

TO ALL INDIANIANS, PRESENT AND ABSENT,
THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED



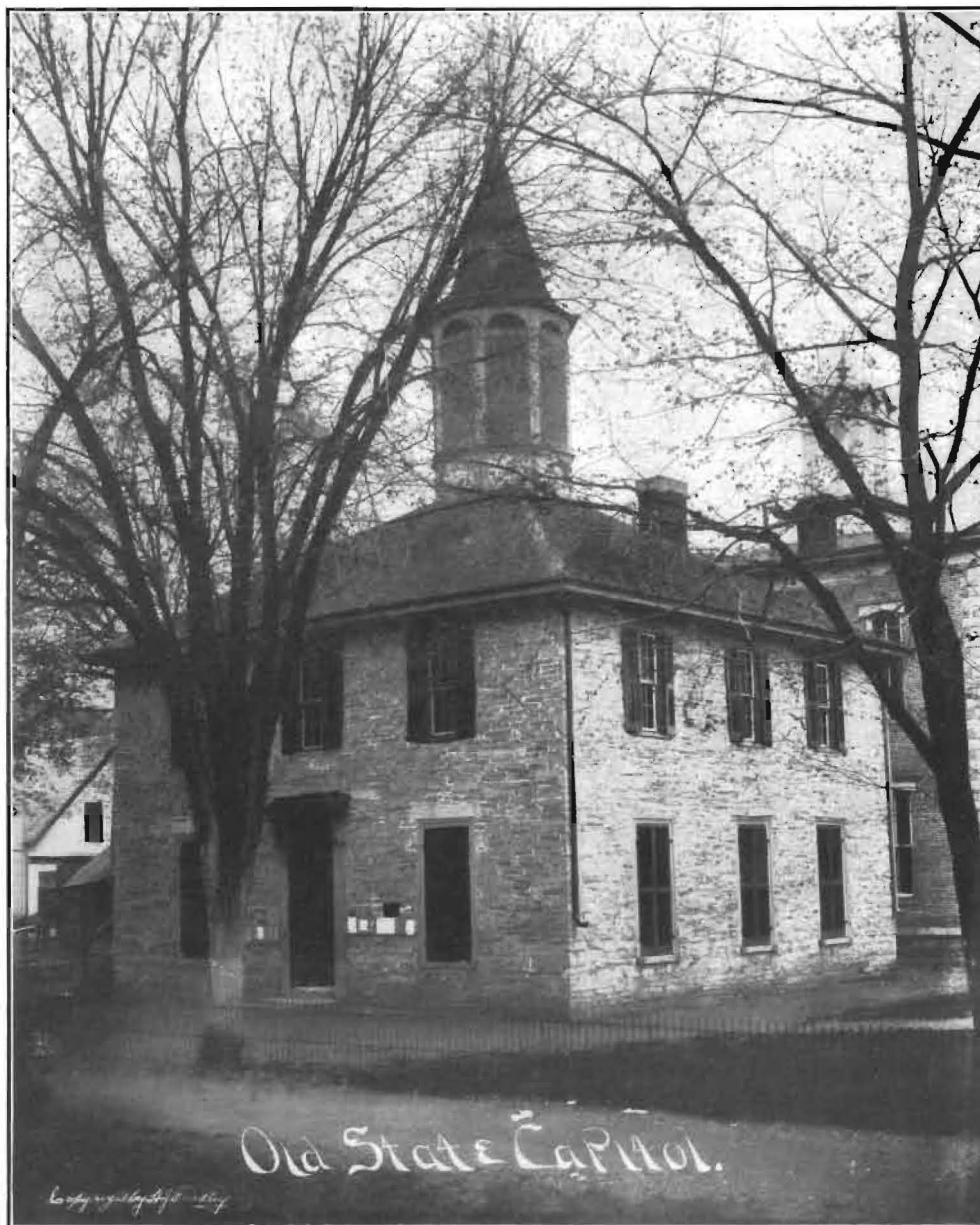
Scope and Character of the Proposed Celebration

BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Centenary of Indiana's statehood is near at hand. Cognizance was taken of the approaching event by the Legislature of 1911 in the creation of a Centennial Commission to recommend a site and suggest plans for a permanent memorial. The action of the Commission in deciding upon a Library and Museum was universally applauded as wise and patriotic. That the succeeding Legislature will approve this movement, considering it with that largeness of view, consistent with the State's history, achievements and prospects, we take for granted. A splendid Library and Museum of the monumental design and fitting environment contemplated, will supply an urgent present need, typifying the patriotic and intelligent spirit of the Commonwealth today; and stand a hundred years hence to proclaim with dignity the high character of citizenship in 1916.

