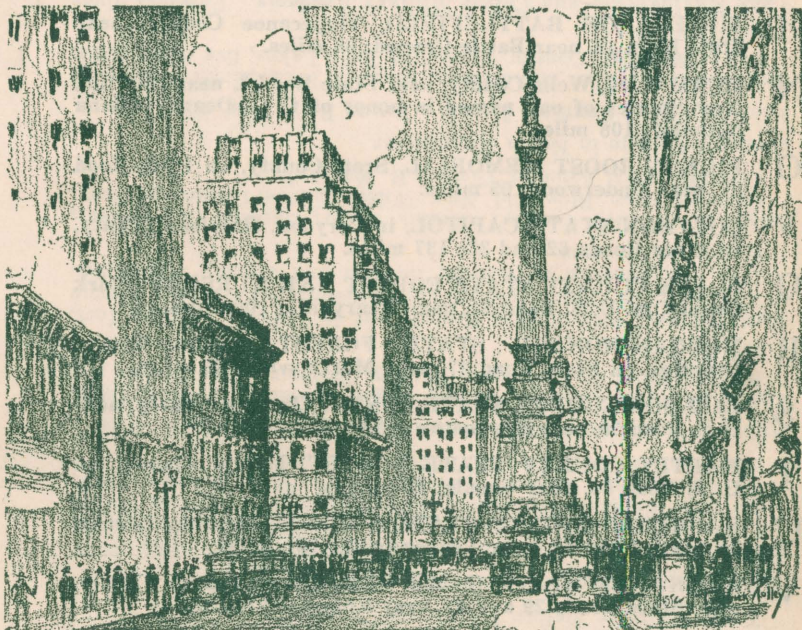


INDIANA

PLAYGROUND OF A CENTURY .. OF PROGRESS ..

PAUL V. McNUTT, Governor



*Information on State Parks . State Highways
Historic Memorials . Lakes . Rivers . Forests
Game Preserves . and . Points of Interest*

ISSUED BY

THE INDIANA COMMISSION
A CENTURY of PROGRESS

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Brief History of Indiana

THE AREA comprising Indiana was first explored by the French who entered from the northeast, carrying their boats over short portages at Fort Wayne and South Bend, and following the water courses to the southwest. The most noted explorer was LaSalle, who started his first trip in 1670. The French established trading posts and settlements at Fort Wayne and Vincennes and kept control until 1760. The English then gained possession, which they held until 1776.

Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 and the state was admitted to the Union in 1816, being the nineteenth to enter. Vincennes was the capital, from 1800 to 1813, then Corydon, from 1813 to 1825, when the seat of government was moved to Indianapolis.

Indiana ranks thirty-seventh in size among the states. It has an area of 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles are water. Its greatest length is 276 miles and its greatest width is 177 miles. For a number of years the center of population of the United States has been located in Indiana. At present it is near Linton, in Greene County.

The Ohio River was the great route of travel into the west and most early settlers came by that route and settled lands first offered by the Government after purchase from the Indians. Earliest Indiana settlements were: Vincennes, 1732; Clarksville, 1784; Lawrenceburg, 1802; Corydon, 1808; Madison, 1810; New Albany, 1813; Rising Sun, 1814; Indianapolis, 1816.

Today, with a population in excess of 3,000,000 people, Indiana is first in the manufacture of bottles and fruit jars; first in tomato growing; first in miles of railroads, considering area; first in the production of limestone for building purposes; first in the manufacture of iron and steel from crude ore; first in quality, and third in quantity of corn produced.

The Calumet region, including Gary, Hammond, East Chicago and Whiting, is one of the great industrial centers of the world. Adjoining the Illinois state line and along the Lake Michigan shore it has splendid rail and water transportation facilities. Until three decades ago this region was of little industrial importance. Today the Calumet has a population in excess of 250,000.

Two counties in Indiana, Lawrence and Monroe, produce about ninety per cent of all limestone used for building purposes in the United States. Approximately \$20,000,000 worth of stone is quarried and milled in this district annually.

The wealth and progress of Indiana has been contributed to greatly by the development of the state's abundant natural resources. Soil, coal, forests, clays, stone, natural gas and oil have been important. Bituminous coal, the most important resource, is obtained from strip and shaft mines over an area of 7,000 square miles in twenty-six counties in the southwestern part of the state. Cement is the second most important mineral product, with raw materials for its manufacture widely distributed and accessible to transportation and fuel supplies.

As Indiana progressed from timbered wilderness and sparse population to extensive agriculture and industry, so advanced the cultural life of its people. Indiana's school system ranks with the best of the nation. Educational facilities are unexcelled and the State boasts the largest number of consolidated school buildings of any state in the Union. Two great state-maintained universities, two sustained by the State for training teachers, and seven others, organization or privately endowed, are among the state's institutions of higher learning.

Historic Memorials

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN SLEEPS ON INDIANA HILLSIDE

Midway between French Lick and Evansville, near the intersection of two of Indiana's most scenic highways, in Spencer County, is the site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home. Here the famous rail splitter helped his father build their cabin and clear their land. Here, under his mother's guidance, his character developed and he earned the name of "Honest Abe." And here his mother is buried. The spot is sacred in the nation's history, and as such is preserved as a memorial.

