Deal Stouffer

X Ruth Spencer Jackson

Jennie Broyler

Ruth Tilman

Cora Critchlow

Florence Barton (Plummer)

X Grace Olive

Aileen Buss

June Nuzum

Florence Musselman

Ruth Hendee

Lucille Bridge

Ella Weber

Nellie Billiard

Estelle Heeter

X Emma Lou Harvey (Gillen)

Frances Goodwin

Frances Parks

Edna Hopkins (Peebles)

X Grace Coolman

X Lois Irelan (Speicher)

Mary Knoop

X Agnes Kessler

Dorothy Showalter (Dubois)

Evelyn Hegel (Rager)

Ivadine Williams (Long)

Frances Parks ()

X Myrna J. Flora (Gemmer)

Ruth Dubois

Ferol Brane

Erna Bevington

Constance Miller

X Thelma Trowbridge (Dawes)

X Irene Hoffmann

Charles Cook

Lutie Weaver (Mrs. Grant)

X Genevieve Cassida (Cochley)

X James Watson

X Mary Armstrong (Mrs. R.)

X Mrs. Aukerman

P.T.O. STORY

Early in the history of the South Side School the parents and teachers recognized the need for an organization that would bring a closer relationship between the home and the school in the solution of their mutual problems. To meet this need a Parent-Teachers Association was established about the year 1912.

While no records could be located by which to definitely verify this date it has been established by contacts with several charter members of the organization as being reasonably accurate.

The earliest official records of the South Side P.T.A. that could be located were dated September 10, 1929. Reference is made to a meeting of May 31 of that year which would indicate the existence of the organization during the 1928-29 school term.

The South Side Parent-Teachers Association became affiliated with the Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers in September 1929: which relationship existed until the close of the 1952-53 term of school when the membership voted to withdraw from the State organization and surrender the Charter. Shortly after the opening of school in September 1953 the group was reorganized as the South Side Parent-Teacher Organization (P.T.O.). During the ensuing year the by-laws were rewritten and ratified by the members present on February 15, 1954. The objectives of the organization are quoted in part from the by-laws as follows:

"The objects of this organization shall be: to promote child welfare in home, school, church and community: to raise the standards of home life: to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children. To bring into closer relation the home and the school so that parents may co-operate intelligently in the training of the child and to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantage in physical, mental, moral and spiritual education." The Mothers Study Group was formally organized in 1936 to help activate the program of objectives just defined and immediately began to exert an influence over P.T.A. or P.T.O. activities. Mothers Study meets regularly to study and discuss the mutual problems arising in the rearing of children. Also they have contributed generously of their time and talents wherever the need arose. Through the co-operation of P.T.A. or P.T.O. and Mothers Study many contributions have been made to the school which may be listed in part as follows: built stage and bought curtains for auditorium: during depression years one warm meal was served daily to needy children, tables were built and dishes purchased on which to serve the meals. More recently they have sponsored the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts: athletic activities by purchase of equipment: Books for school library, playground equipment, a couch for the lower hall, bicycle racks, clocks for school rooms and many other items which it is impossible to catalog. The teachers of the South Side School have co-operated with the parents in developing programs with student participation, providing worthwhile musical and cultural programs. In closing the P.T.O. Story I would like to divest myself of any connections with that organization and as an individual parent, pay personal tribute to the greatest asset a school can have—our teachers, who, by reason of their professional training, their kindness and interest in children, help to secure for each child the best possible mental physical education, and develop in them the highest sense of moral and spiritual values.

Herman Larowe,
President of the Parent-Teachers
Organization—1953-54.

THE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF SOUTH SIDE

In considering the growth of the South Wabash Industries you must bear with me, for at times I will possibly digress to mention some of the conditions under which these folks lived. In my research, I talked to many of the older people of the South Side. I found most of their memories very good, although they failed in remembering exact dates. From many conflicting bits of information that I received, I have compiled the story of the past and present businesses.

In 1843, Daniel Hutchens rode horse back to St. Louis to purchase much of the ground south of the Wabash River. Two brothers, William D. Jones, and Stephen Jones owned adjoining farms. The farm of William D. Jones lay just south of Sivey Street and included part of what is now our incorporated city, so I'll start with it, through Stephen's farm was all within the city limits.

An early settler, Elmira Douglas, when in her late years like to recount to her friends all about her own arrival in 1844. Her family lived in their covered wagon while her father, William D. Jones, built their first log cabin. This cabin had no windows, fireplace or wooden floor. After its completion, he built another cabin which did have the three missing necessities that the first cabin lacked. This homesite had an outdoor oven in which all of their baking was done. As yet coal oil lamps were not in use, so lights were tallow candles.

Mr. Jones probably started the very first business, a nursery. To stock his nursery, he drove his team and wagon to northern Indiana and freighted small pine, spruce, fir and cedar trees back for his new business. Customers came to him from far off Ohio. Next he planted his orchard. At the edge of the woods, just west of his home, he built a one room log school. In 1848, Stephen Jones built a house out of hand made brick at what is now 644 Pike Street. Just behind this house he built a barn and in it were held the first Quaker meetings. This is the oldest house on the South Side. After Stephen had completed his home, Wm. D., the nurseryman, built his third house, a two-story brick building. Harold Bracken and his family live there now. A granddaughter of this Stephen Jones, Mrs. Dan Lutz, is still living at Rochester, Indiana.

Mark Jones had one of the first circular saw mills in the county in 1865-1868. In 1868 he converted the Hub and Spoke Factory into a furniture factory with William D. Jones and Eli Hutchens.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln made a second request for volunteers, and in answer to this call the 75th and 110th regiments enlisted. They camped and drilled on East Chestnut Street across the road from the present location of the Eagle Picher. A big spring from which the soldiers drank still flows from the ground at Cecil Mill's home.

Two more of our early businesses were a blacksmith shop at what is now 1563 Vernon Street and on the southeast corner of Vernon and Columbus Streets there was a general store. John Pierson was the owner of the blacksmith shop. I do not know who ran the general store.

In 1865, Mark Jones, (Stephen Jones' son), and David Coble surveyed and platted the ground that is now part of the South Side.

Sometime during the years from 1880 to 1890, there was a building boom of houses and business. With all of these new homes many new families moved to the South Side. Now the Quakers had started this settle-

ment. They were a very clannish, pious group of people, some of them very shrewd in their dealing with the Indians and neighbors. These new people were a good people, but were more liberal minded than the Quakers. They held Saturday night dances, played cards, took a nip of hard cider, and some of the women smoked corn cob pipes, loaded with home grown tobacco. They must have been exceedingly hardy. Large families and close intermarriages were quite in vogue.

Before I forget it, I want to mention the care of the dead in those days. As there were no hearses in those days, the coffin was carried to the cemetery in a spring wagon. Nearly every home had its own ice-house in which river ice was stored, packed in saw dust. The bodies were not embalmed, so some one stayed with the body both day and night, holding crushed ice to the face of the corpse to keep it in condition for the day of the funeral. Long eulogies of the dead were a common practice.

During the early frensy in building, John Pierson built his livery stable and blacksmith shop at 1568 Vernon Street. His son, William, helped his father and later owned this shop. Directly across the street was a wooded swamp, infested by large black snakes, blue racers and rattle snakes. In more recent years this blacksmith shop has been operated by Penn Nusbaum and Jim Reynolds.

In 1887, John Pierson constructed a grocery at 511 Pike Street. It was here the first post office was operated. In 1890, Elijah Overmann operated the store and post office. In 1896 Allen McDonald took over the store. The post office was moved to 1444 Vernon Street with E. S. Eikenberry as postmaster. In 1902, Dr. Andrew Smith from Claude, Ontario, had his dentist office here in this grocery building.

