INDIANA

A GUIDE TO THE HOOSIER STATE

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in the State of Indiana

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Contents

FOREWORD, By Ralph N. Tirey v
PREFACE vii
GENERAL INFORMATION xix
CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS xxiii

Part I. Indiana's Background

INDIANA TODAY 3
NATURAL SETTING 7
ARCHEOLOGY 20
INDIANS 26
HISTORY 42
AGRICULTURE 78
INDUSTRY AND LABOR 87
EDUCATION 97
NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO 105
FOLKLORE AND FOLKWAYS 117
ARTS AND CRAFTS 126
MUSIC AND THE THEATER 133
LITERATURE 142
ARCHITECTURE 152

Part II. Principal Cities

CITIES OF THE CALUMET 163
- GARY 165
- HAMMOND 171
- EAST CHICAGO 173
- WHITING 177

CORYDON 180

EVANSVILLE 186
FORT WAYNE 193
INDIANAPOLIS 205
MUNCIE 222
NEW ALBANY 228
NEW HARMONY 236
SOUTH BEND 249
TERRE HAUTE 260
VINCENNES 269

Part III. Tours

TOUR 1 (Toledo, Ohio)—Elkhart—South Bend—Gary—(Chicago, Illinois) [US 20] 287

TOUR 2 (New Buffalo, Michigan)—Michigan City—Gary—Hammond—(Chicago, Illinois) [US 12] 293

TOUR 3 (Bryan, Ohio)—Waterloo—Nappanee—Gary—(Calumet City, Illinois) [US 6] 299

TOUR 4 (Van Wert, Ohio)—Fort Wayne—Warsaw—Valparaiso—(Chicago Heights, Illinois) [US 30] 305

TOUR 5 (Defiance, Ohio)—Fort Wayne—Huntington—Peru—Logansport—Kentland—(Sheldon, Illinois) [US 24] 311
Section a. Ohio Line to Peru 312
Section b. Peru to Illinois Line 322

TOUR 6 (Greenville, Ohio)—Muncie—Anderson—Crawfordsville [State 32] 326

TOUR 7 (Greenville, Ohio)—Pendleton—Indianapolis—Danville—Rockville—(Newman, Illinois) [US 36] 332
Section a. Ohio Line to Indianapolis 332
Section b. Indianapolis to Illinois Line 334

TOUR 8 (Lewisburg, Ohio)—Richmond—Indianapolis—Terre Haute—(Marshall, Illinois) [US 40] 337
Section a. Ohio Line to Indianapolis 338
Section b. Indianapolis to Illinois Line 345

TOUR 8A Indianapolis—Crawfordsville—Covington—(Danville, Illinois) [State 34] 349

TOUR 9 Junction with US 52—Greensburg—Columbus—Bloomington—Terre Haute [State 46] 354

TOUR 10 (Cincinnati, Ohio)—Seymour—Shoals—Vincennes—(Lawrenceville, Illinois) [US 50] 363

TOUR 11 Aurora—Madison—Scottsburg—Salem—Paoli—French Lick—Jasper—Princeton—(Mt. Carmel, Illinois) [State 56, State 156, State 61, State 64] 374

TOUR 11A Junction with State 56—Jeffersonville—New Albany—Corydon—St. Croix—Dale—Boonville—Evansville—Mount Vernon—(Carmi, Illinois) [State 62] 391

TOUR 11B St. Croix—Tell City—Troy—Rockport—Evansville—New Harmony—(Carmi, Illinois) [State 37, State 66] 403

TOUR 12 (Louisville, Kentucky)—New Albany—Paoli—Shoals—Vincennes—Terre Haute—(Paris, Illinois) [US 150] 409

TOUR 13 (Coldwater, Michigan)—Angola—Fort Wayne—Richmond—Liberty—(Oxford, Ohio) [US 27] 413

TOUR 14 (Sturgis, Michigan)—Huntington—Marion—Anderson—Junction with US 36 [State 9] 420

TOUR 15 (Niles, Michigan)—South Bend—Mishawaka—Elkhart—Goshen—Fort Wayne [US 33] 428

TOUR 16 (Niles, Michigan)—South Bend—Indianapolis—Jeffersonville—(Louisville, Kentucky) [US 31] 433
Section a. Michigan Line to Indianapolis 434
Section b. Indianapolis to Kentucky Line 438

TOUR 17 Michigan City—Logansport—Burlington—Kokomo—Muncie—Richmond—(Eaton, Ohio) [US 35] 442
Section a. Michigan City to Burlington 443
Section b. Burlington to Ohio Line 447

