

Table of Contents

Volume One

Introduction to Indiana History	1
State Designations	7
Geographical Configuration	16
Early History	39
History	47
Chronology	89
Events	115
Governors	175
Principal Cities and County Maps	221
Dictionary of Places	223
Pictorial	471
Index	481

Introduction to Indiana History

By Patrick J. Furlong

The name “Indiana” was first used in 1768 by a speculative land company in Philadelphia that attempted unsuccessfully to acquire a large tract of frontier land in what is now West Virginia. This company had no connection with the lands of the Wabash Valley that we know as Indiana today. When Congress divided the Northwest Territory it was necessary to devise a name for the new western territory. Someone, most likely William Henry Harrison, the Northwest Territory’s lone delegate in the House of Representatives, suggested “Indiana.” The measure was signed into law on May 7, 1800, and President John Adams soon appointed Harrison as the Indiana Territory’s first governor. He established its capital at Vincennes on the lower Wabash River, and built for his growing family an elegant brick mansion called “Grouseland” (open for visitors).

By 1800, the French influence in Vincennes was still visible, although declining as more and more American settlers arrived. The French left little more than memories of exploration and a few names on the landscape, many of them Indian names which came into English from the French — Wabash, Miami, Kankakee. The few years of British rule left even fewer traces. George Rogers Clark is the earliest American hero of Indiana history, for he won over the remaining French inhabitants, defeated the British and their Indian allies at Vincennes in 1779, and reinvigorated Virginia’s claim to ownership of all the lands north and west of the Ohio River. Veterans of his command established the first American settlement of the Old Northwest at Clarksville in 1783.

Not until Anthony Wayne defeated the Shawnee and their allies could government surveyors safely begin to measure and mark the land for sale to ambitious settlers. Creation of the Indiana Territory was the result of political disputes in what became the state of Ohio in 1803. Governor William Henry Harrison was

State Designations

State Name

Throughout history, the land from which present-day Indiana is carved has been designated by a variety of names. French trappers and soldiers called the northern portion of the region “Canada,” and its southern portion “Louisiana.” English colonials called the region “Ohio Country.” American settlers first called it “Virginia,” and then the “Northwest Territory.” In 1800, it became designated as the “Indiana Territory.” Eventually, the Indiana Territory formed the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Michigan and Minnesota as well as Indiana.

A myriad of place-names in the Midwest have been derived from the Native American cultures that prevailed prior to the arrival of Europeans in the late 17th century. In fact, the Indian era on this frontier did not end until 1813, when the death of the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and the resultant defeat of his confederated tribes by federal troops, brought about the final cession of Indian lands to the U.S. government. The Indians were driven westward, and their presence in what later became the state of Indiana—a presence that extends back to prehistoric times—became remembered in name only.

It has been said that the U.S. Congress created the name Indiana, meaning *Land of the Indians*, when it created the Indiana Territory out of the Northwest Territory in 1800.

State Nicknames

If the name “Indiana” has an obvious derivation, the opposite is true of the state’s nickname. The use of the term “Hoosier” to denote a native of Indiana can be documented as early as 1831, but its actual origin remains a mystery.

One theory supposes that when a visitor hailed a pioneer at his door, the settler would respond with “Who’s yere?” leading to the appellation of “Hoosier” state. A more facetious explanation was offered by the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who claimed that the nickname originated in the aggressive habits of Indiana’s early settlers. “They were enthusiastic and vicious fighters who gouged, scratched, and bit off noses and ears. This was so common that a settler coming into a tavern the morning after a fight

State Designations

Construction of the new Modern Renaissance capitol was begun in 1878. Designed by a local architect, Edwin May, it was completed in 1888 at a cost of approximately \$2 million. The four-story capitol was constructed of Indiana limestone, and contains over twelve acres of floor space. It is distinguished by a dome that is 72 feet in diameter and reaches a height of 234 feet. The inner dome, rising 108 feet above the main floor, is a 48-foot-wide work of stained glass, which was installed in 1887.



