

MARKER MADNESS



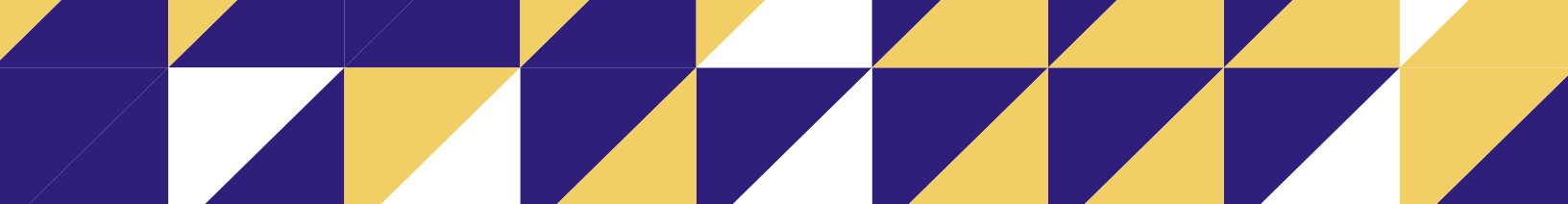
Topics

George Winter, 1809-1876, was born in England and immigrated to the U.S. in 1830. He settled the Wabash Valley by 1837. Winter is most well-known for his depictions of the everyday life of the Miami and Potawatomi. His most noted works include a Portrait of Mahkoonsihkwa (Frances Slocum), and a collection of works depicting forced removal of the Potawatomi from Indiana, later known as the Potawatomi Trail of Death.

In 1953, **Vivian Carter** she co-founded the independent record label Vee-Jay Records in Gary in order to record the music of black artists. After moving to Chicago in 1954, the label eventually recorded or distributed albums for both white and black performers including The Spaniels "Goodnite, Sweetheart, Goodnite," The Four Seasons' "Big Girls Don't Cry," and The Beatles' "Love Me Do" and "Twist and Shout."

William Walker was born in Pendleton in 1896 and had his acting debut in 1944. In the course of his acting career, Walker received more than 100 film and television credits. At the start of his career, African American actors were often only cast as servants or bit actors. Walker advocated throughout his career to end discrimination in the Hollywood film industry and to secure better, more high-profile roles for African American actors.

Elizabeth Smith Friedman was born in Huntington in 1892. She began her cryptanalyst career to work in cryptology with Riverbank Laboratories in Illinois. During Prohibition, Friedman worked for the Navy and Coast Guard to lead the cryptanalytic effort against international liquor smuggling and drug-running. Friedman solved the bulk of intercepts collected by Coast Guard stations in San Francisco and Florida herself during this time. She is often called "America's first female cryptanalyst".



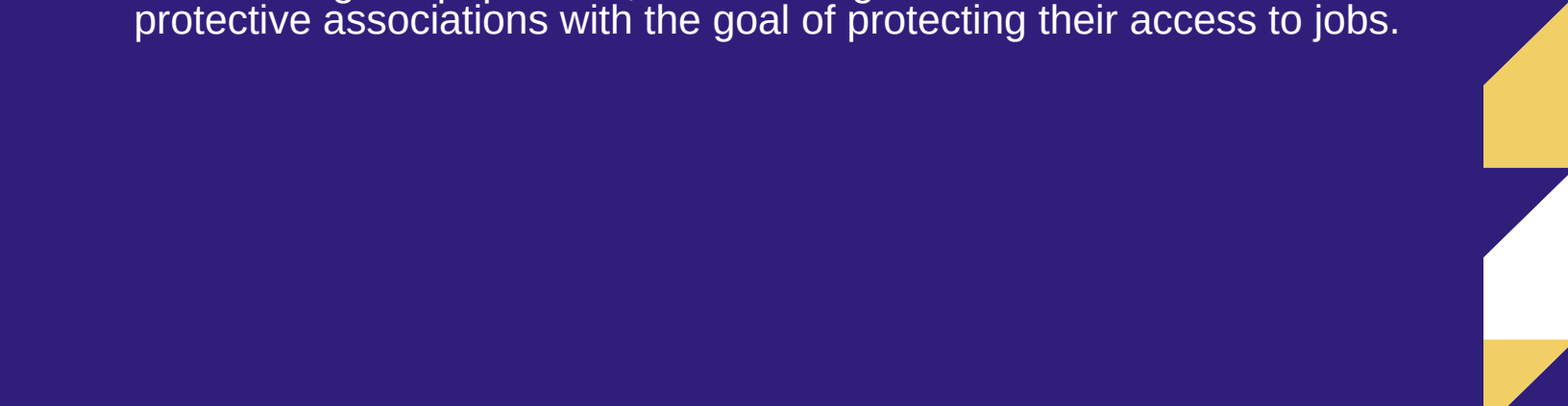
Leroy Edgar Burney was born in Decatur County and was educated at Butler University and Indiana University. He served as Indiana's health officer from 1945 to 1954. As surgeon general, he was the first federal official to publicly link cigarette smoking with lung cancer. On July 12, 1957, he announced, "The Public Health Service feels the weight of the evidence is increasingly pointing in one direction; that excessive smoking is one of the causative factors in lung cancer."

