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# THE INDIANA JUNIOR HISTORIAN

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## The Heart of the Community

*This photograph shows the public square in Shelbyville, Indiana, filled with people, horses, and buggies. The photographer is facing the southeast quadrant of the public square. We have proposed, from both observation of the photograph and facts in McFadden, Biography, p. 216, the following identification for this photograph. On July 1, 1876, the square filled with approximately 1,000 people to celebrate the vice-presidential nomination of hometown-boy Thomas A. Hendricks by the Democratic National Convention. A planned "five-stories high" bonfire was dampened by rain, and the celebration moved to the Opera House on the northeast side of the public square.*



Shelby County Historical Society

# Focus

This issue introduces the topic of public places, which include buildings, monuments, streets and roads, parks and open spaces. Public places help to define a community: "... who we are, where we have been, ... where we are going."<sup>1</sup>

Public places are most important in relation to the people of a community. How have people built, used, changed, destroyed, and restored public places over time? What do changes in public places over the years reveal about a community and its people? How have external forces affected a community and its public places?

We have narrowed the very broad topic of public places down to a close look at the public square as an example. The public square, in fact, can be a complex public place. It generally includes a variety of public places, which come to have a single identity: streets, open spaces, monuments, publicly owned buildings, businesses which serve the public, etc.

Although the public square and its uses by the community may have changed over time, it generally is still the heart of the community. We have used the term heart deliberately. It has several meanings that are useful in this investigation. Heart can mean spirit and identity. Heart can also mean the central physical point. The public square fulfills both of



Postcard view of Shelbyville, early twentieth century.

those definitions. Usually the oldest part of a community centers around the public square; often the oldest memories are tied up with things that happened there.

In order to provide some background for our investigation, we present a brief discussion of public places and community growth on page 3.

Next, we look at two public squares that illustrate different geographical situations in the northern and far southwestern parts of the state.

We begin to focus on our example for closer study with a historical overview of the public square of Shelbyville, Shelby County. Why Shelbyville? Two of our staff have ties to that community. In addition, Shelbyville is similar to many other towns and county seats throughout the state.

On the center pages, we use postcard views to demonstrate how such photographic images can reveal much information about the Shelbyville public square. On page 8, we ask you to work with informa-

tion from three city directories to show how businesses on the square have changed.

As we examine Shelbyville and its public square, we demonstrate some ways in which each of you can find out more about your public square—or the key public place of your community.

Some important resources are used. Techniques for examining those resources are demonstrated. We ask you to participate in the detective work at various points for some practice.

On page 9, we provide a brief checklist to begin your own historical and architectural examination of a building that is a part of your own public square or key public place.

Any examination of this sort depends on maps. There is a map game on page 10 to see how good your map skills are.

As usual, the "Apple" provides additional sources and resources for pursuing your investigation of the public place that is the heart of your own community.

<sup>1</sup>Danzer, *Public Places*, p. xii.



# Where Do You Get Together?

Every day, you, your family, and friends go to public places. You travel to school, to the shopping mall, to the dentist, or to the bank. Sometimes you travel to public places for special occasions—Fourth of July parades and fireworks, festivals, public ceremonies, and sporting events. A public place, then, is a building or space where you and other people go to participate in many different kinds of activities.

Think about the places you go each day. Why do you go? How do you get there? Can you walk there? How often do you go? Do you go to many different public places? How old are the places? Have the public places changed in any way? Do you go to different public places today than you did a year ago? Why?

One hundred years ago, families like yours also went to public places to participate in school activities, shopping, and special celebrations. Many, maybe even most, of the people walked to these public places. In most communities, these public places were located in one area. Often this area was on or near the public square or main street.

The public square was an important part of the lives of the people of a community. People of all ages walked to the square to buy what they needed, visit the doctor, listen to political speeches, or simply “hang out” with friends to hear the latest news. The public

square was the center of activity—the heart of the community.