As stated in a succeeding chapter, on authority of the Indiana Centennial Commission, the law of 1911 did not empower them to go farther than recommend a site and prepare plans for a permanent memorial. Any consideration of a formal celebration was not contemplated in the act. Meantime there has arisen a spontaneous and wide-spread sentiment in favor of an adequate and appropriate celebration. In response to this feeling and upon call of the Governor and Indiana Centennial Commission there was held in Indianapolis, on May 3, 1912, a banquet at which the matter of a suitable Centennial Celebration was carefully considered. Various sections of the State were well represented by men of distinction, including Governor Marshall, Charles W. Fairbanks, members of the Indiana Centennial Commission, members of the House of Representatives, eminent jurists, educators, clergy, representatives of Indiana's leading business organizations, newspaper men, and public officials. The Hon. Chas. L. Jewett, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided. As expressing the enthusiastic sense of that meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we commend the movement initiated and under the direction of the Indiana Centennial Commission, to establish a State Historical Library and Museum building, of ample size, artistic design,



(Loaned by H. J. Friedley)

First State House of Indiana, located at Corydon. In excellent state of preservation

and with proper setting for architectural effect, as a permanent memorial, to mark the end of the century of the State's existence.

2. That supplemental to the historical library and museum, we believe there should be a Centennial Celebration of such dignity and duration as to fittingly typify the State's history, achievements, growth, wealth and resources, and likewise set forth its possibilities; that the celebration in its essential features should be historical and educational in character, with commercial and trade features as secondary.

3. That in the consummation of such a celebration Indianapolis should set about to secure the erection of a splendid coliseum and music hall, the same in conjunction with the Historical Library and Museum, to house such historical, educational and other exhibits as may be developed and demonstrated by experts during the course of the celebration; that for one period of the celebration the coliseum should be used for a great farm machinery and automobile show; at another period, agricultural and horticultural products; for the third, a great Olympic; for the fourth, a great music fest in which trained bands, choruses, orchestras from the various cities of the State, after prolonged coördinated preparation, might be brought together in a great music festival, etc.

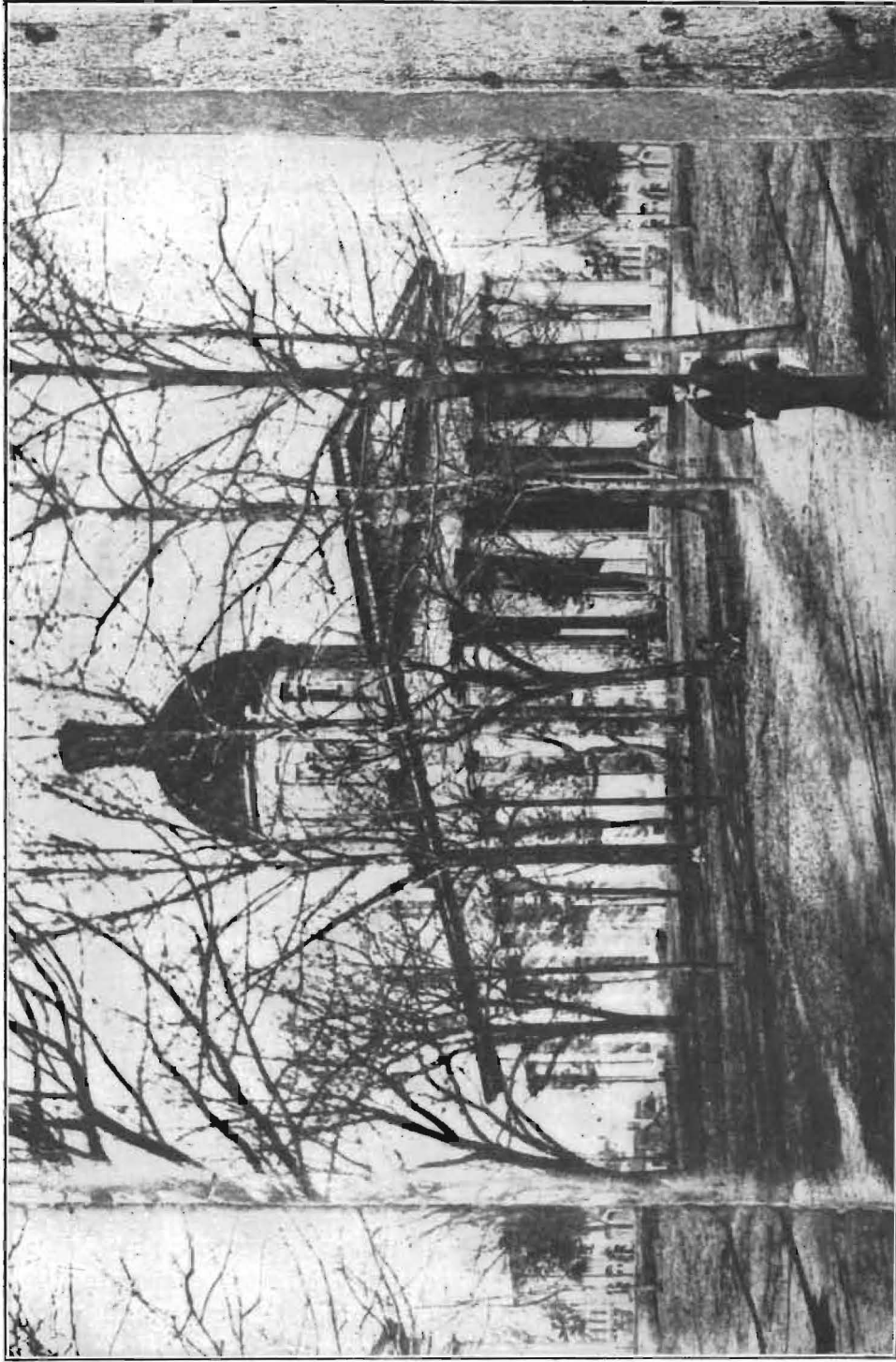
4. That in our judgment the work of the State Board of Education, the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Health, the State Board of Charities and the Indiana Historical Society should be coördinated and harmonized in any attempt at a celebration.