A Dr. Stradley had his home and office at 555 Pike Street for a few years, and previous to 1890, Abner Cutler owned a repair shop at 807 Pike Street, which he sold to Charles Pearson in 1890. Mr. Pearson converted the repair shop into a blacksmith shop.

In 1875, Mark Jones and Eli Hutchens owned a furniture factory on the north side of Pike Street between Glenn Avenue and Adams Street. They also owned and operated a sawmill here, curing all the lumber used in the manufacturing of their furniture.

In 1888, Preston, Byran and Stanford Jones and Thomas Whitcraft of Denver, Indiana, leased this factory. Much of the machinery was worn out and had to be replaced. They hired twelve men and made chairs and bedsteads. On January 9, 1891, fire completely destroyed this factory with a loss of \$3500. In 1887 Davis Hutchens operated a poultry dressing plant at 945 Pike Street. He also ran a huckster wagon and became our first big Butter and Egg man as he dealt heavily in these two commodities.

In 1888 D. Rand Oliver Ridgeway started a lumber saw mill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet daily. This mill was located on a stream of water behind the Bob Rish Trucking Co. at 1147 Pike Street. They bought a used bailer and engine from an unknown barrel stave factory to start in business. The same year Dawes and Smith started a saw mill on the South Side of Sivey Street and west of Glen Avenue.

In 1887 John Brown and his sons started a contracting project on the South Side, working as carpenter, brick layers, painters, and plasterers. Nate Wilson ran a store, and Austin Hutchens was making brooms for sale. The South Side was a busy place and had a population of 500. They had even raised money to drill a gas well. W. H. Bent and Jessie T.

Hutchens had bought twenty acres of ground on top of the hill overlooking the river, and these acres were plotted into lots.

In 1888 Henry Bent extended the Somerset Road (Vernon Street) at his own expense to the site of the proposed Vernon Street bridge. The bridge was completed in 1890.

January 9, 1891, the Jones and Whitcraft factory on Pike Street was destroyed. February 20 of this same year, work on a new factory had started. This new factory had a basement and was a stone building two stories tall and was 20 x 100 feet in size. It was located on the new street at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Vernon Street. On October 16th of this same year work on the foundation of another factory was started. Delph Adams and Printy owned this factory. It was also a furniture factory and was located at 309 Chestnut Street. It cost \$800.00 to build and was a stone building 50 x 60 feet. In February of 1898 this factory was destroyed by a gas explosion.

In 1888 gas from a well at LaFontaine had been piped into the South Side. A small stone building on the southwest corner of Vernon and Columbus Street was where part of the servicing of the gas equipment was located. Many homes were heated and lighted with this gas.

Evidently there were many leaks in the pipes, besides the destruction of a factory, a home at about 1435 Middle Street was blown to pieces on February 24, 1899, killing a Mrs. Burns who lived there.

In 1891 South Wabash was annexed to the City of Wabash. Our population was between 600-700 of which 250 were children.

By now Anthony McLaughlin, who lived at 1085 Pike Street was conducting a peddlers route from his home. He carried a satchel of sheets, pillow cases, etc., on his shoulders and canvassed the housewives. Today all of these old businesses on Pike Street are gone, but have been replaced by Eppley's Market at 987 Pike Street and the Dunfee Nursing Home at 1250 Pike.

North of our present school stands an old building, which stands back quite a way from the sidewalk at 1458 Vernon Street. Here in 1860 Dr. Stephen Jones Jr. and Dr. Daniel Miles operated the Rural Home Water Cure. These two doctors were both of the Homeopathic School of Medicine. Their theory was lots of small doses of medicine. In 1866 the good doctors sold the cure all, and a seminary was made out of it. This seminary was opened by twin brothers by the name of Wilber, Harry, the twin that stuttered, was a Presbyterian minister, so these early students received religion along with their other studies. Tilden Hutchens and a Mr. Moffet replaced these two brothers.

Another old business, and probably the oldest of its kind, was the Midway. It sat north of the seminary at 1450 Vernon Street. I understand that Pres Brown was the first operator. He operated a restaurant and sold candy which he kept in tall glass jars. After Brown moved out Ed "Bloody" Wilson operated this restaurant. During his occupancy he sold ice cream, and what a treat it was when a beau took his girl friend in there for ice cream. Harry Snavely and his brother Anderson also ran this restaurant for a while. One time when this building was idle, a chap from Fort Wayne rented it and moved his stock and equipment in on Saturday, he planned to open a saloon for business the following Monday. Sometime over Saturday and Sunday the W.C.T.U. moved him out onto the street. When he arrived on Monday he took the hint. In 1901 the street car line was laid

through the South Side and forty Greeks that were employed by this company bunked in this small building. I believe that this was the last use made of this building.

North of the old seminary and just across the line fence, was our fire department. The building stood near Vernon Street. The department was a volunteer organization and existed before the South Side was incorporated. This building housed fire trucks up until 1910. The volunteers worked for nothing but carried a fire fighters badge that entitled them to free street car rides. The building was eventually moved to South Miami Street where it was converted into a residence.

Between Pike and Columbus Streets at about 1430 Adams Street a Mr. Overman owned a green house in 1890. In 1895 Alonzo Ulsh owned and operated it until nearly 1920. The young girls would walk their beaus by there on Sunday afternoon, and many a bouquet was purchased. On the ground, at the rear of the green house, Billy Brown, father of Ollie Brown, owner of Brown Trucking Co., operated a repair shop. At about 1065 Columbus Street, Frank Ferris operated a wood-working novelty shop and on the northeast corner of Columbus and Adams Street Dr. Shellhamer practiced medicine, in an office next to his home.

Today Tom Martindale operates a poultry dressing plant at 1250 Columbus Street, across the street Charles Birkett operates a radio and television repair shop. At 1329 Columbus Street Harley Black has a Ralston Products headquarters. At First and Webster Street is a busy factory, The DeLux Coil, and at 1568 Morris Street is the Wabash Metal Products Co. At 692 Columbus Street Jack Porter has his Courtesy Electric Service.

On Middle Street where Mr. Jones now operates a mink farm, the Lambert brothers once operated a stone quarry. From the quarry, flat rock was mined and used for the early sidewalks, factory buildings, curbstones and house foundations. Before this, the Lambersts owned another quarry, east on Hutchens Street. A railroad spur was extended to this quarry and thousands of tons of crushed rock was exported out of Wabash. They sold this quarry to Tom Bridges, later to Ed. Bridges and then to George Hipskind. In late years it was sold and is now the home of the Eagle Picher Co.

About 1890, Henry Gardner built a small wood-working shop, he made small wooden handles for curry combs, files, etc., his shop was located at 1266 Vernon, in a location that seems peculiar to people today. It was located down in valley below the street level, Sondas Green House is located on this same level but north and west, at 1228 Jones Street.

Today one of the employees of the Spencer Cardinal, is Horatio Copcock, and in 1892 he worked for Jones and Whitenraft when their factory was first built. Two years ago the Spencer Cardinal had a disastrous fire and the buildings were partly destroyed. In six months time repairs had progressed so rapidly that work was partially resumed.

In 1885 Alonzo Ulsh built a greenhouse at 1362 Vernon Street. He sold his greenhouse to a Mr. Carver. Later Henry Bent bought this location for a home and he razed the greenhouse.