Early History

Edited by Patrick J. Furlong

Successive groups of American Indians lived in Indiana prior to the arrival of the Europeans in the late seventeenth century. They belonged to many archaeological stages, including the Paleo-Indian Tradition, Archaic Tradition, Woodland Tradition, and the Mississippian or Late Prehistoric Tradition.

EARLY INHABITANTS

The first people to make their way to Indiana were the Paleo-Indians, who are believed to have arrived about twelve thousand years ago. They are known for their fluted spear points found by archeologists. These early inhabitants were nomadic hunters, following the then plentiful bison, mammoth, and other large animals. During this time, the Pleistocene ice sheet was in a recessional stage. As the ice melted, many of these large animals became extinct or moved northward to cooler climates. Some of the Paleo-Indians followed the animals to the tundra ice fringe. Those who remained adapted to the warmer climate, and began hunting smaller animals and gathering plants. These hunter-gatherers were more sedentary than the Paleo-Indians. The time period during which they lived is called the Archaic Tradition.

This development stage is characterized by more effective exploitation of the environment. Subsistence activities increased as these people became more familiar with local environments. There is evidence of fishing, gathering shellfish, and hunting. Their technology began to advance, and archeologists have found numerous artifacts representing stone projectile points, knives, scrapers, and bone fishhooks. As time went on, atlatl weights, grinding stones, and woodworking tools were added to the inventory. The atlatl, consisting of a wooden shaft tipped with a socketed antler hook, became the principal weapon, making it possible to throw short spears for a considerable distance.

History

Edited by Patrick J. Furlong

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

The French were the first Europeans to set foot in Indiana. On December 3, 1679, René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, and a party of explorers ascended the St. Joseph River in canoes until they reached the south bend of the river, where the city of South Bend now stands. The next day, they traveled to the Kankakee River and continued their journey down the Kankakee toward the Illinois River. Catholic priests accompanied the French explorers. They hoped to build missions and convert the Indians to Christianity. Father Jacques Marquette may have crossed the dune country of northern Indiana in 1675. His successor, Father Claude Allouez, almost certainly followed the St. Joseph Valley in his wanderings.

The French were not the only European power hoping to profit from the fur trade in North America. The British, who had already established colonies along the east coast of the continent, hoped to counteract French influence in the interior. The British encouraged the powerful Iroquois Confederation (also known as the Five, or later Six Nations) to attack and drive out the tribes of the Great Lakes region (many of whom were allies with the French). The Iroquois onslaught temporarily forced the Miami Indians from their traditional homes. It was the first move in the French-British rivalry that was to shape development of the Northwest for the next hundred years.

La Salle came again to the south bend of the St. Joseph River in the spring of 1681, holding a council with the Miami and Illinois Indians under the great tree known later as the Council Oak. He attempted to form an anti-Iroquois confederacy, but had limited success. By 1701, the Iroquois joined with other tribes at Montréal in signing an agreement to live in peace. Soon thereafter, the Miami and other tribes reoccupied the valleys of the St. Joseph, the Maumee, and the Wabash rivers.

Chronology

13,000-8000 B.C. — Indiana's first human inhabitants, known as Paleo-Indians, arrive in the present-day state, where they hunt and gather food.

8000-500 B.C. — Archaic Indians follow similar patterns of Paleo-Indians, but adopt new tools, such as the ax and the atlatl (used for throwing spears).

1000 B.C. – 900 A.D. — Woodland Tradition evolves from archaic Tradition. People living during this time make pottery and build burial mounds.

800 B.C.-100 A.D. — People living in Indiana, called Adena, begin farming, though hunting and gathering continue to be important.

100 B.C.-500 A.D. — The Hopewell Culture evolves out of the Adena Tradition. More artistic and skillful pottery is created and animal effigy pipes appear; mound building is continued.

c.1200 A.D. — Mississippian culture appears in Indiana. They build mound in what is now Angle Mounds State Site.