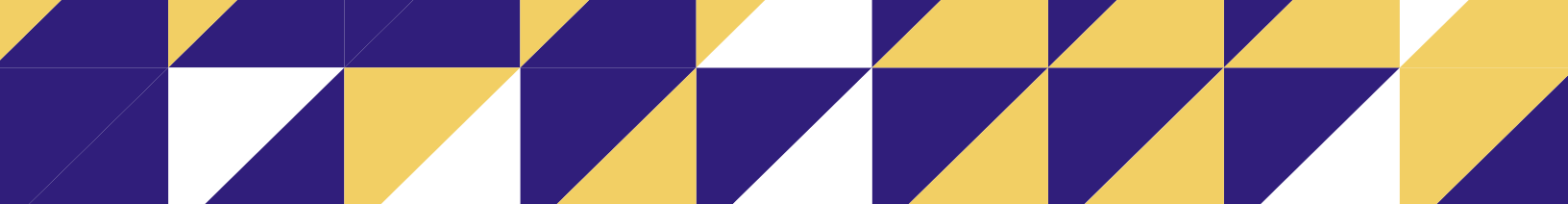
Susan Wallace, born in Crawfordsville in 1830, was an author whose work focused on daily life, travel, and Christianity. She published travel articles in several newspaper, including essays on her travels in New Mexico Territory, the Middle East, and Europe. One of her most influential works, *Land of the Pueblos*, explores the natural history of New Mexico Territory and the Pueblo people who lived there.

In 1938, Dr. Tolla Harger of Indiana University unveiled a device which could measure a blood alcohol level. He called the device the "**Drunkometer**." Harger worked with the National Safety Council to establish model impaired driving legislation, which was made possible by his device. Indiana was the first state to adopt the legislation in 1939. In 1954, Indiana State Police photographer Robert Borkenstein built upon Hargers work, making a more portable and effective device - the Breathalyzer.

In 1948, Hagerstown's **Ralph Teetor**, blind since youth, filed a patent for what he trademarked as Speedostat, what we popularly today call cruise control. Theories as to why he turned his attention to regulating automobile speed include the shaky accelerator foot of his chauffeur and World War II speed restrictions, which were designed to save gas and tire rubber. Teetor's device paved the way for more advance technology including self-driving cars.

On July 12, 1835, two factions of Irish immigrants who had been constructing the Wabash and Erie Canal, skirmished at Lagro. The militia was called in and arrested those laborers who had not already dispersed. The "**Irish War**" as it came to be called, was a result of economic unrest in the immigrant population, who had organized themselves into protective associations with the goal of protecting their access to jobs.





