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A history of Central School Michigan City, Indiana

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A HISTORY OF CENTRAL SCHOOL
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

A Thesis

Presented to
Indiana State Teachers College
Terre Haute, Indiana

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

by

Darlene Hammond

June 1951

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The thesis of Darlene Hammond,
Contribution of the Graduate School, Indiana State Teachers
College, No. 721, under the title A HISTORY OF
CENTRAL SCHOOL MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

is hereby approved as counting toward the completion of
the Master's degree in the amount of 8 hours' credit.

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Faculty of the News Dispatch of Michigan City, Indiana.

Faculty of Chicago Times, Chicago, Illinois.

D. H.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MICHIGAN CITY

Michigan City, La Porte County, is situated in the extreme northern point in Indiana on the south bend of Lake Michigan. It is the only Lake Port of the State.¹

The land for the original plan of Michigan City was purchased by Major Isaac C. Elston of Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the first Monday in October, 1830, at the sale of the Michigan Roads Lands in Lafayette, Indiana, at the government price of \$1.25 an acre.²

Michigan City proper, was laid out by Isaac C. Elston in October, 1832. Charles Cathcart surveyed and laid out the lower or business portion of the city. It is situated on the southern margin of Lake Michigan at the Mouth of Trail Creek in the North West Portion and the West Half of the North East Quarter of Section 29 in Township Number 38 North of Range Number 4 West. The lots are 83½ feet front by 165 feet back with the exception of those fronting on Front Street and lots Number 1 and 4 in Block Number 5 which are 55 feet front by 145 feet back. Michigan and Wabash Streets are each 82½ feet wide. Fourth Street is 75½ feet wide, and all others are 66 feet wide.³

¹ The Chicago Times, August 31, 1890. P. 1.

² Rollo Oglesbee & Albert Hale, History of Michigan City (La Porte, Indiana: Edward J. Widdell, 1908), pp. 83-4.

³ Loc. cit.

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II. THE PROBLEM

Aim of the study. The purpose of this investigation was to present a clearly defined picture of the development of Central School in Michigan City, Indiana, from its beginning to the present time. An effort was made to make the investigation interpretative and interesting as well as descriptive; to relate the important events and to evaluate their significance in the light of educational developments.

III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

School board. The words School Board are used in this investigation to designate the Board of School Trustees of Michigan City, Indiana.

Central. The term Central will be used as synonymous with Central School.

Junior High School. The words junior high school are used to include the seventh and eighth grades.

School city. The term School City will be used to designate the School City of Michigan City, Indiana.

IV. NEED FOR THE INVESTIGATION

The interest of the people of Michigan City, Indiana, in a complete history of Central School, made this investi-

gation imperative, also the great benefit of such a work to, the Superintendent and the School Board justified the research for such.

The investigation will aid other administrators in the development and organization of a modern elementary school.

V. SOURCES OF DATA

The principal sources of data used in this investigation were:

1. Superintendents' Reports
2. Minutes of the Board of School Trustees
3. Interviews
4. Newspapers
5. Circulars issued by Superintendents
6. Books
7. School Curriculums and Activities

VI. FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MICHIGAN CITY

The Public School System was early inaugurated for those who did not wish to attend "Tuition Schools."⁴ In 1833, Major Isaac Elston donated to the city Lot 7, in Block 12, with a stipulation that it be used for educational pur-

⁴ The Chicago Times, loc. cit.

poses.⁵ In the same year, the first log school was erected on this site at Fourth and Pine Streets by Thompson Francis, a local pioneer and carpenter.⁶ No record was kept as to the number of students enrolled in this school, but the first teacher was stated to have been Rev. Isaac McCoy, who used the school building for church purposes also.⁷

In 1853 a uniform educational system was set up in Indiana, and by 1862 the first school in Michigan City, Indiana, under that system was located on the original site at Fourth and Pine Streets. This school was known as Union School.⁸

The first graduation exercises was held in 1871. The names of the graduates were: Mary F. Behan, Alice E. Brett, and Sarah E. Farrar.⁹

In 1855 four large rooms were added to the Union School and the present First Ward School as now constituted was regarded as a very fine school building.

The following are the names of the men who acted as

⁵ Oglesbee & Hale, op. cit., p. 91.

⁶ Michigan City News, June 30, 1933. Centennial Section.

⁷ Interview with M. L. Knapp, Superintendent of Public Schools, Michigan City, Indiana. September 12, 1949.

⁸ News Dispatch, September 13, 1950. P. 4.

⁹ Superintendent's Report, 1909-1910.

principals for the first school since 1833.¹⁰ Data as to the time of their appointments or length of the terms they acted as principals were, however, unavailable. Mr. Samuel Pritchard, Rev. D. M. Bardwell, Mr. Le Baron, Mr. McCasky, Mr. Wells, Mr. Green, Mr. McIntyre, and Mr. S. E. Miller.*

High school curriculum. In the nineteenth century education in the United States was based on the factual, formal outline with which teachers were compelled to comply through the powerful influence of long-established traditions and routine. It was the logical order of the mature scholastic mind.¹¹ Education in Michigan City, Indiana, was no exception to this rule. The writer is of the opinion that the program offered to the students possessed a static element, and that such a program was systematically wasteful.

The reader may make a comparative study of Tables I and II inclusive, pages 6 and 7, with any modern program. It will be found that the modern trend is to center school programs and curriculums on the needs of the child with the community playing no small part.

¹⁰ The Chicago Sun Times, loc. cit.

¹¹ Charles A. McMurry, How To Organize The Curriculum (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924), pp. 1-22.

* First names of all personnel were not available.

TABLE I

COURSE OF STUDIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL, 1833-1874¹⁵

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
<u>First Year</u>		
Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
English Grammar	English Grammar	English Grammar
Geography	Geography	Geography
<u>Second Year</u>		
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
Book Keeping	Book Keeping	Book Keeping
U. S. History	Physiology	Physiology
<u>Third Year</u>		
Geometry	Geometry	Trigonometry
Natural Philosophy	Chemistry	Chemistry
Civil Government	Civil Government	Botany
<u>Fourth Year</u>		
Astronomy	Astronomy	Arithmetic
English Literature	English Literature	English Literature
Geology	Geology	English Grammar

¹⁵ Superintendent's Report, 1873.

TABLE II

ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDIES, 1833-1873¹⁶Grades One and Two

Physical Exercises	Sentence Making	Reading
Oral Instruction	Morals and Manners	Maxims
Slate Writing	Printing	Drawing
Spelling	Numbers	Singing

Grades Three and Four

Physical Exercises	Morals and Manners	Arithmetic
Slate Writing	Geography	Language
Spelling	Reading	Writing
Numbers	Oral Instruction	Sentences

Grades Five and Six

Physical Exercises	Morals and Manners	Arithmetic
Oral Instruction	Language	Reading
Drawing	Geography	Singing
Arithmetic (oral)	Writing	Spelling

Grades Seven and Eight

U. S. History	Geography	Spelling
Oral Instruction	Reading	Singing
Grammar	Writing	Drawing
Morals and Manners	Arithmetic	Language

¹⁶ Ibid., 1873.

Elementary curriculum. The elementary curriculum , apparently was based on the old traditional form, as shown in Table II. "The child learned many facts; but these were given him by the teacher and were not acquired by living out real life situations where daily problems had to be solved. There was no free play."¹²

Gesell says: "When drawing ceases to be merely a pre-scriptive exercise and becomes a natural easy means of expression, then it will do its most for the education of the child."¹³ The principles involved in the following quotation meet the modern trends in education today. "We prepare best for life's work by setting up in school those bonds of connection between situations and responses to them which we want continued when children leave school."¹⁴

VII. CENTRAL SCHOOL THE OUTGROWTH OF UNION SCHOOL

Education in Michigan City, Indiana, has from its earliest beginning been expanding and progressing. The interest of its citizens in education for children was always

¹² Lalla H. Pickett, Drualde Boren, Early Childhood Education (New York: World Book Company, 1924), pp. 106-7.

¹³ Arnold Gesell, The Normal Child and Primary Education (New York: Ginn and Company, 1912), p. 140.

¹⁴ Francis Miller, Education for the Needs of Life (New York: Macmillan Company, 1917), p. 168.

intense.

Union School furnished the educational needs of children over a period of years, but, because of the expansion of the city and the growth of its population, better and more progressive educational facilities were being sought.

Because of the untiring efforts of Mr. J. Baldwin, a citizen of Michigan City, Indiana, the construction of a new school was realized. This school was named "Central," because of its central location in the city.¹⁷ Mr. George Ames took a personal interest in the beautifying of the grounds surrounding the school, and Major Isaac Elston provided \$100.00 to be given to the scholar who took first place in a debating contest. This prize was to be a yearly event.¹⁸

Union School being now obsolete, Central School's construction began in 1871 and was completed in 1873.¹⁹

¹⁷ Superintendent's Report, 1874.

¹⁸ Ibid., 1871.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1873.

CHAPTER II

CENTRAL SCHOOL

Attempts to arouse interest and public sanction. The general public in Michigan City did not require much urging to back the School Board in the interests of a new school. In 1871 the Board petitioned the Common Council to issue bonds for \$20,000.00 for the construction of a three-story high school building consisting of eleven rooms. Enthusiastic meetings were held and no remonstrances were raised.¹

Purchase of the site. On July 26, 1870, the Common Council of Michigan City, purchased Block 47, Elston's Old Survey and dedicated this land to the School City with a stipulation that a high school building be built on the site. The School City sold public square block number 13 in Elston's Old Survey for \$10,000.00, and bonds were issued for \$20,000.00.²

The site. Central School, constructed in the center of block 47, was bounded on the north by Eighth Street, on the south by Ninth Street, on the east by Cedar Street, and

¹ Superintendent's Report, 1871.

² Ibid., 1870.

on the west by Spring Street. The Main entrance faced Eighth Street.