Historians have studied communities of one hundred years ago. They have a special name for them—“walking cities.” Prior to the rapid industrialization of the late nineteenth century, “walking cities” were communities where most of the needs of the people were close by. Food and clothing, church, school, and work were within walking distance of a community’s residents. The size of a “walking city” was limited by the distance a person could walk from the edge of a community to its center in one half hour—approximately 2 miles.

When steam railroads and streetcars—horse-drawn and then electric—became common in the late 1800s, communities began to expand in area. Commuter railroads and streetcars provided regular transportation to the homes of middle and upper class residents who moved away from the center of the city to the newly forming

suburbs. Residents could travel to other communities to shop, work, and play.

Community growth patterns changed. Homes and schools were separated from industries and businesses. It was up to eight or ten miles from the center to the edge of some larger communities.

Finally, the automobile became the major transportation influence on community development. Throughout the twentieth century, communities grew larger in area and population. Streetcars, interurbans, and horses disappeared from the streets. Residents of communities traveled to activities outside the center of their own communities.

Today, there seems to be renewed interest in the centers of our communities. Public squares and main streets have remained through the years. Their uses as public places may have changed over time—and may still be changing today.

Source: Danzer, *Public Places*, especially pp. 99-100.

## Conduct Your Own Investigation

- What is the public place most important to your life? Compile and examine a list of your own public places based on the questions in paragraph 2.
- Examine your public square, main street, or key public place. Has it always been the heart of your community? Is it today? Why or why not?
- Compile the story of your key public place and how it has changed over the years.
- Compile the stories of other public places of your community and show how they have contributed to the life of your community over the years.

# All Public Squares Are Not the Same

## Warsaw, Kosciusko County

The town of Warsaw, Indiana was platted in 1836 and incorporated in 1854. It was selected as the county seat of Kosciusko County in 1837. The present county courthouse, constructed from 1882 to 1884 in the center of town, was the second built on this site. Two earlier courthouses had been located several blocks away.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the "Warsaw Courthouse and Jail Historic District, 1881-1930," has played a significant role in the history of Warsaw. Railroad lines through Warsaw helped to make it a leading economic and social center in the late 1800s.

The central business district, which includes the public square, contains retail shops as well as city and county offices. At least thirty-six buildings still exist in the public square area that were built before 1930; thirty-three buildings have been built since 1931.

The basic character of Warsaw's downtown public square has not changed. It has continued to be a vital and prosperous area.

Sources: *City of Warsaw, Indiana, Housing Inventory and Analysis* (Warsaw: Warsaw Planning Commission, March 15, 1979), pp. 3-4; *Kosciusko County Historical Bulletin*, Fall 1966, pp. 1-6; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Kosciusko County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: HLF, March 1991), pp. 55-58.



Indiana Historical Society Library

This detail from "Bird's Eye View of Mount Vernon, Ind., 1881" shows the location of the courthouse square (upper left) in relation to the Ohio River at the bottom.

## Mount Vernon, Posey County

In 1825, river-borne commerce made Mount Vernon on the Ohio River the choice for the third and final county seat of Posey County. Mount Vernon served as a port for the surrounding farm land. The railroads in the 1870s brought additional commercial growth.

The first plats, which included the courthouse square, were registered in 1816. The city was platted and developed in a linear fashion, parallel to the river. It was incorporated as a city in 1865.

The current courthouse was built in 1876. Many historic buildings remain in the areas surrounding the courthouse square. On the west and south sides of the courthouse square, commercial buildings were built. To the east and north, houses and public facilities, such as meeting halls and churches, were located. Over the years this pattern has generally remained. The "Posey County Courthouse Square, 1876" is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sources: *Illustrated Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Chicago: Baskin, Forster & Co., 1876), pp. 173, 174; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Posey County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: HLF, 1985), pp. i, xvi-xvii, 43-47; *Historic Indiana 1993* (Indianapolis: Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, DNR, 1993), p. 20; W.H. Hoffman's *City Directory of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, 1925* (Quincy, Ill.: The Hoffman Directories, 1925), pp. 192-93, 196-97, 205, 207; W. P. Leonard, *History and Directory of Posey County* (Evansville: A. C. Isaacs, 1882), pp. 25, 60, 74, 75.