5. The foregoing plan of celebration in our judgment offers great advantages, amongst which may be enumerated:

(a) It is possible of accomplishment without great expense to the State.

(b) The historical exhibits which will be developed will be saved to the State and preserved in the archives of the new Museum for the instruction of present and future generations. Relics and documents of unpurchasable value will be saved which would otherwise drift to other States and be lost to us for all time to come.

(c) The plan of educational exhibits demonstrated by trained experts will offer to all our citizenship knowledge of real value which they may carry home and apply. These exhibits will reveal to the people the needs and possibilities of education, in all its phases; will show the unsuspected and undeveloped natural resources about us on every hand; will make plain the necessity of better conserving our natural resources, the soil, the forests, the mines, the purity and beauty



Second State House of Indiana, Indianapolis

of our streams, and above all teach the lessons relating to the conservation of human life and health.

The Indiana Centennial Celebration Committee was created as a result of the general meeting held on May 3d, and the resolutions just quoted have formed the basis for the recommendations which follow.

The succeeding chapters contain suggestive outlines for the Celebration prepared by persons especially competent to speak upon the subjects they treat. Their suggestions are earnestly commended for serious consideration by the General Assembly, as the wise and carefully-thought-out work of experts. Of the State's varied activities only a small part has received consideration. It is only offered as a tentative plan, to be elaborated and perfected by painstaking labor and thought during the three years to come.

With the event so near at hand it is well to take reckonings. In so important a matter it is the height of unwisdom to drift. Lagging will end in conventional mediocrity. Early attention will enable carefully wrought plans and ample time for their fulfillment.

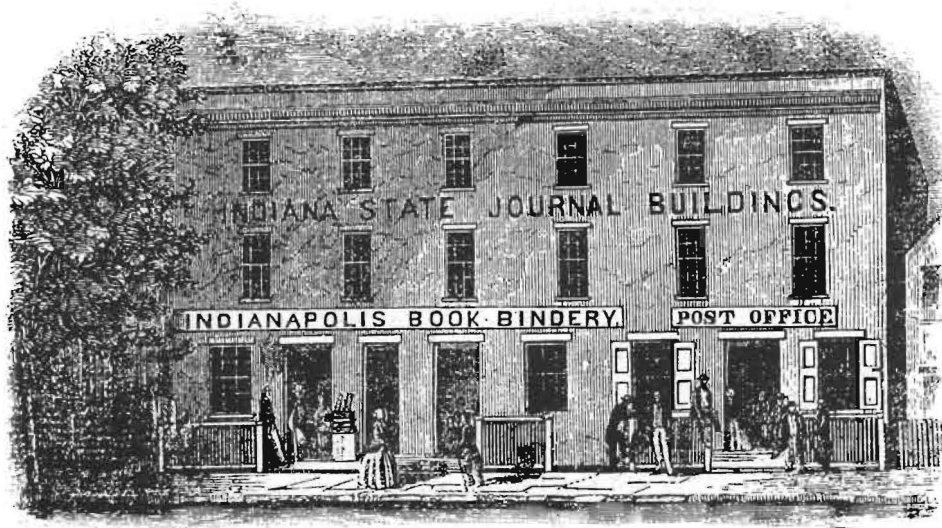
An Educational and Historical Celebration as advised will or should require on the part of thousands of persons, the most painstaking preparation. It will mean intelligent and well manned central organization, in active touch with all the cultural and moral forces as well as the productive industries. Wise agitation and direction as well as efficient organization will be necessary in every county of the State.

This will require time. It will likewise take money; not an enormous sum and yet sufficient to insure a campaign of instructive planning in every community. A liberal fund should be available for the purchase of historical pictures, manuscripts, relics, specimens of fossils, minerals, or archaeological remains for installation in the Museum; also for prizes to stimulate historical research in the schools and promote the preparation of community exhibits. Money invested in this manner will be of the greatest practical advantage, in promoting the educational phase of the Celebration, and bring to the Museum material of inestimable value.

As the year 1916 approaches there should be regional celebrations and "try-outs," preparing the way for the culminating event. The greatest benefit accruing to the State from such Historical and Educational Celebration will arise from the thorough course of training necessary to its successful achievement.

In considering the scope and character of any proposed celebration, the conventional exposition has not been deemed worthy of serious

thought. Such are in their essential features great department store exhibits, entailing enormous expense in the construction of temporary buildings which serve the purpose of a day and are torn down; an unwarrantable extravagance. It is the prime purpose of this Committee to inaugurate and promote a method of commemoration which will not only be dignified and appropriate but give permanency of results to the entire citizenship. Our history, achievements and growth are inspirational. Why not let them speak to the world through the people who have wrought so well. Educational and Historical Exhibits, demonstrated by experts will insure the greatest good to the greatest number. They will give that breadth of knowledge which is an asset of value, power and permanence.