At the turn of the century Dr. E. D. Pearson built a home and office at 1380 Vernon Street and in this office he practiced medicine until a few years before his death. I understand that Dr. Elliott had his office for a short time at 1363 Vernon Street and later moved to 1463 Vernon. This must have been in 1910. A small building stood south of Dr. Pearsons

office at 1390 Vernon Street. Dan Collins operated a coblers shop in here and in 1891 Dorse Weesner had his first barber shop here. In later years a Mr. Ramer operated a coblers shop at this location.

Dr. W. J. Brown moved to South Wabash in 1888. Dr. George Ellion in 1901. Dr. Houser (1899) was located on the southwest corner of Columbus and Glenn Avenue.

Dr. C. H. King (1887); built a house on Columbus and Jones Street in 1895.

From 1887 till 1900 Henry Bent was exceedingly active in the growth of the South Side. Among the buildings that he built, was a grocery store on the northwest corner of Vernon and Columbus Streets. Allen McDonald and Luther Small operated the first store in this building, later Francis Coate operated it. In later years Frank Gurtner bought the building and operated a grocery and meat market. In recent years he converted his store into a cold storage food locker. In the early 1900's the proprietors kept live chickens in a coop at the rear, and outside the store. Some of the neighborhood teen age boys made a practice of lifting a chicken off the roost and take the chicken into the store and sell it again.

Just to the west of this grocery Mr. Bent built a small building, Mr. Gresso and Fred Alman ran a bakery here. They were followed by Bill Hutchens and his busy bakery, he operated seven days a week. The next occupants were the Richardson boys, they had a restaurant. They sold out to Virgil and Hubert Garrison, who also ran a restaurant. Dorse Weesner followed them with his second barber shop. After the barber shop a Mr. Loenberg operated a Fair Store. Frank Talbert and Harley Pearson followed with butcher shops. Then the Methodist Church bought the building for an auxiliary room. Elections were held here for years. It was finally sold and converted into a dwelling. Before finishing West Columbus Street let's go east for a short way. At one time before 1900 there was toll gate located where the S. S. bus stop is now. In 1927 John Hockett operated a machine shop at 400 Columbus Street. In about 1898 Joe Rife owned a feed mill just east of this location, later a Mr. Behney and Jim Reynolds operated a blacksmith shop here. I believe it was Ben McGinnis, that built cement vaults in this building for a short time before the building was used by the church that now occupies it. Prior to 1920 Chas. Cochran lived in a brick house on the hill at Shore Acres. He was an artist and in those days was considered to be quite a character because of his hermit-like existence. At the corner of Chestnut and Columbus Street, Joe Knotts ran a meat market. A large stuffed bear stood on his front porch and is well remembered by many South Siders. I think that it was in 1906 or 1907 that Knotts moved his business and building to 536 Columbus Street. Manual Hahn operated his meat market until 1911, when A. H. Baker purchased the store and ran it in conjunction with his North Side butcher shop. The Odd Fellow lodge was here for a short time and in 1932 Perry Pearson operated a wood-working shop here. A Neon Sign shop, a cobbler shop and later a restaurant occupied this building before it was converted into a dwelling.

In 1886 a small building that had been Dr. Stradleys office, was moved to the corner of Vernon and Columbus Street. In 1886 this was a square corner, and the building was placed on the southeast corner. Dan Lutz occupied this building and ran a meat market. In 1888 Mr. Lutz built a new building directly across the street for a new butcher shop. The former

shop was moved to 527 Columbus Street. In 1911 Mr. Lutz sold all this property to Manual Hahn. Mr. Hahn operated a meat market from 1911 till 1922. In 1922 he sold the ground to a man in Huntington who constructed a filling station here. The small building that had been moved to 527 Columbus Street had become a restaurant. It was occupied later by Mr. Ramer, with his cobbler shop and then Bert Sherwin's barber shop and later converted into a dwelling. While Dan Lutz was operating his meat market, another building stood behind his market, and from here he sold corn and hay. Horses were also stabled at times in this building. Next door west was a blacksmith shop that Jim Reynolds once occupied. Today at 570 Columbus Street the Odd Fellows lodge owns and occupies this building. In 1894 Dr. King built an office on the northwest corner of Jones and Columbus Street. He practiced here until the late 1920's or early 1930's.

In 1896, Preston Brown, Reuben Eikenbary, Luther Coate, and Wm. T. Pearson built a new two-story building on the northeast corner of Vernon and Columbus Street. This building became known as the Big Three. The upstairs was used as headquarters for the old National Guard. In 1897 the building was completed and Bradley Bros. had a drug store in the southwest room. Rube Wimmer was in charge. Bretts had a hardware store in the center room. Behind the hardware store was a post office and J. A. Grover was the postmaster. Brown and DeArmond had a silver plating business in the rear of the building. In 1888 war was declared against Spain and Rube Wimmer, as captain, took the National Guard to war.

In 1888 the Odd Fellow Lodge was instituted on the 20th of December as Rock City Lodge No. 743, and they moved into the guard headquarters. When Wimmer left, Bradley Bros. hired W. G. Gardner to operate the drug store. When the war was over, Grover was appointed as our first mail carrier, but upon his refusal John Mills took over and became the first postman on the South Side.

In 1901 Frank Rettig Sr. purchased the Brett Hardware Store and installed a machine shop in the room to the east of the store. He was there until 1907. His two sons Lutz and Frank Jr. constructed a one cylinder auto in the machine shop. I understand that for a body, they used a buggy body and installed the motor behind the seat. They used buggy wheels and bicycle sprockets. The outfit was belt driven, and the gears were cut out of wood on a grind stone. I asked Frank what they called it: he claimed they called it many names, all of which were unprintable.

Frank Jr. started his business career on the South Side. On Saturday, he would set up a tent across the street from the store on the empty southeast corner and sell fish that he had taken orders for during the week. This business was not just a passing hobby, but lasted for six years. While her husband operated this business, Mrs. Rettig purchased honey bees and started the apiary business that Mr. Rettig conducted later on. During the years that followed many kinds of business were in these down stairs rooms. There were beauty shops, paint shops, restaurants, grocery stores, a Doctor, and a Dentist office, a furniture store, a garage, an undertaker and Krogers first Wabash store was here. The original owners of the building sold to Andy Pearson, and he to Charles Flynn, then Dr. Pearson and Ernest Jones owned it before it was sold to the present owner Darwin Pearson. The drug store has also changed hands many times, Hubert Piety

and Howard Teel both ran it, today Ed. Coburn operates a variety store there.

In 1901 street car tracks were laid through the South Side, these started at the south side of the Wabash Street Bridge and extended to Boyd Park. A switch for the passing cars was at Mill Creek. As I mentioned before, forty Greeks were hired to lay the track and an interpreter had to be hired as a sub boss. Ed Unger drove the first round trip from Boyd Park to Wabash, a break in the cable under the car, caused a lengthy delay west of town, and before repairs were completed, it was early morning. As the car came through the South Side, people in their long night shirts rushed out of their homes to see this new car. On days when there were funerals at the Quaker Cemetery, whole car loads of people would charter a street car to the Cemetery and back. One local stop was made in front of the South Side Garage. Here the ornery young boys would pull the trolley from the overhead cable, this would shut the power off and the motorman would have to get out and replace the trolley. By that time the boys had soaped the tracks up the slight grade just ahead of the car. When the car would reach the soaped area, wheels would spin and the car would gradually roll backwards down the hill. Finally with a long fast start the car would clear this soaped area and continue on with lost time to make up. In 1920 Dr. Pearson and Ernest Jones built the South Side Garage building and rented it to Gurtner and Van Nostrum. In 1922 a corporation was formed and the new good Maxwell automobile was sold here. In 1923 or 1924 the Chrysler Automobile was substituted for the Maxwell. The corporation only lasted a few years. Over the years a number of garages were operated here. This last January Vern Overman purchased this building and operates his garage there now.