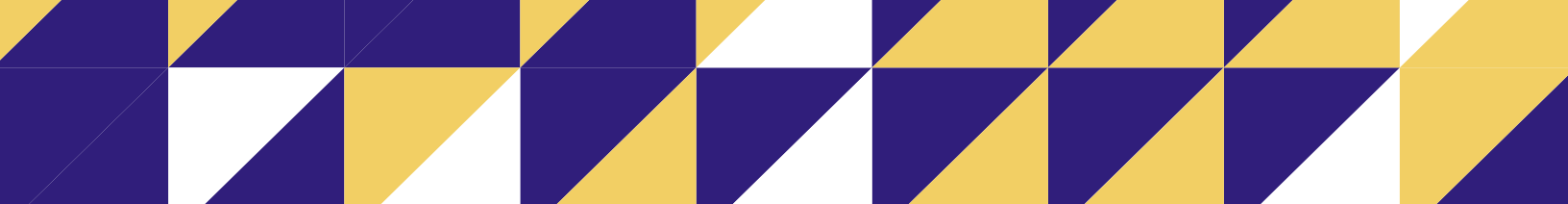
Intrepid gay rights advocate **Gloria Frankel** (right) and her South Bend gay club, The Seahorse Cabaret, convinced the city to allow same-sex dancing, withstood police harassment, challenged regulations against LGBT individuals, and endured a firebombing. In the early 1990s, The Seahorse served as a site for free HIV testing and counseling, in an era when many LGBT people felt uncomfortable going to the health department. Frankel passed away in 2007 and the club closed shortly thereafter.

In 1972, 10,000+ Americans of color attended the **National Black Political Convention** in Gary. Delegates and attendees-comprised of Black Panthers, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, and Nationalists-hoped to craft a political strategy to advance black civil rights. The convention attracted the support of Rev. Jesse Jackson, Coretta Scott King, and Muhammad Ali. Despite tension over various issues the convention produced a National Black Agenda, designed to extend the movement beyond the convention.

Archaeologist and Johns Hopkins University graduate **Mary Ellingson** worked on one of the most important excavations in Greece between the World Wars. Her master's thesis resembled David Moore Robinson's Excavations at Olynthus, a seminal archaeological work about ancient Grecian life. An historian recently discovered Robinson lifted her work and passed it off as his own. In the 1960s, Ellingson taught at the University of Evansville and died in 1993, without ever getting credit for her work.

Roberta West Nicholson helped repeal prohibition in Indiana, founded Indy's first Planned Parenthood, and served as the only woman in the 1935-1936 state legislature. Legislators passed her Anti-Heart Balm Bill, which prohibited a woman from suing a man who had promised to wed, but changed their minds. She felt that deriving money from emotional pain went against feminist principles. Nicholson also fought for black servicemen to be able to use the same amenities as their white counterparts during WW2

In both 1822 and 1845, central Indiana residents noticed a massive westward migration of gray squirrels, which has been labeled the "**Great Squirrel Migration**." While small emigrations are and happen yearly, migrations of this magnitude are far less common. While the causes of these incidents are not completely clear, many naturalists point out that environmental pressure is a likely cause as they were in the midst of food scarcity.



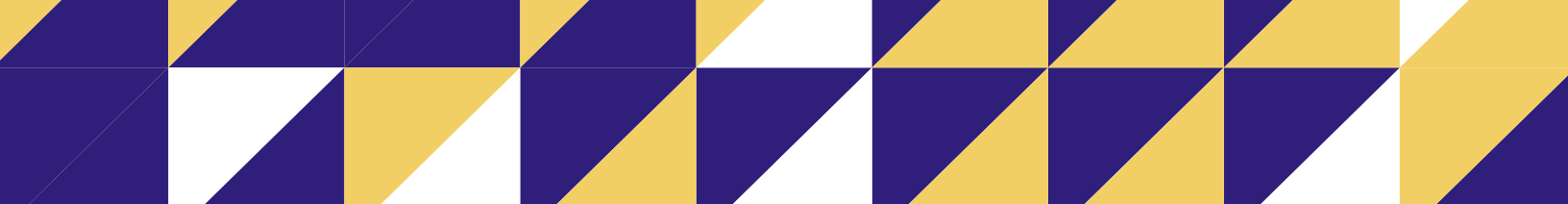
Two years after fleeing enslavement in Kentucky, David Powell and his family were tracked down by their former enslaver, John Norris, at their Michigan home. As they were travelling through South Bend on their way back to Kentucky, the Powell's neighbors caught up with the family and Norris. In the "**South Bend Fugitive Slave Case**" that followed, it was argued that Norris failed to acquire the correct paperwork. The judge ruled in their favor and the Powells returned to their home in Michigan.

In 1924, a **Sociedad Mutualista Benito Juárez** chapter was established in Indiana Harbor by Chicano railroad workers. The mutualista provided group insurance for sickness and accidents. Over the next few decades, as more Latinos migrated to the region to work in regional industries including the steel mills, the society expanded its offerings from specializing in insurance to focus more on Latino cultural, educational and recreational events.