TOUR 17A Burlington—Kirklin—Indianapolis—Shelbyville—Greensburg—Madison—(Milton, Kentucky) [State 29] 450

TOUR 18 (Cincinnati, Ohio)—Brookville—Indianapolis—LaFayette—Kentland—(Sheldon, Illinois) [US 52] 453
Section a. Ohio Line to Indianapolis 454
Section b. Indianapolis to Illinois State Line 463

TOUR 19 Indianapolis—Martinsville—Bedford—Paoli—Sulphur [State 37] 471

TOUR 19A Martinsville—Spencer—Worthington—Bicknell—Vincennes [State 39, State 67] 476

TOUR 20 (Chicago, Illinois)—Hammond—Kentland—Terre Haute—Vincennes—Evansville—(Henderson, Kentucky) [US 41] 481

Section a. Illinois Line to Terre Haute 482
Section b. Terre Haute to Kentucky Line 488

Part IV. Appendices

CHRONOLOGY 499

BIBLIOGRAPHY 509

INDEX 525

Archeology

IN the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi once lived a prehistoric people, popularly called the Mound Builders, who left throughout the Middle West abundant traces of their material culture. They left earthen forts and embankments, the enigmatic mounds so long the subject of many theories, and the village sites which are now being discovered in connection with these mounds. Indiana is one of the regions richest in these archeological treasures.

Mounds are found throughout the Middle West, particularly in the river valleys, and they increase in number as the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi is approached. They are generally simple cones of earth, varying from 4 to 70 feet in height; but many are truncated and sometimes terraced. Occasionally stone mounds are also found. Enclosures and fortifications made of earthen walls of many shapes (circles, parallelograms, and other geometric forms indicating a knowledge of measurement) surround areas of from 1 to 30 acres. Mounds and the pits that may mark the former sites of dwellings are usually found within these enclosures.

Roughly about a third of Indiana's counties contain mounds or enclosures of one type or another. Most of them are found in the south, perhaps because of the Ohio and its tributaries; but there are several in La Porte County, at the northern border of the State. In the north central part of Indiana, in Howard, Tipton, and Hamilton Counties, there are numerous sites of interest; and in Madison County, four miles from Anderson, is the famous Mounds Park, presented to the State by the people of Madison County and opened as a State Park in 1931. The Fudge Mound, which has been thoroughly excavated and leveled, was in Randolph County near Winchester. The southeastern corner of the State (Franklin, Bartholomew, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Scott, Clark, and Floyd Counties) is dense with mounds and fortifications of great interest. There are mounds in Fountain, Vermillion, Morgan, Owen, Greene, Vigo, and Sullivan Counties;

Agriculture

FROM the earliest days of settlement, agriculture has been basic to the economic development and cultural progress of Indiana. In the wake of trappers and solitary riflemen came land-hungry settlers to establish relatively small family-sized farms, which for 50 years were the backbone of Indiana economy. During that time the industries of the State were in the main mere offshoots of agriculture; and even today, when manufacturing, quarrying, and mining have far outstripped farming in the number of workers they engage, Indiana is still one of the leading agricultural States.

The first settlers to enter Indiana Territory around 1800 came from Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, and made their homes in southern Indiana, along the Ohio River. Soon thereafter immigrants from the North and East bought Government land along the Wabash and Whitewater Rivers and their tributaries. A little later this dependence upon waterways was broken somewhat by the building of the National Road and the Michigan Road, paid for by the sale of near-by lands. Before long a great belt of farms extended north and south, and another east and west across the State, and by 1830 the population of Indiana was 348,000.

Because of the natural fertility of the deep glacial soil in the northern two-thirds of the State, it was possible to make a good living on a small holding. The soil on the southern hills, being thinner and subjected to heavy water runoff, was more rapidly depleted. In the early days, however, before forests had been cut off and soil erosion had occurred on a large scale, this land also was generally fairly productive.

Most of the early settlers lived in log cabins and produced most of their necessities. Pioneer farm implements were few and crude, and efforts to raise crops unsuited to the region resulted in many costly failures. Some of the farmers wasted much time and energy trying to raise cotton and tobacco; they tried to introduce grape culture on a large scale, in imitation of the Swiss settlers at Vevay. The culture of

Industry and Labor

THE earliest economic effort in which white men engaged in Indiana was the fur trade. Upon the heels of the first explorers came French traders from Canada, intent upon turning into gold the numberless bales of furs the Indians were willing to trade for glass beads, whisky, blankets, and bright cloth. Some of these French traders were smugglers—that is, unlicensed by the king, but willing to risk hanging for a fortune in beaver skins. As the English began to press into the interior, rivalry grew more intense and the fur trade became a struggle often involving the crack of the rifle and the flash of the knife. Until the end of the eighteenth century the principal towns—Vincennes, Fort Miami (later Fort Wayne), and Fort Ouiatenon—were all fur-trading posts.