Post Office, Indianapolis, 1850

In the year 1908 the city of Quebec proclaimed in splendid pagantry to assembled guests from all the world, the story of her history. For a fortnight the citizens of New York City and every village upon the Hudson consecrated themselves to impressive and uplifting ceremonies in commemoration of the work of Hudson and Fulton. It is well that we celebrate each year with proud acclaim the birthday of the nation and of our illustrious national hero.

But what of Indiana? Has the Commonwealth an unworthy past? Was it a small matter to struggle with the privations of pioneer life, to brave the terrors of wild beasts and barbarous tribes? Is it of no moment that in all the national wars of the past century Indiana has played a noble part? Is it a trifling matter that in these hundred

years endless forests and swamps have been supplanted by fertile fields and prosperous cities, with humming factories and busy commerce? Who can contemplate without swelling pride the transition from the log schoolhouse to our unexcelled public school system, the growth of our colleges and flowering out of the simplicity and culture of our Hoosier life a literature to which all the world pays homage. Once the term "Hoosier" implied opprobrium. Now the title is worn proudly, emblematic of character and worth.



Present Indianapolis Post Office Building

In the face of these facts what Indianian is so unresponsive to patriotic sentiment as to oppose a fitting celebration of Indiana's Centenary in 1916? We refuse to believe there are such.

The time and the occasion are not ordinary. The situation calls for the broadest coöperation and the most exalted patriotism. It demands the abolishment of political lines and sectional feeling. Let us recognize no north, nor south; no Evansville, no Fort Wayne, no Indianapolis; but only *Indiana*. Hoosierdom belongs to us all. Let us celebrate her Centenary worthily. Indiana is the geographical and cultural heart of the Nation. Let it throb with patriotism in 1916!

The Indiana Centennial Commission

DEMARCHUS BROWN.

The Indiana Centennial Commission was created by the law of 1911 for the purpose of selecting a site and preparing plans for the memorial building to commemorate in 1916 the admission of Indiana

The Great Question



Where to put 'Em?

into the Union. The law defines the purpose of this building to be the "proper housing of the State Library and Museum, Public Library Commission, and the educational and scientific offices of the State." This memorial shall be known as the "Indiana Educational Building."

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Present State House of Indiana.

The third to be erected in seventy-five years. Entirely inadequate. Officers cramped for room. Valuable historical relics, specimens, books and records driven to corridors or into dingy and damp basement rooms, where they are not available or suffer decay

The Centennial Commission consists of Colonel Charles L. Jewett of New Albany, Senator Frank M. Kistler of Logansport, Representative Joseph M. Cravens of Madison, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, and State Librarian Demarchus C. Brown. This Commission under the law is concerned only with the plans and the erection of a suitable memorial building. The members are alive, however, to the importance of a proper celebration of the State's Centennial apart from the dedication of the proposed structure.

There should be a historical pageant which would bring before the eye of the people the development and growth of Indiana. There should be exhibitions in agriculture, manufacturing, education, art, transportation, music, and all departments of life. These will be made as permanent as possible because the celebration must be far removed from the ephemeral exposition. A worthy celebration carried out in a dignified manner will not only be instructive but a source of inspiration for the future.

While not authorized by the statute to do so, the Centennial Commission called a meeting of public-spirited citizens in May, 1912, to discuss the whole question. The meeting was representative of the entire State and showed great interest in the celebration of the centennial of Indiana's admission into the Union. An organization was formed to arouse public sentiment on the subject and to keep the matter before the people. It is hoped that this organization will be strengthened and supported by the Centennial Commission, even if an enlargement of the powers of the latter should become necessary for that purpose.

The Centennial Commission desires not only the collection and preservation of the State's history and relics of all kinds in a great library and museum which shall be a useful institution to all the people, but it hopes to see a universal interest in the history and development of the commonwealth and a profound concern for its past. Indiana has not done what other States have in the preservation of its history. Can the public be aroused to a fuller appreciation of this matter?

A great celebration at the time of the dedication of the memorial building in 1916 will do more to awaken and keep alive the public interest than anything else. This means if the celebration be done in a worthy, dignified way, and if the building be a beautiful and useful monument. This is what the Centennial Commission is planning, and what it will recommend to the Legislature.

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Growth and Achievements of the Law

ADDISON C. HARRIS.

The beginning, growth and achievements of the law in Indiana make an interesting chapter in the history of our State. This history begins with the capture of Post Vincennes, on February 25, 1779, by General George Rogers Clark. He was a commissioned officer in the military service of the State of Virginia, commissioned by Patrick Henry, as Governor; and so by the rules of international law, the land he took by his conquest, being all the territory northwest of the River Ohio, became the property of the State of Virginia. There being white inhabitants at Post Vincennes and at a few other points in the territory, it became the duty of the State of Virginia to establish a government for their protection. To this end, the House of Burgesses of Virginia shortly after the conquest created all the land northwest of the river Ohio into a distinct county, and the Governor appointed a county lieutenant with authority to organize and maintain a proper force for the maintenance of peace and order, who at the same time established a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Post Vincennes composed of several magistrates. Colonel J. M. P. Legrease was made president of the court, which court sat from time to time, and some of its decisions were taken on appeal to the court of last resort in Virginia.