This detail from an 1876 map shows Warsaw's courthouse square, located south of Centre Lake. The tracks at the bottom of the image are of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.

Illustrated Historical Atlas (Chicago: Baskin, Forster and Co., 1876), p. 40



# The Heart of Shelbyville

A walk around the town square of Shelbyville is a history lesson. The beautiful, restored buildings, many of which have stood over 100 years, are physical reminders of the past. This little square of land has been the heart of Shelbyville since its founding in 1822 as the county seat of Shelby County.

During that first year, merchants built taverns and stores on the square. Customers had to trudge through the mud that passed for a street. Pigs and other animals roamed the square. Town officials took swift action and ordered the square's first public structure to be built—an animal pound. The animals were rounded up and placed in the pen; their owners had to pay a fine to get them out.

Henry Gatewood opened a tavern in 1825; that same year the jail was completed. County officials used Gatewood's Tavern as a meeting place to conduct business. They soon realized that a courthouse was needed. The first courthouse was completed in 1833. It stood in the middle of the square, a symbol of American justice and democracy for the proud citizens.

In the years that followed, transportation changed Shelbyville. The Michigan Road, in the 1830s, linked Shelbyville to the trade of the Ohio River and Lake Michigan. The most dramatic impact upon Shelbyville was the coming of the railroads in the 1850s. Later, the automobile and the interurban had great impact.

Politics, during the 1840s and 1850s, provided excitement nationwide. In election years, the Shelbyville square became a platform for visiting politicians. Fiery speakers worked the crowds into political fevers. It was not uncommon for members of opposing parties and views to resort to fisticuffs.

By the mid-1800s, Shelbyville's original courthouse was too small. A new courthouse was built in 1852 five blocks south of the town square on donated land. Martin Ray demolished the old courthouse in 1853 and used its bricks to build his hotel, the Ray House, on the square.

The Civil War drew people to the square as

never before. There, mothers and wives sadly bid farewell to their sons and husbands and joyously greeted them as they returned. In July 1862, an alarm went out that Morgan's Raiders, a notorious group of southern soldiers, were headed for Shelbyville. All through the night, fearful townspeople huddled together on the square. Fortunately, Morgan never came.

Shelbyville's Charles Major, world-famous author of *The Bears of Blue River*, is immortalized on the square with a statue of Balsar, the main character in his book. In 1921, Julius Joseph, a local businessman, bequeathed \$5,000 to erect the Joseph Fountain on the square.

The people of Shelbyville have an appreciation for their history. An effort is being made to restore and maintain the beautiful, historic buildings on the square. Of the 20 buildings on the square today, 3 were built before 1880, and 12 were built between 1880 and 1901. The square is within the "Commercial Historic District, 1822-1930" listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The square has always been a gathering place for celebrations, including the annual Bears of Blue River Festival today. Wars, disasters, and tragedies also have brought people together, seeking comfort from each other, in the little town square.

Sources: McFadden, *Biography*; Wetnight, *Shelby County*; HLF1, *Interim Report*, pp. 60-61.



Reduced postcard view, 1930s, looking west.

# What Can Postcards Teach

Old postcards can provide much information about a public place. The photographs on these pages are undated postcard views of Shelbyville. Each photograph shows approximately one quarter of the square.

We can learn more about Shelbyville and about its public square by determining dates for these postcards.

Dating photographs requires both observation skills and historical resources—a good written history of the community and/or access to old newspapers and other historical accounts.

Follow the steps on these pages to learn more about the public square in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Sources: McFadden, *Biography*; Rose Netzorg Kerr, *100 Years of Costumes in America* (Worcester, Mass.: The Davis Press, Inc., 1951), pp. 50, 53.

Photographs are from the Shelby County Historical Society.