1100-1300 — Members of the Algonquin linguistic family arrive in Indiana: Miami, Piankashaw, Wea, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Nanticoke, Wyandot, Shawnee, Munsee, Delaware, and Mahican tribes.

1531 and 1535 — French explorer Jacques Cartier explores area around the St. Lawrence River; his expeditions allow for French claims to the area that would become New France.

1541 — Hernando De Soto, a Spanish explorer, travels through present day Vincennes, Indiana.

1609 — Northwest country is granted to the English colony of Virginia by charter.

Events

Significant historical and cultural occurrences
throughout state history

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1888) — In 1881, Samuel Gompers organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada. This union and several smaller unions (a total of twenty-five) merged to form a national union, the American Federation of Labor (AFL), in 1886, in Columbus, Ohio. The AFL hoped to unionize skilled workers, assist in the passage of labor legislation, reduce the number of working hours, improve working conditions, and increase wages. The AFL originally denied women, African Americans, and other racial minorities union membership.

Gompers was elected president, and he maintained this position until 1924. He adopted the policy of supporting candidates that were friendly towards labor concerns. The AFL, beginning with one hundred and forty thousand members, became the largest labor union in the United States with 1.7 million members in 1904. The year before, the Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions (IFOTLU), which was made up of the Knights of Labor, the Molders Union, Cigar Makers Union, and the Typographers Union, joined the AFL and became known as the Indiana Federation of Labor (IFL). One of the largest unions within the AFL was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who were headquartered in Indianapolis from 1903-1952.

The AFL agreed not to strike during World War I, but after the war ended, strikes broke out across the country. One of the largest and most notable strikes was the general steel workers strike in 1919, which began as a backlash to Andrew Carnegie's United States Steel Corporation's labor practices. Strikes occurred in Pueblo, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; Wheeling, West Virginia;

Governors

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR

(1736-1818) — Revolutionary war soldier and governor of the Northwest Territory (1787-1802), was born on March 23, 1736, in Thurso, Caithness County, Scotland. He is often mistakenly said to have been the son of Margaret Balfour (Wedderburn) and James St. Clair, an officer in the French army, and the grandson of the Baron of Rosslyn. He was probably the son of William Sinclair, a merchant, and the great-grandson of James Sinclair, second Laird of Assery. His mother may have been Elizabeth (Balfour) Sinclair. He attended the University of Edinburgh for part of one term and had an unsuccessful apprenticeship under William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist of London. In 1757, he became an ensign in the British army and served with Amherst in Canada. On May 15, 1760, he married Phoebe Bayard of Boston, Massachusetts; they had seven children.

He resigned from the army in 1762, with the commission of lieutenant, and later, with a legacy of his own military service claims, he purchased a 4,000-acre estate in the Ligonier valley of western Pennsylvania. As the largest resident property owner in Pennsylvania west of the mountains, he was made the agent of colonial government in this frontier country in 1771. As justice of the county court of Westmoreland County after its formation in 1773, he was obliged to extend the form but not the substance of government into the Pittsburgh area, at the same time that John Connolly, captain of the militia and after 1774 justice of the district of west Augusta County, Virginia, sought to extend the substance as well as the form of Virginia control over the same region. St. Clair was unsuccessful before the superior military force and greater popular appeal of the Virginians, who rebuilt and garrisoned the fort abandoned by the British in 1772 and prepared for the surveying and occupation of the Kentucky country. Supported by the fur traders, he refused to cooperate in these and other actions offensive to the Shawnee tribe and thus probably relieved Pennsylvania of the vengeance of that tribe in Dunmore's War of 1774. He favored rewarding the Delaware Native Americans for their neutrality in the face of frontier insults, but complied in the refusal the legislature to establish and garrison a satisfactory trading post in the Delaware town of Kittanning.

Indiana Principal Cities



Dictionary of Places

1811. There is a 50 ft. monument depicting the history of the fort as a defense against Indian attack.

FORT WAYNE

City; Pop. 173,072; seat of Allen County; northeast Indiana; located at the St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers where they meet to form the Maumee River. The state's third largest city is approximately 105 mi. northeast of Indianapolis.