After the victory at Yorktown, in the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, made on our part by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay and Henry Laurens at Paris on November 30, 1782, this land northwest of the river Ohio was treated as being a part of the State of Virginia. But it was the general sentiment of all the people at that time that inasmuch as all Americans had been engaged in the common cause against Great Britain, that in equity and good conscience, the fruits of Clark's conquest should belong to the United States itself. The statesmen and people of Virginia acknowledged the justness of this claim. And so on December 20, 1783, the Legislature of Virginia, by an act, directed the representatives of that State in the Congress by proper deed to cede all this land to the United States, and the deed was signed, acknowledged, executed and delivered on the first day of March, 1784, by Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, James Monroe, and Samuel Hardy, then delegates in the Congress from the Commonwealth of Virginia. And thus



Government House, of the Territory of Indiana, Vincennes. Still in excellent state of preservation

this land became the property and passed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

On July 13, 1787, the Congress passed an act, commonly known as the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. This ordinance declared among other things that slavery should never exist on this soil and that the inhabitants should be entitled to the benefits of jury trial, proportionate representation in the Legislature, and that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the



Governor Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana

happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." It was also declared in the ordinance that the territory should as the population increased be in time divided into five States and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original thirteen States in all respects whatever, and each State when created should be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, and secure to the people of the several States the fundamental rights of liberty, religion and education, pledged in the ordinance. On May 7, 1800, all that part of the land lying west of the now



Tippecanoe Battle-ground, near Lafayette

State of Ohio was by Congress constituted a separate territory under the name of the Indiana Territory. A territorial government was organized on July 4 of that year. General William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. The seat of the territorial government was fixed at Saint Vincennes, and a territorial legislature and a territorial court were at once organized. The house in which the legislature and court sat is still in existence in Vincennes. In the year 1813 the seat of the territorial government was removed to Corydon.

On April 19, 1816, the Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for admission into the Union, and authorized the election by the people, of representatives or delegates to meet at Corydon and then form a constitution and State government, and declaring that when formed such government shall be republican and not repugnant to the fundamental articles of the Ordinance of 1787. A constitutional convention accordingly met on June 10, 1816, at Corydon and adopted and established a State constitution and form of government. Jonathan Jennings was president of the convention and the first Governor of Indiana. The Supreme Court assembled at Corydon on May 5, 1817. Shortly afterwards Governor Jennings appointed Isaac Blackford to the supreme bench, which position he held as the leading member of that tribunal for more than thirty-five years, and until by the adoption of the present constitution of the State (which was but a series of amendments to the old constitution of 1816) the Supreme Court judges ceased to be appointive and became elective. More than fifty judges have sat upon the supreme bench of the State during its first century, and many are known throughout the Nation for their learning and ability. The court from the beginning had official reporters, among which may be mentioned Albert G. Porter, Benjamin Harrison and John W. Kern. The rights of the State were represented in this great court by attorney-generals, among which may be mentioned Joseph E. McDonald, Oscar B. Hord, and William A. Ketcham. The first Legislature after the adoption of the present constitution contained many of the leading lawyers of that period. They revised and reenacted the laws of the State. They abolished the old forms of practice in the courts, and adopted the simpler methods provided by the code which was in fact written by Lucien P. Barbour, a leading member of the Indiana bar.

Another great reform enacted by that Legislature was the statute greatly enlarging the rights of married women, which measure was championed by Richard D. Owen.

A few years ago a great step was taken in the administration of criminal law by the adoption of the indeterminate sentence of criminals to prison.

It is not necessary to name the many forward steps made by the Legislature and the courts of this State throughout the past century towards the better form of government. This would require a full chapter in the history of the State.

It is believed that the growth and development of the legislative and judicial departments of the State government could be shown by gathering together in a museum or department the portraits of the great men of the early times engaged in laying the foundations of our State government, among which may be mentioned General George Rogers Clark, Thomas Jefferson, Governor Jennings, and others; and portraits of all the judges of the Supreme Court, headed by Judge Blackford, together with the reporters and attorney-generals of the State and men who have distinguished themselves in the Legislature from year to year in the enactment of good laws. There to be gathered together, also pictures of the first assembly building as it still exists in Vincennes; the State House at Corydon, with the historic elm under which the constitutional convention sat; the first court house in Indianapolis in which the Supreme Court also sat after the removal of the capitol to this city and before the completion of the old State House; the first State House and Supreme Court building in this city occupied for twenty years and the new State House in which the Legislature and courts now sit; together with pictures of the county court houses of the early period, followed by a display of the court houses in the several counties of the State at the present time. In such museum would also be accumulated many historical documents connected with the history of the State, letters, autographs and portraits of the judges and others, including those of lawyers who, assisting in the administration of justice, elevated and made the bar of Indiana equal to that of any other State in the Union.