In 1901 Cass Sayre was appointed our first policeman and since then we have had many different policemen and some of them were afraid of their own shadows after night.

About 1900 Francis Coate and Dorse Weesner built the building where Weesners Barber shop and Abernathy's Grocery are now. In the upstairs was the Macabee Insurance Co. office and Dr. E. D. Pearson's first office. In 1903 Oliver Showalter had a Photography Studio there. In later years the Odd Fellows lodge was there and then the Church of Latter Day Saints met for worship there.

Mr. Weesner was now in his third and final barber shop and his shop is operated today by his son Russell. Francis Coate operated his own grocery store in the room north of the barber shop. Adjoining this building to the north was Lutz butcher shop. On Summer days a group of young men would sit on the deep front steps of the butcher shop and gently reach over to a stack of nice big juicy ripe watermellons in front of the grocery store and silently lift them off one by one, passing them along the waiting hands until each chap had a mellon and only then would they sneak away to eat the fruit in a secluded spot.

On March 4, 1920, a group of civic minded South Siders had purchased a track of land from Columbus, south to Sivey Street, and from the east side of Pike Street to the line fence. Their object was to build and sell houses on a contract plan. Financial conditions forced a sale of this ground to George Diehl. Mr. Diehl started to build a swimming pool that he partially finished before selling out to Carl Scheerer. This swimming pool

is a masterpiece, compared to the old swimming hole that was in the creek just across the fence in the woods. In this damned up wide spot in the stream, the water would rise until it was waist deep to a naked twelve year old boy. Along this stream flourished frogs and in the water were crawdads. These were delicious when fried over an open fire, and so were the stolen chickens that were either roasted on a spit, baked in clay with their feathers left on, or stewed in a lard can. Ashes that sifted on the fresh cooked meat seemed to add a distinctive taste. In the summer time wandering Gypsies camped along this stream in their covered wagons. Kites, bows and arrows, marbles, tops, sling shots, spear fights with hog weeds, gathering spring flowers, mushrooms and nuts were just a few of the things done by the young fellow of the early 1900's. I might mention that the South Side has never had a saloon or a red light district. Now I've tried my best to make this history as near the truth as possible. I realize that I have missed some businesses, but I hope you will forgive me and that you will learn to love the South Side as much as most of we real South Siders do.

—Darwin S. Pearson.

THE RURAL HOME WATER CURE

In 1860-61, Stephen Jones erected a three storied frame building to be used as a Water Cure by his son, Dr. Stephen Jones and his son-in-law, Mr. David Miles. The building stood on the west side of Somerset Road (Vernon Street) near the location of the school house today. The main building was 53 feet by 34 feet with a wide balcony extending the entire length of the building on each story. A building 15 feet by 31 feet on the north was separated from the main building by balconies on each of the two stories. Back of the main building were two cottages, each containing several rooms and a gymnasium with a bowling alley and gymnastic appliances. The ground, at the back, was level with the floor of the basement. In the basement were kitchen, dining room, laundry, store room and engine room. In the latter was a steam engine for raising the water from a large spring in the basement to the rooms above. Bath rooms having hot and cold water were out of the ordinary in those days. This may explain the popularity enjoyed by the Rural Home Water Cure.

Dr. Miles published the Western Health Journal, with Drs. Mary Bryant, S. D. Jones and E. T. Woodbury as assistants. This dealt with the preservation of health and the cure of diseases.

The patients were given baths, took walks, rested and sunned in a sun-parlor, took gymnastic exercises, and had good times.

The cost was \$9 per week in warm weather and \$11 in cold weather. At one time there were from 60 to 70 patients.

The road through the yard formed a half circle. Inside that circle was a fountain surrounded by beautiful flowers. A very large yard was encircled with beautiful flat leaved cedars. There were four gates to the yard, one to the south, west, north and east.

This information was written to Mrs. Leola Hockett in 1929 by Melissa James Underwood in Kansas. Mrs. Underwood spent nineteen weeks at the Water Cure, recuperating from a severe cold. She stated that her stay there was one of the bright spots in her life. She said "If South Wabash had the Old Rural Water Cure Home again, just as it was, it would make a city of that town."

—Material found at the County Museum.

ROADS

Two roads passed through the vicinity—the road to Peru, now the Mill Creek Road, and the Somerset Road, now Vernon Street. The river was not bridged until 1845 when a log structure was built by private subscriptions. The puncheon bridge stood on mud sill. Rough hewed timbers were bolted to the stone in the bed of the river. One of these still remains bolted to the river bed and can be seen most of the time.

In August 1851, a company was organized to plank the Somerset Road. A toll gate was erected at the turn of the road on the southeastern corner of Vernon and Columbus Streets, with a Mr. Ginther as the first gate keeper. (Another source of information comes from a letter written by a pioneer who lived at the Water Cure for sometime.) The toll gate was close to the corner of the yard belonging to the Water Cure. They had a pole, high in the air, with a long rope attached to it and when the teams were coming, an old lady would come and pull the pole down. They had to pay their toll before they could go through.

THE ORPHANS HOME

After the closing of the Water Cure, a group of citizens began to plan to use this building for an orphans home. Together with the W.C.T.U., they felt that orphans under thirteen years old, living at the County Poor Farm should be given a home of their own. The Commission approved the plan to establish this home to care for, support and educate and discipline these children. The ladies scrubbed and white washed the 27 rooms, also the basement kitchen and dining rooms. The fine spring in the basement supplied them with water. They rented the building for \$120 from the township. The home was meagerly furnished. There were so few chairs that the children had to carry them from place to place as needed.

Mrs. Burke was the matron. Forty-three children were admitted.

The first costs were met by subscriptions. Money was also earned by giving lawn festivals. On one occasion they cleared \$80. The lawn was decorated with flags and torchlights. Six large tables were placed on the lawn. The Concordia band was present to play for nearly 400 people.

The home continued until it burned down.

A FEW OF THE EARLY HOMES AND HOMESTEADERS

By Mrs. Frank Buehler

Early Homes and Homesteaders	Their Children	Present Owners
Stephen and Mary Jones. Log cabin on lot 28, 4 lots west of school house. Later first house in South Wabash, a double brick house.	Mark, Anna, John, William D., Daniel, Simpson, Geminia (Daniel Hutchens), Mary (Dr. Daniel Miles)	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Courtright
W. D. Jones built log cabin with no floors or windows on Vernon Street. He built the second house in South Wabash.	Theodore, William, Gustavis, Esther, Copcock, Margaret Pearson Stoops, Dama Worrel and Ida Unger	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Bracken
John and Rachael Brown from Ohio, near Charles Gift home. Built 2nd home north of cabin. This was 4th home built. Later sold to Charles Gift for workshop.	Morty King Debbie Wilson	Charles Gift family.
Nathan and Mary Weesner built on Vernon St. (south of Barber Shop). This was one of first homes. (There was a creek and gully back of it)	Louise Jones Rebecca McClure Phoebe Purdy, Etta Dawes, Mina Jinkens Molly Ann	Mr. & Mrs. Russel Weesner
David and Susan Coble built a double brick house on west Pike Street.		Mr. & Mrs. Frank Buehler
John Nelson, Emma Mills Nelson lived on Sivey Street.	John, Joe, Nina Adams	Mr. & Mrs. Tom Wertemberger
Allen and Mary King, West Pike Street.	Allie and Fred	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Phillips

