

[Continued from page 1]

Adelaide: My dear you know that your sisters aren't here anymore.

Dwight: But they are. (looks around) They were here. We were just playing together!

Adelaide: I know you may feel like they were just here but it's been years since Ethel passed and this Halloween it will be ten years since your sister Opal died. It always makes October 31 a sad day of year.

Dwight: At least I had someone to play with. You won't let me see any other friends.

Adelaide: My dear, with this new quarantine for Scarlet fever you must be careful. After losing my first two children there is no way I can lose you too.

Dwight: You never play with me, and father never does either. You're always off to one party or the next. Opal and Ethel are the only friends I have

Adelaide: You know better than to torture me with mention of your sisters. You saw firsthand the toll

their deaths took on your father and me.

Dwight: I saw my sisters. I really did, and they played with me.

(The twins enter slowly from the shadows)

Dwight: Look there they are!

(Adelaide gasps)

Guide: Opal Cragun did indeed die suddenly of scarlet fever on October 31. Ethel died six years later. Her short life was impacted by breathing difficulties and other complications from scarlet fever which it was presumed she first encountered through her twin.

The house remained in the Cragun family for almost a hundred years before it was donated to the Boone County Historical Society in 1988. Today the house is open for public tours. While walking through the historic home, visitors have reported seeing ghostly girls. Plan your own trip and maybe you too can spend time with Opal and Ethel.

Boone County Historical Society

Preserving Our Heritage

October 2021



Seeing Double

Written by Mara Lusk for the SullivanMunce GhostWalk. Printed with permission.

Location/ props: a bedroom in 1902, teddy bear and rug

Characters:

Dwight (young boy – 10ish)

Opal and Ethel Cragun (similarly sized girls)

Adelaide (mother)

Tour Guide: The Cragun family emigrated from Tennessee in 1835. They settled on land in present day Zionsville with their 10 children, many of whom had unique names such as Nebuchadnezzar, Melvina, and Strange. One possibility for how Strange got his name is he reportedly had one brown eye and one blue. When Strange grew up he became a Lebanon school principal and then county superintendent. He bought the oldest newspaper in the county, "The Lebanon Patriot" and served as editor for many decades. Strange Cragun and his wife Adelaide had twin daughters and a son, Dwight. They built a showplace house near Lebanon's courthouse in 1893. But soon the house was cloaked in a dark shadow, especially on a night like tonight, this close to Halloween.

(Scene opens on Dwight playing)

Dwight: Opal! Opal! Come over here and see this new teddy bear I got.

Opal: That's really fun. Ethel come out, Dwight got a new toy!

Ethel: Teddy bear? Why is it called a teddy bear?

Dwight: Mother and Father got it in New York City.

They told me it's named after the president because he wouldn't shoot a bear.

Ethel: That's a really interesting story. Which president is it? I only remember President Cleveland.

Opal: (looking at Ethel) Ethel, certainly you remember President Harrison who came next. Even I remember Harrison.

Ethel: You wouldn't know this. President Cleveland was elected twice, with Harrison in between.

Opal: Really? I had no idea.

Ethel: Dwight, why did mother and father give it to you?

Dwight: I think it's because it's almost Halloween and Mother is feeling sad. I wonder why that is?

(Ethel and Opal look at each other)

Ethel: This time brings back sad memories for all of us.

Dwight: I just wish I had someone to play with me. Since school is shut down again because of Scarlett fever, I'm stuck at home all day.

Ethel: Oh little brother. (sighs) Perhaps we can spend the day with you?

Opal: I think we can do that.

Dwight: Hooray!

Opal: If you're the bear, I'll be the lion. (Children playing and ad-libbing)

Adelaide (walks in the room): Dwight who are you talking to?

(Dwight looks at his mother as the girls slowly fade into the dark)

Dwight: My sisters! [continued on page 8]

Time to Join or Renew Your Membership

Please consider joining or renewing your membership to the Society today.

Perhaps include a separate donation to help us maintain the Cragun House or to add to our general fund. This will ensure our programs will continue our preservation of local history.

Volunteer – We are always happy to have help at our events. May we add your e-mail address to our volunteer contact list? No obligation – just an occasional e-mail, asking if you're available.