But by the opening of the nineteenth century the pioneers were coming in such great numbers that it was easy to foresee the end of the fur trade. With ax and flame the settlers cleared land for their first scanty crops of corn, hemp, flax, and potatoes.

Indiana's earliest industries grew out of family enterprise. At first, men ground corn in small hand mills and tanned their own leather for shoes; women made all wearing apparel, picked fowl for pillows and mattresses, and made soap and candles. Later, the itinerant cobbler and the local miller took over many of these activities. Pioneer commerce flourished as soon as agriculture began to prosper. For many years Indiana's surplus farm produce was shipped down to New Orleans, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi, on flatboats—raftlike structures laden with geese, turkeys, hogs and pork, cattle, beef, corn, flour, and venison.

During most of the period from the late 1820's to the Civil War, Indiana developed young industries that depended directly upon agriculture—milling, distilling, meat-packing, and lumbering. From the first, corn was the principal crop, and farmers distilled their surplus corn into whisky. Soon Indiana began to produce great numbers of

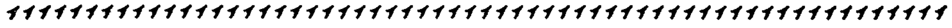
Education

THE first settlers in Indiana were sturdy, freehold farmers and small traders, believing in equalitarian democracy and individual freedom. They knew that neither democracy nor freedom was possible without universal free education; hence from the first many of them agitated for free schools. But the long, difficult delays they encountered were a reflection of the struggle of a young society. It was not because Hoosiers loved ignorance that thousands of them opposed free schools in the 1830's and 1840's; it was because they felt the lash of economic need. There were swamps to be drained, roads to be built, crops to be carried to market; and roads, canals, and railroads were a costly business. Awakened, however, to the need of public education, a majority of the people voted in 1851 to organize a State-supported school system. The economic upheaval of the Civil War temporarily prevented its development, but by the 1870's universal free education in Indiana began to be a reality. Later expansion and improvement were related to the State's growth in wealth and population.

Long before Indiana became a State, plans were laid to provide schools for the children of future settlers. In 1787 the Congress of the Confederation divided the Northwest Territory into townships, reserving Section 16 in each township for the maintenance of public schools. This same provision was incorporated in the Act that made Indiana a State in 1816; and one whole township, in addition, was reserved for a 'seminary of learning.'

Theoretically, at least, Indiana pioneered in the establishment of tax-supported public schools. Its Constitution of 1816 directed the General Assembly to organize a graduated system of schools extending from the district schools to the university, equally open to all on the basis of free instruction. No other State as yet had written such a provision into its constitution.

This idealistic program, however, was destined to exist on paper only for many years. Money was needed to put it into operation, and the



Folklore and Folkways

WE lived the same as Indians 'ceptin we took an interest in politics and religion,' Dennis Hanks, cousin of Abraham Lincoln, said of the Indiana of 1817, the year after the State was admitted to the Union. And Lincoln described his boyhood home as a 'wild region with bears and other wild animals still in the woods.' All about was unbroken forest where 'the clearing away of surplus wood was the great task ahead.'

In such a frontier region it was inevitable that the folk life would express itself in terms of the backwoods. Folklore and folkways were conditioned by the scenes and customs of the locality where they had originated or had taken root after having been transplanted. Most Indiana folkways were not indigenous but, in common with those of other Midwestern States, had survived migrations over trails such as the one made into the western country by Daniel Boone. Many migrants followed this trail into Indiana, where they became integral parts of a variegated backwoods pattern.

The pioneer necessarily was hard-working and practical. This new country offered a challenge to muscle rather than to mind, and the early settler contented himself with the limited culture he had brought with him. The family Bible and sometimes another book or two were the extent of his cultural tools.

With all these limitations, however, there has come down from the frontier a lore composed of beliefs, customs, crafts, anecdotes, both true and untrue, bearing in its content and terminology the unmistakable stamp of the backwoods. The daily round of living yielded its natural by-product of stories about eccentric members of the community; exaggerated tales of prowess in hunting, fishing, and working; tales of giant reptiles and beasts with more than ordinary intelligence; stories about freaks of the weather, floods and great droughts.

