INDIANA
PLAYGROUND OF A CENTURY
OF PROGRESS

PAUL V. McNUTT, Governor

Information on State Parks . State Highways
Historic Memorials . Lakes . Rivers . Forests
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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 cantil by that route and settled lands first offered by the Government after purchase from the Indians. Earliest Indiana settlements were: Vincennes, 1782; 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 alley 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 TIPPECANOHE 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.
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 11,000 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 four 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 pheasantry 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 built 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

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

Cicott, CASS COUNTY; Heaton, Hunter, Simonont, 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, Wabie, Barbee Lakes (7), Papakeechee, Tippecanoe, Pales- tine, Hoffman, KOSCIUSKO County; Adams, Twin Lakes, Oliver, Shipsheana, 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, Loom, NOBLE County; Eliza, Flint, Long, PORTER County; Chain-O-Lakes, ST. JOSEPH County; Bass, Koons, STARKE County; James, Big Turkey, Jimmerson, Gage, Crooked, Fish, Silver, George, Pleasant, Clear, Hogback, STEUBEN County; Lukens, Long, WABASH County; Loom, 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), Racoon 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

(Fish 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-ear sed 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-ear sed 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 Indiana 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 lounge. 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.
Definitive Swimming and Camping

Welcome to our Definitive Swimming and Camping area. The park is a home to thousands of young forest tees are

considered heaven to outdoorsmen and

an exceptional birdwatching and birding area. Interpreters and naturalists on the 100,000-foot-long boardwalk path offer nature walks and guided tours. The park's visitor center, located at the southern end of the park, offers exhibits and interpretive displays about the area.

Swimming, Boating, and Fishing

The swimming area is a large, natural sandy beach perfect for swimming, boating, and fishing. The beach is located near the southern end of the park and is easily accessible by foot or bike.

Hill County Park is a great place for families and individuals to relax and enjoy nature. The park offers a variety of activities, including hiking, birdwatching, and picnicking. The park is open year-round and is a popular destination for locals and visitors alike.
According to the document, the focus is on the beauty of Hoosteland and its surroundings. The text describes the landscape, natural features, and recreational activities available in the area. It highlights the scenic beauty of the region, with mentions of hiking trails, forests, and deep gorges. The document also appears to be informative, possibly providing details about the environment, wildlife, and opportunities for outdoor activities. The text is rich with descriptive language, aiming to evoke a sense of the natural beauty and tranquility of the location.
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.