Contact us if you have any questions regarding the Boone County Historical Society. We are always glad to hear from our members. To renew your membership, please tear off the bottom section of this form, complete it and return with your membership dues to **PO Box 141, Lebanon, IN 46052.**

Name(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

E-mail Address: _____ Phone: _____

Type of Membership: _____ Single (\$25.00) _____ Family (\$50.00) _____ Lifetime (\$125.00)
_____ Business (30 employees or less) (\$50.00)

In addition to our membership, please accept this donation to the General Fund: \$ _____

In addition to our membership, please accept this donation to the Cragun House Fund: \$ _____

May we list your name on our website as a "Friend of the Society"? _____ Yes _____ No

_____ /we are interested in learning more about volunteer opportunities.

Find us on Facebook at: Boone County Historical Society Indiana

Visit our website for upcoming events: boonecountyhistorical.org

Lincoln's Lebanon 2021

Lincoln's Lebanon returned to Memorial Park the last weekend of September. The weather was near perfect, and a large crowd attended. This year saw two new events: a funeral demonstration and a wedding (actually a vow renewal ceremony), as well as the return of the Saturday evening camp dance. Thank you to all of our sponsors and to all who attended! *Photos courtesy Eric Spall.*



Lincoln speaking on South Lebanon Street on Saturday.



The Bixby funeral, Saturday.



Camp dance, Saturday evening.



Honor guard at the wedding, Saturday.



Field surgeon operating on a wounded soldier after the battle on Sunday.



Lebanon High School football team, 1928. *Courtesy Lebanon Public Library, Photographs-Sports-9 [1000.1.3916]*

Share your history with us!

Have an idea for an article you'd like to see in the Boone County Historical Society Newsletter? Or maybe a topic you would like us to cover at a presentation to the public? Contact us at: PO BOX 141, Lebanon, Indiana 46052, or boonecountyhistry@gmail.com

Tour Cragun House

Take a step back to the late 19th century with a tour of Cragun House. Built in 1893 by newspaper publisher and Lebanon school superintendent Strange Cragun, the home was gifted to the historical society by the Cragun family in 1988.



Early Lebanon High School Football

Eric Spall

Autumn is here, meaning that we are again in the midst of high school football season. This sport has had a somewhat checkered history at Lebanon High School. The first organized football team in Lebanon debuted in 1892, rather unfavorably in the opinion of the editor of the *Lebanon Pioneer* who described the game as "not far removed from the prize fight" (12/22/1892, p. 8). It is unclear if this first team was recognized by the school or an independent club, but by 1893 the team was identified with the high school (*Lebanon Patriot*, 11/30/1893, p. 8). However, the 1902 team was the first to consist solely of student athletes (*Lebanon High School Annual*, 1905, p. 22). The school fielded a team until partway through the 1908 season, when, according to the 1909 yearbook, "after a few unsuccessful games, in which several of our boys were injured, the powers that be in conjunction with our worthy ancestors, abolished the sport for the year."

Football remained dormant in Lebanon until the fall of 1923, when it was reinstated. The sports editor for the 1924 yearbook seemed hopeful about the future prospects of the sport in Lebanon, noting that "with its new open style of play, combining spectacular forward passing and open field running, foot-

ball is much more interesting and less dangerous than it was in the past," and confidently asserted that the team "next fall should make a great showing." This optimism was well founded. Though the 1924 team won just one game, the 1925 team dominated its season, scoring 177 points to its opponents 13 and achieving a perfect season. The next few years saw the team experience ups and downs, but the 1931 team put together another undefeated season.

However, trouble behind the scenes spelled disaster for the program. On November 2, 1932, the school board, noting in their minutes that the team "lacked over \$300.00 of paying its way this year," voted to again discontinue the sport. An article in the 1933 yearbook strongly implied that the financial difficulties were driven by a lack of attendance at games. So once again Lebanon High School went many years without a football team.

But in 1950, thanks to the efforts of Athletic Director Forest G. Witsman, the sport was revived. Though Lebanon won only a single game that season, football's return was enthusiastically greeted. The 1951 *Cedars* yearbook reported that "football was a very welcome sport in Lebanon and was given a backing that would make anyone work their hardest." Football has remained a major sport at Lebanon High School ever since.



Lebanon High School football team, 1897. Courtesy Lebanon Public Library, Photographs-Schools, Lebanon High-22 [1000.1.3604]



Union (above) and Confederate (below) soldiers fight in the battle on Sunday.