Early Homes and Homesteaders

Their Children

		Present Owners
John Burns lived in brick house which was blown up by natural gas.	Mr. Burns reared children from other families	Mrs. Homer Stoops owns lots, has built
Edward and Esther Coppock lived in old Seminary before it was used as Orphanage.	Horaito, Lulu Hutchens Florence Unger	Mr. Sailors
John and Katherine Pearson lived on corner of Pike and Vernon Street. Also grocery store.	William, Milo, Charles. Minerva Brown, Malinda Venis, Delia, Viola and Jane	Mrs. James Smallwood
Edwin and Sarah Dawes lived at corner of Pike and Middle Street.	Lindley, Walter, and William	Mrs. Rose Hawkins <i>smith</i>
The Rueben Eikenberry's lived on Vernon Street.	Edward, Florence, Minnie, Nina, Ona De-Armond	Miss Elise White
David and Milanda Hutchens lived on Pike St.	Ella Whisler Etrel Stephens	Mr. & Mrs. Leslie Jines
Press Jones built and lived in a brick house on Middle Street.		John Burns
The Eli Hutchens lived on Pike St.	Luther, Bertha Weesner , Zoe and Lulu	Mrs. Myrtle Early
Stephen Bloom lived on Vernon, later owned by William and Mollie Jay.		Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cooper
Robert and Savannah Smith lived on Middle St.	Jennie Fowler	Ella Sampson
Allen McDonalds, Pike Street.	Eva Whiteneck Ethel Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. Willard Champ

Present Owners

Their Children

Early Homes and Homesteaders

Allen McDonald and Francis Coate had grocery.
Later Luther Smallwood.

Elisha and Elizabeth Mills lived on Middle St.

Elias and Elizabeth Henby on Adams St.

Joseph and Buelah Hockett, Middle St.

Lindsay and Sarah Adams, corner Adams and Columbus. (Where E. U. B: Church now stands)

Old U. B. Parsonage

Jake Ridenour, Columbus St.

Farmer Bennett, corner of Adams and Columbus

Daniel Hutchens lived on Pike

Calvin, Tilman, Ancil,
Awilda Pearson,
Elizabeth McDonald,
Rena Mallot, Emma
Sullivan

Peter, Ella Jefferson,
(cared for) Dada Jelle-
son

Howard, Eunice,
Fannie

John McClure Pike and Glenn Ave.

Gurtner's Locker

Mrs. Ben Curnutt

Hortence Braden

Foster parents of
Mayme Adams and
Margaret Braden

Winifred, Elmer Maude
Malott, Gertrude Gift,
Edna

Adolphes, Dell, Hugh,
James, John, Martha

Wiles

Mrs. Ben Brooks
Lindley

Mr. & Mrs. Ralph

Truss

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred

Garfield Smith

Mr. & Mrs. Merl Wall

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Weener

Bertha Weener
Carl Weener
Mr. & Mrs. Carl Weener

Robert Weener - West Pike

Early Homes and Homesteaders

	Their Children	Present Owners
The John McGlaughins Pike St.	Edward, John, James, Willie, Mary Basse, Ella, and katie	Zella Miller
Anna Showalter, Pike St.	Laura Brown Slagel and Oliver	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Showalter
Alouza and Rose Talbert, Columbus St.	Flora Sayre, Lola Small, Joe, Loren	Kenneth Hipskind
Rachael Knight lived on Pike	Ernest, Robert, Vern, and Ethel, William and Charles Moon	Ethel Kight
Ephirpham and Awilda Pearson, West Pike.	Edwin, Harley - <i>of</i> <i>Harrington</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Whitehead
David and Sue Brooks, Pike St.	Ella Sampson, Myrtle	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Meyers
The Thomas Lipscomb, corner of Adams and Pike.	Orphia, Floyd, Grace Gurtner	Friends Parsonage
Henry and Augusta Bent (taught school in brick building on Sivey St.) Vernon St.	Walter, Wilbur, Frank Hazel, Lucy Mills, Mable Ader, Ruth Cor- bus, Ethel Downey	Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Grandstaff Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Ratekin
Dr. Edwin and Blanche Pearson, Vernon St.	Dorwin, Dr. William, Dr. James, Martha and Helen	Mr. & Mrs. Debaty
Calvin and Jennie Hutchens, Columbus St.	Anna Hale, Effie Harvey, Mary Stauffer	Mr. & Mrs. William Hutchens <i>also children</i> .
Dr. C. King and wife, Columbus Street	Lenora Miller	Lenora Miller

I REMEMBER

My father, Charles D. Berry, was the Principal of the South Wabash School for a number of years, and I know he must have been a good teacher, for ever since I was a boy I have had people who were former students of his, tell me about him and his methods of teaching, as well as the good influence he spread among his pupils. Father and mother lived on Middle Street, and he died there when I was four years old. He had gone to Indiana University for some special courses, having taken a year's leave of absence from the South Side Schools. He became ill in Bloomington, but was able to return to Wabash where his illness developed into typhoid pneumonia, and he lived only a short time after returning. Father was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Berry and was born on a farm seven miles north of Wabash, being one of fourteen children, of whom twelve grew up and located in various sections of this country, no two having located in the same city. Only three of this family survive, namely, Mrs. Roscoe Pound (Lucy Berry) of Boston, who is the wife of Dean Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School; Miss Lillian Gay Berry, writer, lecturer, and former head of the Latin Department of Indiana University, who has retired and now lives in Bloomington, Indiana; and Mrs. Edward Jacob of Gary, Indiana. My mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, lived on the South Side after her marriage and following my father's death until about twenty years ago when she came to Dayton. She is very well and active, both mentally and physically, and takes an active interest in everything and everybody. When my father died mother received \$1,000.00 from an insurance policy and this was all she had, except the five room house we lived in, plus a large enough lot to build two more houses quite a number of years later. Mother took in sewing for several years and when her eyes gave her trouble, she had to give that up and start nursing, principally taking care of baby cases. In addition to this, she distributed advertising from house to house for Bradley Brothers Drug Stores for quite a number of years, explaining the various products and samples to the people upon whom she called. I recall that she was always very busy and was always setting a good example for me to keep busy.

When I was about nine years old M. G. Mitten, who ran a laundry on the North Side, made me his agent in South Wabash. I worked this route until I entered high school, when I sold it to another boy, and by that time had built up what seemed to me like a very good list of customers, and my commissions at that time were running about \$3.00 per week. Of course, the price of laundering one collar (and the collars were detached in those days) was only three cents, and one white shirt with stiff bosom was ten cents, and many of my customers' laundry bills were only one shirt and one collar each week, in fact, some bills were for only one collar. I also sold magazines, magazine subscriptions and books at various times while I was attending South Side grade school and later the high school on the North Side. I was mighty proud of my first bicycle which I bought when I was ten years old.

I knew where there was a lot of good horseradish growing along a creek so I dug up as much as I could, and took it home where mother helped me wash and clean it, and grind it up, and then pack it in glasses, which I got five cents a glass for, and later ten cents when I increased the size of the glass, the understanding being always that I could call back later and pick up the glasses unless they could transfer the horseradish

into something else while I was there, and, of course, they usually could. This started when I was about eight years old and usually made me \$15.00 to \$20.00 a year profit during the horseradish season. It was good horseradish, the pure thing, without anything added, and I kept the same customers year after year as well as adding new ones.