## Step 1: What Do You See in the Postcards?

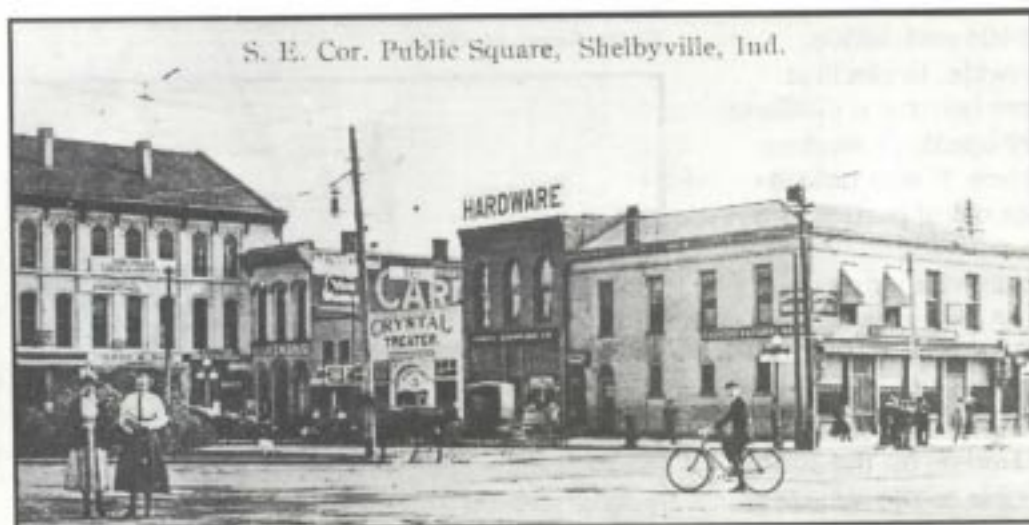
Look closely at the photographs. What general observations can you make? What observations can you add to the list below?

- Some of the buildings have signs which indicate the businesses within or who the owners are.
- The buildings are either 2 or 3 stories tall. One building is 4 stories tall.
- The vehicles on the street are horse-drawn buggies or wagons. A man with a bicycle appears in one photograph.
- The street does not look paved. There are tracks in one of the photographs. The tracks run through the center of the square. The road surface surrounding the tracks is paved with bricks, but the rest of the square looks unpaved.
- There are electrical poles.
- There are two women in one photograph.

## Step 2: Finding Facts

Using a published county history provides some historical facts to add to the general observations. A good index is an important part of a written county history. For example, under the subject heading "theatre" in McFadden's *Biography of a Town*, information about the Crystal Theatre was found.

Additional information (see timeline below) was located using the following subject headings: The Farmers National Bank, transportation, street lighting, street paving, Ray House, and automobiles.



S. E. Cor. Public Square, Shelbyville, Ind.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>1857</b> | - Four-story Ray House completed on northeast side of public square   |
| <b>1892</b> | - Farmers National Bank opened on public square   |
| <b>1902</b> | - Interurban service between Shelbyville and Indianapolis completed; tracks ran north and south on Harrison St. |
| <b>1902</b> | - Elevator and steam heat installed in Ray House  |
| <b>1906</b> | - Harrison St. paved  |
| <b>1907</b> | - Crystal Theatre moved to public square  |
| <b>1915</b> | - Traffic signs installed on the public square  |
| <b>1917</b> | - Ornamental, globed street lights installed  |
| <b>1922</b> | - Farmers National Bank moved to new building   |
| <b>1932</b> | - Interurban service ceased   |
| <b>1959</b> | - Ray House torn down   |



# Us About a Public Place?

## Step 3: Using the Information

We estimate the date for the photograph on page 6 between 1917 and 1922. How do we know that? Look again at the facts in Steps 1 and 2.

We know: the Farmers National Bank business was in the location in this photograph from 1892 through 1922. So: the photograph could not have been taken after 1922.