Religion

FRANCIS H. GAVISK AND M. L. HAINES.

The coming State Centennial should give an opportunity for presentations of the history of the religious life of the people of Indiana of special interest and value.

Religion in its various forms of manifestation has been the power more potent than any other to mould and inspire the lives of our citizens to higher issues.



Little Cedar Baptist Church, near Brookville, Indiana.

Begun in 1810, completed in 1812. The earthquake of 1811 came near to causing abandonment of the undertaking. After long fasting and prayer, work was resumed and the building completed in 1812.

The record of the progress of the various churches and religious societies of the commonwealth could be set forth in a series of charts and pictures, each denomination furnishing its own.

Along with these there should be provided in a loan exhibition such historical mementoes—portraits, books, relics—as would be vivid reminders of the religious life of past years.

A number of the events of importance in the history of the churches could be set forth in historical pageants and tableaux in a



McKendrie M. E. Church, near Brookville

manner similar to that in which the work of world missions has been presented by the churches in London, Boston and Cincinnati.

Illustrated lectures and addresses on the early struggles and various lines of advance of the different religious denominations should have a place on the program.

The story of the coming of the heroic Catholic priests and of the devoted Protestant missionaries to the Indian tribes of our territory; the struggles of the scattered pioneer churches in the new settlements; the experiences of "circuit rider" days; the coming of the Friends to eastern Indiana and what that settlement has meant to the upbuilding of the State, these and many other forms of religious and church life, potent in their influences, should be presented.

There should be included also in these exhibits the institutions, educational and philanthropic, that have come directly out of the religious life of the people.

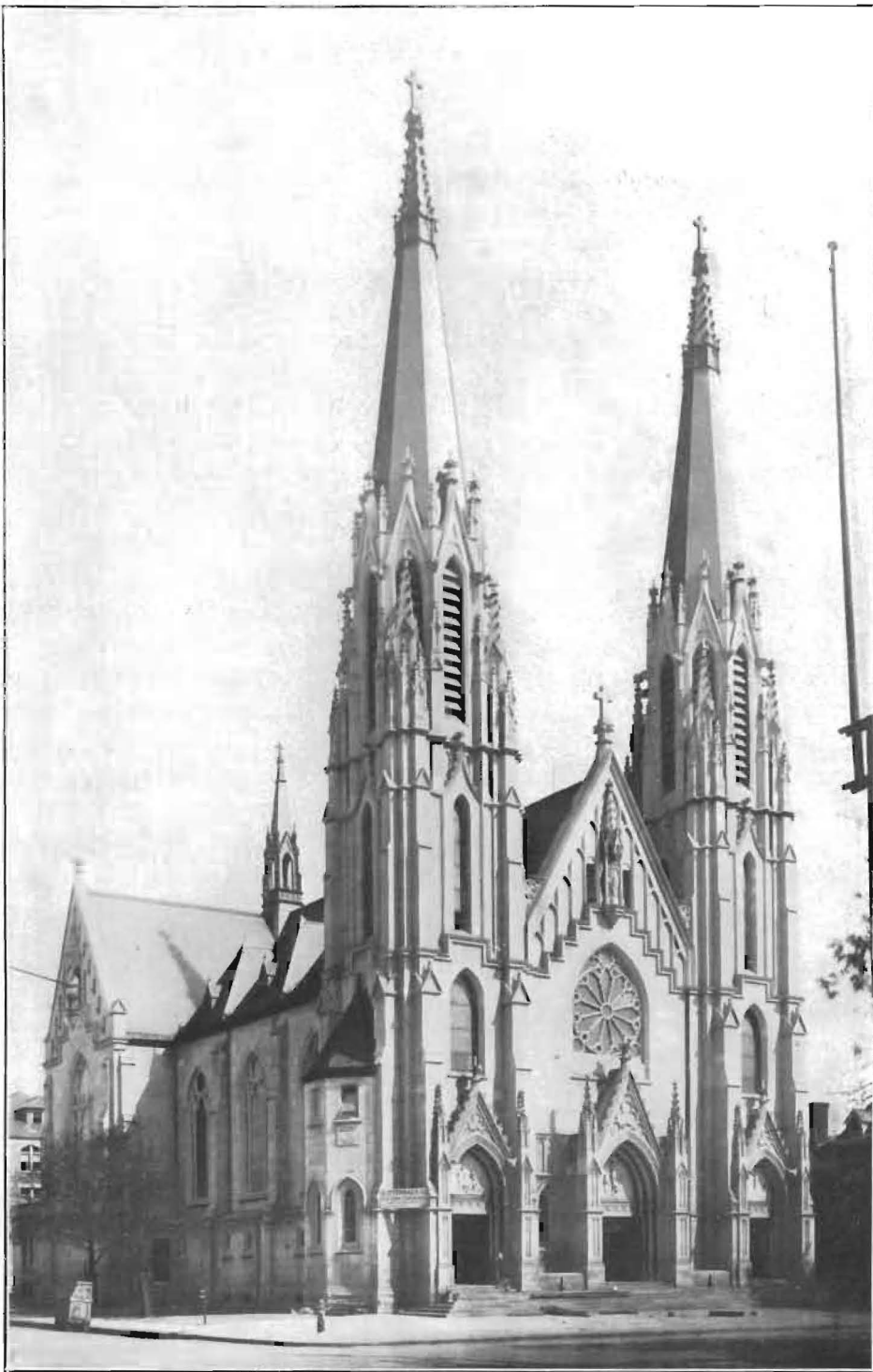
This means that the private schools and seminaries, and the colleges founded and maintained by the religious denominations should be classified with the churches as expressions of their life.