Specifications. A building committee was constituted by the appointment on the part of the Common Council of three members of the Council to act in conjunction with the School Board in the construction of the building.³

Building to be of reinforced concrete. Exterior faced with red brick. All classrooms to have wood finished floors. The building to consist of eleven rooms, two-story building with a slant roof.⁴

Specifications were approved by the School Board and in September 1871 bids were awarded to Bonham and Windslow, General Contractors of Chicago, Illinois, and G. P. Randall, Architect of Chicago, Illinois. The plans and specifications drawn up complied strictly to the laws of the State of Indiana, the ordinance of the city, and the regulations of the State Board of Health.⁵

Building completed. The construction of Central School started in September 1871 and was completed in February 1873, at a total cost of \$28,247.00. Dedication

³ Superintendent's Report, loc. cit.

⁴ Ibid., 1871.

⁵ Ibid., 1871.

Services were held March 20, 1873.⁶

Surroundings of Central School. The beautiful surroundings of Central School made it one of the "show" spots of Michigan City. The improvement of the school premises was begun in 1874 by one of the city's oldest inhabitants, George Ames, a cripple, who at his own expense personally planted trees and shrubbery by the hundreds.

In the year 1879 the graduation class presented him with a gold-headed cane bearing the inscription, "Presented to George Ames by the children of the Public Schools of Michigan City, Indiana, June 27, 1879."⁷

To preserve a record of these improvements in connection with the history of Central School a detailed statement of the trees and shrubbery upon the school premises is herewith included:

In the year 1874, 400 Arbor Vitae and 10 Irish Juniper were set out. In 1875, 700 Arbor Vitae, 25 pyramid shaped Evergreens, and 25 fancy shrubs. In 1876, 500 Arbor Vitae, 25 pyramid shaped Evergreens, and 2 Irish Junipers. In 1877, 400 Hemlock, 350 Arbor Vitae. In 1878, 170 Norway Spruce, 100 Hemlock, 175 Arbor Vitae, 8 Balsam Fir, and 118 extra trees of various species. ⁸
The total number of trees set out was 3008.

⁶ Superintendent's Report, 1873.

⁷ Women's Historical Club Notes. December 11, 1931.

⁸ Superintendent's Report. 1878.

The design and arrangement of the trees and shrubbery are shown in the picture on page 14.

Central School destroyed by fire. On January 9, 1896, Central School was destroyed by a fire which originated in the chemistry laboratory room.⁹ This fire left some 500 pupils without a school. Owing to the cooperation of city officials and churches, only one day of school was lost on the part of the faculty and students. High school classes were held in Barker Hall from 8:00 to 12:00 each day, Saturday included. The two sections of the Eighth Grade and the First Grade were held in the same building from 1:00 to 5:00 daily. The Seventh Grade was held in a room in St. Paul's School from 8:00 to 12:00 each day and the Sixth Grade in the same room from 1:00 to 5:00 each day. The Fifth Grade was held in a basement room in St. Paul's from 8:00 to 12:00, and the Fourth Grade in the same room from 1:00 to 5:00. The Third Grade and Second Grade were held on regular time in the Krueger and Ohming building.¹⁰

Rebuilding of Central School. Because of the cooperation of the school city, a governing body with power to levy taxes which was incorporated in 1896, and the enthusiasm of

⁹ Interview, Alma Schliff, Secretary to the School Board of Michigan City, Indiana, June 2, 1950.

¹⁰ Superintendent's Report, 1897.



FIGURE 1

the inhabitants of Michigan City, Mr. Miller, Superintendent, of Public Schools, met with the School Board and Mr. J. T. Hutton, general contractor, to discuss plans for the rebuilding of Central School.

The plans presented were unanimously agreed upon whereby an new eight-room building should be constructed at a total cost of \$28,726.94. The bids awarded and costs are as follows:¹¹

J. T. Hutton, General Contractor, \$26,243.00; David Napier, Plumbing, \$1,185.94; and Fuller & Warren Company, Heating, \$1,298.00.

Work on the construction of the new school was begun immediately. On December 5, 1896, Central School was opened for public inspection and on December 7, 1896, the High School and Grade School students entered to resume studies. For the first time in the history of Central School it was possible for every student to have a classroom seat.¹²

Classrooms condemned. In the year 1916, the State Board of Health forbade the use of four of the classrooms at Central School for the coming year. Owing to this it was necessary to locate three of the departments of the Seventh

¹¹ Ibid., 1898.

¹² Loc. cit.

and Eighth Grades in the Garfield building. These classes consisted of the departments of German, sewing, and manual training.¹³ In order to make up for the lost time in going and coming from the Central School building to Garfield School, the school day was lengthened as follows: "From 8:30 a. m. to 11:45 a. m.; and from 1:15 p. m. to 4:05 p. m. This schedule was held until the Department could be brought back permanently to Central School."¹⁴

Specifications for renovations and additions for Central School. In the year 1917, specifications for renovations and additions for Central School were drawn up by Wilson B. Parker, architect of Indianapolis, Indiana. Said additions to consist of eight rooms, halls, and closets. Each addition to said building to be 47 feet North and South, and 41 feet East and West. The building when completed and repaired, would consist of 26 rooms together with halls and closets. The entire building was to be two stories in height with basement and attic. The total cost of the construction to be \$71,866.20.¹⁵ The reader will find the over-all cost of Central School up to and including this period in Table III.

¹³ Superintendent's Report, 1917.

¹⁴ Loc. cit.

¹⁵ Michigan City News Dispatch, August 6, 1917.

TABLE III

OVER-ALL COST OF CENTRAL SCHOOL, 1873-1917¹⁶

Item	Amount
Original building, 1873	\$ 28,247.00
Rebuilt after fire, 1896	28,726.94
Additions and renovations, 1917	71,866.20
Total cost of building	\$128,840.14

¹⁶ Superintendent's Report, 1918.

Bond issuance. In August of 1917, the sale of bonds, in the aggregate sum of \$30,000.00 in amounts of \$500.00 bearing interest at 5% per annum, were issued, after publications had been made in the News Dispatch and the Labor Beacon a complete copy of which will be found in the Appendix.¹⁷

Notice to contractors. Notice was given that sealed proposals would be received until 7:00 p. m. on the 5th day of April, 1917, by the Board of School Trustees, of the school city of Michigan City, at the office of the School Board in the Superior Court House in said city for the General Construction of new additions and alterations to the Central School building to wit:

In accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Wilson B. Parker, architect. Proposals for the general construction must be accompanied by a certified check from a reliable bank or trust company to the amount of 3% of said bid. Check must be made payable to Alexander A. Boyd, treasurer of said Board of School Trustees. The right is reserved to reject any and all such bids.¹⁸

A complete copy of the notice is found in the appendix.

¹⁷ Michigan City News Dispatch, August 21, 1917.

¹⁸ Superintendent's Report, 1917.

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

I. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

As a result of the work of Caleb Mills and the Ordinance of 1849, the century became pregnant with educational movements. La Porte County cast a vote of 80.9% in favor of the school law and 89.2% in favor of free schools.¹

The school city, a governing body with power to levy taxes, was incorporated in Michigan City in 1896.² The school city, alerted to the ever increasing number of immigrants in the city, was wholly cooperative in the construction of more school buildings to house and educate the children. The inhabitants themselves maintained their Anglo-Saxon ideas of education, were determined in the idea that their children should have schools to attend. With such cooperation, interest, and characteristics, Michigan City constructed during the nineteenth century five large school buildings, dates of construction and present cost are included in Table IV.³

¹ Richard G. Boone, A History of Education in Indiana (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1892), pp. 123-4.

² Michigan City News Dispatch, September 13, 1950.

³ Ibid., September 13, 1950.

TABLE IV

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND PRESENT VALUATION⁴

Building	Date constructed	Present valuation
Harrison	1885	\$50,000.00
Park	1885	\$70,500.00
Garfield	1889	\$74,000.00
Eastport	1890	\$18,000.00
Marsh	1894	\$76,000.00
Jefferson	1914	\$35,000.00
Riley	1923	\$67,500.00

All of the above schools either have been rebuilt or repaired since 1930. Of the 140 classrooms and study halls, 124 have been relighted with fluorescent type fixtures. The relighting project will be completed within two more years.⁵

⁴ Loc. cit.

⁵ Loc. cit.

II. REORGANIZATION EFFECTED

Broader plans adopted. In 1853 a uniform educational system became operative. In September 1867 a reorganization was effected with S. E. Miller as superintendent of the city schools, and broader plans were adopted.⁶ Table V shows the names of the superintendent who virtually made the educational system of Central School and the other schools of Michigan City functional.

In the summer of 1909 work was begun on the new high school which was to relieve congestion in the Central School building. The eighth grade of Garfield and the seventh grade at Marsh and Elston were to be moved to Central School. The transition took place in the Fall of 1910, when departmental work was inaugurated for the grades at Central School.⁷ Mr. Benjamin Gregor, who was principal at Garfield, was made principal of the entire Central School in the Fall of 1910.⁸ A list of the names of those who have served as principals in Central will be found in the Appendix.

School year lengthened. The decade from 1900 to 1910 became a notable one in the annals of American Education.

⁶ Superintendent's Report, 1868.

⁷ Ibid., 1910.

⁸ Ibid., 1911.

TABLE V

ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS OF SUPERINTENDENTS⁹

Name	Years of office
S. E. Miller	1866-1889
J. C. Black	1889-1893
Edward Boyle	1893-1899
J. G. Monroe	1899-1902
Paul A. Cowgill	1902-1904
L. W. Keeler	1904-1926
M. C. Murray	1926-1939
M. L. Knapp	1939-

⁹ Superintendent's Reports, 1889, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1904, 1926, 1939.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Professor John Dewey of the University of Chicago, and several of the leading superintendents and principals of schools desired a genuine reform in aims, content, methods and spirit.¹⁰ These men, inspired with the idea of the reform program urged its trial on every occasion. Their efforts turned to the task of holding more pupils in school for a longer period, with the result that interest, motivation, guidance, curricula adaptation, all became part of the thinking of these educational leaders.