We know: the ornamental, globed street lights in this photograph were installed in 1917. So: the photograph could not have been taken before 1917.

This broad estimate is probably accurate based on just this information. Often it is important to continue collecting the history of a photograph. Further information may yield a more narrow date for the photograph, or it may help build a stronger case for the original date.

We estimate the date for the photograph to the right between 1906 and 1917. Look again at the facts in Steps 1 and 2 and show how we know that.

## A Bigger Picture

Your local history should always be connected to the history of Indiana and the United States.

For example, the interurban which ran through the Shelbyville public square was not the only one in the state or country. To find out more about this means of transportation, look for histories of transportation and histories of Indiana which deal with the dates we have discussed. See Phillips in the "Apple."

There is a second obvious example. Two women appear in

the photograph on page 6. Their clothing provides more evidence to confirm our estimated date.

Our source on American fashion provides the following facts:

- From 1912 to 1914, the long, very narrow hobble skirt was in vogue.
- After the harem skirt of 1915, skirts shortened and widened.
- Skirts lengthened again by 1920.

This information links women in Shelbyville to women in the rest of the United States.

*North side of the public square and North Harrison Street in Shelbyville.*



# Business as Usual on the Shelbyville Public Square?

One aspect of history is the study of change. Historians can find what changes have occurred by studying primary sources. One such source is a city directory.<sup>1</sup>

The information listed on this page is from three Shelbyville city directories—1902, 1963, and 1989. The lists give the name, address, and type of business for the northeast quadrant of the Shelbyville public square (PS) for those three years. Using the information, determine how business on the public square has changed.

- Review the types of businesses listed. Use a dictionary to find any words that are not familiar.
- Businesses can be defined by whether they sell goods (G)—clothing, hardware, candy, etc.—or perform services (S)—dentist, insurance, bank, etc.

<sup>1</sup>City directories have been widely available since the mid-nineteenth century. They list residents and businesses, generally by name and by street location. They are not always complete or accurate because people and businesses moved. Directories are issued annually for many larger cities. Local public libraries are good sources for city directories. City directories for Shelbyville and many other cities are available at the Indiana State Library.

Using the letters G or S, identify each of the businesses on the lists. Total the numbers of each for the three years and fill in the totals below.

1902	___	G	___	S	___	total
1963	___	G	___	S	___	total
1989	___	G	___	S	___	total

How have the businesses on the square changed?

Where do you think the residents of Shelbyville might go to buy clothes, hardware, and other goods? Look at your own town to help you find an answer. Where do you buy clothes? Is it located in the oldest part of your town?

Sources: *Business and Professional Directory of Central Indiana, 1902* (Indianapolis: Union Directory Company, 1902), pp. 183-88; *Polk's Shelbyville (Shelby County, Ind.) City Directory, 1963* (Cincinnati: R. L. Polk & Co., 1963), p. 54; *1989 Shelbyville Indiana City Directory* (Taylor, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1989), p. 85.

The map and images on this page are details from a 1913 "Map of Shelbyville Ind." by Churchill & Phillips, Civil Engineers, Shelbyville.



## 1902 Occupants

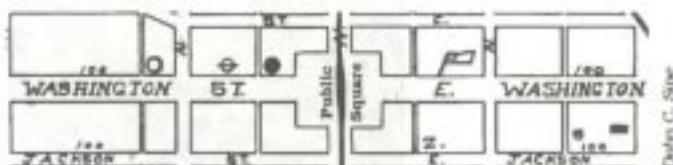
- Goulding & Kennedy, Corner PS and Harrison Street—clothing
- Ray House, 6-8 PS—hotel
- Small, Ed, Ray House—newspapers and stationery
- Levinson, Dave, 6-8 PS—dry goods
- Michelson Bros., 12 PS—barbers
- White, W. T., 14 PS—saloon
- DePrez, J. G., & Co., 20 PS—hardware
- Bishop, O. L., 22 PS—druggist
- Hord & Adams, 24 PS—lawyers
- Stroup E.E., 24 1/2 PS—lawyer
- Thompson, Thos., 24 1/2 PS—lawyer
- Joseph & Hoover, PS and Washington Street—clothing