So the hospitals, and orphanages, and "homes," and other institutions for the sick and the needy, should not be left out when the works of mercy which religion has wrought are presented.

This is but a brief outline of what should be done. When the character of the observances of that celebration are more definitely determined upon then plans that will fit in with all the other exhibits can be presented more fully in regard to the religious exhibits and observances.



"Circle Hall," Indianapolis. Distinguished because at one time it was Henry Ward Beecher's church



St. Mary's Catholic Church, Indianapolis

Indiana History and Its Celebration

JAMES A. WOODBURN.

The Indiana Centennial should keep in view two aspects in commemoration of Indiana history.

I. It should be the occasion and the means of promoting the study, collection and preservation of materials for the history of Indiana.

II. It should produce a worthy public celebration and commemoration of the historic past of the State.

The first of these ends will relate to what is of the more permanent and enduring value, the latter to the more immediate, popular, and spectacular side of the centennial celebration. Let us speak first of the second aspect of the centennial year.

I.

While a material and spectacular celebration of a hundred years of the State's history will be fleeting and will pass away with the jubilee exercises of the year, yet its influence may be abiding for years to come. This aspect of the celebration is of importance, and much care and attention may wisely be devoted to it. It may be made an expression of noble devotion to the State, of a worthy public spirit and a fine patriotism which may beget in the rising generation a deeper love for Indiana, and a more intelligent appreciation of her achievements, while to the generation that is passing from the stage of action there may be given much joy and satisfaction in having been a part of a worthy past.

Let us portray in pageantry a hundred years of Indiana history before the people of the State. This can be done by

(A) A grand spectacular procession through the streets of the capital city, illustrating many interesting and varied aspects of our history. We would suggest a visual illustration and a representation, by means of *floats* or a *series of tableaux*, of the following:

I. PIONEER LIFE.

1. An Indian Group,

The Wigwam, showing the industry and domestic life of the Indians. The descendants of Indiana Indians may be obtained.

2. The Life of the Pioneer Trapper and Wood Ranger, the *Coueurs de Bois*.
3. La Salle and the Jesuits.
4. The Pioneer Settlement at Ft. Vincennes and Ft. Wayne, and Ouiatanon; The Trading Post.
5. The Scene of the Transfer from the French to the English.
6. George Rogers Clark and the Capture of Vincennes, 1779.
7. Tippecanoe.
8. The Inauguration of the Territorial Government, 1805.
9. The Council of Gen. Harrison with the Indians.

II. THE PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT.

1. The early Log Cabin: Half-Faced Camp.
2. Early Log Cabin: The Round Log Type.
3. Early Log Cabin: Hewed Log Type—Interior view, woman spinning, etc.
4. Making the Constitution under the Corydon Elm.
5. Gov. Jennings taking the Oath of Office.
6. Making the New Purchase, 1818.
7. The Founding of Indianapolis.
8. Transfer of the Capital to Indianapolis: How Samuel Merrill Transported the Treasury.
9. An Early Church Meeting.
10. The Circuit Rider.
11. An Early Schoolhouse. Scenes from the Hoosier Schoolmaster.
12. The Founding of Indiana University.
13. Early Transportation and Travel.
 - (a) The Pack-horse.
 - (b) The Ox Team.
 - (c) Coaching and Post Days.
 - (d) Flatboat and Canal Boat.
 - (e) The Early Tavern.
 - (f) The "Movers" and the Conestoga Wagon. Scenes on the National Road, of which Washington Street was a part.
 - (g) The Early Steam Train.
14. A Political Campaign. "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." Log Cabin and Hard Cider, and the Coonskin.
15. A Husking Bee and an Apple Peeling.



The Pioneer Type of Hoosier Residence



The More Pretentious Type of Residence, found through Southern Indiana in the '40s and '50s

III. SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

1. The Underground Railway.
2. Lincoln Speaking at Indianapolis *en route* to Washington.
3. Gov. Morton offering Troops to Lincoln for the Union.
4. Gov. Morton Commissioning Union Officers, Lew Wallace, et al.
5. Union Soldiers Leaving for the Front.
6. The Women at Home in War Times.
7. Arrival of News from the Front.
8. The Boys Coming Back from the War.
9. Indiana's Record in the Civil War; Roster—Number Enlisted, Dead, Wounded, etc. Tableaux of Arms.

IV. LATER INDUSTRIAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Mining.
2. Agriculture.
3. Manufacturing.
4. Transportation.