In the 1600s and 1700s, the site of Fort Wayne was a meeting place for two powerful Indian tribes, the Miami and the Potawatomi, who called the place Kekionga. Fort Miami, the first fortified outpost, was built by the French in 1682, where the aqueduct now stands. The settlement came under the jurisdiction of the governor of Louisiana, who managed a large section of that part of the country. As a result of the French and Indian Wars, the fort was surrendered to the English in 1760.

Until the close of the American Revolution, the site at the rivers' confluence was a lawless settlement known as Miami Town. It remained a stronghold for the surrounding Indian tribes, who resisted settlement of the area by the white settlers. Chief Little Turtle of the Miami became famous for his valiant efforts of resistance against white soldiers. Little Turtle was finally defeated in 1794 by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers at Maumee, Ohio. The Americans erected a fort at Miami Town in Wayne's honor and gave the city its present name.

William Wells was another key figure in Fort Wayne's early history. Kidnapped as a child from his Kentucky home and raised by Chief Little Turtle's family, the two men signed the Treaty of Greenville and opened up the frontier. Wells was appointed Indian agent and, together with Chief Little Turtle, provided stability and leadership until their deaths in 1812. Potawatomi and Miami factions invaded Fort Wayne soon after, and order was restored only after General William Henry Harrison's army was sent in.

The arrival of Judge Samuel Hanna in 1819 began a new stage in the city's history. After building a trading post and grist mill, he earned the name of "builder of the city." He was a major influence in the Wabash & Erie Canal coming through the town, and also secured the first railroad. Hanna's efforts helped organize Allen County in 1824, and he helped make Fort Wayne the County Seat. Fort Wayne was incorporated as a town in 1829 and acquired city status in 1840. Fort Wayne's industrial growth was stimulated by the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Dictionary of Places

Binding plants, such as grasses and vines, keep many of the dunes from migrating. The Big Blowout, a semi-circular dune that looks like an explosion crater, was actually formed by wind erosion.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was established in 1972. It surrounds the state park, which has remained a separate entity.

INDIANA TERRITORY STATE MEMORIAL

Knox County; south Indiana; at Vincennes. It includes the first capital of the Indiana Territory (1800) and a reconstruction of Elihu Stout's print shop, home of the first newspaper in the territory. The memorial is located in Harrison Park across from Vincennes University. The old capitol, restored in 1919, consists of a two-storied frame building with a stoop porch and small-paned windows. Original furniture is placed throughout, including the oddly-shaped walnut desk upon which were signed the laws for the Indiana Territory. The first territorial legislature met there in 1805.

INDIANAPOLIS

City; seat of Marion County; Capital city of Indiana; Pop. 731,327; central Indiana.

Indianapolis is the capital of Indiana and the seat of Marion County. It is located in a metropolitan statistical area that includes eight counties. There are no pronounced wet or dry seasons because of even distribution of precipitation.

Indianapolis is truly a city of contrasts. Inside its boundaries are a Carmelite monastery and the Indiana Women's Prison. Once the headquarters for most major labor unions, it was also briefly controlled by the Ku Klux Klan. Frequently a city of fierce political fighting, it has also been a city that seeks cooperative vitality through innovative developments and improvements. In 1991, the editors of *Inc.* magazine selected Indianapolis as one the best cities in the country for developing a business and providing a good quality of life.

The city's history began in 1816, after Indiana was granted statehood. It became established not by settlers, but by proclamation of the U.S. Congress after four sections of public land were set aside for the capital city. In February 1817, George Pogue and John McCormick settled with their families on the region that would later be Indianapolis. Soon other settlers also arrived. By the summer of 1820, cabins had been built along the riverbank, and about a dozen families had settled into the settlement called Fall Creek.

In January 1820, the state legislature chose ten commissioners and mandated to them the decision of locating a capital city near the center of the state. In June of the same year, the commissioners selected

Indiana Encyclopedia

SILVER LAKE

Kosciusko County; Pop. 528; 0.3 sq. mi.; located in north Indiana; 40 mi. west of Fort Wayne.