## 1963 Occupants

- First Federal Savings and Loan Assn., 2 PS
- Indiana Gas and Water Co., Inc., 8 PS
- vacant, 10 PS
- Paul's Shoes, 12 PS
- vacant, 16 PS
- J. G. DePrez Co., 18-20 PS—hardware
- Bower, W. Guy, & Son, Inc., 26 PS—electrical appliances
- Todd-Bennet Clothing Store, 28 PS

## 1989 Occupants

- Cortese Studios, 2 PS—photography
- Martin, Potts & Whisler, 8 PS—accountants
- Jester, Michael A., 16 PS—dentist
- Wertz Accountancy Corp., 16a PS
- Central Indiana Bank, 18 PS
- Edward D. Jones & Co., 26 PS—stock broker
- Brunner, George E., 26 PS—architect
- Classic Clothiers, 28 PS





# One Building at a Time!

It may seem like an impossible task, but investigating the history of a public place, such as a public square, is really a matter of investigating one building at a time.

The questions on this page provide a method to carry out that investigation. To find the answers to some of these questions, you will have to go to the library and read about the town's early history. You may also need to go to the county courthouse for legal records.

You can find some answers by exploring on your own and examining the buildings for clues. Remember, however, that visual evidence should always be confirmed by historical or legal sources.

You can begin to investigate your town by completing a

buildings survey. This could take a long time, but if pairs of students adopt a building, you can conduct a community survey quickly.

Start at the center of the community. That may be the public square or the main street. You may find some of the oldest buildings at that location.

As you investigate each building, be sure to take photographs. Many old buildings are being torn down, and your photographs could become important resources for community history. Your survey and pictures could provide clues to the past for other students studying history in the future.

Sources: Danzer, *Public Places*, pp. 32-33; Weitzman, *My Backyard*, pp. 86-95.

- Is there a date engraved on the cornerstone or above the door? Does the building have a metal plate with a date on it? Does the building have a name marked in the stonework?
- Are there any ghost signs on the building? Ghost signs are the faded images of advertisements that were painted on the sides of buildings.
- Who built this building?
- Why was the building built? How has the building been used and adapted over the years? What is it used for now?
- When was it planned, when was it completed, and who paid for it?
- Who was the architect?
- What is its architectural style?
- What makes this building unique?
- How big is it in comparison to the other buildings around it?
- Does the building say anything about the people who built it or used it?
- Has the physical geography of the site influenced the structure?
- What is the relationship between the site and the transportation patterns of the community?
- How was the site used before the building was built?

## Determine the Style

As you survey buildings, determining the architectural style is one clue in the investigation. There are many sources for such information; see Blumenson in the "Apple."

Here, we have used a building from the Shelbyville square, the DePrez Building, an Italianate structure built in 1869-1870.

The Italianate Style was the most popular style of commercial building in Indiana during the 1800s. It is called Italianate because the architecture resembles the buildings of Italy during the Renaissance. Italianate buildings are tall and

rectangular. The style is often symmetrical and balanced.

The cornices are often quite detailed.

Elaborate brackets are prominent on the front of the building.

The windows are often tall, narrow, and rounded at the top.



Detail from a photograph of the northeast quadrant of the Shelbyville square, 1908.

# Explore Anytown Square

Anytown, Indiana is a small, imaginary town. The Anytown Square is located in the center of town. The City Hall is located on the south side of the square and faces Main Street. Most of the streets in Anytown are one-way streets.

Four members of the City Council are very active in making plans for Anytown and live near the square. Assume that they drive to City Hall to attend their meetings.