While attending high school I worked as a reporter on the Wabash Plain Dealer, which included work during the summer vacation. Later I worked on the Times Star, which was owned by William Sharp. He was a bitter enemy of Charlie Haas, who owned the Plain Dealer. Both Mr. Haas and Mr. Sharp had very good command of the English language, in fact, their vocabularies were extensive, and they were able to put their thoughts on paper most effectively, so for many years they kept up a continuous feud in the newspapers, much to the enjoyment of their readers.

I have always been proud that I was born in Wabash and on the South Side. The people there were solid and dependable, like the rock foundation upon which the city is built. They were the "salt of the earth" and truly representative of the type of people who built up this country.

I hope you will have a very successful "Homecoming", and I am sure you will. I regret greatly that I cannot be there.

—Loren M. Berry.

JOHNNIE OLSEN

"LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU"

I was never a resident of the old South Side, but I did live at the foot of Miami Street, across from the old Aukerman Saw Mill, and that wasn't too far from the South Side. I didn't know Johnnie Olsen when he first moved up here from Peru, but I used to hear the Blue Blood kids who lived up on top of the hill, tell about how tough the South Side Gang was with those Lutz boys, the Reno boy and the Adams boys plus Johnnie Olsen, and being a River Rat myself, they didn't have much use for me either. As time went on, however, kid like, I got to know Johnnie Olsen and we went through High School together. He always was, and still is, a lot of fun. There wasn't any kind of joke that he didn't dream up or help someone else carry out. Even as a young kid he had an air about him that was bound to take him a long way—one way or another. He attempted to do everything. He sang (off key, to be sure) but he sang. He played, O Lawsy, how he played that violin. I am sure that the mother instinct was what prompted Cora Small, the music teacher, to take an interest in John. If he was bound to play that fiddle, she felt an obligation to John and posterity to get him trained at least to the extent that you could tell the difference between Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. And he had a high pitched, crazy laugh that he carries with him to this day, which had all the boys and girls in stitches half the time. And the girls, they were a little shy of John at first, but in due time he became interested in a number of them—Celia Lutz, Sitter Daugherty, Laura Craig and Helen Courtright.

Ole loved to draw pictures, and the old 1910 Annual is full of his pictures, and also his poems. There just wasn't anything John couldn't do, it seemed. He made an end on the football team in High School. He and I put on our suits in my room upstairs across the commons from the old Cook Ball Park. We would practice a couple of hours, come back and box for a half hour. Neither of us could box much, but we did get up an awful sweat. My poor mother used to call us down, for she thought the plastering was about to fall.

Johnnie was a Swede with a good heart. He came by it naturally. Back of him was his mother, a good woman, and on back another generation was old Grandma Emick, whom I knew until she died. It was old Grandma Emick who made the old 1910 Banner when we had the High School strike. Johnny's mother wouldn't have had anything to do with making such a banner for such an occasion. But we had to have a big banner, and old Grandma Emick sewed on that thing until it was completed—about two o'clock in the morning. She was a character, for a fact—smart and full of talk and work, and only four feet, eight inches tall.

No need to rehearse here the things John has done. He never forgot his old friends, nor anyone who came from Wabash. He has met his old friends down through the years, and he can't do enough for them, young or old, black or white, male or female—it is all the same with John Olsen. If he prospered, he shared it with those around him less fortunate. I was back stage one night at the Winter Garden in New York City, during the "Hell's a Poppin'" days, and I saw a ragged old lady slip into the door, and come up to Johnny. She buzzed in his ear a minute, he nodded, patted

her on the back as he turned and told his secretary to give her a five spot, hard up-needed money, etc. He has always given help when requested to Wabash or Peru. He knows kings and princes, presidents, governors, mayors—all over the world. At two in the morning, John and I were in Stork Club in New York City eating a sandwich and coffee (which cost John, even in those days—\$6.30) when the door opened and in came Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and a couple of other bigwigs. They saw Johnny and put up such a fuss for him to come over to their table that we went over and met the whole crowd.

Yes, the South Side can be proud of the part John Olsen has played in putting it forever on the map. In fact, right now, if you were to walk into his dressing room, you would see hanging above his table, the seat from the old shanty in the backyard, sent to him by Harold Bracken, the same seat where Johnnie sat and received so much of his early education from the illustrated pages of a Sears Roebuck catalogue. There is so much more—but this is enough. I'm sure you will all agree with me in the soundness of Ole's doctrine, "Laugh and the world laughs with you and cry and you cry alone."

—Homer T. Showalter.

Homer T. was asked to write a little story about John's early days. He has done so in his characteristic style and we are sure that you've enjoyed it.

A CARTOONIST, KEN REYNOLDS



This cartoon was made by Kenneth Reynolds who attended South School. His cartoons currently appear on the front page of the Wabash Plain Dealer. The South Side is proud of his success as a cartoonist in the "Want Advertising" Promotion situated at Ionia, Michigan.

Mrs. W. C. Basse, Sr. writes of Ken Reynolds:

When we moved to Wabash in 1920, Kenneth Reynolds was the first boy to welcome our boys, namely our son and a nephew who made his home with us at that time, and introduced them to the other boys of the neighborhood.

He was just one of the boys who liked to play "Go Sheepy Go" and "Old Gray Wolf." He liked to bake potatoes out of doors, in the woods east of us. In 1926, the Reynolds moved to Blissfield, Michigan.

Two things that he did that made him outstanding from the other boys, were that he relished a piece of bread without any spread on it as much as the other boys enjoyed a delicious piece of cake with plenty of frosting, and that he delighted in drawing 'caricatures'. Even the walls of the basement stairway in the home were full of them.

Kenneth Reynolds is a natural born 'Cartoonist'."

I REMEMBER

I was born in a log cabin about 1½ miles south of Sommerset in 1878. I remember that the Indians were very friendly at this time. They would ride on horseback single file to Wabash. They would come to our house and we would give them the things they wanted.

My grandfather was James Coppock. My mother, Esther Brown Coppock, taught the first subscription school on the South Side.

On the land north of the present school house, they uncovered a valuable spring. Someone came here and started using the water as a medicine. Later the building was used as an orphans' home. My grandfather was a contractor and built a number of houses in South Wabash. One day as I was helping and working in the east room of Tom Whitenight's upstairs room, I heard someone cry, "Fire!" I looked out the window and saw that the roof of the home was on fire. The boys had been flying kites with fire attached to the tails of the kites. The home burned completely down. They put a pump over the spring and it was used until the old school was torn down and the present one built.

—Horatio Coppock.

A FEW OF THE OUTSTANDING CITIZENS OF SOUTH SIDE

The South Side has produced an unusual number of outstanding citizens. In fact, as a community, the South Side can be proud of many of its citizens. Though it is impossible to mention so many names, we would like to list a few who have not already been mentioned in this booklet.

Jesse I. Hutchens (d), teacher and superintendent of South Wabash Seminary, and one of the foremost lawyers of his time.

David Coble (d), an excellent business man and helped lay out the South Side.

James Coppock (d), prominent Quaker, and a man of high integrity.

William Henry Bent (d), who laid off, in home building lots, all the ground between Columbus and Wabash River.

Fred I. King, a distinguished lawyer, former editor of The Wabash Plain Dealer, former president of a Wabash bank, was connected with the King Grain Elevator. Mr. King has recently returned from South America where he visited with his daughter.

Allen King (d) (brother of Fred) was engaged in operating a hardware store and the grain elevator.

Walter Bent, (son of Henry) attorney and former judge of the County Court.

Howard King, (son of Fred I.) lawyer and special agent in the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Frank Rettig, head of the F. J Rettig and Sons Hardware and Factory Supplies and member of the Board of Education in Wabash.