Be a Historian: Part IV

Eric Spall

In our last two discussions on the work of the historian, we covered the uses of primary and secondary sources. These are the raw materials from which you craft your arguments and narratives. But how do you verify to your readers that the statements you make and the claims you assert are supported by the evidence? *Source citations.*

Source citations are vital to a quality research project. They point readers to the sources of information you used. This helps you, the author, by demonstrating that your conclusions are based on evidence, not your own imagination, and provides accountability by enabling readers to validate your claims (by checking the original sources, readers can determine if quotations were accurately transcribed or see if relevant context is missing) and assess the strength or reliability of the evidence presented.

There are two kinds of source citations: bibliographies and notes. Bibliographies are lists of sources, usually arranged by author, consulted in the preparation of a work. Often appearing near the end of books, these provide the names of authors or editors, titles, publishers, and dates of publication. Generally focusing on secondary sources or formally published volumes of primary sources, bibliographies let readers quickly review the sources utilized in a history book.

Notes, on the other hand, are inserted in a document next to the particular fact or claim being supported. They are also used to cite all kinds of sources, both primary and secondary. These provide much the same information as bibliographies but also include the specific location within a source that the information was found (e.g. page numbers).

Notes come in three varieties: in-text, footnotes, and endnotes. In-text notes are placed in parentheses right in line with the main text (e.g. "...there was a significant difference between the control group and the experimental group (Smith, 1997, p. 72)...") A variant on the in-text citation is to write the citation as part of the narrative text, without setting it aside (e.g. "According to Smith, in her book...") Footnotes and endnotes are indicated by superscripts, usually numbers, placed at the end of a sentence or

paragraph (e.g. "...and this was a significant mistake.⁷"). Footnotes are placed at the bottom of the same page as the superscript, and endnotes are placed at the end of a chapter or in a special section near the end of the book. In all other aspects, footnotes and endnotes are formatted the same way.

There are several standard formats for source citations. Though you could use any of them, different disciplines tend to favor particular formats. Some common formats include APA (American Psychological Association) style, often utilized by the social sciences, MLA (Modern Language Association), used by many humanities fields, and the Chicago Manual of Style (sometimes referred to as Turabian, after the author of a manual based on this style), favored by historians. If you plan to publish your research, you should utilize the format favored by the publisher. However you choose to format your citations, be consistent throughout your work.

The following examples show a bibliography and notes using Chicago Manual style.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

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Although I said that Bibliographies generally don't site primary sources, you should provide entries for collections of primary sources.

Notes

¹ This description of the library building at the time of its opening is based on newspaper summaries of Krutsch's plans. The newspapers did not provide a detailed description of the building as it was upon completion. Except for the omission of the kitchen and auditorium, there is no evidence that the rest of the building deviated from the final design. "The New Carnegie Library," *Lebanon Patriot*, May 21, 1903, 1; "The New Carnegie Library Building," *Lebanon Daily Reporter*, May 21, 1903, 1; Lebanon Public Library Board Minutes, January 13, 1905.

² LPL B, 23-26; "Carnegie Library," *Lebanon Pioneer*, June 1, 1905, 1; "The Library Opening," *Reporter*, June 1, 1905, 4.

³ LPL Board, October 10, 1905, July 9, 1907.

⁴ LPL Board, December 12, 1905, September 9, 1906, December 10, 1907, October 27, 1909; "Changes Made in Library Fund," *Reporter*, September 13, 1906, 1.

⁵ *Library Occurrent*, No. 6 (November 1906): 7; "New Books Coming," *Pioneer*, June 20, 1907, 5; LPL Board, March 8, 1905, October 10, 1905, January 9, 1906.

⁶ "Public Library Business," *Patriot*, April 9, 1908, 1; "Library Patronage Gains New Impulse," *Reporter*, April 9, 1908, 1.

Since the same source might be referred to multiple times in the notes, after the first instance a source appears in a note, the note can be truncated, leaving out some information and utilizing abbreviations. As you can also see, the footnote/endnote can be used to provide additional commentary on the text or about the sources.

Another thing to consider for your source citations is a bibliographic essay. This can be placed in front of the bibliography and is where you can tell your readers more about the sources that you used. In the bibliographic essay, you might note which sources were particularly valuable or indicate problems or concerns you found with specific sources. As well, you might also include in your bibliography books or articles that you don't directly cite but that shaped your thinking on the subject or provided the theoretical framework in which you contextualized your research; the bibliographic essay is the place to note these contributions.



Librarian Dian Moore, standing, assists a patron with microfilm at the Lebanon Public Library. *Courtesy Lebanon Public Library, Photographs-Lebanon Public Library-69 [1000.1.2640]*