The rolling open country is typical of the Ohio River Valley. The memorial area, of 1,166 acres, includes a portion of the Thomas Lincoln farm. One hill represents the site of the cabin in which Lincoln lived from the time he was a seven-year-old boy until a man of twenty-one. On another forested elevation is the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, his mother.

Court and allee development is under way. The old Lincoln farm is being reforested and landscaped, preparatory to the erection of a memorial structure. This enterprise is in the hands of the Indiana Lincoln Union; financed by state-wide subscriptions.

This memorial perpetuating memory of Lincoln, his pioneer mother, and rugged frontier life in the middle west, is a national shrine calculated to awaken a new appreciation of the Hoosier influence on Abraham Lincoln during the formative period of his life.

Highway departments of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois propose to build a scenic highway over the same route traveled by the Lincolns when they migrated to Indiana from Kentucky, thence to Springfield, Illinois.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WHEN STATE WAS YOUNG

The first State Capitol Building was at Corydon. The original structure, finely preserved for more than a century, stands in an open square surrounded by business houses of this modern age—symbol of an historic past.

Of native stone and hand-hewn timbers, this quaint, yet dignified structure served as Indiana's seat of government from 1813 to 1825, when the State government was moved to Indianapolis.

Remodeled somewhat, the Old Capitol Building served Harrison County as a court house until a few years ago when it was restored to its original appearance for preservation as one of the State's memorials. It is completely equipped with furniture of the early period, and the court yard returned to its former appearance, even to rail fence, flag-stone walks and hitch rack. It is an interesting museum of Indiana's first progress in the Sisterhood of States.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE was a deciding event of Indiana's early history. It was here that General William Henry Harrison defeated the Indians led by the Prophet, brother of Chief Tecumseh. A beautiful and appropriate monument graces the high point of the reservation. Markers indicate the numerous points of interest. The battlefield lies in the southern edge of the town of Battle Ground, and is reached over the River Road, north from Lafayette.

THE LOVELY HOME OF AN EARLY INDIANA BANKER-PATRIOT

The James F. D. Lanier Home at Madison is unique among the State's possessions. Mr. Lanier was a successful Indiana pioneer banker; one of our outstanding men. He had the unusual courage to finance the State upon its entry into the Civil War by an unsecured loan of \$1,000,000.00.

The Lanier Mansion, occupying a city block, commanding a panoramic view of the Ohio River and Kentucky hills, was undoubtedly a veritable palace when built in 1842-44, for it remains an elaborate dwelling with great dignity and luxury of detail. After a year's work at restoration it was dedicated as a State Memorial in October, 1926. Much of the furnishings are original Lanier possessions, and were family heirlooms given the State when it rehabilitated the stately home so representative of a wealthy gentleman of the period. Credit is due Miss Drusilla Cravens, granddaughter of this public-spirited man, for the restoration.

PIGEON ROOST MONUMENT commemorates the massacre of twenty-three pioneer men, women and children. Indians under the instigation of Missilemetaw, a Shawnee renegade, and incited by British military successes in 1812, burned the thriving settlement. Pigeon Roost derives its name from the fact that the area was a favorite roosting place of wild pigeons. The state built and dedicated the monument in 1904. The five-acre tract formerly occupied by the village is in Scott County, on U. S. Highway 31.

DEAM OAK—ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND KNOWN

The Deam Oak is a rare hybrid tree, a natural cross from the white and chinquapin oak. Discovered in 1904 in a woods about three miles northwest of Bluffton, it occupies the center of a small tract of state-owned land, and is named in honor of C. C. Deam, research forester, noted botanist and author. This remarkable tree is the only one of its kind known, and has attracted such national attention among botanists that its seeds have been distributed widely to the principal botanical gardens of the United States.

STATE MUSEUM—AN INTERESTING AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

The Indiana State Museum came into existence after soldiers returning from the Civil War left many guns and relics of their battles in the State Library. Housed on the first or basement floor of the State Capitol the museum shows a varied collection. Among these is the Capt. C. S. Tarleton collection of knives and spears, the finest privately owned collection of its kind known; an excellent collection of porcelains and far east ware; the Sullivan Memorial collection; an archaeological collection which includes interesting artifacts from the Mound Builder period and an excellent showing of Indiana historical working tools. There are also many objects illustrating the work of the different departmental branches including: Lands and Waters, Entomology, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Geology. These are only a part of the many interesting objects on display.

State Forests, Forest Nurseries, Fire and Observatory Towers

SOUTHERN INDIANA, from Morgan County to the Ohio River, is a land of hills and forests, famed for beautiful scenery and historic lore. Earliest pioneers cleared and tilled the timbered slopes. Lumber interests of a later day civilization "mined" this vast forest heritage.

To prevent denuded lands from reverting to utter waste through soil erosion, the State is, by establishing forests, disseminating timber culture, protecting forests from fire and planting millions of trees, making remarkable headway toward reclamation. Many acres again are producing timber—logical crop of the region.