Michigan City realizing that, "Education is the process by which the learner in his own person comes to take the universal points of view and begins by their aid to investigate his experience and to shape it to fit his need"¹¹ was quick to grasp and utilize the reform ideas which were proffered by the educators, thus in the year 1907, measures were taken and adopted that the school year be extended from nine months to nine and a half months.¹²

¹⁰ Calvin Olin Davis, Junior High School Education, (New York: World Book Company, 1924), p. 21.

¹¹ Ernest Carroll Moore, What is Education? (Ginn and Company, 1915), p. 194.

¹² Superintendent's Report, 1908.

Organization of Junior High School. The junior high school in Michigan City is the result of the movement for the reorganization of the American Public School System. In 1888, President Eliot¹³ of Harvard, in an address delivered before the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, sketched a plan of reform. Among the specific reforms which he advocated were: the elimination of many topics from the traditional curriculum; the shortening of the vacation periods; the reorganization of the administration and methods of the school.

As a result of Dr. Eliot's discussion, the National Education Association appointed the now famous Committee of Ten,¹⁴ which made its report in 1893. The declarations of this committee exerted a profound influence on all later educational reforms in the United States. It subscribed to the principle of an enriched program of studies for the secondary schools, the reduction of the elementary school to six years, the recognition of individual interests and ambitions among the pupils, and the adoption of departmental

¹³ Charles W. Eliot, "Can School Programmes Be Shortened and Enriched?", Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), pp. 101-10.

¹⁴ Report of the Committee on Secondary School Studies, National Education Association (Chicago: American Book Company, 1894), p. 3.

teaching below the ninth grade.¹⁵

The Committee of Fifteen,¹⁶ appointed by the Department of Superintendence in 1893, reported in 1895. This report led to a more or less general adoption of the promotion of pupils by subjects in the seventh and eighth grades considerably before the junior high school as such was conceived.

The junior high school movement marked a new era in the history of Central School. With the adoption of the Resolutions of the joint Committees (The Committee of Ten and the Committee of Fifteen) in the year 1922, it was resolved that the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades be organized as a junior high school conforming to the regulations provided by the State and that when so organized, application for a commission as a junior high school be filed with the State Department of Public Instruction.¹⁷ On March 24, 1924, the junior high school was classified as such by the State Department of Public Instruction. This greatly relieved the over-crowded rooms in Central School, for from this time Central School became a purely elementary school, hous-

¹⁵ Report of the Committee of Ten, op. cit., p. 45.

¹⁶ Report of the Committee of Fifteen on Elementary Education, National Education Association (Chicago: American Book Company, 1895), pp. 7, 15, 87, 95.

¹⁷ Superintendent's Report, 1922.

ing pupils from the kindergarten, to the sixth grades inclusive,¹⁸ a number averaging some 350 pupils yearly to date.¹⁹ With the transfer of the seventh and eighth grades to the high school building in 1925, Central School became one of the leading centers for the education of the elementary child. Education took on a new meaning, which has been well defined by Murphy²⁰ when he stated: "As life moves on, a reconstructed experience enters into the control of present outlooks, and aims are re-defined."

It became the aim of the faculty of Central School to make the curriculum child-centered, so much so, that in the present era the Democratic Process is utilized in the fullest sense of the word.

Democratic process in action in Michigan City. The democratic process is the process of group thinking, which involves gathering and weighing suggestions and evidence, harmonizing conflicts, providing for proper consideration of minority views, opportunities for choice-making, working on meaningful and vital problems, planning which involves

¹⁸ Superintendent's Report, 1924.

¹⁹ Interview with Wilbur Standiford, Principal of Central School, Michigan City, Indiana, citing from Records in Central School Office.

²⁰ Albert Jahn Murphy, Education for World-Mindedness, (New York: The Abingdon Press, 1931), p. 183.

teacher-planning whereby the felt need of each individual child is realized.²¹

In the process of "group thinking," the curriculum is based on units of work which combine and integrate curricular areas. In the primary grades, the social studies offer the broadest opportunities for large-scale units of work. These units in the social studies are also carried on to a greater extent throughout the elementary and intermediate grades.²²

The school-child in Michigan City is educated under a program that is flexible enough to meet emergencies, that allows for interruptions, and that takes advantage of temporary interests and other occasional learning opportunities, such as excursions, auditorium programs, and the use of visual aids. Seasonal adjustments and other problems indicate the need for flexibility within the weekly or monthly periods. The following Table illustrates some of the units of work carried on throughout the grades in Central School.

²¹ Department of Supervision and Curriculum Development N. E. A., "Toward A New Curriculum," (Washington D. C.: National Education Association, 1944), pp. 3-21.

²² Interview with Eleanor O'Connor, Elementary Supervisor, Michigan City, Indiana.

TABLE VI

UNITS OF WORK IN CENTRAL SCHOOL²³

Grade	Social Studies area	Activities
Kindergarten	Family Relations	Use of materials Social Living
First Grade	Community Helpers	Excursions Safety Plays Building
Second Grade	Seasons of Year Community Helpers Elementary Science	Posters, murals Plant and animal life Measures
Third Grade	Pioneers, Indians, People of other lands	Log cabins Butter making Costume making
Fourth Grade	Farm life, Herdsmen, Mining Indiana History	Murals, posters Model farms Building forts
Fifth Grade and Sixth Grade	Elementary Science	Experiments with electricity, Nature Study ex- periments. Murals. Excursions

²³ Interview with Wilbur Standiford, Principal of Central School, Michigan City, Indiana, citing from the Michigan City Course of Studies.

CHAPTER IV

NEED OF A NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL

I. NEED OF A NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL

On February 16, 1949, the Board of School Trustees of the School City of Michigan City, Indiana, resolved that:

Whereas the Central elementary school building of this city most of which is over fifty years old, constitutes a dangerous fire hazard, is in need of extensive repairs to its heating system, plumbing and roof, and whereas this building is now obsolete and inadequate to meet the needs of the present enrollment in a functional educational program and will become increasingly and unwisely congested with the present and future continuously increasing enrollments, that we respectfully petition the Council of the Civil City of Michigan City, Indiana, to grant their approval to the Board of School Trustees of the School City of Michigan City, to proceed with the replacement of this building according to plans submitted to your body and approved by the proper State authorities as required by law, and to fulfill all other legal requirements pursuant to such replacement including proper negotiations to the public, provision for hearing, financing and contractual obligations.¹

The need of a new Central School had been felt by the public, faculty, and school officials prior to this time. On November 8, 1944, Attorney Louis E. Kunkel reported to the school board the results of his findings relative to the status of the contract between the School City and forwarded the

¹ Minutes of the School Board of Michigan City, Indiana, February 16, 1949.

form to Architects, Phelps and Peck to prepare plans and specification for a proposed new Central School building.² Again on March 20, 1946, and October 8, 1947, Mr. Boyd Phelps reported to the school board the inadvisability of attempting to build a new Central School, because of the scarcity of building materials.³ During this time Central School was one of the most dilapidated and over-crowded schools of the city, but the general public held their hopes high that some day their children would enjoy the facilities of a new modern school.

Issuance of Bonds for New Central School. Mr. Knapp, Superintendent of Schools of the School City of Michigan City, stated that the Architect's estimate of the cost to the School City to be met in connection with the construction of a new building to replace the Central school building to be \$500,000.00; that at the present time (February 16, 1949) the school city's bonded indebtedness is \$172,500.00 on or before August 1, 1949, before or after the date the outstanding indebtedness of the school city will then be \$128,000.00; that 2% of the assessed valuation of taxable property in said school city amounts to \$711,769.10. That

² Ibid., November 8, 1944.

³ Ibid., March 20, 1946; October 8, 1947.

therefore the school city has a debt leeway in the amount of, \$541,269.10, which with other new available funds is more than sufficient to provide for the entire cost of said building and equipment, he would recommend that the Board authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000.00 at this time so that construction work might proceed without delay. He further explained to the board that by proceeding at this time to authorize the issuance of bonds a very considerable delay would be avoided and in all probability a savings would be made because of the reduced costs of building materials at this time.⁴ He then presented to the Board a bond resolution which had been previously prepared.

After due consideration of said bond resolution, on a motion duly made by Mr. Lauer and seconded by Mrs. Rydzy and unanimously carried, it was adopted.⁵

Publication of bond sale. Notice was given to the taxpayers of the school city of Michigan City of the filing of the petition requesting the issuance of said bonds and of the determination of said Board to issue bonds. The notice was so drawn as to comply with the requirements of section 28-1322 of Burns' Statutes, 1933, so as to advise the taxpayers of

⁴ Ibid., March 30, 1949.

⁵ Minutes of School Board, Michigan City, Indiana, loc. cit.

the size and character of the building to be constructed by the use of the proceeds of said bonds. Said notice was ordered to be published once each week for three weeks in the News Dispatch and Labor Beacon, which are newspapers of opposite political parties published and of general circulation published in said taxing district, to wit:

The School City of Michigan City, Indiana, and said notice shall also be posted in five public places in the city of Michigan City, Indiana, so as to comply with the provisions of Section 64-1332, Burns Indiana Statutes, 1933, and Section 28-1322 Burns Indiana Statutes, 1933 and chapter 119 of the Acts of Indiana General Assembly, 1937.

Prior to the sale of said bonds notice of such sale shall be published once each week for three weeks in the News Dispatch and Labor Beacon of Michigan City, Indiana, and at least one time in one newspaper in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. The last of said publications shall be at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the sale of bonds.⁶

Funds appropriated for new building. After due publication and approval, it was resolved by the school board that the proceeds of the accumulative building fund of the school city, through the year 1949, which valuation amounts to \$53,382.68, and also \$8,000.00 of cigarette tax funds be appropriated for the purpose of paying part of the cost of construction and equipment of a new school building to replace the present Central School building, on real estate

⁶ Minutes of School Board, Michigan City, Indiana, April 15, 1949.

constituting a square block, owned by the school city of Michigan City.⁷ This appropriation to be in addition to all funds to be secured by the issuance of School Improvement Bonds for such purposes as heretofore determined upon, and to include incidental expenses necessary to be incurred in connection with said building project. A complete copy of the tax funds is included in the Appendix.