Good or bad luck to crops and to members of the family was indicated by certain infallible signs. Evil luck was presaged by the flight

Music and the Theater

DURING the pioneer era Indiana was handicapped culturally by isolation and prejudice. Early Midwestern centers—Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis—were linked to New Orleans and the East by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Detroit welcomed travelers and wandering theatrical companies by way of the Great Lakes. But in Indiana, settlement was slow and the first important towns were not on the main routes of early travel. The churches, the most powerful single influence in early Indiana, disapproved of such devil's devices as dancing, music, and play-acting; sectarian prejudice ruled even among the lettered, and was so strong that even the Indianapolis *Journal* refused to advertise theatricals until 1851. It was not without reason that Indiana in the early nineteenth century was said to have the crudest and most provincial population in the United States.

The folk impulse was active, however. From the earliest period music in Indiana has been a flowering of community experience, bursting through Puritanical restrictions, eventually emerging in civic singing societies and concert groups, and reaching personal expression in the work of a number of composers.

The frontier made its own genuine folk music. Song books were unknown, but the first settlers to enter Indiana from the South brought the traditional 'white spirituals' of Virginia and Carolina. A typical example is the famous 'What a Meeting':

> Our fathers will be there, will be there,
> Our fathers will be there, will be there,
> Our fathers will be there, for a crown of life to wear,
> When we meet around God's white throne.
>
> *Chorus:*
> What a meeting, what a meeting that will be,
> What a meeting, what a meeting that will be,
> What a meeting that will be, that in Heaven we shall see,
> When we meet around God's white throne.

Literature

UNTIL the 1840's, the most vigorous writing in Indiana was being produced by men of science. Many scholars came from Europe and New England to study in the West; Indian tribes still living in the region, archeological remains left by prehistoric peoples, unclassified flora and fauna, and unexplored rivers and geological systems offered these scientists tempting inducements. In New Harmony (*see New Harmony*), for many years the principal center of research in the Middle West, were published some of the most notable books of the period. To this category belong Thomas Say's *American Conchology, or Description of the Shells of North America, Illustrated by Coloured Figures from Original Drawings Executed from Nature* (1830); the same author's *Descriptions of Some New Terrestrial and Fluviatile Shells of North America* (1840); David Dale Owen's numerous State and Federal geological reports and his *Catalogue of Mineralogical and Geological Specimens at New Harmony, Indiana;* and William Maclure's *An Essay on the Formation of Rocks* (1832).

In the field of imaginative literature, John Finley, a native of Virginia who lived in Wayne County for 40 years, wrote 'The Hoosier's Nest,' which was perhaps the first genuine poem of the frontier. The Indianapolis *Journal,* in 1833, published this poem, an account of a stranger's visit in the cabin of an Indiana settler. Within a year it was reprinted in almost every American newspaper and widely quoted in England. Terse and vivid, precise and realistic in its evocation of disagreeable detail, 'The Hoosier's Nest' has even today a fresh and living quality.

Other writers were slow to follow Finley's lead, however, and throughout the region both poetry and fiction remained stilted and imitative for 30 years or more. But when Midwestern realism did begin to mature, another Indiana writer was the trail blazer; and the publication in 1871 of *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* marked an important step in the development of American fiction.

Cities of the Calumet

The Cities of the Calumet—Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting—with a population of 250,000, have in little more than two decades become one of the world's greatest industrial centers. Perhaps nowhere else in the Nation is there such concentration of diversified industry in an area of similar size (70 square miles).

Lying in the most northwesterly county of Indiana, the Calumet area follows the curve of Lake Michigan for 16 miles. Through the region flow two branches of a sluggish river that the French called Calumet. A profusion of reeds used by the Indians for pipestems grew along this river so that the name Calumet is thought to have originated from the French *chalumeau* (little reed). Through usage *calumet* came to mean 'pipe with a reed stem.'

The romance of the growth of this region has been publicized the world over, and this amazing exhibition of modern industry at work attracts thousands of visitors annually. No writer concerned with the urban development of America has been able to omit Gary from his consideration. Whether his interest has been sociological, economic, or industrial, Gary, and in fact the entire Calumet region, has lain squarely across his path.

In 1905 the total population of the Calumet region was 19,000. Gary did not exist, Whiting and East Chicago were little more than villages, and Hammond, oldest of the group, had a population of 12,000. Today (1941) the population numbers 250,000, of which 8 per cent are Negro and 20 per cent foreign-born. In 1905 more than half of this area was swamp, swale, and sand dunes, uninhabited and uninviting. Today it presents a massing of four modern cities with a multiplicity of industries, a maze of paved motorways, and a huge network of railroad tracks.