Five state forests comprise 24,000 acres. Those timbered tracts are known as: Morgan-Monroe County; Clark County; Jackson County; Martin County and Harrison County State Forests. Each is accessible by state highway. They serve to illustrate best practice in forest management and utilization of waste land, as experimentation to determine adaptable tree species, and tree nurseries, the products of which are sold at production cost to owners of private lands.

At the Clark County State Forest, 98 miles south of Indianapolis on U. S. Highway 31, is conducted the most extensive investigation in the United States on the growth of hardwoods. Data is gathered on planting, management, cutting and marketing, and passed on to individuals wishing to reclaim idle acres unfit for agriculture.

In this forest is a nursery with 20,000,000 trees in various stages of growth. In the Jackson County State Nursery, which adjoins this, there are 2,500,000 trees. Farmers and conservation organizations use 3,000,000 seedlings annually. Aside from State plantings, 86,000 acres of private lands have been reforested in the last decade under a forest classification law of tax reduction.

Hundreds of acres are set aside in each state forest for recreation; shelters erected and picnic grounds provided. These forests represent some of the finest scenery in the nation, varying from slightly rolling hill country to great knobs, sentinel like, which skirt the state's southern border along the Ohio River. Towers of steel and timber, built on the tallest ridges, serve both forest ranger and visitor; the former to spot almost instantly a fire which threatens the timber, and opening to the latter mile upon mile of forested vistas.

There are 810,000 acres of privately owned forest lands protected by fire towers on the state lands and other towers in Floyd County, just south of Edwardsville; and Orange County, just south of Paoli.

Visitors are asked to exercise extreme care to prevent forest fires—the greatest menace to timber production. Fireplaces are installed in clearings for the convenience of picnickers and campers.

Wild and Aquatic Life Perpetuated by State Game Preserves and Hatcheries

PIONEERS in Indiana found wild life abundant, but the clearing of the forests and the draining of the lowlands deprived fish and game of shelter and feeding grounds. This change, brought about in less than one hundred years, has not always been for the best. Now the state is working to restore primitive conditions in certain suitable areas and bring about a balance between wild life and modern progress that is beneficial not only to sportsmen, but all lovers of nature.

Natural reproduction of small wild life on thousands of acres of privately owned woodlands, artificial rearing in game preserves and propagation of millions of baby fish at state hatcheries to augment normal reproduction, with protection through closed seasons and bag limits, combine to make Indiana most attractive to sportsmen.

Indiana possesses more than three hundred fishing and resort lakes and five hundred streams inhabited by game fish, accessible by one of the finest systems of paved and improved roads in any state.

The State operates three great game preserves and five fish hatcheries producing annually thousands of pheasants, quail, wild turkeys, ducks, rabbits and millions of game fish for stocking purposes.

Brown County Game Preserve consists of 11,300 acres; Jasper-Pulaski Preserve, 4,800 acres, and the Kankakee Game Preserve, 2,300 acres. Game breeding stations are operated at the Brown and Jasper-Pulaski Preserves.

In excess of 8,000 pheasants are produced annually at these stations and distributed to localities where forest cover and range are adaptable to their natural reproduction. In addition, the State provides sportsmen's organizations with from four to six thousand eggs annually for hatching.

At five state hatcheries located at Riverside, in Indianapolis; Avoca, in Lawrence County; Lake Wawasee, in Kosciusko County; Tri-Lakes, in Whitley County, and Bass Lake in Starke County, Indiana, in 1932, produced 29,000,000 game and food fish, principally wall-eyed pike, large and small mouth black bass, rock bass, bluegills, crappies, yellow perch, channel catfish and sunfish.

All state game preserves and hatcheries are either on or near paved highways and open to visitors, who will find much to interest them concerning operation of pheasantries and fish culture.

Division Co-operation With Izaak Walton Chapters and Fish and Game Clubs

ABOUT 1916 the department realized the need for a better understanding, generally, of the purposes and the program it was sponsoring. It was believed that as much or more could be done by organization and education as could be done by a greatly enlarged warden force. Accordingly, an organizer was employed and the results of this work are increasingly satisfactory.

There is now either an Izaak Walton Chapter or a Fish and Game Club in practically every county in the state. A few of these local chapters own property and several of them have builded ponds or game pens where they are raising fish and birds. In some cases the department purchases the fish raised in these ponds, under contract, and then plants them in the streams and lakes. In other cases the clubs use the fish in stocking their local waters.

Clubs that have entered into the raising of fish have found this activity a great stimulant to their local organization and they have rendered great service. Their membership has increased and their sport has multiplied. The service to their community and to the department cannot be estimated. They are veritable Conservation Educational centers. It is to be hoped that more such places can be developed and thus augment the hatcheries and the educational division in the carrying on of the conservation program.