Proof of posting. After due publication in the News Dispatch and the Labor Beacon, James P. Gleason, being duly sworn, on oath says, "That on the 10th day of May, 1949, he posted true, full and complete copies of the attached notices as found in the Labor Beacon, and News Dispatch at each of the following places, located in the School City of Michigan City, Indiana, in La Porte County," to wit:

The southwest corner of 11th and Wabash Streets.
The northwest corner of Spring and Ninth Streets.
The southeast corner of Washington and 5th Streets.⁸

Bids and contracts. Boyd Phelps, school architect, met with the school board, to consider the bids and contracts presented to them. After considering said bids which were tabulated by Boyd Phelps, it was moved by Mrs. Ruth Rydzy, seconded by Mr. Stanley Lauer and carried that

⁷ Minutes of School Board of Michigan City, Indiana, May 13, 1949.

⁸ Ibid., May 10, 1949.

the Board enter into contract with the following contractors:⁹

Division "A"--General Construction.

Slab Construction Company, South Bend, Indiana, base bid, \$361,000.00 plus additional alternate of \$2,815.00 for aluminum sash, making a total bid of \$363,815.00.

Division "B"--Plumbing, Heating, Ventilation.

Gary Plumbing & Heating Company, Gary, Indiana, base bid, \$74,397.00.

Division "C"--Electrical Work.

Wright Electrical Company, Michigan City, Indiana, base bid, \$34,950.00.

Division "D"--Roof Deck, Roof, and Roof Flashing.

Tri-City Roofing and Sheet Metal Company, Whiting, Indiana, base bid, \$28,570.00.

It was moved by Mr. Stanley Lauer, seconded by Mrs. Ruth Rydzy, that an additional alternate #1 in the bid of Wright Electric Company for \$370.00 be accepted for installing an I. B. M. Automatic Reset Control Panel on the Clock system to replace the proposed manual reset panel.

On July 25, 1949, a special meeting of the Board¹⁰ was held to select brick for the new Central School. The

⁹ Ibid., June 15, 1949.

¹⁰ Ibid., July 25, 1949.

Board selected Ristokrat #950 face brick at \$53.00 per thousand from the Pioneer Lumber Company, Michigan City, Indiana.

Surfacing the playground. The contract for surfacing the playground was awarded to the Seneca Petroleum Company, for \$5,965.00.

Lawn Area. The contract for building the lawn area between the sidewalks and street curbs around the entire Central School was awarded to George L. Allen, for \$1,028.00.

Sidewalks. The Slab Construction Company received the contract for the construction of the new sidewalks. This company was also to replace the sidewalks on the Spring Street and Eighth Street sides and assume one half of the construction costs, for damages done by their trucking equipment, the School City assumed the other half of the expenses. The following is a breakdown¹¹ which includes the credit for omission of setting the 230 posts and 6x6x6" of concrete at the bottom of each post, also the pipe sleeve and the lead around the top.

New sidewalks along Cedar, Ninth and Main Entrance, \$1,666.89, removal of present sidewalks and disposal of debris, \$450.47, reduction credit for omitting fence, \$433.24,

¹¹ Ibid., April 27, 1950.

making a total of \$1,684.12.

Erection of new Central School. With the public sanction and well wishes of the general population of Michigan City, ground was broken for the erection of a new Central School in July, 1949.

It was decided that in order for the 472 pupils attending Central School to be housed during the Fall term it would be necessary to use the Old Central School Building while the New building was in progress. To make this possible, the architect, Mr. Boyd Phelps, drew up a plan whereby the new edifice would be built around the old Central School building. This proved to be a very satisfactory plan to everyone concerned. The pupils, too, utilized their observations to the utmost.

Throughout the grades from kindergarten to sixth inclusive could be seen units of work carried out in murals, charts, clay and wooden models of types of modern machinery. Daily observations were made regarding the progress of the new building, and the tearing down, wing by wing, of the old building. The final razing of the 50 year old Central School building¹² started Wednesday, June 14, 1950. Under terms of the \$361,000.00 general contract, the Slab Construction Com-

¹² Michigan City News Dispatch, June 14, 1950.

pany was to keep all materials from the old building. A spokesman from said Company stated, "the razing would take a period of six weeks."

II. DESCRIPTION OF NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL¹³

Location. The school site is bounded on the north by Eighth Street, on the south by Ninth Street, on the east by Cedar Street, and on the west by Spring Street.

Shape of building. The shape of the building, as shown in the illustration on page 38, resembles closely the letter "U", with an inner court and sunken garden in the inclosed portion of the "U".

Construction of building. The building is constructed of concrete block foundation walls. The exterior walls are of select quality face brick backed up with light weight concrete blocks.

The west wing is 293 feet and five inches long. The north wing is 256 feet long, and the east wing is 160 feet and five inches long, making a total (if constructed in a straight line) of an overall length of 709 feet and 10 inches.

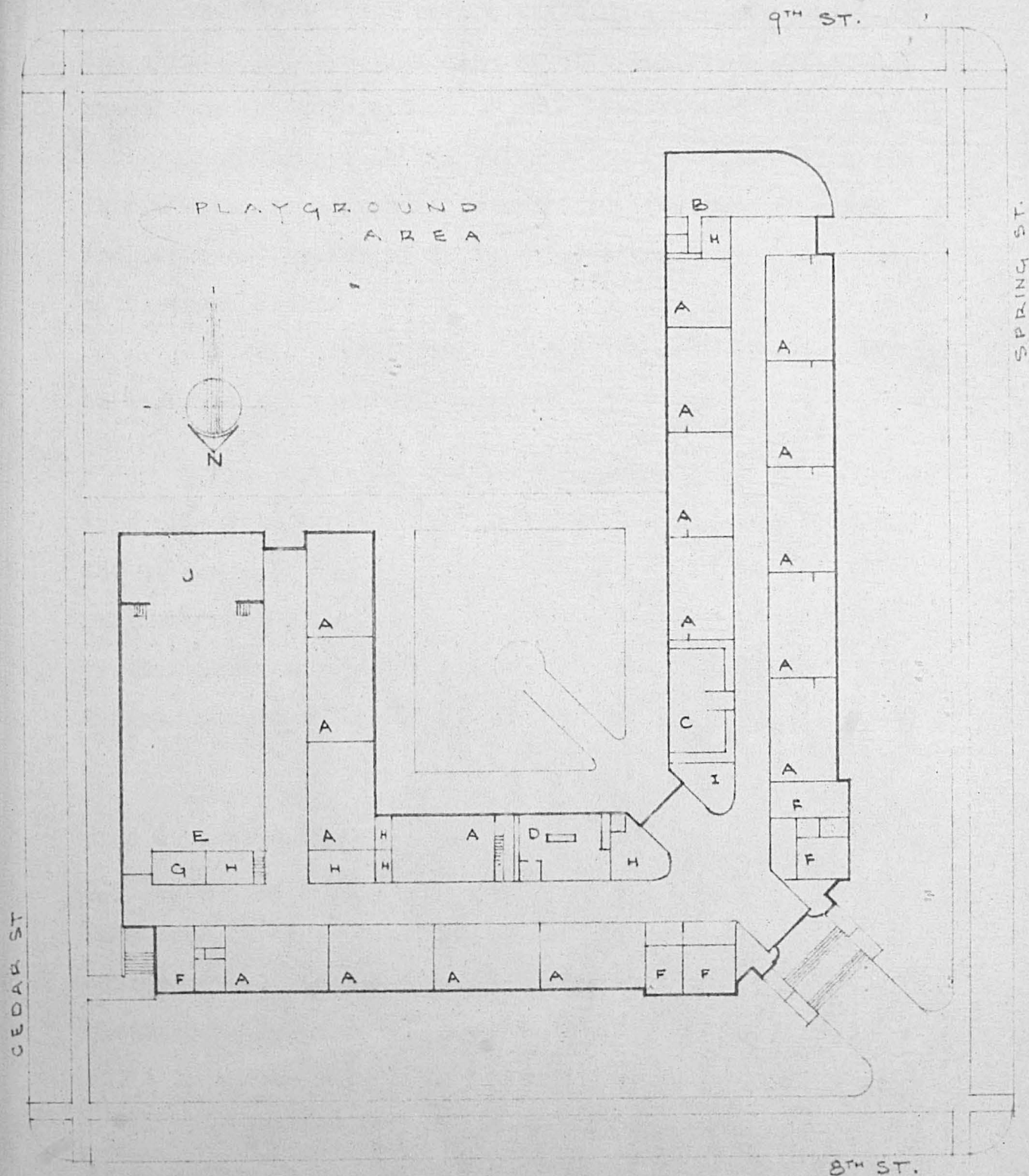
Distance out to out on a cross section of classroom wings equals 60 feet and one inch.

¹³ Interview with Boyd E. Phelps, school architect, Michigan City, Indiana. June 10, 1950.

LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A — CLASSROOM | F — OFFICE |
| B — KINDERGARTEN | G — KITCHEN |
| C — GIRLS TOILET | H — STORAGE R.M'S. |
| D — BOYS TOILET | I — TEACHER'S TOILET |
| E — AUDITORIUM | J — STAGE |

38



FLOOR PLAN

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

CENTRAL SCHOOL
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

The first floor of the building is constructed with approximately thirty-six inch crawl space below all floors except the kindergarten.

Interior foundation walls below the first floor and in areas other than those occupied by the basement space include openings for cross ventilation of spaces not used as basement areas.

All wall areas above the ceramic tile include plaster on light weight concrete blocks.

Roof. Steel bar joists support the roof deck, which is constructed level. The roof deck is constructed of one and seven-eighth inch transite panels covered with twenty year bonded built-up roofing. Roof drains are located at various intervals to provide for roof drainage. These roof drains are connected to the city sewer system.