SIMONTON LAKE

CDP; Elkhart County; Pop. 3554; 3.5 sq. mi.; located in north-central Indiana.

SIMS

Township; Grant County; Pop. 1,891; 24.1 sq. mi.; located in southwest Indiana.

SKELTON

Township; Warrick County; Pop. 1,552; 39.7 sq. mi.; located in southwest Indiana.

SMITH

Township; Greene County; Pop. 401; 29.8 sq. mi.; located in southwest Indiana.

SMITH

Township; Posey County; Pop. 1,277; 21.2 sq. mi.; located in southwest Indiana.

SMITH

Township; Whitley County; Pop. 5,082; 34.9 sq. mi.; located in northeast Indiana.

SMITHFIELD

Township; Dekalb County; Pop. 1,520; 34.9 sq. mi.; located in northeast Indiana.

SMYRNA

Township; Jefferson County; Pop. 930; 25.9 sq. mi.; located in southeast Indiana.

SOMERVILLE

Town; Gibson County; Pop. 223; 0.3 sq. mi.; located in southwest Indiana; 23 mi. north-northeast of Evansville.

SOUTH BEND

City; seat of St. Joseph County; Pop. 105,511; located in central-north Indiana; on the St. Joseph River; 75 mi. east-southeast of Chicago, Illinois.

Europeans first visited the area around the present city in 1675, when Father Jacques Marquette explored the region from north

Dictionary of Places

Illinois to the shores of Lake Michigan. Four years later, the French explorer Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, made a portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, opening a new passage between the St. Lawrence Basin and the Mississippi River. He later succeeded in obtaining a treaty of alliance, the "Miami Treaties," between the Miami and Illinois Indians, signed under the Council Oak, which lies in South Bend's Highland Cemetery.

In 1820, the American Fur Company appointed agents to establish fur-trading posts throughout the Northwest Territory. Two of them, Alexis Coquillard from Detroit and Pierre F. Navarre from Monroe, established a post on the St. Joseph River for trade with the Indians in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. The post became known as Big St. Joseph Station. Settlers, however, called it "The Bend," or "South Bend," for a meander in the river. The latter name was finally adopted in 1830. South Bend was platted in 1831, and its designation as seat of newly-formed St. Joseph County followed shortly thereafter. Incorporation to town status came in 1835 and to city status in 1865.

The city's growth was slow at first. In 1852, Henry and Clement Studebaker opened a blacksmith and wagon shop. In 1880 came street cars. In 1904, the gasoline engine automobile was produced, and the business became the foundation for the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. The plant remained in business until 1966.

James Oliver came to South Bend in 1855 and founded the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, which manufactured a superior farm plow that revolutionized farming and introduced a manufacturing process to replace iron with chilled and hardened steel. The Singer Cabinet Works came to the city in 1868 and, taking advantage of the hardwood forests here, became the largest cabinet factory in the world by 1901.

Most significant in the city's history was the arrival of Father Edward Sorin, founder of the University of Notre Dame. He reached the future site of the university on November 26, 1842, along with seven Brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. He was given 600 acres by Bishop Hailandiere of the diocese of Vincennes and founded a college for seminary and secular students. He also started a mission for the Potawatomi Indians.

After the Lake Shore Railroad came through the city in 1851, enrollment in the college grew. A fire destroyed the campus in 1879; rebuilding included the Neo-Gothic Administration Building with a golden dome topped by a statue of the Virgin Mary that was opened later that year. The golden dome, a tradition of academic excellence,

Indiana Pictorial



Aerial view of Notre Dame University



Fort Wayne Courthouse

Indiana Encyclopedia



Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis



Studebaker Museum, South Bend

Indiana Encyclopedia



Arts & Design District, Carmel



Elkhart County Courthouse, Goshen

Index

106TH INFANTRY · 173
21ST CENTURY SCHOLARS · 86
477TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP · 130, 131