Among Indiana's Famous 300 Fishing and Resort Lakes

(Alphabetically by Counties—200 to 3,000 acres in size)

Cicott, CASS County; Heaton, Hunter, Simonton, Indiana, ELKHART County; Manitou, Bruce, Nyona, Fletcher, FULTON County; Wawasee, Syracuse, Winona, Pike, Ridinger, Center, Webster, Chapman Lakes, Beaver Dam, Dewart, Silver, Yellow Creek, Little Tippecanoe, Wabee, Barbee Lakes (7), Papakeechee, Tippecanoe, Palestine, Hoffman, KOSCIUSKO County; Adams, Twin Lakes, Oliver, Shipshewana, Atwood, Cedar, Wall, Pretty, Stone, Dallas Lake Group, Big Long, LAGRANGE County; Cedar, LAKE County; Hudson, North Pine, South Pine, Stone, Lower Fish, Upper Fish, LAPORTE County; Maxinkuckee, Lake-of-the-Woods, Pretty, Twin Lakes, MARSHALL County; Smalley, Sylvan, Diamond, Big, Crooked, Westlakes, Skinner, Eagle, Indian Village Lakes, Loon, NOBLE County; Eliza, Flint, Long, PORTER County; Chain-O-Lakes, ST. JOSEPH County; Bass, Koontz, STARKE County; James, Big Turkey, Jimmerson, Gage, Crooked, Fish, Silver, George, Pleasant, Clear, Hogback, STEUBEN County; Lukens, Long, WABASH County; Loon, Tri-Lakes, Blue, Crooked, WHITLEY County; Shafer, Freeman, WHITE County.

Some of the Better Fishing Streams

Pigeon River, Fawn River, St. Joseph River, Elkhart River, Tippecanoe River, Eel River (North), Wabash River, Little River, Salamonie River, Mississinewa River, West Fork of White River, Flat Rock River, Whitewater River, Blue River (Central), East Fork of White River, Eel River (South), Muscatatuck River, Blue River (South), Iroquois River, Yellow River, St. Joe River, Wildcat Creek, Sugar Creek (North), Raccoon Creek, Big Walnut Creek, Sugar Creek (South), Laughery Creek.

Hunting and Fishing Licenses

Open Seasons, Bag Limits

Non-resident, combined license to hunt, fish and trap.....	\$15.50
Non-resident, fishing only.....	2.25
Resident license to hunt, fish and trap.....	1.00

(New law requires general license to hunt, fish and trap including county of residence.)
(Children under 18 may fish without license)

Open Seasons

Quail, Nov. 10—Dec. 20; 15 per day.
Rabbits, Nov. 11—Jan. 10; 10 per day.
Squirrels, Aug. 1—Oct. 14; 5 per day.
Prairie chicken, Oct. 15—Oct. 31; 5 per day.
Black bass, silver bass, bluegills, crappies, rock bass, red-eared sunfish, yellow or ring perch, pike perch, pike, June 16—April 30. Trout, April 1—Aug. 31.

Fish Bag Limits

Black bass, silver bass and pike perch, 6 per day.
Bluegills, crappie, rock bass, red-eared sunfish, in the aggregate, 25 per day.
Pike, no limit.
Yellow or ring perch, no limit.
Trout, 20 per day.

(Procure license and detailed information from County Clerks or Director of Fish and Game, 124 State House, Indianapolis.)

General Information on State Parks



INDIANA STATE PARKS offer an infinite variety of natural beauty—the grandeur of rugged hills and cliffs, peaceful landscapes and inland lakes, paths through woodland valleys, meandering streams into rocky canyons, and restful solitude in virgin forests. The historic memorials are faithful restorations of another age.

Within these reservations are diversified recreational facilities—hiking, swimming, nature study, boating, fishing. Complete relaxation from the turmoil of modern life.

The parks provide a wide choice of services for your holiday, be it a picnic, week-end trip, or extended vacation, with modern hotel conveniences or tent beside a camp fire.

Those who prefer hotel conveniences will find pleasing accommodations at the several Inns, but neither luxury nor elaborate service is available. Inns are noted for good beds, good housekeeping, wholesome and well-cooked foods in plenty, and the great beauty of their environment.

The rates vary from two and a half dollars a person per day, American plan, which includes rooms and meals, to three and a half dollars. The weekly rate is fifteen to twenty-four dollars. Reservations for lodging should be made direct to the Inn as far in advance as possible.

Inns are open throughout the year and specialize in Sunday and holiday dinners and special parties. Transient guests are invited.

Camping and picnic areas are completely developed, having tables, benches, shelter houses and refreshment stands where lunches or staple groceries may be purchased at prevailing prices. These areas, always near ample parking spaces, are provided with open fireplaces or ovens for preparing food. Fuel wood is furnished if it is available, but where it is difficult to obtain, convenient packages of charcoal may be purchased for a few cents from the uniformed park attendant. A fee of twenty-five cents a night per car provides a reserved camping site, and reservations can be made through any park attendant.

The water supplies are frequently examined by the State Board of Health, assuring an abundance of safe drinking water.

Trails lead to all interesting places. They are cleared, well marked and guarded at dangerous points. Small trail maps can usually be had for the asking at the entrance gate.