Ida A. Husted Harper was born in Fairfield. She wrote for newspapers, penning a column entitled "A Woman's Opinions" for the *Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail*. She helped establish the state woman suffrage society in 1887. She directed public relations for the National American Woman Suffrage Association in California. Prominent suffragist Susan B. Anthony solicited Harper to write a biography about her life and work. Harper also published volumes for the *History of Woman Suffrage* series.

During the Civil War, Huntington lawyer Lambdin P. Milligan joined the **Sons of Liberty**, which aided draft dodgers and supported armed uprising against Union efforts. In 1864, a military commission in Indianapolis tried and convicted civilian Milligan of treason and conspiracy. While awaiting execution in prison, Milligan and his co-conspirators petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus. An April 1866 Supreme Court decision ruled that civilians shall not be tried by military tribunals, freeing Milligan.

Pioneering baseball executive **Ford Frick** was born in Wawaka. Frick covered the New York Yankees as a sportswriter before becoming president of the National League and commissioner of Major League Baseball. He spearheaded the effort to establish the Baseball Hall of Fame, into which he was inducted in 1970. Frick is remembered for his leadership, particularly when, in 1947, he threatened to ban St. Louis Cardinals players who wanted to protest Jackie Robinson's debut by sitting out games.



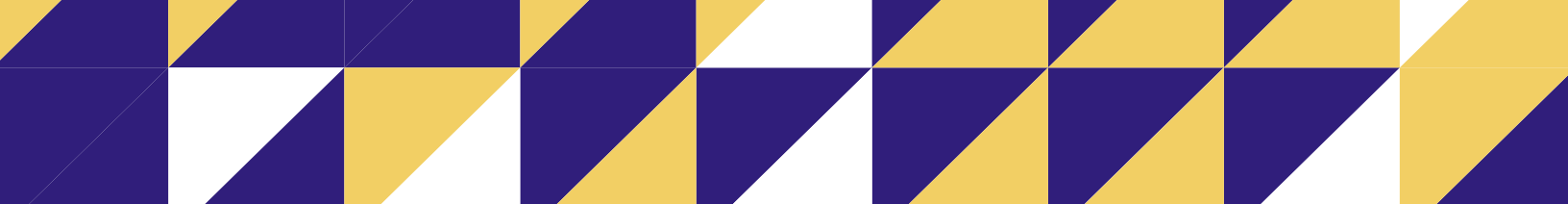
The **Jersey European Hotel** in West Baden was an African American owned and operated hotel which was established for the accommodation of black visitors to the town. The prestigious West Baden Springs Hotel, like many establishments of the time, employed black waiters and cleaning staff but barred African Americans from staying in the hotel. The European Hotel welcomed visitors from Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago. By 1916, the hotel was struggling financially and closed its doors soon after.

Alfred Kinsey was a biologist and founder of the Institute for Sex Research at IU. With funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and National Research Council, he established the Institute and conducted thousands of interviews with students and residents of nearby states about their sexual history. These interviews resulted in Kinsey's groundbreaking *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, which helped usher in the "sexual revolution" of the 1960s and 1970s.

J. Irwin Miller served as chairman of the Cummins Engine Company. He grew the company from a local Indiana business to an internationally renowned Fortune 500 Company. Miller was a patron of modern architecture and made his hometown Columbus a showcase for buildings designed by famous architects. He became the first layperson to serve as president of the National Council of Churches in 1960. In this role, he supported signature civil rights legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

James Sidney Hinton was born in 1834 to free black parents in Raleigh, North Carolina. The family settled in Terre Haute in 1848. In 1862, he moved to Indianapolis and opened a "real estate and intelligence office." In 1863 he assisted with the organization of the Indiana 28th United States Colored Troop. Following the Civil War, Hinton served as a promoter for the Republican "party of Lincoln" to African American voters. In 1880, Hinton was elected to represent Marion County in the House of Representatives, becoming the first African American legislator in Indiana.