A

AAGPBL · 174
ABBOT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR · 118
ABBOT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR EDWARD · 51, 92
ABINGTON · 223
ABOITE · 223
ABOLITIONISTS · 70, 71, 99
ACCELERATING GROWTH · 87
ADAMS · 223, 224
ADAMS COUNTY · 224
ADAMS, PRESIDENT JOHN · 1, 56, 69, 138, 151
ADDISON · 224
ADENA · 40, 89
ADVANCE · 224
ADZES · 41
AFL · 103, 104, 115, 116, 117, 118, 140, 162, 164, 165, 166
AFL-CIO · 117, 118, 140, 166
AFRICAN AMERICANS ACHIEVEMENTS · 84
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY · 4
AGRICULTURE · 4, 40, 75, 78, 88, 100
AIRPLANE ENGINES · 5
AKRON · 224
ALAMO · 224
ALBANY · 224, 225
ALBION · 225
ALCOHOL · 102
ALEXANDRIA · 225
ALFORDSVILLE · 225
ALGONQUIAN INDIAN GROUPS · 43
ALGONQUIAN TRIBES · 43
ALICE ADAMS · 3
ALL-AMERICAN GIRLS PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE · 174
ALL-AMERICAN ROAD · 143
ALLEN · 225
ALLEN COUNTY · 225
ALLISON, JIM · 138
ALLOUEZ, FATHER CLAUDE · 47, 90
ALTON · 226
ALTONA · 226
AMBIA · 226
AMBOY · 226
AMERICAN AIR FORCE · 130
AMERICAN BITTERN · 28
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY · 137
AMERICAN FLAG · 52, 92
AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYED DUCK · 27
AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION · 76, 103, 152
AMERICAN REVOLUTION · 51, 53, 57, 91, 92, 118, 119, 146, 148, 150
AMERICAN SETTLERS · 55
AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE · 52
AMERICANISM · 79
AMISH · 65
AMMUNITION PLANTS · 5
AMO · 226
ANDERSON · 226, 227
ANDERSON, ELIJAH · 164
ANDREWS · 227
ANGEL MOUNDS · 42
ANGEL MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE · 42
ANGEL MOUNDS STATE MEMORIAL · 228
ANGLE MOUNDS STATE SITE · 89
ANGOLA · 228
ANTI-IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY · 44, 47
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE · 104, 161
ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS · 154
ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY · 2
ANTISLAVERY PROPONENTS · 70
ANTI-UNION POLICIES · 78
AQUIFERS · 30

STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Statehouse

Indianapolis, IN 46204-2797

Phone: (317) 232-4567

Fax: (317) 232-4567

Website: <http://www.in.gov/gov>

Governor (Elected Official):

Mitch Daniels (R)

Phone: (317) 232-4567

Washington Office

444 N. Capitol St., NW, Ste. 410 Washington, DC 20001

Fax: (202) 833-1587

Director: Debbie Hohlt

Phone: (202) 624-1474

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Statehouse, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2797

Website: <http://www.in.gov/lgov>

Lieutenant Governor (Elected Official):

Becky Skillman (R)

Phone: (317) 232-4545

Fax: (317) 232-4788

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

210 Statehouse, IN 46204

Phone: (317) 232-6531

Fax: (317) 232-3283

Website: <http://www.in.gov/sos>

Secretary of State (Elected Official):

Todd Rokita (R)

Phone: (317) 232-6531

Email: aa@sos.state.in.us

Business Services

302 W. Washington Street, Room E-018, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Director: Liz Keele

Phone: (317) 232-6571

STATE AGENCIES, DEPARTMENTS, AND OFFICES

All Agencies, Departments, and Offices are listed
alphabetically by the keyword.