Entrances. There are four entrances to the building plus an additional entrance to the recreational grounds in the rear. The main entrance to the building is of massive limestone construction and is on a diagonal through one corner of the building at forty-five degrees with adjacent classroom wings. This main entrance extends through the building to the court in the rear.

Topography of existing ground indicates a difference in elevation of six and one-half feet from the corners of

Ninth Street and Spring Street to Eighth Street and Spring Street. Since stairs in corridors are not desirable, it was necessary to construct steps to the entrance of Eighth Street and Spring Street. This difference in elevation is approximately the same on the east side of the building; therefore several steps are required to the main entrance and that of the auditorium.

Electric cables have been installed in these steps to eliminate the formation of ice. These cables were not considered for the other entrances to the building since these entrances require but one step from the sidewalk level.

Doors. All door frames are of hollow steel securely anchored in masonry walls. The exterior door frames and assemblies are of aluminum. The interior doors other than in the basement and all interior woodwork is of select birch to be finished natural color with grain exposed.

Windows. The window frames are aluminum. Coping of parapet walls and sills of windows are decorated with Indiana limestone. The windows are constructed of ray deflecting glass blocks with the exception of lower portions of windows where thirty inch height ventilating sash are installed.

Ceilings. Ceilings are constructed of metal lath and plaster, securely fastened to bottom of ceiling joists.

Ceilings of all classrooms, offices, corridors, and auditorium are surfaced with acoustical tile cemented to the plaster ceiling. Where acoustical tile is not used, plaster is finished with a putty coat.

Interior walls. Foundation walls are of reinforced concrete in some locations and of concrete block in other locations. Room partition walls on the first floor are of light-weight concrete block or glazed tile. The upper portion of the walls of classrooms, offices, corridors, and auditorium are finished with sand finish tinted plaster. The lower portion of these walls is finished with ceramic glazed tile, including all necessary shapes, caps, and bases. Walls of toilet rooms are finished floor to ceiling with ceramic glazed tile.

Woodwork. The woodwork in the classrooms, offices, kindergarten, and auditorium is of stained birch.

Corridors. The corridors throughout the building are constructed with ceramic tile wainscot approximately six feet in height.

There are six recessed drinking fountains located at suitable intervals in the corridors.

Other facilities include ample toilet rooms for boys and girls. Separate rest room facilities are provided for

the teachers and faculty.

Steel locker wardrobes for the fifth and sixth grades are recessed into the walls of the corridors adjacent to the fifth and sixth grade rooms. These wardrobes are connected into the roof ventilating system.

Floors. The finished floors of all classrooms, recitation rooms, and offices are finished battleship linoleum. The corridors and restrooms have finished floors of magnesite with exposed granite chips. The auditorium and stage floor consist of common wood floor secured to top of supporting steel bar joists and are finished with a maple strip floor.

All floors on the first floor, other than the stage, auditorium, kindergarten, and classrooms, consist of steel bar joists supporting a two inch reinforced concrete sub-floor, finished with five-eighth inch thickness of magnesite flooring with granite chip top. All floors, other than the kindergarten, are constructed over a basement or over a three foot crawl space for the width of the building to afford inspection and maintenance of steam and water piping.

The kindergarten floor consists of a double thickness concrete sub-floor, waterproofed and dampproofed between two layers of concrete.

Plumbing and heating. The piping required for both

the plumbing and heating systems is accessible at all times, since all areas of the first floor, with the exception of the kindergarten, are raised above ground level to permit crawl space for maintenance pipes.

The building is heated by an automatic heating system, involving two boilers fired by oil controlled by vacuum pumps.

There are a total of forty-three electric motors ranging from one-twelfth horse power up to six and one-fourth horse power.

Radiation Units in all classrooms consist of a wall unit equipped with coils and fans, introducing fresh air in the proper amount and building up the room pressure to a sufficient extent to expel the foul air through ventilators on the roof. The wall units are thermostatically controlled.

The auditorium is heated by a large blower utilizing fresh air and delivering this air to the room in a heated condition, the entire operation being thermostatically controlled.

In the corridors, toilets, teacher's, principal's rooms, and other smaller rooms, direct radiation has been installed.

The kindergarten floor is warmed by hot water radiant heating circulating through pipes concealed in the concrete sub-floor. The room itself is heated and ventilated by means

of unit ventilators as used in the other classrooms.

The floors of classrooms for grades one to four inclusive are warmed by means of steam pipes placed immediately below the floors.

The entire heating system, other than the direct radiation, auditorium heating, and radiant heating, is operated by means of a control system employing a partial vacuum to produce steam at varying temperatures depending upon temperature range of the outside air.

Electrical work. The provisions for natural light are supplemented by means of three rows of Solar low-brightness instantaneous starting fluorescent lights in each classroom, operating in relays and providing approximately 35 foot candles of light at desk height. The three rows of lights are parallel to the long dimension of the room. Each row contains five, sixth inch, two tube, 40 watt fixtures, and are connected end to end so as to form a continuous section.

Fluorescent lighting has been employed throughout the building with the exception of the auditorium, storage spaces, toilets, janitors' rooms, stage, basement, and exterior lighting.

The corridors are lighted with fluorescent fixtures in a single row in center of the corridor ceiling. Each fix-

ture is a single tube 40 watt, low brightness, and is spaced approximately eight feet from adjacent fixtures. The corridor lighting units are equipped with baffles to diffuse light for the full width of the corridor.

The fixtures for the auditorium consist of 500 watt recessed units covered with a wire guard.

An unusual feature of the electric work is the de-icing system installed in the steps and walk of the main entrance at Eighth and Spring Streets and the auditorium entrance at Eighth and Cedar Streets. Each of these entrances required several steps, and ice and snow on the steps and walks present a dangerous situation. Electric cables have been imbedded in the walks and steps to these entrances to prevent the formation of ice. Energizing of electric cables is controlled by a temperature control device mounted underneath the steps. A master switch is placed in the first floor corridor for the starting and stopping of the de-icing cycle. A pilot light near the master switch indicates whether or not the wires are being energized while being controlled by the temperature device.

Trophy show cases. At the kindergarten, main, and auditorium entrances there are large display or trophy show cases recessed into the walls of the corridors. These cases are utilized by the student body to display unit activities

or seasonal projects.

Bronze tablet. A beautiful bronze plaque has been placed inside the door of the main entrance. The plaque contains the following inscription:

"Superintendent M. L. Knapp."

"Boyd E. Phelps, Architect."

"S-L-A-B Construction Company."

"Gary Plumbing and Heating Company."

"Wright Electric Company."

"Tri-City Roofing & Sheet Metal Works."

"Member of School Board."

"E. M. Peck, President."

"Stanley A. Lauer, Treasurer."

"Mrs. Fred Bluhm, Secretary."

"J. L. Freeland."

"Arnold W. Cota."

This plaque was installed on the general agreement of the school board, Superintendent M. L. Knapp, and the Architect, Boyd E. Phelps.

Clocks and call system. An electric call system is used for the playground and for classes. All the classrooms and offices are equipped with electric clocks.

Fire protection. A wet stand pipe including three

hose racks is provided for fire protection. Threads for the hose rack connections are the same as those used on the fire hose of the city fire department. Located also in the building is an electric fire alarm call system.

Kindergarten. The kindergarten room has been made very enticing for the five-year-old pupils who inhabit it. It is important that this first break from the home circle be made in an environment that is vitally interesting, attractive, and challenging. A visit to the Central School kindergarten will reveal the care that has been taken to provide a good start for each new child.

The kindergarten room is fifty-eight feet by twenty-two feet, rectangular in shape, one corner of which is constructed with a large radius and includes a fireplace of Indiana limestone. On the exposed portion of the chimney above the mantle provision is made for interchangeable emblems which may be used for various seasons of the year, such as a turkey, Santa Claus, and an Easter Bunny.

In the southern part of the room there is a small sunken pool into which water is supplied by a small fountain constructed of stone. Water is approximately eight inches deep. The pool is depressed thirty inches below floor level. A flight of three steps leads from the floor level to a flagstone piazza around the edge of the pool. A small flower

garden is constructed on each side of the steps. The entire pool area is separated from the classroom by a low wooden picket fence with a swinging gate all painted white. The pool is lighted by a stationary spot light recessed in the ceiling.

Included as part of the kindergarten is a storage room, the walls of which are equipped with wooden cubicles approximately twenty inches by twenty inches in cross section, and thirty inches in depth. There are thirty cubicles in all for the purpose of filing toys. Included also is a classroom wardrobe equipped with hangers and long benches, the interior of which are used for galloshes, and rubbers. The storage rooms are combined storage and wardrobe for the teacher. Included also is a small toilet room with a water closet and lavatory. The water closet is eight inches above the floor level.

Located in the kindergarten is a small drinking fountain twenty inches from the floor. Adjacent to each side of the entrance door of the kindergarten are bookcases consisting of four shelves each.

The floor of the kindergarten is finished with battle-ship linoleum, included in which is a circular insert of approximately fourteen feet in diameter. This insert is in a different color from the balance of the floor covering in the room. It contains in the outer circle the letters of the

alphabet and on the inner circle the animals of the zoo.

Auditorium. The auditorium is fifty feet wide by eighty-two feet long and has a seating capacity of 500 people. The auditorium also serves as a basket ball gymnasium thirty-six feet by sixty-four feet in size and seats 250 for basket ball games. At one end of the auditorium there is a stage fifty-two feet by twenty-six feet in size. At the opposite end of the auditorium there are a community kitchen and cloak room facilities. The auditorium is equipped with a modern fire proof projection room entirely separated by masonry walls from the rest of the auditorium.

Classrooms. There are 17 classrooms 36 feet by 22 feet plus the kindergarten. In addition there is a work room 22 feet by 23 feet in this assembly of rooms. The classrooms are all constructed with 12 foot ceilings. Each classroom is equipped with filing cases, drawers, work table top, and a work corner. Also included in the classrooms is a built-in library corner. Classrooms from the first to the fourth grade inclusive have built-in classroom wardrobes.