V. A SERIES OF TABLEAUX, SETTING FORTH THE LIFE OF THE STATE
IN

- (a) Literature.
- (b) Art.
- (c) Science.
- (d) Education.
- (e) Human Welfare.

These are tentative suggestions.

Other features will be thought of and the details and the execution of the spectacle can be wrought out by care and thought on the part of those who are competent and skilled in the art of exhibition.

(B) In addition to the spectacular procession we could have a play, or a series of tableaux in a fixed place with repeated performances during the centennial celebration. They should be designed to illustrate scenes, incidents, and characters in Indiana life. Men like Mr. McCutcheon could supply a series of popular cartoons to picture to us the past, and, no doubt, men of the standing of Mr. Meredith Nicholson, Mr. Booth Tarkington, Mr. Charles Major, and Mr. George Ade, would lend their literary and dramatic art to promote a suitable memorial celebration in honor of the State. The best mind and talent of Indiana can be brought to the service of such a worthy enterprise. A good basis for such a dramatic presentation might be found in Mr. McKnight's work, "Indiana, A Drama of Progress."



Group of Modern Residences, Crawfordsville, Indiana

II.

But what we do for Indiana history should not pass with the day or the year of the celebration. The centennial should produce a more abiding result. It must leave us richer in historical materials, in the sources from which the history of the State may be written, and in creditable accounts of that history. The occasion should lead the State to do more for the preservation of materials for her history, and to promote the collection, editing, and publication of materials that will have a value to the State for the centuries to come. The State should make suitable provisions for fostering an *Indiana Historical Survey*, such as is already begun in Indiana University. The survey should keep in view certain definite ends:

1. The preparation and publication of a *complete bibliography of Indiana History*.

This should present a list with a brief description, of every known work—book, essay, pamphlet, etc.—touching any period or phase of Indiana history, with a citation as to where the work may be found. This should be supplied to every library in the State so that any citizen of the State who wishes to know may easily learn what books and sources are available in print on the history of the State.

2. There should be organized and directed effort for the *collection, preservation, and publication of Indiana historical material*. There should be a well-sustained agency constantly at work for the attainment of this end.

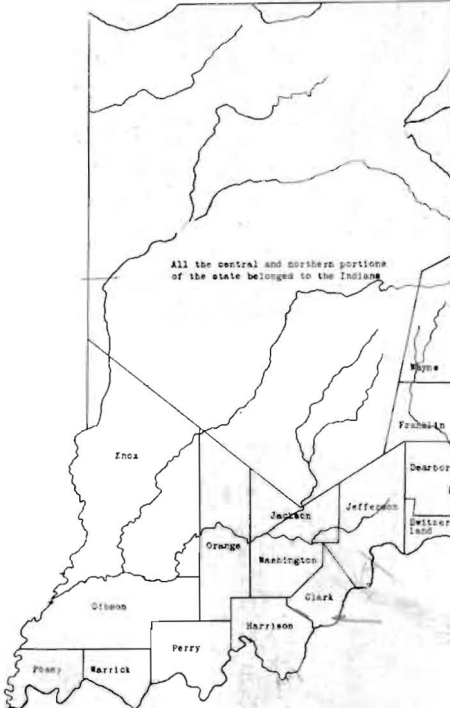
The materials that are being wasted and lost should be saved and collected, placed in the proper libraries for safe keeping, catalogued and arranged for the use of students and writers. Pamphlets, books, letters, documents, newspaper files, journals of travel, diaries, etc., all such materials should be saved from being lost or destroyed or carried away from the State. Indiana, from lack of provision and of proper public concern, has been remiss in this respect in the past. The people of the State should be encouraged to save these materials of their history and to place them where they can be safe-guarded and be made most easily available for use.

3. In the third place the State should encourage and sustain the publication of a *series of monographs* on Indiana history. Such monographs might not be profitable in the book-trade, though they may be of the highest value. They should show the result of a careful and scientific study of our history. They can be undertaken and worthily produced only by men or women who have been suitably trained for such work or who have a faculty for historical research.

Maps prepared by Ernest V. Shockley, under the direction of the Department of History and Political Science of Indiana University



The Territory of Indiana, May 7, 1800. It included all of the Northwest Territory west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery, thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States



Map of Indiana at the time of admission in 1816



Map of Indiana in 1824 when the capital was moved to Indianapolis

Their real value will be in exact proportion as they are the products of serious, scholarly, painstaking, and scientific study. No commercial enterprise will produce the results desired. The centennial year will likely bring forth for sale to the public a batch of mushroom writings called *Histories of Indiana*. They will generally be the products of a few months or of a single season's hurried work, based on inadequate materials, and generally prepared by persons who have few qualifications for writing history. Such publications will add nothing to our real knowledge of the history of the State. Their prime purpose will be to make money for their publishers and authors. Many of them will be carelessly prepared, erroneous and misleading, dealing with unauthentic and fanciful stories and exaggerated myths. To counteract such misinformed and misinforming work, it seems eminently desirable that the State should undertake the publication of a series of historical collections, comparable to those of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, etc., and such as Illinois is now carrying out in a notable way. If the centennial can bring to pass such a desirable and lasting result, it will be a cause for praise and gratitude by the generations that are to come.