In case of accidents, first-aid is available through any park attendant. Parks with bathing facilities are supervised by licensed life guards.

State Parks and Memorials are reached over fine, well-marked highways. Nearly all of the direct routes are paved. Detailed information of mileage, rail, bus or highway routes may be obtained by addressing or telephoning the office of the Commissioner of State Parks and Lands and Waters, Room 126 State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indiana State Parks

Sand Dunes and Lake Michigan Beach

INDIANA DUNES PARK comprises 2,210 acres of the most picturesque, primitive, historical and amazingly diversified landscape in America. Three and one-half miles of perfect beach are within the park, forming the outer rim of 1,800 acres of hinterland which includes hardwood forests, great groves of native pine, tamarack swamp and prairie bog containing the most varied flora and fauna in the Central West.

Here, amid gnarled trees uniting their strength to resist the ever-encroaching, restless sands, is Nature's most amazing laboratory, exhibiting a wide range from a plant peculiar to the Tropics to a moss indigent to the Arctic.

Trails lead into bowers of astonishing primitive beauty; across swamp, through shadowed woods and over towering mountains of sand. The famous Indian trail which connected the frontier fort, now Detroit, and Fort Dearborn, beginning of Chicago, winds through the park as it was when traversed by that amazing pageant of pioneers who developed the Northwest. Park beach, comparable with the Nation's best, accommodates thousands simultaneously.

Winds and waves are the elemental agents churning, grinding, shifting sands into traveling hills or stationary ridges or blow-outs peculiar alone to this region.

Indiana Dunes Park offers ideal facilities for picnickers and vacationists in hotel accommodations, cottages, camp sites in the woods or on the lakeside. A concrete parking area on the beach accommodates 1,600 cars.

Thirty-five miles from A Century of Progress; accessible by fast motor roads—one a new four-lane highway—and the world's fastest electric railroad, this park is ideal headquarters for visitors because they may motor or commute to and from the Exposition at less expense than remaining in the metropolis.

Arcade Hotel, overlooking the beach, offers modern service in dining room, coffee shop and lodging. Duneside Inn, situated in the secluded hinterland, has the American plan and cottage service. Address either hotel, Chesterton, Indiana.



The Land of a Hundred Lakes

POKAGON PARK, in Steuben County, the land of a hundred lakes, has a two-mile frontage on Lake James, third largest in Indiana. The 931 acres represent the best of that rolling landscape typical of Indiana's picturesque lake region, described by P. T. Barnum, the great showman, as needing only advertising to make it the playground of a nation. More than 400 acres of the area are in deep woods.

The park was named for a famous Indian Chief. It was the home and hunting ground of the Potawatomi tribe which roamed this section long after the white race dominated other parts of Indiana. Today one finds many traces of Indian civilization there. Elk, buffalo and deer, confined in spacious corrals, graze on the hillsides as they did when this territory was the home of the Red Man.

Potawatomi Inn, typical of the best type of hunting lodge, is constructed of split boulders and hewn timbers, both native of the region. The interior is beamed. Great stone fireplaces in the spacious lobby and dining room add to the coziness and comfort. Trophies of the hunt decorate the lounges. Over each fireplace and door, carved Indian inscriptions in brilliant paints carry out the region's historical and legendary lore. A great inclosed porch has southern exposure, and from it one obtains unsurpassed views of lake, woodland and countryside. Steam heated and modern in appointment, this hotel is open the year round.

Modern bath houses on the beautiful, sandy beach, across a wide sloping lawn from the Inn; canoes, row and motor boats and a passenger service in large launches, with unexcelled fishing, are pleasures provided at this unusually beautiful lake park. Saddle horses, tennis courts, fine motor roads through a rolling country of great expanses dotted with many small lakes, and an eighteen-hole golf course near the park offer a variety of wholesome recreation and entertainment for guests.

This park, 150 miles from Chicago, is on the route of Michigan and Ohio motor traffic to A Century of Progress, making it an ideal stopover. Complete hotel service is available at the customary Indiana State Park rate; also convenient camping service is provided along the lake shore. Address Potawatomi Inn, Pokagon State Park, Angola.

Work of the Mound Builders

MOUNDS PARK contains some of the most remarkable and best preserved remains of a prehistoric race once inhabiting the continent. This 252-acre park lies along the high bluffs overlooking White River, just east of Anderson. While hundreds of mounds have been located in Indiana, those of Mounds Park are of a most unusual type and have attracted the student from all parts of the world.

There are two groups of earthworks. The largest include seven embankments and one low mound. Four are perfect circles. The principal one is 380 feet in diameter and ten feet high. An opening at one end leads to a raised center. Between this and the outer embankment is a ditch. Considering the tools employed, it is a most remarkable mound both in size and symmetrical form.

The frequency of earthwork mounds throughout the Ohio Valley, whether erected for burial, ceremonial or fortification purposes, indicates a considerable population. The artifacts discovered within the mounds are, at most, only meager evidence of the builders' culture, but in many cases so similar to artifacts of the American Indian, that a clear-cut distinction between the races is impossible.