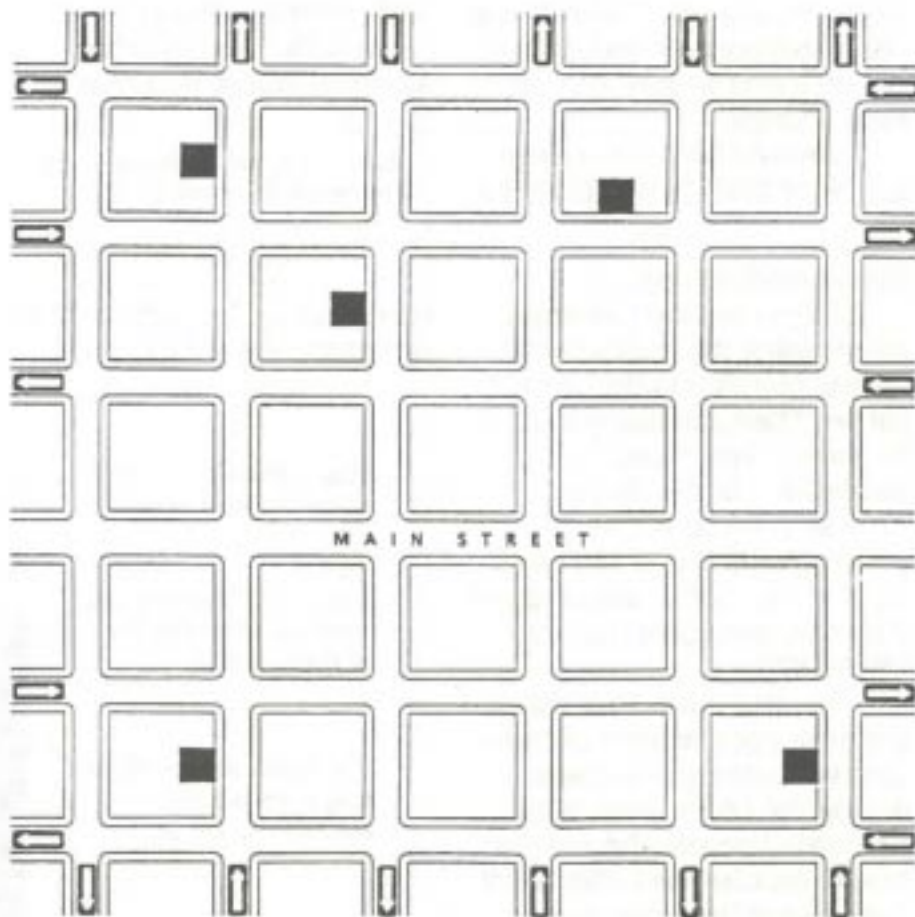
Use the clues below and label the following sites: City Hall, the school, the fire station, and the homes of Mr. Richards, Mr. Sipe, Mrs. Crequé, and Mrs. Allen.

Clues:

- Find the Anytown Square on this map and lightly shade it in. The square is located in the center of town and the center of this map.
- Draw a small rectangle on the map to show City Hall.
- Mr. Richards drives east for half a block, then turns south and drives for two blocks to Main Street, then turns west. Label his home.
- Mr. Sipe drives south for one and a half blocks and then turns east on Main Street. Label his home.
- Mrs. Allen drives north for a total of four blocks to drop off her daughter at the school. On her way to school she crosses Main Street. Label the school and Mrs. Allen's home.
- Sometimes Mrs. Crequé walks one half a block and

catches the westbound trolley. She rides for four blocks and walks another half a block to Mrs. Allen's home. Then, they both go to the City Council meetings together. Label Mrs. Crequé's home.

- The Fire Department is on the south side of Main Street directly opposite and facing City Hall. Locate the Fire Department and draw a square for it on your map.



Adapted from Games, October 1991, p. 28.



# An Apple for Everyone



## Selected Sources

### Student Reading

- Beekman, Dan. *Forest, Village, Town, City*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1982.

This work provides delightful drawings which illustrate the development of a city from its earliest settlement. Very readable.