ACCOUNTS BOARD

302 W. Washington Street, Room E-418, Indianapolis, IN 46204

State Examiner: Bruce A. Hartman, CPA

Phone: (317) 232-2513

Fax: (317) 232-4711

Website: www.in.gov/sboa

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

402 W. Washington Street, Room W-478, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Commissioner: Carrie Henderson

Phone: (317) 232-3115

Fax: (317) 233-5022

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

342 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Director: John Krauss

Phone: (317) 261-3000

Fax: (317) 261-3050

ADJUTANT GENERAL

2002 S. Holt Road, Indianapolis, IN 46241

Phone: (317) 247-3558

Website: <http://www.inarng.org>

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

101 W. Ohio Street, Suite 1200, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Director (Appointed by Governor):

Andy Miller

Phone: (317) 232-8770

Fax: (317) 232-1362

Website: <http://www.in.gov/isda>

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO COMMISSION

302 W. Washington Street, Room E-114, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Chairman: Dave Heath

Directory of Indiana Historic Places

Arranged by County

All the entries in this section have been drawn from the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of presentation. Properties include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Adams County

BOWERS, JOHN S. HOUSE

(designated 1982 - **Building** - #82000055)

104 Marshall St., Decatur

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling

COLTER, BEN, POLYGONAL BARN

(designated 1993 - **Building** - #93000194)

Also known as **Reinhart Barn**

IN 101 E side, 0.6 mi. S of jct. with Piqua Rd., Pleasant Mills

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Colter, Ben — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Current Sub-function:** Storage

GENEVA DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

(designated 2002 - **District** - #02000196)

144-455 E. Line St., Geneva

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private, Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Department Store, Financial Institution, Organizational, Professional, Restaurant, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Department Store, Library, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Restaurant, Specialty Store

LENHART FARMHOUSE

(designated 2002 - **Building** - #02000688)

6929 N. Piqua Rd., Decatur

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949

Indiana Bibliography

Atlas of Great Lakes Indian history /
edited by Helen Hornbeck Tanner ...
[et al.]; cartography by Miklos
Pinther. 1st ed.

Published for the Newberry Library by
the University of
E78.G7 A87 1987

Encyclopedia of Indianapolis, The /
edited by David J. Bodenhamer and
Robert G. Barrows, with the assistance
of David G. Vanderstel.

Indiana University Press, c1994.
F534.I357 E63 1994

*Gentlemen from Indiana: national
party candidates, 1836-1940* /

edited by Ralph D. Gray.
Indiana Historical Bureau, 1977.
F525.G46

*Heartland: comparative histories of
the midwestern states* /

edited by James H. Madison.
Indiana University Press, c1988.
F351.H35 1988

Here is your Indiana government.

Indiana State Chamber of Commerce,
JK5601.H47
2006 edition

*Hoosier caravan: a treasury of
Indiana life and lore* /

selected, with a comment, by R.E.
Banta.
Indiana University Press, 1951.
PS571.I6 B3

Hoosier schools: past and present /

edited by William J. Reese.
Indiana University Press, c1998.
LA283.H67 1998

*Hoosier State: readings in Indiana
history, The* /

edited by Ralph D. Gray.
W. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., c1980.
F526.5.H66
I.U. Press edition

Indiana: a new historical guide /

Robert M. Taylor, Jr. ... [et al.].
Indiana Historical Society, 1989.
F527.I54 1989

*Indiana atlas & gazetteer: GPS grids,
topo maps of the entire state, back
roads, outdoor recreation* /

DeLorme. 1st ed.
DeLorme, c1998.
G1400 .D4 1998 .

*Indiana authors and their books,
1816-1916: biographical sketches of
authors who published during the
first century of Indiana statehood,
with lists of their books* /

compiled by R.E. Banta.
Wabash College, 1949.
Z1281.B3

*Indiana experience: an anthology,
The*

compiled and edited by A. L. Lazarus.
Indiana University Press, c1977.
PS571.I6 I56 1977

Indiana history: a book of readings /
compiled and edited by Ralph D.
Gray.

Indiana University Press, c1994.
F526.5.I53 1994

Indiana; a guide to the Hoosier State,
compiled by workers of the Writers
Program of the Work Projects
Administration in the State of Indiana.
New York, Oxford University Press.

Scholarly Press, 1973 [c1941]
F526.W93 1973