Mounds Park is a well-equipped museum of natural history and archaeology, including displays of Indian relics gathered in the vicinity. Likewise it has all the features of a recreational preserve, as timbered hills and ravines bordering the river, excellent for fishing, boating and bathing, make it ideal for the vacationist with tent equipment. Excellent dining room service is provided.

A Reconstructed Pioneer Village

SPRING MILL is a notable historical memorial and state park combined. This reconstructed village portraying pioneer industry and social life, and the restoration of the crafts of a century ago, surrounded by virgin timber, unusual caverns, underground streams in which the aquatic life is blind, has created national interest and historical appeal.

Amid the limestone district for which this Indiana building stone is world-famous, the 1,100-acre reservation is eighty-five miles south of Indianapolis, accessible by modern highways.

Spring Mill Village, also known as Arcola, was founded about 1816 by Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, friends of George Washington. These Virginia gentlemen were merchants whose leadership made the village a thriving frontier trading post.

The Bullitts represented the culture and the progressive sturdiness of our early civilization. They created in a forest fastness a settlement which met all requirements of the period; protection, stability, comfort and industry.

Many of the original buildings were of native stone quarried in nearby hills. In reconstructing this primitive settlement, the replicas are historically correct in detail, appointments and location.

Visitors find a massive stone grist mill, operated by a 22-foot overshot water wheel, turned by a cascade of water rushing down an elevated wooden flume. The water comes from a cave a mile back in the hills. Two floors house a museum of tools, implements, utensils and clothing of a century ago. The mill is operated in the summer season and tourists purchase thousands of pounds of corn meal, in small souvenir sacks, with the knowledge that the meal is prepared identically as of yore.

Among reconstructed buildings are the quaint log tavern wherein refreshments, lunch and souvenirs are sold; postoffice, apothecary, cobbler shop, distillery, hat factory, nursery, school house and several residences. Each is furnished in the period of 1816. A great two-story log house, where the settlers collectively withstood attacks of marauding Indians, is a rare example of frontier fortification.

Buildings are of hewn logs, whip-sawed lumber and native stone. The settlement shaded by surrounding hills, is illuminated by night by lights in vogue when Spring Mill represented pioneer civilization. A rock garden profuse with the bloom of old-fashioned flowers marks the community center.

Reconstructed buildings are not replicas in a museum sense to display the poverty and hardships associated with the log cabin era, but comprise complete restoration of a frontier settlement with all its activities and social atmosphere. Each building houses the furnishings and commonplace equipment as well as the luxuries of those well-to-do artisans and tradesmen of a past century.

As one descends into the quaint valley village, he is transplanted to the environment of a former generation, which laid the foundation for today's remarkable national development and luxury.

Hill Country of "Abe Martin"

BROWN COUNTY PARK, 3,822 acres of rugged, timbered hills, adjoins the State Game Preserve of 11,390 acres. The two make up the largest State-owned land unit. Virtually isolated for years because of inadequate highways, this amazingly beautiful section is now reached over modern state roads. Tens of thousands annually are attracted to the district, fifty miles south of Indianapolis, at all seasons of the year.

Long before it became accessible to motor travel, this region produced "Weed Patch Hill" and "Bear Wallow" of imperishable "Abe Martin" fame. Artists, appreciating the charm of the landscape, early established a colony in the county. Ten miles of park driveways connect this area with Nashville and the State Highway system. At intervals along the scenic drive, parking areas are provided, permitting panoramic views of range upon range of forested hills. From a steel observatory tower on the highest ridge one can look into half a dozen counties.

A lodge and cabins, in keeping with the rugged hills, have been constructed. The former is known as Abe Martin Lodge, so named after a pen character of Kin Hubbard, whose quaint Brown County characters won their originator fame. It is built of native colorful stone and hewn timbers, with wide open veranda, spacious lobby and dining room.

Cottages, named for Hubbard's other characters, have two, three and four bedrooms, a living room and kitchen. Each is equipped with furniture, restful beds, a fireplace, cook stove, etc. Linens and table service may be obtained at the Lodge. The entire development is quaint and in keeping with the primitive hill country. Brown County Park area is a series of ridges and sweeping valleys through which are bridle paths and trails. Saddle horses and a stage-coach of an early period are available at modest cost. Splendid bathing is provided for in a large reservoir not far from the lodge.

There was recently erected at one entrance to the park an old covered bridge—a type common in early Indiana but now fast disappearing. This bridge, though it has been in use more than one hundred years, is well preserved and is a memorial to vast Hoosier hardwood forests and pioneer craftsmanship.

BASS LAKE BEACH is a tract of ten acres bordering the waters of beautiful eastern shore a delightful bathing beach which extends for 2,000 feet along the shore has been built up.

The grounds are beautifully landscaped, native trees and shrubs being used extensively. A pavilion bath house, just completed for the 1933 season, is provided with restful lobby and dining room. Bathing suits may be rented at the bath house and row boats are also available.

Bass Lake Beach has much to interest all who enjoy fishing, boating and bathing. It is easily accessible over improved state roads and ample provision is made for parking automobiles.

