

itor of this magazine will be glad to forward applications for membership to the proper officer.

2. Interest local and state officials in historical matters, so that we can secure their aid in getting appropriations which the law provides for county and state historical societies. Our state and local records have been shamefully neglected in the past, and it is time that we should awake to the necessity of developing our state and local libraries, and our historical collections, as is being done in other states.

3. Attend the meeting in Indianapolis, December 27-31, this year. It is the first time the American Historical Association has met in our state. Most of us have not had for years and could not have a more convenient meeting place for the association. This is the time to come, to see what it is like, and to get into touch with what is going on in historical circles. It will more than repay any expenditure of time and money. Come to Indianapolis on Tuesday, December 27. The headquarters will be in the Claypool Hotel.

NOTES.

A new "Elementary American History and Government," by Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, and Professor Thomas F. Moran, of Purdue University, has been issued by Longmans, Green and Company.

A paper on "William Clark, the Indian Agent," by Professor Harlow Lindley, of Earlham College, which appeared in the Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year 1908-1909, has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

RECENT INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Volume IV, Number 4. Making a Capital in the Wilderness. Daniel Waite Howe.

Volume IV, Number 5. Names of Persons Enumerated in Marion County, Indiana, at the Fifth Census, 1830.

- Volume IV, Number 6. Some Elements of Indiana's Population; or, Roads West and Their Early Travelers. W. E. Henry.
Volume IV, Number 7. Lockerbie's Assessment List of Indianapolis, 1835. Edited by Eliza G. Browning.
Volume IV, Number 8. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in Monroe County, Indiana. James A. Woodburn.

MAKING A CAPITAL IN THE WILDERNESS.

A story that barely misses being romantic is that of the making of Indiana's permanent capital. The act of Congress in 1816 granting the state which was then coming into full membership in the Union four sections of land, to be located under the direction of the legislature for the seat of government—that began the trouble. Then George Pogue, on March 2, 1819, and John McCormick, on February 27, 1820, according to what Judge Howe considers the best evidence, both of them unconscious of their future greatness, settled on the land marked by destiny for Indiana's capital. The General Assembly, on January 11, 1820, passed an act appointing commissioners to select and locate a site for "the permanent seat of the government." After viewing several locations, the commission, on June 7, 1820, decided upon the present site of Indianapolis. This report was approved, and the name Indianapolis given on the suggestion of Jeremiah Sullivan, of Jefferson county, in an act of January 6, 1821. The pay of John Tipton, one of the leading commissioners, was \$58—"not half what I could have made in my office. A very poor compensation," for locating a future capital, as he says in his journal. Settlers came in considerable numbers, and beginning October 10, 1821, lots were sold at boom prices. County government (Marion county) was organized under an act of December 21, 1821. In the fall of 1824 the state's funds and records were moved to Indianapolis, and in 1825 the legislature met there.

The details of these events and the early development of Indianapolis Judge Howe tells in an interesting and authoritative narrative of thirty-five pages. His account is based as far as possible on original sources and makes a valuable addition to our local history. It would be an excellent pamphlet for use in educational institutions, especially in the central part of the state.

NAMES OF PERSONS ENUMERATED IN MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, AT
THE FIFTH CENSUS, 1830.

This pamphlet of thirty pages is sufficiently explained by the title. The original returns of the population of Marion county in 1830, grouped by families under the names of the heads of the families, have been hitherto unpublished. The copying of the list was supervised by Mr. R. R. Bennett. The chief interest attaching to the paper is that the census of 1830 was the first taken after the organization of Marion county.

SOME ELEMENTS OF INDIANA'S POPULATION; OR, ROADS WEST AND
THEIR EARLY TRAVELERS.