John Mills (d), the first mail carrier on the South Side..

David Unger, father of nine children all of whom attended the South Side School.

Dorsey Weesner (d), (father of Russel) built, with F. W. Coate, the building now standing at 1408-1412 Vernon Street. He operated a barber shop which is now owned by Russel Weesner.

Clarence M. Weesner, (son of Dorsey) former concert pianist.

Oliver Showalter, well known photographer.

H. B. Hutchens (d) was engaged in lumber business and laundry and dry cleaning establishment.

Preston Jones (d), owner of Quaker Furniture Store on the North Side and father of Homer Jones of the Jones Funeral Home.

The South Side has produced its share of doctors. Many have been mentioned.

Dr. Edson Pearson (d), the revered family doctor at the South Side.

Dr. William Pearson, physician and surgeon.

Dr. James Pearson, dentist.

Dr. Frank Bent (d), who died of injuries received during the Spanish-American War.

Dr. John Mills, eye and throat specialist.

Rose Coate (d), principal of South Side School for many years.

Many teachers went to school on the South Side, some of them were: Ethel Bent, Ethel Knight, Augusta Downey Lavengood, Cecelia Mills, Mrs. Alvah Watson (Eva Adams), Gladys Gardner, Ruth Jones, Hortense Braden, Lucy Bent Mills, Blanche Jones Pearson, and many others.

Loren M. Berry, successful business man and owner of the L. M. Berry and Company, Dayton, Ohio. (Telephone Directory Advertising)

Hazel Bent, an executive director for the Y. W. C. A. in various cities through United States and South America.

Hazel Coate Rose, teacher of piano at Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tenn.

Cecil Mills, former Community Service Director in Wabash and named Distinguished Citizen of the Year, 1948.

Guilford Gardner, connected with the Chicago Branch of the American President Line Steamship Co.

Donald Snyder, editor of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

Harold MacDaniels, studied music in Zurich, Switzerland, was a concert pianist, taught in Utah and Denver Universities, had a radio program, and is teaching private students now.

Berniece Adams Ford, business manager of Wabash Co. Hospital.

The South Side is the home of many men who have a part in the running of the city government:

James Smallwood, mayor of the City of Wabash.

Herman Larrowe, member of the City Council.

Paul Benson, deputy sheriff.

Warren Hardin, policeman.

John M. Brainard, policeman.

Leslie Jines, policeman.

Ralph Campbell, Fire Chief.

Edward Keffer, Ass't Fire Chief.

Ivan Rinearson, fireman.

Robert Long, Plant Manager of Container Corporation.

Mrs. Chalmer Price, organized the first Mothers Study Group on the South Side.

James Daywalt, who won 6th place in the 1953 "500 mile race" at the Speedway in Indianapolis and was named "Rookie of the Year".

Deloris June Shockey, "Penny West" on the radio station WOWO, Fort Wayne.

Dorwin Pearson, former City Council Member and real estate dealer.

James Watson, former student and principal of South Side School.

Robert Abernathy, former student and owner of South Side Grocery.

We are proud to say that our superintendent, Mr. Leewell Carpenter, taught at the South Side at one time. He was instructor of Physical Education.

LOOKING AHEAD

South Wabash, with a population of around 1800, is one of the fastest growing sections of our city.

The people living here are well represented in religious, industrial, educational and civic affairs of the city.

They are proud of their school and its faculty. The school has a good playground. It is in the making, at the present time, to install lights and make the playground available for the summer months.

The new additions to the South Side include the DeLuxe Coils Plant. If you visit there, you can hardly visualize that this was formerly a corn field and weed patch.

The New Haven Addition has added about 30 new houses. The latest in the extension of the New Haven Addition to include around 100 ideal building lots.

Anyone thinking of building a new home, I recommend that you look us over. It's a good place to live.

—James L. Smallwood

SOUTH SIDE HISTORICAL BOOKLET

General Planning Committee:

Irene Hoffmann, Mrs. Walter Schuckard, Mrs. Robert Abernathy,
Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Darwin Unger, Mr. Harold Burkholder,
James Watson, Herman Larrowe, Dorwin Pearson, and Joe Stewart.

Editor: Irene Hoffmann and committee.

Business Manager: Joe Stewart, Harold Burkholder, Harold MacLaughlin

A book containing the names of former students who attended South Side is being compiled by Mrs. Darwin Unger and her committee. The book will be presented to the school.

SOUTH SIDE HOMECOMING

The South Side Homecoming will be held in the South Side School, Monday evening, April the 26th at 7:30 P. M. All parents, teachers (including former teachers), and all former adult students are cordially invited to attend.

A former South Side student will act as toastmaster for the occasion. Some of the special guests for the evening will include Miss Emma Colbert, teacher of the first grade in 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. King, Mr. and Mrs. Howard King and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Reynolds.

The following are the committees in charge of the Homecoming:

General Planning Committee: P. T. O. Program Committee

Reception: Mrs. Marshall Henderson, chairman. Mr. Marshall Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Griener, Mr. and Mrs. John Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Zinn, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scheerer, Mrs. Roland Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abernathy.

Mr. Herman Larrowe, co-chairman. Mrs. Herman Larrowe, Mrs. Edson Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Long, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Rev. and Mrs. William A. Nangle, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin Pearson, Mr. W. A. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Watson, Mrs. Ed Cochley.

Mrs. Grant Weaver, Miss Agnes Kessler, Mrs. Roy Prickett.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Burkholder, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schuckard, Mr. and Mrs. George Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barber.

Mr. James Watson, co-chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Zolman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Clupper, Loren Ireland.

Invitations: Mrs. Darwin Unger, chairman. Mr. Darwin Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Stone, Mrs. Jack Gillen, Miss Gladys Gardner, Miss Ruth Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown.

Program: P. T. O. Program Committee.

We wish to thank the following persons and business establishments for their financial aid:

L. M. Berry & Co. (Loren Berry)
Want Ad-vertising Promotions (Kenneth Reynolds)
Abernathy's Market
Birkett's Radio and T. V.
Brewer's Milk Co.
Clupper's Pure Sealed Products
Cook Coffee Co. (Harold Burkholder)
Courtesy Electric (Jack Porter)
Deluxe Coil, Inc.
Diehl Machine Co.
Eagle-Picher Co.
Eppley's Market
Fayma's Beauty Salon
Gidley, Wayne, Contractor
Henderson Farm Equipment Store
Jones, Homer, Funeral Home
Jones, C. L., Mink Ranch
Martindale Poultry
Midwest Rock Wool Corporation
Ogan, Loran, Used Cars
Pearson's Greenhouse
Dr. James Pearson
Dr. William Pearson
Rettig, F. J. & Sons Auto Accessories (Frank Rettig)
Rish, Bob, Moving and Storage
Scheerer Bottling Works
Smallwood, James, Mayor
Sonda's Greenhouse
South Side Garage (Vern Overman)
Spencer Cardinal Corporation
Walmer, W. D., Plumbing and Heating
Weesner's Barber Shop
Weiss, Max, Contractor

We wish to thank Mr. Loren M. Berry for his generous contribution toward making the Homecoming possible.

South Side Homecoming to Be Held in School Next Monday

Apr. 20-1954.

Homecoming for the "south side," a thriving community on the south banks of the Wabash river, is planned at a program in the school there at 7:30 p. m. Monday, April 26.

Details of the program will be announced nearer to the date, however, it is known that a former South Side student will serve as toastmaster for the occasion. Some of the special guests will be Miss Emma Colbert, teacher of the first grade in 1897; Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. King, Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Howard King, and Mr. and Mrs. Ken Reynolds.