Scenic Views of the Ohio

CLIFTY FALTS PARK comprises 573 acres of wild, scenic uplands overlooking the majestic valley of the Ohio River, and includes the water-worn gorge of Clifty Creek. Madison, one of the State's earliest frontier settlements, a city of great import when commerce flowed over the nation's waterways, is situated in the valley to the east.

Here the view of the Ohio is finest. The great valley from the park headlands is a sweeping panorama of Kentucky and Indiana hills, rising on either side from the broad second bottoms or directly from the river. Ten miles in one direction, nine miles in another, the mighty river can be seen to disappear around forest-fringed bends.

The Park obtains its name from spectacular cascades and waterfalls. Clifty Creek winds its way over a stone ledge and falls eighty feet into a water-worn gorge below. Carefully constructed trails traverse this great hollow and the precipitous cliffs, through many wooded ravines and to lesser waterfalls.

Service areas are connected by a scenic, dustless drive curving along the rim of the gorge, through dense forests and across flat plateau. A spectacular lookout point on a jutting cliff and steel observatory tower provide vistas equal to any along that majestic water course.

Clifty Inn is typical of Indiana state park hotels; modern, simple and wholesome. It is characterized by immaculate housekeeping and well-cooked food. The Inn, built on the crests of a 400-foot bluff, with its spacious veranda and comfortable chairs provides another unrivaled view across the river valley.

Jefferson County, bordering the Ohio, is famed for its beauty and historical interest. The Lanier Mansion, in Madison, is one of the famous monuments of the American mid-west commemorative of the Civil War period. Madison is the gateway from the Southland, and Clifty Inn an ideal stop-over for A Century of Progress visitors entering the state at this point.

Delightful Swimming and Camping

SHAKAMAK PARK, located near Jasonville in a triangle of Clay, Greene and Sullivan Counties, includes 1,035 acres of rugged and wooded country. Situated in a section of the state not touched by ancient terminal moraines, this locality previously was without recreational facilities.

An important feature of the park is the beautifully meandering artificial lake of fifty-five acres, developed by utilizing an abandoned railroad fill as a dam and impounding the water from several streams. The main stream in this vicinity is El River, the Indian name of which is Shakamak, which, freely translated, means "River of the Long Fish." Very natural in its setting between wooded hills, the lake affords an excellent bathing beach and boating. It was well stocked several years ago and controlled fishing is permitted.

Within the park is a large nursery where thousands of young forest trees are being produced for reforesting cut-over areas in this and other state parks.

Shakamak is one of the newest and most recently developed recreational areas. Here is a group camp unit providing kitchen and mess hall equipment, dormitories, showers, administration building, athletic field, water and sanitation for clubs or groups up to two hundred and fifty.

A restored log community cabin is available by the day for reunions, club meetings and picnic groups. Fully equipped two-bedroom cottages for rental on a weekly basis provide ideal quarters at modest cost to vacationists. Apply to the Commissioner of State Parks and Lands and Waters, 126 State House, Indianapolis, for information concerning reservations.

Virgin Forests and Deep Gorges

TURKEY RUN PARK, the first and perhaps best known of the state parks, is located near Marshall in northern Parke County, where the waters of Turkey Run join those of Sugar Creek. It is a 1,280 acre tract of virgin and second growth timber, preserved by the farsightedness of its former nature-loving owner. One may roam for hours through the forests along the river and in deep gorges, over marked trails, and see a variety of beauty at every turn.

Trees of Turkey Run are beyond compare for this region for size and beauty. Some were there when Columbus discovered America. Many are over 100 feet in height, the trunks tapering but little in their lofty rise.

More than 285 acres of virgin timber is typical of hardwood forests which covered southern Indiana before ruthless methods of lumbering began. Here one sees in profusion walnut, white and red oak, wild cherry, sycamore, maple, hemlock, yew and poplar.

One of the park's chief claims to popularity are the spectacular gorges, cut in sandstone by swift flowing streams of the glacial period. Studded with heavy timber, abundance of moss, ferns and clinging vines, some of these gorges are so protected that within their depths temperatures vary only slightly.

Outstanding among the scenic attractions are Turkey Run and Rocky Hollows, Gipsy and Newby Gulches, the fine old home of Solomon Lusk, original owner of these park lands, old mill race and mill supports carved in solid stone, Sunset Point cottage on a high bluff overlooking Sugar Creek valley, and a quaint pioneer log church nestled in a forest clearing. Church and cottage are made of immense hand-hewn poplar timbers of a size seldom seen these days.

Turkey Run Inn, a steam heated, modern, comfortable hotel, with 118 rooms, is surrounded by large forest trees and well kept lawns. For those who prefer cottages, several have been provided near the Inn. They are of two, three and four bedroom capacity.

The Inn, famous for the excellent food served, is popular the year round because the park presents a variation of beautiful landscapes through the change of seasons. Saddle horses are available in the park. Address Turkey Run Inn, Marshall, Indiana, for hotel reservations.