The workroom is equipped with storage space and cubby holes, shelving, and a large display or trophy case.

Offices. The Principal's office 16 feet by 16 feet is equipped with two storage rooms, an inner office,

reception room, book shelving, and private toilet facilities.

Located near the auditorium is the elementary Supervisor's office with the main room 13 feet by 22 feet, the inner office 10 feet by 10 feet. Also included is a large reception room, storage room, and private toilet facilities.

In addition there are two other offices for the use of the guidance director and the speech correctionist. These offices are equipped with a reception room and storage facilities.

Clinic. A clinic 20 feet by 11 feet is provided for the use of the school city doctor and nurse. This clinic is also equipped with a storage room, reception room, and private toilet facilities.

Utility rooms. Four janitorial closets are located at convenient intervals on the first floor. These rooms or closets are equipped with cleansing utensils and large wash sinks. A janitor's supply room is installed in the rear center of the building.

Basement area. Since this building serves as a central depot for supplies for all the elementary schools of the city, ample storage space is provided in the basement area.

Several basement rooms are lighted and heated and may be used for other activities. One of these rooms is at the

present being utilized as a lunch room for the students, while another is used by the Girl Scouts and Brownies.

Supplies are brought to the basement by means of a sidewalk elevator at the rear of the building.

The building is equipped with an incinerator purchased at a cost of \$1,503.00.¹⁴ All waste paper is conveyed into this incinerator by means of a chute from the janitor's supply room on the first floor to the incinerator in the basement.

A stairway at one end of the auditorium leads to a locker room in the basement. This locker room is equipped with lockers, showers, and toilet facilities.

Playground. The playground area has been tripled in size by constructing the new building much nearer to the boundary of the playground area. The playground occupies a considerable portion of land previously occupied by the original school building. While the playground has been surfaced,¹⁵ Superintendent Knapp says it will be a period of three or four months before the playground can be completed and playground equipment installed.

¹⁴ Minutes of School Board, Michigan City, Indiana, October 16, 1950.

¹⁵ Interview with M. L. Knapp, Superintendent of Michigan City Public Schools. November 6, 1950.

An adjustable spotlight has been mounted on the roof to provide light for any portion of the inner court and the recreational area.

Inner Court.¹⁶ The new Central School depicted in the following illustration, boasts a beautiful inner court 102 feet by 96 feet located in the inclosed portion of the "U". Three sides of the court are bounded by classroom wings and are finished with a continuous 14 foot wide concrete sidewalk. The inner court and walks slope toward the center where there is constructed a circular bench, the center of which is a flower box 4 feet in diameter.

That portion of the inner court in the open side of the "U" is bounded by a wrought iron ornamental fence with a pair of double gates opening at each end of the concrete walk. One leg of the concrete walk is used as a drive for light delivery trucks to bring supplies to the rear of the building.

¹⁶ Phelps, loc. cit.



FIGURE 3

Seating. All seating is of the individual unit type with blonde table and desk heights of 20 inches, $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 27 inches, and 29 inches. Chairs provide seating 11 inches, 13 inches, 15 inches, and 17 inches. It will be observed that these various sizes provide differences of 9 inches to 12 inches between seat height and desk height so that any child may be accommodated properly regardless of body type he may possess. This type of seating is essential in facilitating an activity type program and was purchased from the Allied Incorporated of Indianapolis, Indiana, at a cost of approximately \$15.00 per unit, or an over all cost of \$11,633.92.¹⁷

Teachers' and office desks. All teachers' and secretarial desks are 60 inches long and are adjustable to the height of the user. The lower right hand drawer is the same size as a filing cabinet; the center drawer contains a money tray; by locking this drawer the whole desk is automatically locked.

Thirty teachers' desks were purchased for \$2,490.00. Thirty chairs for said desks were purchased for \$325.50.¹⁸

¹⁷ Minutes of School Board, October 12, 1949.

¹⁸ Loc. cit.

Four secretarial desks were purchased in the amount of \$417.00. Four chairs for said desks were purchased for \$108.00. All said furniture was purchased from the Allied Incorporated, Indianapolis, Indiana, and is insured for \$10,000.00.

Chalk and tack boards. In accord with the findings of the General Electric Laboratories at Nela Park, Ohio, leaf green chalk and tack boards were selected for the classrooms.¹⁹ The boards are all trimmed with aliminum and display rails are placed on top of these boards.

Auditorium and stage furnishings.²⁰ Plastic material for drops and valance for covering the windows on the east side of the auditorium were purchased from Mark Green in the amount of \$1,394.00.

Mirrors.²¹ Ten plate glass mirrors with regular backings were purchased for the toilets and lavatories from

¹⁹ Interview with M. L. Knapp, Superintendent of Public Schools, Michigan City, Indiana. June 2, 1950

²⁰ Minutes of School Board, Michigan City, Indiana, May 12, 1950.

²¹ Ibid., November 28, 1949.

the Ulrich Paint and Glass Company, Michigan City, Indiana; for the sum of \$85.00.

Opening of New Central School. The new Central School built at an over-all cost of \$565,000.00²² was officially opened to some 557 pupils²³ September 5, 1950.

The enthusiasm and gratitude of the students and parents in having such an edifice for educational endeavors and activities has been expressed by re-activated interest and community relationships.

Many visitors pass through the building daily and express their wonder at the beauty of the school and its adaptability to the functional program.

The students themselves, many of whom come from homes and surroundings that are poor and meager, take a great pride and joy in the appearance and upkeep of the "tools" of education.

The faculty of Central School can now draw comparisons of teaching in the old and new building, and note

²² Interview with M. L. Knapp, Superintendent of Public Schools, Michigan City, Indiana. September 20, 1950.

²³ Interview with Wilbur Standiford, Principal of Central School, Michigan City, Indiana. Citing from notes filed in office. September 18, 1950.

the many advantages and modern facilities which were included by the thoughtfulness and far-sightedness of the school board and superintendent.

Dedication of new Central School. Dedication Services for Central School were held December 17, 1950. Mr. E. M. Peck, President of the school board, introduced the following participants of the service to the audience:

Mayor Russell Hileman, of Michigan City, Indiana; Mr. Deane Walker, Superintendent, State Department of Public Instruction; Reverend Robert Hall; Superintendent M. L. Knapp; Mr. Stanley A. Lauer, Mrs. Fred Bluhm, Mr. J. L. Freeland, and Mr. Arnold W. Cota, members of the school board; Boyd E. Phelps, Architect; Mr. James P. Gleason, attorney; and members of four prime contractors.

During the service a beautiful scenic oil painting was presented to the school by Leon LaDuke, principal of Eastport School, Michigan City, Indiana, in behalf of the other elementary schools of the city. Mr. Wilbur Standiford accepted the gift in behalf of the faculty of Central School.

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Eleanor O'Connor, Elementary Supervisor, Michigan City, Indiana.

Boyd E. Phelps, Architech, Michigan City, Indiana.
Alma Schliff, financial secretary to the school board of Michigan City, Indiana.
Wilbur F. Standiford, Principal of Central School, Michigan City, Indiana.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of School Trustees. The rules, regulations and policies which govern the operation of the public school of Michigan City, are formulated by the Board of School Trustees.

This Board now consists of five members elected by the City Council. One member is elected each year at a regular June meeting of the Council. Each member of the Board of School Trustees serves for a three year period unless elected to fill an unexpired term of a retiring member.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Board office in the Junior High School building, Spring and Detroit Streets. Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President.

The rules and regulations which follow are the results of Board action taken over a period of years for regulating and conducting the affairs of the school city. They may be altered or added to at any time by Board action.

General organization of schools. The public schools of Michigan City are organized on what is commonly known as a Kindergarten, 6-3-3 basis. The elementary schools enroll pupils from kindergarten to the sixth grade inclusive. Grades 7-8-9 are enrolled in the Junior High School, and Grades 10-11-12 are enrolled in the Senior High School.

Admission. The public school of Michigan City shall be opened without tuition charge to all residents of the city whose educational training is less than that of graduation from a high school.

Tuition may be charged at the discretion of the Board of School Trustees for attendance of persons who have completed a high school course.

A resident, as the term is used in this regulation

is interpreted to mean one whose permanent home is within the corporate limits of Michigan City. In the case of a minor, one or both parents must be residents of this city or the child must be living with his legal guardian who must reside in this city.

Superintendent. The superintendent of schools serves as the executive officer of the Board of School Trustees. He derives his authority from the Board and acts under its direction and approval. He attends all meetings of the Board but has no vote.

He is responsible for exercising general supervision over all public schools and public school property and of presenting recommendations to the Board for such changes and improvements as appear needed and desirable.

He appoints, subject to the approval of the Board, all school employees. He assigns all workers to their respective buildings and is responsible for making subsequent reassignments as he may deem necessary for the good of the schools.

He recommends to the Board such changes in source materials, techniques of teaching and texts as may appear necessary for the improvement of instruction and not prescribed by the regulation of the State Board of Education.

He is expected, as time permits, to observe the work of supervisors, principals and teachers and to aid them in every way possible to maintain a high degree of instructional proficiency.

Under his direction requirements for the admission, classification and advancement of pupils are formulated and administered.

He is obliged to keep himself informed concerning efficient school procedure, methods of instruction, trends and movements in education and such other matters as may enable him to be of greater service to the Board in developing and maintaining an effective and progressive school system.

He holds meetings with principals, supervisors, teachers and other school employees as he finds necessary

to give directions and instructions for the proper discharge of their duties consistent with good educational practice.

He has the authority to suspend pupils guilty of persistent disobedience or for other sufficient reasons for a period not to exceed the remainder of the current semester.

He is expected to make such special and periodic reports to the Board as are required to keep the members well informed on the progress, needs, and welfare of all phases of school work.

The superintendent is authorized to grant permits to school organizations and organizations connected with the school to sell tickets in the schools or through the pupils to others for entertainments, lectures, picture matinees; the proceeds of which are used for the welfare of the schools but in no case are pupils or teachers to be made to feel under any obligation to purchase such tickets.