In preparation for the homecoming, a committee headed by Miss Irene Hoffman as editor, has prepared a historical booklet which deals not only with the school, but the entire business and social fabric of that portion of the city. Copies of this interesting work can be obtained at the South Side school.

Serving on the general planning committee of the publication were Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Shuckard, Mrs. Robert Abernathy, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Darwin Unger, Harold Burkholder, James R. Watson, Hermann Larrowe, Dorwin S. Pearson, and Joe Stewart. Stewart, Burkholder and Harold McLaughlin constituted the business managers.

Committees in charge of the homecoming itself are:

Reception—Mrs. Marshall Henderson, chairman; Marshall Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman

Greiner, Mr. and Mrs. John Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Zinn, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scheerer, Mrs. Roland Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abernathy, Herman Larrowe, co-chairman; Mrs. Larrowe, Mrs. Eldon E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Long, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, the Rev. and Mrs. William A. Nangle, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin S. Pearson, W. A. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah T. Watson, Mrs. Ed Cochley, Mrs. Grant Weaver, Miss Agnes Kessler, Mrs. Roy Prickett, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Burkholder, Mr. and Mrs. Schuckard, Mr. and Mrs. George Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barber, James R. Watson, co-chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Zolman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Clupper, and Lorin Ireland.

Invitations—Mrs. Darwin Unger, chairman; Mr. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stone, Mrs. Jack Gillen, Miss Gladys Gardner, Miss Ruth Dubois and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown.

Program—PTO committee.

SS Homecoming Attended by Approximately 250 Persons

Apr. 27-1954.

Approximately 250 persons, many of them former teachers and pupils, attended the homecoming in the South Side school Monday evening. The teachers were given red apple tags and the former students red brickschool-house tags.

From 7 to 8 p. m. the group visited renewing old acquaintances and visited the classrooms where the children's work was on display. At 8 they assembled in the auditorium and halls for the program with Miss Gladys Gardner serving as toastmistress. The Rev. William Nangle gave the invocation and a group of kindergarten children accompanied by Mrs. Robert House sang "God Bless America."

James Watson, principal and host, gave the welcome which was followed with a short talk by L. H. Carpenter, superintendent of Wabash city schools. Hermann Larrowe, president of the PTO which sponsored the event, presented greetings followed with a piano solo by William McDaniels.

A number of former teachers were then introduced and they each spoke of amusing incidents regarding their former pupils and school days. Among them were Mrs. Walter Bent, Mrs. E. D. Pearson, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Miss Fannie McCarty, Mrs. Roy Watts, Mrs. Cora Stouffer, Mrs. Grace Olive, Mrs. Ruth Spencer Jackson, Thelma Trowbridge Dawes, Mrs. Hirmon Speicher, Mrs. Grace Crumrine, Myrna

Flory Gemmer, Miss Gladys Gardner, Mrs. Glen Coolman. Tribute was paid to former principals, now deceased.

A period of reminiscing was led by Fred I. King, Indianapolis, a graduate of the class of 1889, and those taking part were Kenneth Reynolds, Iona, Mich., Howard King, Mrs. E. D. Pearson, Walter Bent, Mrs. Leola Hockett, Frank Rettig and Lora Nordyck. The program was concluded with the group singing led by Norman Greiner.

Regrets was expressed at the absence of Miss Emma Colbert, Indianapolis the first first grade teacher of the school who was to have been the speaker for the evening but was unable to attend because of illness. Telegrams of regrets were read from Johnnie Olsen and his mother, Mrs. Katherine Olsen, Lucille Bridge Busbin, Wurten D. Jones, builder of the schoolhouse, and Carrie Aker, both of Dallas, Texas.

At the close of the program Mrs. Marshall Henderson invited the guests to the kindergarten room where refreshments were served from a beautifully appointed table by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. John Birkett, Mrs. Forrest Miller, Mrs. Robert Abernathy, and Mrs. Roland Armstrong. The general committee for the event included Mrs. Walter Schuckard, Mrs. Abernathy, Harold Burkholder and Miss Hoffman.

The guest list included Mrs. Ray Satterfield, Marion, Mrs. Garfield Smith, Mrs. Hockett, Mrs. Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Larrowe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schuckard, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. W. A. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ruhl, Mrs. R. M. House, Mrs. Hirmon Speicher, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gemmer, Indianapolis, the Rev. and Mrs.

See next page.

Robert Gemmer, Cleveland, O., Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Burkholder, Marion, Mrs. Evan Kroll, Peru, Mrs. Ruth Smith Kroll, Mrs. Lella Smith, Louise Kroll and sons, all of Peru, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Weesner, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Webster, South Whitley, Mr. Carpenter, Miss McCarty and Miss Olive.

Mrs. Ed Holdermann, Mrs. Dan Wilson, Mrs. Lenore King Miller, Mrs. Mabel Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Galen Neer, Syracuse, Miss Virginia Ply, Fred Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Culp, Peru, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Burkholder, Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin Pearson, Mrs. Foust L. Miller, Mrs. Max Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Coon and Mrs. Roy Coon, Peru, Mrs. Frank Elshire, Mrs. Robert J. Ridenour, Mrs. Ernest Niccum, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. W. Chalmer Price, Mrs. Mary Jane Eckhart, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Elliott, Mrs. Eldon Mowrer, Mrs. Helen Miller, George Young, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stouffer, Mrs. Hulda Koons, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Unger, Mrs. Ola Young and Mrs. Truman Gidley.

Mrs. Homer Stoops, Mrs. Joe Stewart, Homer M. Jones, Mrs. J. R. Watson, Mrs. Dolores Bowser, Mrs. Elaine Patrem, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bent, Lora P. Nordyke Mrs. H. W. Caldwell, J. W. Mendenhall, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Mrs. Grace Crumrine, Mrs. Harold Hutchison, James Hummer, Moine J. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Rettig, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gillen, Mrs. Max M. Sappfield and Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. King, Indianapolis, Dr. George E. Fults, Garl Baber, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sanders, Mrs. Paul Harner, Richard Koons, Mrs. Wesley Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Switzer, Kennteh L. Burkholder, George E. Beauchamp, Washington, D. C., Ward Beauchamp, Los Angeles, Calif., Fred Glazier, G. E. Weaver, Mrs. Ed Cochley, Mary Ann Gamsby, Carolyn Perkins, Jerry Elliott, Mrs. Robert Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. John Birkett, Mrs. Forrest Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Mendenhall and Larry.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Zolman, Mrs. James Ragoske, Miss Elva Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Scheerer, Mr. and Mrs. Cleotis Dohse, Mrs. E. D. Pearson, Miss Lenore Whitcraft, Howard O. King, Irene King, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolf and children, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bent, Mrs. LaVone Bilodeau, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Thomas, Lagro, Agnes C. Kessler, LaFontaine, Mrs. Harold McCallum, Mrs. Margaret Harris, Verl M. Curtis, Harry Messer, W. A. Weesner, North Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Watts, Peru, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rettig, Mrs. Mazie Turschman, Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Greiner, Mrs. Howard Miller and Susan, Miss Georgia Gardner, Miss Gladys Gardner, the Rev. and Mrs. William A. Nangle, Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Dolia Streyl, Mrs. Glen Coolman, Eddie G. Yarian, Mrs. Walter McDaniel and William, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Watson, Mrs. J. D. Lavengood, Rusty Zinn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Zinn, Oliver Showalter and Chauncey Kessler.

RICHARDS PRINTING CO., WABASH