- Kalman, Bobbie. *Early City Life*. New York: Crabtree Publishing Company, 1983.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Early Village Life*. New York: Crabtree Publishing Company, 1981.

Kalman investigates the development of both a village and a city in these two volumes of *The Early Settler Life Series*.

The text is arranged in brief paragraphs with bold headings. The village book is illustrated with drawings; the city book contains old photographs, woodcuts, and drawings.

Each book has an index and a glossary. Interesting and very readable.

- Weitzman, David. *My Backyard History Book*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975.

Weitzman incorporates interesting activities and projects into the study of local history. Essential for anyone interested in local history.

### General Sources

- Atherton, Lewis. *Main Street on the Middle Border*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984.

Atherton has written a highly readable account of small towns in the Midwest. He describes

towns and daily activities and shows the impact of new means of transportation and industrial growth.

- Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

A standard reference for the field.

- Danzer, Gerald A. *Public Places: Exploring Their History*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1987.

Danzer teaches the history of communities through their monuments, buildings, town plans, streets, and open spaces. He provides a very practical process for teaching and doing local history.

- Finney, Jan, ed. *Victorian Commercial Architecture in Indiana*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1978.

A key resource for nineteenth-century Indiana commercial buildings.

- Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. *Shelby County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

This report gives a brief contextual and architectural history of the county, listing and describing applicable styles and sites.

It contains a survey of historic sites and structures in urban and rural settings throughout the county. Many photographs, old and new, are included.

These reports are available for many Indiana counties. They are

valuable resources.

- Phillips, Clifton J. *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

An excellent source for information about Indiana in this time period.

- Reps, John W. *Town Planning in Frontier America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

Reps' book continues to be one of the standard histories of town planning during the frontier and early settlement periods. He uses several Indiana and midwest examples.

### Of Special Interest

- Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 46202; 317-639-4534.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana saves and restores endangered historic buildings and educates Hoosiers about the architectural heritage of the state.

Its reference library contains over 3,000 volumes on architecture and historic preservation. Audio-visual materials are available on loan.

- Indiana Humanities Council, 1500 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, 46202; 317-638-1500.

The Resource Center contains architecture kits and audio-visual materials.

Indiana Historical Bureau  
140 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
317-232-2535  
TDD 317-232-7763

Nonprofit Org.  
U. S. Postage  
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Indianapolis, IN  
Permit No. 4956



**The Indiana Historical Bureau** was created in 1915 to celebrate the centennial of statehood. It is the duty of the Historical Bureau to edit and publish documentary and other material relating to the history of the state of Indiana, to promote the study of Indiana history, and to work with others engaged in such pursuits. The Historical Bureau provides books, educational resources, and programs for students and teachers. Several are listed below. The Bureau also directs the Historical Marker Program and the care of the Governors' Portraits Collection.

• **BROADSIDES** produces supplemental educational materials based on primary sources for teaching Indiana history. Student packets encourage active participation and skills development with possible integration in various grades and subjects. An extensive teacher guide provides ready information and teaching resources.

• **Indiana Close Up** is a high school local government program affiliated with the national Close Up Foundation. This participatory annual event encourages study and discussion through the Jefferson Meeting on the Indiana Constitution.

• **Indiana History Day** encourages students grades 4 - 12 to research and prepare papers, exhibits, performances and media presentations on an annual historical theme. An emphasis on original research and interpretation allows students to experience the excitement of discovering or developing skills and interests that enrich their education and their lives. It is part of the National History Day network.

• **REACH**—Resources Educating in the Arts, Culture, and History—is a dynamic program that utilizes art and objects to stimulate dialogue and provide hands-on experiences, exploring not only the arts but also the culture and history of Indiana. Its arts-in-education basis encourages on-going planning for involving community resources in the school.

**The Indiana Junior Historical Society** is a network of history clubs for students in grades 4 - 12. Locally sponsored clubs initiate and participate in activities which encourage the study of Indiana history, often outside the classroom. The Indiana Junior Historical Society program is administered by the Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; 317-232-1882.

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