Industry dominates the entire region. There are 175 major and minor factories, including giant steel and rail mills, cement plants, one of the largest soap-manufacturing factories in the country, oil refineries, and enormous electric generating units. Manufactured products have an annual value of more than $600,000,000. About 73,000 persons are employed, and the yearly pay roll approximates $83,000,000. Three commercial harbors serve 15,000,000 tons of water-borne world-traffic annually.

Indianapolis

Railroad Stations: Union Station, S. Illinois St. and Jackson Place, for Big Four, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Monon; Suburban Station, 1100 E. 38th St., for Chicago Division Monon passengers; Union Ticket Office, 210 Guaranty Bldg.
Interurbans: Indiana Railroad, Inc., N. Illinois St. at Market.
Bus Stations: Traction Terminal, Illinois and Market Sts., for Greyhound, American Stage, Central Indiana Coach, Central Swallow Coach, Hoosier Transit, Indianapolis Railway, Indianapolis and Southeastern, Swallow Coach, Indianapolis-Martinsville, Indianapolis-Sheridan, Indianapolis and Vincennes, ABC Coach, Indiana Motor Bus, White Star, Indianapolis-Crawfordsville Transit, Del Ray, Indianapolis-Rockville-Clinton Line, Beech Grove, Indianapolis-Danville, and Scenic Bus Lines of Indiana; 226 N. Illinois St. for All American and Yankee Coach Lines.
Airport: Municipal, 6 m. SW. on High School Road, for Transcontinental and Western, American, and Eastern Airlines; ticket offices, TWA, 108 W. Washington St., Amer., 609 Merchants Bank Bldg.
Taxis: Rates 15¢ first 1.5 m., 10¢ each mile thereafter.
Streetcars, Trackless Trolleys: Fare 7¢, 4 tokens 25¢, transfer car to car 2¢, transfer to bus 4¢.
Motor Busses: Common terminus Monument Circle, fare 10¢, transfer bus to bus or bus to streetcar, free.
Traffic Regulations: No turn on red light; U-turns only at corners where not prohibited; drive to right of safety zones; stop with streetcars at non-zoned stops. Parking limit in downtown area indicated by signs. No double or all-night parking. Lights on 30 min. after sunset to 30 min. before sunrise. 20-mile speed limit in business district, 30 m. otherwise: enforced.

Accommodations: 73 hotels. Tourist camps along highways entering city.

Information Service: A.A.A., Hoosier Motor Club, 1840 N. Meridian St., phone WAbash 3311.

Street Order and Numbering: Washington St. dividing line for north-south numbers; Meridian St. dividing line for east-west numbers.

Theaters and Motion Picture Houses: 2 legitimate; 4 first-run movies, 1 vaudeville. Neighborhood movies in all sections of town.
Radio Stations: WFBM (1260 kc.); WIRE (1430 kc.); WIBC (1070 kc.).
Baseball: Indianapolis 'Indians' (American Association), Perry Stadium, W. 16th St.
Football: Butler University, Butler Stadium.
Basketball: Amateur, Butler University, and finals of State high school tournament, Butler University Fieldhouse, 46th and Sunset. Professional, Indiana National Guard Armory, 711 N. Pennsylvania. All games as scheduled.
Automobile Races: International 500-mile Sweepstakes at Speedway City, W. 16th St., on Memorial Day; gen. adm. $2.50 plus 25¢ tax; infield parking free; reserved seats $1 to $10; reserved parking $10 to $25; adm. qualif. trials, 50¢.

Tour 1

(Toledo, Ohio)—Elkhart—South Bend—Gary—(Chicago, Ill.); US 20. Ohio Line to Illinois Line, 155 *m.*

Concrete roadbed, two- to four-lane, throughout.
New York Central R.R. roughly parallels route west of Elkhart; Chicago, South Shore & South Bend R.R. (electric) west of South Bend; and Michigan Central R.R. from Furnessville to Illinois Line.
Accommodations of all kinds at short intervals.

In its eastern section US 20 crosses a gently rolling agricultural country dotted with spring-fed lakes of varied size. Pickerel, bass, pike, and other fish are plentiful and fishing is good. In the middle portion of the route are the flat muck lands of St. Joseph County, the first part of Indiana to be explored by white men. The dune country lies along Lake Michigan, and west of it the highway leads into the Cities of the Calumet—Gary, East Chicago, Whiting, and Hammond.

