

► HISTORY

The state of Indiana was originally a region in the Northwest Territory.

The territory's first incorporated town was Clarksville. Early settlers began building homes there in 1783.

On July 4, 1800, the Indiana Territory was carved from the Northwest Territory, and Vincennes was named its capital.

The name "Indiana" was coined by early members of Congress, meaning "Land of the Indians."

Corydon became the first state capital when Indiana was granted statehood on December 11, 1816.

In October of 1824, a group of state officials loaded four spring wagons and moved the state capital from Corydon to Indianapolis, 130 miles north. The journey took 11 days.

When the border between Michigan and Indiana was being established, misunderstandings by local surveyors placed the state line 10 miles south of its present-day location.

In 1905, the Indiana Legislature outlawed the sale, manufacturing and possession of cigarettes. Jocko Dooley was one of the first violators brought to trial under the new law. Jocko, a chimpanzee, was a circus performer and had a habit of smoking about 200 cigarettes a day. Records are unclear as to whether Jocko was found guilty.

► GEOGRAPHY

The area of the state of Indiana is 35,826 square miles. The distance from its northernmost point to its southernmost point is 275 miles. The widest east-west point is nearly 160 miles across.

Indiana's highest altitude is 1,257 feet, in Wayne County, and the lowest point is 320 feet, in Posey County.

The first public playground in Indiana was a one-acre site opened in 1817 in Vernon. Known as "The Commons," it is still in use.

The first and only Indiana city to encompass an entire county is Indianapolis, which extended its limits to the boundaries of Marion County by virtue of the Unigov law, which took effect on January 1, 1970.

84% of land in Indiana is farms, forest, or woodland, with 14.7 million acres of farmland being cultivated by Indiana's farmers.



In 1816, when Indiana was granted statehood, there were 15 counties. By 1824, when the state capital moved to Indianapolis, there were 49 counties. The rest of the land was occupied by Native Americans. Now, Indiana has 92 counties.

► GOVERNMENT

The shortest term served by an Indiana governor was two days. In 1861, Henry Smith Lane and his running mate, Oliver P. Morton, agreed if they won the election and the Republicans won control of the legislature, Lane would become a U.S. senator and Morton would take over as governor.

Possibly the most unusual bill introduced in an Indiana General Assembly was a proposal in 1897 to change the mathematical value of pi from 3.1415926535... to 3.2. The bill died in the Senate.

In 1925, the Indiana General Assembly established a 35 mph speed limit on state highways.

Indiana's first female state representative was Julia D. Nelson, who began serving during the 1921 General Assembly session.

The first female senator was Arcada Stark Balz, an ex-school teacher. She was the third woman in the nation elected to a state senate, where she served from 1942 to 1946.

Since 1869, Indiana has sent six men to Washington, D.C., to serve as vice president.

The first Hoosier to live in the White House after the invention of the electric light bulb was Benjamin Harrison. Because they feared touching the switches, the Harrisons left their lights on day and night.

► STATEHOUSE

Indiana's Statehouse was built at its present site in 1835. The building was demolished in 1878 to make way for the current Capitol Building, which was completed in 1888.



The stone for construction of the Indiana Statehouse came from a quarry located in what is now McCormick's Creek State Park.

It cost nearly \$2 million to build the Statehouse in 1888.

Indiana was the first state in the nation to designate an area of its capitol for use as a chapel. The chapel, now referred to as the "meditation room," is in the southwest corridor of the fourth floor.

The glass dome over the rotunda of the Statehouse is 108 feet from the ground.

Eight marble statues in the rotunda area of the third floor represent Law, Oratory, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History and Art — fields of human endeavor that shape a civilized society.

In the horse-and-buggy days, lawmakers stabled their horses in the basement of the Statehouse. The area now is the site of offices for newspaper, television and radio reporters.

INDIANA QUIZ

Test your knowledge of the Hoosier state after you read the Pamphlet! If you get stuck, go Back and try to find the answer. Good luck!

1. What was the first state capital of Indiana?
a.) Vincennes
b.) Corydon
c.) New Albany
2. When did Indiana become a state?
a.) September 17, 1818
b.) December 11, 1816
c.) May 4, 1820
3. Coined by early members of Congress, what does the name "Indiana" mean?
a.) "Home of the Indians"
b.) "Land of the Indians"
c.) "Dwelling of the Indians"
4. When was the Statehouse built at its current site?
a.) 1857
b.) 1816
c.) 1835
5. What is the shortest term of office served by an Indiana governor?
a.) Two days
b.) Two weeks
c.) Two months
6. About how long is Indiana, north to south?
a.) 340 miles
b.) 275 miles
c.) 400 miles
7. In 1925, what speed limit did lawmakers establish on state highways?
a.) 35 miles per hour
b.) 55 miles per hour
c.) 25 miles per hour
8. Why did Benjamin Harrison and his family leave the lights on at the White House during the night and day?
a.) They were afraid of the dark
b.) They were afraid of the switches
c.) They couldn't reach the switches
9. In what year was the first public playground created in Indiana?
a.) 1905
b.) 1817
c.) 1842
10. In 1888, how much did it cost to build Indiana's Statehouse?
a.) \$2 million
b.) \$1 billion
c.) \$750,000

M.P.
of
INDIANA

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Answers: 1.) B; 2.) B; 3.) B; 4.) C; 5.) A; 6.) B; 7.) A; 8.) B; 9.) B; 10.) A

A view of your INDIANA