Permission is not given to salesmen of agents to solicit teachers during school hours or at any other time while such teachers are in the school building. An exception to this rule may be made in cases of the representatives of dealers in school supplies and publishers of school textbooks upon application to the superintendent.

Requisitions, communications and all other matters pertaining to the schools, coming from employees of school system on which it is necessary that the Board take action shall be submitted to the superintendent and by him to the Board.

Principals. Principals act under the direction of the superintendent and are responsible to him for their official acts.

They are responsible for developing and administering regulations for the conduct and control of their buildings and for safeguarding school property.

They are expected to take the initiative in cooperation with their co-workers in securing such information as will enable them to recognize fully individual needs and differences among their pupils to the end that best individual progress may be made.

They are responsible for supervision of the work of their teachers and in conjunction with the elementary supervisor, are responsible for advising with teachers

relative to teaching plans, instructional materials and best methods of instruction. They are responsible for continuous study and evaluation of teaching results.

As educational leaders in their buildings, principals are responsible for holding faculty meetings at least once each month to clarify procedures, stimulate effort, promote educational growth and the welfare of the schools under their supervision.

With the approval of the superintendent, they have the privilege of suspending pupils from school subject to the terms of the law.

They are responsible for proper display and dissemination of all orders and directions issued for the information and guidance of teachers, pupils and custodians and are responsible for the enforcement within their districts of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board and superintendent.

They may excuse pupils from school for less than half of either daily session for good and just reasons without counting them as absent or tardy.

They are responsible for conducting fire drills at least once each month during the school year as prescribed by the State Law.

Supervisors. They derive their authority from and act under the direction of the superintendent.

They make such verbal and written reports as the superintendent may request showing the plans and progress of the work in their departments and make such suggestions and recommendations as they think pertinent to increase the efficiency of their work.

They are responsible for planning and holding such meetings with the groups with which they work as are necessary for the full comprehension and growth of their programs.

They are expected to file in the superintendent's office copies of their schedules and to keep the office informed of any departures from such schedules.

They are expected to confer with principals and work in full harmony with them in their respective buildings.

Teachers. Teachers act under the direction of their principals and through them are responsible to the superintendent for their official acts.

They are expected to cooperate fully with their principal and with supervisors in planning their work programs, in their use of materials and in their methods of instruction.

They are responsible for keeping proper records of their work and of the attendance and progress of their pupils and file them with principals when due.

Teachers may not be absent during school hours except with the consent of the principal who shall at once report such absences to the superintendent.

They are expected to devote their time exclusively to school work during the hours school is in session and shall not employ their time outside of school in such a way as to impair their efficiency of influence in the school.

In their teaching, they are to avoid any act or comment that may in any way reflect upon the intellectual, social, political, or religious status of pupils or patrons.

They are expected to attend meetings called for school purposes by the superintendent, principals, and supervisors.

Teachers are allowed full salary for absence not to exceed three school days due to death in the immediate family, and for not to exceed ten days in any school year for personal illness or physical disability. The attest of a physician may be required in the case of claims for absence because of illness or disability before payment of salary is made.

No teacher shall be given initial appointment in the elementary schools of Michigan City who does not hold a Bachelor's Degree from an accredited university, college or teacher training school.

Each employee engaged in instruction must secure at

least four semester hours of credit in his or her teaching field or an approved related field from a recognized institution of higher learning during each five year period. This work may be taken by extension courses or by attendance on the campus at summer sessions, but requirements may not be satisfied two successive times by extension courses. The full four hours must be completed within a given year period.

Pupils. State law required that all children in Indiana between ages of seven and sixteen attend school regularly unless excused because of mental or physical disability.

Children who have reached their fifth birthday on or before the opening day of school each semester, will be permitted to enter the kindergarten. First enrollment, however must be made at the beginning of the semester.

Children will be admitted to the first grade from the kindergarten providing they have attained a mental age of six years and show satisfactory reading readiness, or upon the recommendations of the kindergarten teacher, school principal or elementary supervisor.

The Tables in Appendix B show the daily schedule of class hours for beginning and closing of the school day and the time allotment for subject matter in the elementary grades.

APPENDIX B

DATA PERTAINING TO ORGANIZATION

TABLE VII
DAILY SCHEDULE OF CLASS HOURS

Grades	A. M.	P. M.
Kindergarten	8:30-11:00	1:00-3:30
First Grade	8:30-11:15	1:00-3:00
Second Grade	8:30-11:15	1:00-3:00
Third Grade	8:30-11:30	1:00-3:15
Fourth Grade	8:30-11:30	1:00-3:30
Fifth Grade	8:30-11:30	1:00-3:30
Sixth Grade	8:30-11:30	1:00-3:30

TABLE VIII

TIME ALLOTMENT FOR SUBJECTS

Subject Group	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI
Minutes per week						
Language Arts	680	620	670	575	550	550
Social Studies	50	50	100	200	300	300
Mathematics	40	100	150	175	200	200
Elem. Science	35	35	35	35	40	40
Fine Arts	50	150	150	150	150	150
Health, Physi- cal & Safety Ed.	120	120	120	140	160	160
Practical Arts	25	25	50	50	50	50
Intermission	150	150	150	150	150	150
Unassigned	100	100	75	25	50	50
Total for week	1,350	1,350	1,500	1,500	1,650	1,650

I. ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL BOARD

Organization in Michigan City, Indiana. School cities such as Michigan City which was incorporated in 1896, are distinct and separate corporations from the Civil City. The Board of School Trustees of such school cities represent, and have all the authority, power, management, and control of the common schools.

Trustees so appointed must meet within five days after the appointment of a new member and organize by electing one of their number, president, one secretary, and one treasurer.

Members of such board of school trustees are appointed by the Common Council at the first meeting of the Council in the month of June, for a term of three years beginning the first day of the succeeding August.

The treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, must file a surety bond with the County auditor in the sum of a certain per cent of the amount of money coming into his hands during the year. In Michigan City the amount is \$125,000.00.

In case a vacancy occurs in the office of a school trustee the vacancy is filled by the Common Council and is made for the unexpired term only.

In order to qualify for this position the members must be at least twenty-five years of age, a resident of the city and must have been a resident for three years.

Five member school board. An ordinance increasing the membership of the board of school trustees of the City of Michigan City, Indiana, from three to five members; providing for their election; fixing their salary and repealing all ordinances in conflict therewith:

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Michigan City, Indiana:

Section 1. That effective August 1, 1949, the Board of School Trustees of the city of Michigan City, Indiana, shall consist of five members.

Section 2. The three duly elected and qualified school trustees who are now acting, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of their respective terms as provided by law.

Section 3. The two additional school trustees necessary to comply with this ordinance shall be elected by the common council and shall serve their respective terms as provided by law.

Section 4. Each member of the board of school trustees shall receive a salary of \$252.00 per year.

Section 5. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval of the mayor.

The first member shall serve for a period of one year

and the other for a period of two years. Introduced by
Fred E. Larson.

Passed by the common council of the city of Michigan
City, Indiana, on the 27th day of June, 1949.

(signed) Mayor Russell Hileman

Attest:

(signed) Frank A. Wentland
City Clerk

(Seal)

Principals who have served Central School. Mary E.
Van Deusen, 1882-1885; H. A. Sorber, 1885-1887; Edward
Boyle, 1887-1892; Elmer C. Slick 1892-1895; George M. Bemis,
1895-1896; Edmond R. Sturtevant, 1896-1897; George M. Bemis,
1897-1902; Carrie G. Chipman, 1902-1910; Benjamin Gregor,
1910-1937; Wilbur F. Standiford, 1937-.

Present faculty of Central School. Wilbur Standiford,
Principal; Dorothy Armstrong, Lillian Bayne, Virginia Chandler,
Mildred Donald, Frances Donnelly, Roseanna Eaton, Darlene
Hammond, Robert Kelty, Edith Lauer, Elizabeth Roll, Marian
Snyder, Thelma Spargue, Geraldine Stockman, Dorothy Stoder,
Mary Swayzee, Marcia Tomey, Muriel Green, Speech Correction-
ist; Myrtle Raedeke, Music Consultant; Bess Day, Guidance
Director; Eleanor O'Connor, Elementary Supervisor.

II. BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND TERMS OF OFFICE

James A. Thornton		1872-1874
William W. Higgins		1873-1874
Gustave Niemer		1874-1878
H. H. Walker		1873-1879
H. W. Johnson	1876-1880	1895-1898
William Schoenemann		1879-1882
Dr. D. T. Brown		1880-1885
William H. Selleck		1881-1883
James S. Hopper		1883-1885
Charles Spaeth		1884-1885
Michael Romel		1886-1890
E. L. Valentine		1886-1887
Dr. A. G. Tollotson		1886-1887
M. T. Krueger		1888-1898
R. F. Johnson		1891-1896
Robert Brinkmann		1897-1898
J. F. Kriedler		1898-1903
R. J. Krueger		1899-1901
J. B. Faulknor	1899-1901	1904-1908
George J. Staiger	1902-1903, 1906-1908	1912-1916
W. W. Pepple		1902-1903
W. P. Burns		1903-1904
R. J. Lytle		1903-1906

J. J. Riley		1904-1905
L. A. Dickinson		1905-1906
Fred W. Westfahl		1907-1912
Fred G. Krueger	1909-1914	1918-1921
Edward M. Moran		1909-1915
Henry Hunziker		1914-1917
George P. Rogers		1915-1918
Alexander A. Boyd		1916-1919
Ellis W. Test		1917-1928
T. C. Mullen		1919-1922
Lizzie E. Ohming		1921-1924
Clyde L. Taylor		1922-1925
E. M. Moran		1922-1923
J. L. Mack		1923-1926
D. M. Hutton		1924-1936
Fred H. Ahlgrin	1925 to March	1931
Gladys Carstens		1926-1932
B. L. Sieb	March to August	1931
H. C. Crosby		1931-1933
Theron F. Miller		1932-1935
Henry F. Miller		1933-1940
Ruth Rydzy	1935-1938	1941-1944
E. H. Utley		1936-1940
W. C. Smith	1940-1942	1942-1945