US 20 crosses the INDIANA LINE, 0 *m.*, 71 miles west of Toledo, Ohio (*see Ohio Guide*).

At 3.7 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to a junction with State 120, a blacktop road, 8.2 *m.;* R. here to CLEAR LAKE, 10.3 *m.* (*cottages, hotels, water sports, and other recreational facilities*). In winter cottages, inns, and refreshment stands are boarded up and there are about 30 permanent residents, but with the first warm days of summer Clear Lake blossoms into a vacation colony of more than 1,500 population.

At 5.7 *m.* is the junction with State 1, an oil mat road.

Left on State 1 to HAMILTON LAKE, 6 *m.* (*hotel and cabins; bathing, boating, dancing, good fishing*). On its southern shore is the century-old town of HAMILTON (392 pop.), incorporated in 1914, but founded in 1836 as Enterprise. The site was selected because of water power, and a WATER-DRIVEN MILL is still in operation.

ANGOLA, 10.1 *m.* (1,055 alt., 3,141 pop.), clean and quiet, is the seat of Steuben County, a college town and a vacation center. Within easy walking distance are a number of lake resorts in the midst of wooded hills.

At the northwestern edge of Angola are the three brick buildings and wooded campus of TRI-STATE COLLEGE, which offers courses in engineering, commerce, and music. The college does not require high-school graduation for entrance, awards bachelor's degrees at the end of a two-year course, and depends primarily upon student fees for income. The average enrollment is about 1,400.

Index

Abbeys, 397, 398
Abbot, Edward, 47
Abbott, Lyman, 261
Abe Martin (Kin Hubbard), 115, 147
Abe Martin, Brown County, Indiana, 147
Abe Martin's Town Pump, 147
Academies, 98
Academy of Music (Indianapolis), 138, 139
Adams, J. Otis, 130, 457
Adams, John, 51
Adams, Wayman, 211
Adams County, 8, 416, 417
Adamsboro, 322
Ade, George, 140, 141, 147, 148, 325, 483
Advertising, newspaper, 109
Afterwhiles, 144
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 84, 85
Agricultural societies, 80
Agriculture, 78-86
  Economy of, 4
  Pioneer, 78, 79
  Political influence, 4
  Regions, 5
'Ain't God Good to Indiana?', 342
Albee Mound, 21
Albion, 424
'Album Leaf,' 136
Alexandria, 427
Algonquian Indian languages, 29
Alice Adams, 148
Alice of Old Vincennes, 145
Allee, Marjorie Hill, 151
Allen County, 193-204, 312, 415, 433
Altitude, highest and lowest, 7
America in Midpassage, 151
American Conchology, 142
American Farm Bureau Federation, 85
American Federation of Labor, 94
American Railway Union, 92
American Tragedy, An, 150
Americus, 323
Amish, 372, 430-31
Anderson, 112, 328-31, 427
Anderson, Captain, 330
Anderson College and Theological Seminary, 330
Anderson *Democrat,* 112, 113, 344
Anderson River, 405
Andersonville, 461
Andrews, 316
Angel Mounds, 21, 408
Angell, John, 159
Angola, 287, 288, 414
Animals, 14
Annapolis, 486
Anything Goes, 135
Appeal to the Great Spirit, 129
Appleseed, Johnny, 122
Aquariums, 472
Archeology, 20-25, 328, 373, 374, 408, 418
Archer family, 387
Archery Hunting Area (Brown County State Park), 357
Architecture, 152-60, 169
Area, State, 7
Arens, Franz Xavier, 135
Argos, 435
Arlington, 361
Armiesburg, 336, 337
Art, 126-32, 353, 368
  Brown County, 3
  Richmond Group, 3, 339
Art and Artists of Indiana, 130
Art Association of Indianapolis, 131, 132
Arts and Crafts, 126-32
Artesian Springs, 386, 387, 472
Arthur, 390
As Thousands Cheer, 135
Astronomical observatories, 472
Attendance officers, school, 103
Attica, 467, 484, 485, 486
Atwood, 308
Auburn, 414, 415
'Au Clair de la Lune,' 123
Auctioneering school, 416
Audubon, John James, 242
Aurora, 365
Austin, 441
Automobiles, 72, 92, 211, 253-5, 437, 447
Automotive industry, 329, 330
Aviation, 333
Avoca, 474
Avoca State Fish Hatchery, 474