Scenic Beauty of Hoosierland

MCCORMICK'S CREEK PARK, located in Owen County, which continues to bear the term of "Sweet Owen," applied by pioneers, consists of 473 acres and has within its environs some of the most majestic scenery of Hoosier southland—a startling but pleasing contrast to the modern hotel, swimming pool, and organized areas for group camping.

McCormick is on the edge of the great stone belt, so reservation topography is replete with deep ravines, gulches and timbered slopes. White River bounds the reservation on one side, providing wonderful fishing in season.

Park woodlands are noted for a great profusion of wild flowers and it is said that every species native to Indiana is represented. Spring finds these woodland environs a vast carpet of colorful bloom. Although not virgin, the timber is unusually fine second growth representative of what may be done in restoration of the hill country by reforestation. The state conducts many experiments in growing pine, spruce and other hardwoods in what formerly were abandoned fields.

While a modern hotel operates the year around, this park is among the first developed for group camping. Both units consist of administration buildings, fully equipped mess halls, kitchens and dormitories, one accommodating eighty guests, the other fifty. A modern swimming pool of regulation size for adults and shallow pool for kiddies with bath house of native stone, quarried in the park, nestles in a natural depression a few hundred yards from the hotel, and is a feature attraction. Camp reservations should be made through the Commissioner of State Parks and Lands and Waters, 126 State House, Indianapolis, and hotel reservations direct to Canyon Inn, McCormick's Creek Park, Spencer.

Hunting and Fishing Abounds

MUSCATATUCK PARK is situated halfway between Vernon and North Vernon on the beautiful Muscatatuck River, widely known for its superior fishing. The park's 205 acres embrace the finest scenery of the region, featuring a majestic rocky gorge and heavily timbered slopes. Some of the trees are very old and of stupendous size.

Remains of a water mill—a pioneer industry—are found near an old dam at the headwaters. History of the region says it was known as "Vinegar Mill." When erected, by whom, and for how long operated, are unrecorded data of a curtailed past, but the moss-covered remains have the faculty of making one's fancy reconstruct the primitive industry of long, long ago.

This portion of Jennings County is justly famed for hunting and fishing, so the park is a rendezvous for hunters and fishermen. Motorists find it an ideal stop-over on excursions into the hill country and quaint historical villages of southern Indiana.

The Inn is a reconstructed brick farm dwelling, symbolic of the wayside tavern, and maintains the reputation of those ancient travelers' rests where lodging and wholesome food are a delight to the wayfarer. Make reservations direct to Muscatatuck Inn, Muscatatuck State Park, North Vernon, Indiana.

Plan Your Vacation in Indiana



INDIANA scenery is diversified, much of it imposing. It ranges from timbered slopes, limpid streams, wide prairies, charming lakes nestling among rolling green hills, to great tree-bordered canyons and picturesque waterfalls. In a great measure, Indiana is a replica in miniature of the United States in scenery and general topography; beautiful, impressive, alluring—an ideal State for vacation, fishing, hunting, various outdoor sports and delightful motoring—a State engaged in industry, agriculture, mining and extensive trade interests.

The student is attracted to the illustrious history of this once heavily forested domain, which played such a significant part in the Nation's early struggle for territorial expansion. Closely linked with this early period is George Rogers Clark without whose achievements there would now be no Chicago, no northwest, in fact no United States as we now know them.

From Lake Michigan's curving south shore, presenting one of America's finest bathing beaches—a beach 25 miles long—to the entrancing Ohio River cutting through ranges of rugged hills, virtually each area of the commonwealth offers something startlingly new and extraordinarily entertaining for the lover of natural beauty.

Indiana has preserved for the enjoyment of present civilization, and as a legacy for generations to follow, many natural beauty places in the form of State Parks. Each reservation is different; truly representative of the best, and frequently primitive scenery, of the particular section. Plain but comfortable hotels with service modestly priced, provide ideal stop-overs, regardless of duration of visit, for vacationist and recreationist. Cottage and camping service are available.

The visitor to Indiana may wish to see the community which experimented first in communism; where George Rogers Clark at Fort Sackville made his gallant fight leading to the conquest and subsequent development of the Northwest Territory; see the quaint, peaceful slope in the Valley of the Ohio where sleeps the mother of the Great Emancipator; follow trails trod by Lincoln when Indiana frontier life moulded his character and had much to do toward shaping that towering personality which, in later life, broke the shackles of a fettered race.

Century of Progress visitors, after learning of Indiana through picture, exhibit and product, may wish to visit the land which produced such; become charmed with quaint rural scenes or industrial marts; gaze upon imposing, unspoiled natural scenery, and enjoy the restfulness and peace, reflected best in this tumultuous world today, in shadowed forest or lovely lake beach. They may wish to match piscatorial skill against fighting game fish inhabiting Hoosier waters, or elect to climb the sharp ridges or explore the valleys of picturesque Brown County, a land peculiarly primitive and rustic, introduced to a modernized world by famed artists and a great caricaturist.

Perhaps an urge for the open road is strongest. If so, 8,000 miles of modern, fast state highways, 6,000 miles of which are paved and dustless, introduce you to a land of infinite charm and amazing beauty.