Grace Julian Clarke, born in Centerville, was the author of three books related to her father, George Washington Julian's, life, and was a columnist for the Indianapolis Star from 1911 to 1929. She is credited with reviving the women's suffrage movement in Indiana, where she had become active in the national campaign for women's suffrage in the early twentieth century. She served as an officer in the Women's Franchise League and became the first president of the Legislative Council of Indiana, a lobbying organization, which she helped found.




Louis Ludlow of Connersville was a Democratic Indiana congressman who proposed a constitutional amendment early in 1938 requiring a national referendum on any U.S. declaration of war except in cases of direct attack. Ludlow was also a Washington correspondent for Indiana and Ohio newspapers and a member of the Congressional Press Galleries from 1901 to 1929.

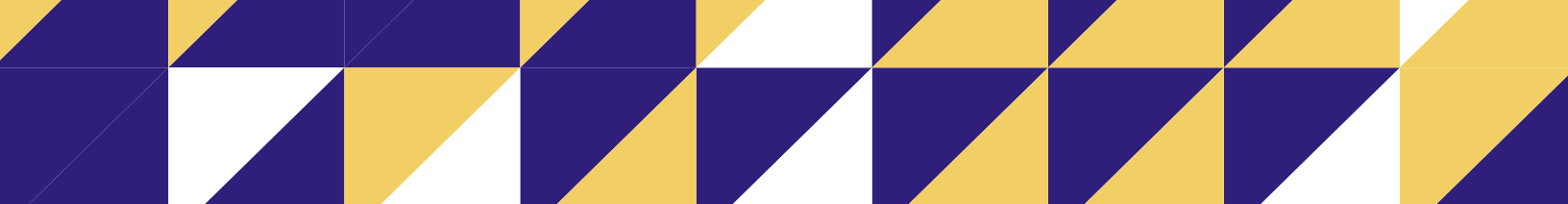
At the beginning of the Civil War, **Sojourner Truth** came to Indiana to speak in support of the war. She spoke at the Angola Courthouse in Steuben County. Her appearance was disrupted by a drunken mob which threatened to tar and feather her. She was arrested, tried and set free. She was called six times to appear before the courts, but was never convicted. This incident emphasized how divided public opinion was in Indiana in 1861 as the Civil War broke out.

McCormick's Creek, established in 1916, was Indiana's first state park. Much of the infrastructure of the park was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the New Deal era. The park entrance gatehouse, former nature center, and a stone arch bridge over McCormick's Creek were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

Born in Switzerland in 1763, **Jean Jacques (John James) Dufour** came to the U.S. in 1796 to cultivate grapes for the production of wine. Dufour established his first vineyard in Kentucky in the late 1700s. In 1802, Congress passed an act allowing him to purchase 2,560 acres in the Ohio Valley on extended credit. Dufour and his family used this land to establish a colony and second vineyard in what would become present day Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana. In 1826, he published a classic treatise on viticulture: *The American Vine-Dresser's Guide*.

Baseball Hall of Famer **Billy Herman** was born in New Albany in 1909. He played for the Chicago Cubs (1931-1941) and the Brooklyn Dodgers (1941-1946), before wrapping up his playing career with the Boston Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates in 1947. In 1933, the second baseman became the all-time National League leader for putouts in a season with 466. He appeared in 10 straight All-Star games (1934-1943) and finished his career with lifetime batting average of .304.





On April 24, 1919, 13 women staged a walk out at the New Home Telephone Company in **Linton**, Indiana. When the company brought in replacement workers, the **strikers** most of the town rose in protest and rioting broke out. In response, Governor Goodrich declared the town to be under martial law and sent in the Indiana National Guard, sparking further violence. The unrest was settled when New Home agreed to most of the strikers demands, but their union still went unrecognized.

During World War II, the **Evansville Shipyard** was the largest inland producer of tank landing ships (LSTs) in the country. At its height, the shipyard employed nearly 20,000 people and could produce 2 LSTs per week. War production such as this played a major part in pulling Evansville out of the Great Depression. The shipyard was destroyed by a fire in 1946, leading the US government to sell the property in 1947.

Andrew Means was a prominent African American businessman, building contractor, and civic leader. He was born in Alabama and studied at Tuskegee Institute before settling in Gary in the 1920s. There he built over 1,000 well-designed, modern homes for the city's growing African American population, including Means Manor, an impressive housing development for professionals in the Central District. Means' success also secured him contracts on several commercial buildings in the city.