John C. Fendt	1940-1942	1942-1945
Phil Calahan		1944-1947
Charles R. Radey		1945-1948
Ruth Rydzy		1946-1949
W. E. Smith		1947-1950
Stanley A. Lauer		1948-1951
Eugene Peck		1949
J. L. Freeland		1949
Marjorie E. Bluhm		1949

APPENDIX C

CONSTRUCTION DATA

Bond Resolution. Whereas, there has been presented to the Board of School Trustees of the School City of Michigan City, Indiana, a petition signed by more than fifty owners of taxable real estate located in said School City of Michigan City, Indiana, requesting the Board of issue bonds in the amount not exceeding the sum of \$500,000.00, to provide the funds necessary to be supplied by the school city of Michigan City, Indiana, which new school building is to replace the present Central School building, which petition is drawn, signed, authenticated, certified and presented in accordance with the provisions of Section 7, of Chapter 119, of the Acts of Indiana General Assembly 1937, and,

Whereas, the Board finds that there are no funds available or provided in the existing levy which can be applied on said building project: and,

Whereas, the Board finds that there is a pressing necessity for the erection of said school building: now and therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Board of School trustees of the school city of Michigan City, Indiana, that for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to pay the costs of construction and equipment of said new school building, there shall be issued and sold negotiable general obligation bonds of the school city of Michigan City, Indiana, to be designated as "School Improvement Bonds of 1949."

Now therefore, Be It Resolved, by the School Trustees of the School City of Michigan City, Indiana, that the issue of "School Improvement Bonds of 1949" fixed by resolution of the Board on the thirtieth day of March 1949, in the sum of \$500,000.00; said bonds to be issued in the denomination of \$1,000.00 each, as formerly provided, and to mature serially in consecutive order in the amounts and on the dates as follows:

5 bonds of \$1000.00 each to mature July 1, 1950
 5 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1951
 5 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1951
 10 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1952.
 5 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1952
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1953
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1953
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1954
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1954
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1955
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1955
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1956
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1956
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1957
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1957
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1958
 15 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1958
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1959
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1959
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1960
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1960
 25 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1961
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1961
 25 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1962
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1962
 25 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1963
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1963
 25 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1964
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature July 1, 1964
 20 bonds of \$1,000.00 each to mature January 1, 1965

Be it further resolved by this Board on March 30, 1949, not inconsistent with the foregoing shall remain in full force and effect.¹

Dated this 16th day of June, 1949.

Stanley A. Lauer

(Member of School Board).

¹ op. cit., June 16, 1949.

Tax appropriation. State of Indiana, Office of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. (In the matter of Additional Appropriations for Michigan City, LaPorte County, No 602; July 11, 1949). A petition having been filed by the proper legal officials of Michigan City, Indiana, in the matter of Additions in Appropriations in the sum of \$561,382.68. This matter having been set for hearing on July 16, 1949 at 9:30 a. m. report having been made and all of the facts been carefully considered, this Board does approve said additional appropriations and Proceeds of Bond Issue in the sume of \$561,382.68 as follows:

Special Fund for Construction of School Bond Issue	\$500,000.00
Cumulative Building Fund	53,382.68
Cigarette Tax Fund	8,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$561,382.68

Approved:

State Board of Tax Commissioners
Noble W. Hollar, Chairman.

Subcontractors, 1949. Frank J. Malecki, Concrete; Lake Shore Cement Products, Concrete and Waylite Block; Pioneer Lumber Company, Face Brick; Carstens Brothers, Linoleum; Crown Glass and Paint Company, Glass, Glazing and Painting; W. S. Gypsum Company, Acoustical Tile; Weaver Floors, Inc., Wood Floors; Frey Brothers, Miscellaneous Material; Harris Brothers, Millwork; Minneapolis Honeywell

Company, Temperature Controls; Weil-McLain, Boilers and Cast Iron Radiation; C. A. Dunham Company, Traps, Valves, Vacuum Pumps and Unit Ventilators; Josam Manufacturing Company, Roof and Roof Drains; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Plumbing Fixtures.

Quantity of Materials. Face Brick 133,000; Glass Block, 10,943; Common Brick 75,000; Glazed Tile 42,200; Concrete and Waylite Blocks 56,765; Reinforcing and Structural Steel 188 tons; Indiana Limestone 2,280 cubic feet; Concrete 1,100 cubic yards; Lineal Feet of Water Pipe 1,500; Lineal Feet of Heating Pipe 24,000; Lighting Fixtures 535; Conduit (Electric) 14,500 Lineal Feet; Electric Wires and Cable 46,000; Roofing 37,500 square feet; Cooper Flashing 1,984 square feet. Total man hours in construction of the new Central School 81,200.

Dedicatory Program. Central School Auditorium,
December 17, 1950, 200 P. M.

Dedicatory Prayer Reverend Robert Hall
Pastor, First Congregational Church
Presentation of Builders and Officials . . Mr. Eugene Peck
President, Board of School Trustees
Remarks The Honorable Russell Hileman
Mayor of Michigan City, Indiana
Dedicatory Address Mr. Deane Walker
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Music by High School String Ensemble
Under direction of Palmer J. Myran

Sale of School City Bonds, 1917. Sealed proposals will be received at its office in the Court House by the Board of School Trustees of the school city of Michigan City, Indiana, until 7 p.m. on the 29th day of August, 1917, for the purchase and sale of bonds of said school city in the aggregate sum of Thirty Thousand (\$30,000) Dollars or any part thereof. Said bonds will be dated and executed on September 1, 1917. The first installment of interest shall mature January 1, 1918, and thereafter the interest thereon shall mature half yearly on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January of each year. Said bonds will be in the denominations, amount and mature as follows:

- 20 bonds of \$500.00 each to mature July 1, 1925
- 20 Bonds of \$500.00 each to mature July 1, 1926
- 20 bonds of \$500.00 each to mature July 1, 1927.

Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum, interest payable as above; and no bid will be received or considered for said bonds at less than one hundred cents on the dollar. Interest will be represented by coupons attached to each respective bond; the form of bond and coupon to be in the usual form of such instruments and as agreed between the successful bidder and the Board of Trustees.

Bidders shall file certified check or make cash deposit in the amount of two and one-half per cent ($2\frac{1}{2}\%$) of the par value of the amount of bonds each bidder covers, with the treasurer of said Board, which check or deposit shall accompany said bid to insure acceptance of the bonds as provided in the resolution in relation thereto.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

The funds obtained from the sale of said bonds shall be used for the following and no other purposes, that is to say: For the repair, renovation, erection of additions and improvements, installations of sanitary and heating plant, plumbing, electric wiring and fixtures, in, on and to the Central School Building of said school city situated on land now owned by it which is Block Forty-seven, Elston's Second South Addition to Michigan City, and which block is bounded on the north by Eighth Street, on the east by Cedar Street, on the south by Ninth Street, on the west by Spring Street in said city. Said school building, buildings and additions when completed shall be used by the school city of Michigan City for the purpose of housing and education of the school population thereof, and shall be of brick, stone, iron, steel, lime, cement,

concrete, stucco and such other materials as usually enter into the construction of school buildings, all in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Trustees of said school city of Michigan City. The main front of said building shall be toward Eighth Street; the building to be altered, renovated and repaired is in size 168 feet north and south, and 73 feet east and west; and two additions to said building each to be 47 feet north and south and 41 feet east and west, and all two stories in height with basement and attic; said building to be altered and repaired contains 17 school rooms together with halls and closets; said additions to be erected each will contain 4 school rooms together with halls and closets.

This notice is given in accordance with and by virtue of a resolution of said Board under date of August 6, 1917, to which reference is had.

Dated, Michigan City, Indiana, this 6th day of August, 1917.

Board of School Trustees of the School City of Michigan City, Indiana.

By George P. Rogers, President.

Ellis W. Test, Secretary.

Alexander A. Boyd, Treasurer.

Notice to Contractors and others, 1917. Notice is

hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until seven O'clock p.m., of the 5th day of April, 1917, by the Board of School Trustees of the school city of Michigan City, Indiana, at the office of said Board in the Superior Court house in said city, for the general construction of new additions and alterations to the Central School building situated on Block forty-seven (47) Elston's Second South Addition to Michigan City, LaPorte County, Indiana, all in accordance with the plans and specifications of the same, prepared by Wilson B. Parker, architect, room 805 Board of Trade building, Indianapolis, Indiana, and now on file in his office as well as the office of said Board of Trustees of the school city of Michigan City, Indiana.

Until the same time and at the same place separate bids will be received for the heating, ventilating systems, plumbing, electric wiring and fixtures; all proposals to be in accordance with form Ten of the State Board of Public

Accountants and no proposals will be considered unless fully complying with the printed form which accompanies each set of plans and specifications.

Proposals for the general construction must be accompanied by a certified check from a reliable bank or trust company to the amount of three per cent of said bid; with proposals for heating and ventilating system and plumbing, a certified check for Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars; for electric wiring and fixtures a certified check for Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars. Check must be made payable to Alexander A. Boyd, treasurer of said Board of School Trustees. In case any bidder whose bid shall be accepted shall not within three days notice of said acceptance, enter into a written contract with the Board of Trustees, to perform the bid and secure the contract by a surety company bond in full and to the approval of said Board of Trustees, the check and its proceeds shall be and remain the absolute property of said Board of Trustees as liquidated damages for such failure, being impossible to anticipate the amount of damages such failure would occasion the Board. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application to the architect if accompanied by a check for Ten (\$10) Dollars, one-half of which amount will be returned on receipt of the plans and specifications in good order.

Dated this 14th. day of March, 1917.

(Signed) Board of School Trustees of Michigan City.

By Henry W. Hunziker, President.

George P. Rogers, Secretary.

Alexander A. Boyd, Treasurer.

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