The sub-title of this pamphlet is the better designation of its contents, for it is concerned almost wholly with a description of the routes from the East into the Mississippi valley. Mr. Henry is well known to students of Indiana history as the former efficient state librarian, now pursuing his vocation at the University of the State of Washington. This work is the outgrowth of a paper read before the Indianapolis Literary Club. It presents in an interesting way the geographical conditions which determined the course of the great trails over the Alleghany mountains. The author is inclined to accept the theory that they originated for the most part in old buffalo tracks, followed first by the Indians and then by the pioneers and settlers.

LOCKERBIE'S ASSESSMENT LIST OF INDIANAPOLIS, 1835.

George Lockerbie was assessor for the town of Indianapolis for the year 1835. He was of Scotch birth, moved to Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1809, went to Lexington, Kentucky, after the war of 1812, but freed the slaves which he had there acquired, and in 1830 came to Indianapolis. He was a man of character and of more than ordinary ability and attainments. His assessment list gives not only the roll of persons, lands, town lots and chattels, but also a full census and notes on the occupancy of pieces of real estate. Miss Browning, librarian of the city library of Indianapolis, in editing this list and in prefacing it with a short sketch of Lock-

erbie himself, has put in permanent form very important material for local history.

A few of the totals made from the list are of general interest. The total valuation of lots is given as \$231,356; buildings, \$136,745; personal property, \$127,647; total assessed valuation, \$495,748; whole amount of tax, \$1,898. The totals of population are, males 859, females 743. This included a colored population of 81.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH PRESBYTERIANS OF MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA.

Professor James A. Woodburn, head of the department of American history, Indiana University, has not only been identified for many years with the State University at Bloomington, but comes of stock long associated with that town. In this brochure he gives a very scholarly, and at the same time interesting, account of an important element in its history. His account is not only a contribution to local history, but valuable also as a thorough study of a development typical of many other communities in the middle west.

The Scotch-Irish of Monroe county came both from the original Scotch-Irish settlements in Pennsylvania and from the southern extension of those settlements in the Carolinas, chiefly from the latter. Presbyterian churches of various types were established at Bloomington by Scotch-Irish settlers, beginning with the Reformed Presbyterian congregation in 1821. Of the people and their church life Professor Woodburn gives a sympathetic but judicious account. Those who are inclined to decry the recent immigrants from southern Europe for their crowded lodging houses may well read the following description (page 478) of pioneer conditions among our best ancestral stock. Two families of Scotch-Irish settlers "arrived in Bloomington on December 31, 1830—in the dead of winter—and for their first night they were taken into the home of Mr. Dorrance B. Woodburn, who had come from South Carolina but a few months before. The whole company that night, counting Mr. Woodburn's family of twelve, numbered forty adults and children. Presumably they must have slept twelve or fourteen in a room, and mostly on the floor. People lived the simple life in those days, and their hospitality was simplicity itself. Guests did not have their dinners in courses nor their bedrooms in suites; they lived in log cabins, and they climbed by a common ladder to the lofts, sleeping

in small bedrooms whose furniture consisted chiefly of beds." After mentioning a number of cases in which church members and even elders were disciplined for drunkenness, Professor Woodburn makes the interesting confession: "I shall not mention further names, as that would be to mention the ancestral names of people now highly respected and honored in this community."

The truth is that poverty and migration involve hardships which inevitably mean the loss of many of the refinements and restraints to which longer settled peoples attach importance. The hardier virtues, courage, self-reliance, determination, are fostered by immigration into a new country, but breadth of view, tolerance, culture, temperance and self-restraint wait on the coming of later generations and an easier life. The commonest failing of our pioneer days was intemperance in spiritous liquors. To this the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of our review added intemperance in theological controversy.

To mention these things, however, is perhaps misleading, for they are inevitably exaggerated. No greater race of men entered into the making of the American nation than the Scotch-Irish. They were conservative, yet adventurous and enterprising; they were inured to hardship, yet not embittered; they were industrious and thrifty, yet not worldly. Pious, God-fearing people, more than any others, they made the Mississippi valley what it is to-day, the heart of a great nation.

C. B. COLEMAN.