

**Pokégnek Bodéwadmik** - The Pokagon Band of Potawatami purchased land and remained in Indiana and Michigan even after the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Trail of Death in 1837, which decimated the greater Potawatami Nation. After the U.S. government denied the Pokagon Band recognition of their sovereign tribal government, they persisted for years, achieving sovereignty in 1994 through an act of Congress signed by President Bill Clinton.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3nFL6Oc>

**University of Evansville** - John C. Moore secured a charter for Moores Hill Male and Female College in Dearborn County in 1854. In 1917, Evansville residents raised \$500,000 in 1 week to move the college to Evansville, as it was the only city in Indiana without a college within a 50-mile radius. It opened as Evansville College in 1919 and was renamed the University of Evansville in 1967. The private university is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3sl0ROf>

**Beech Settlement** - Beech Settlement was an early African American settlement in rural Rush County. It was settled in the late 1820s by free people of color and by 1835, Beech Settlement had over 400 residents. By 1850, Black farmers in Rush county owned over 2000 acres of land. During the Civil War, several members of the settlement joined the Union cause, fighting in the 28th Regiment of United States Colored Troops. The increased cost of farming and other economic factors led to the decline of the community and by 1910, the settlement was effectively gone. Descendants still gather for annual reunions at Mount Pleasant Beech Church.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/35EXbx7>

**Sarah Messing Stern** - Reformer and writer Sarah Messing Stern (1881-1972) was a Woman's Franchise League leader and one of the suffragists present when Governor Goodrich signed Indiana's ratification of the 19th Amendment. She was also active in the early civil rights movement through her work with the National Council of Jewish Women, served as president of the Women's Press Club of Indiana, and later wrote a column for the *Indianapolis Jewish Post*.

**Floyd Hopper** - Martin County native Floyd Hopper (1909-1984) earned his degree from John Herron Art School in 1933. While there, he was influenced by the American Scene paintings that were popular during the Great Depression. After WWII, he founded the Noblesville Casting Iron Co. and worked there until 1958, when he shifted his attention to painting and teaching. While he had an affinity for watercolors and is known as the "Father of Indiana Watercolor," he also experimented with oils, charcoal, pastels, lithography, and silkscreen.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/35kL0nY>

**Great Flood of 1937** - On January 5, 1937, water levels along the Ohio River in southern Indiana began to rise. By January 18, the Ohio started to overflow its banks as heavy rain continued. On January 23, martial law was declared in Evansville and 4,000 WPA workers were sent to Evansville. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dispatched an entire fleet to the Ohio River via the Cumberland River for rescue and relief work as homes continued to flood and families were left stranded. Residents were evacuated from river towns in the early stages of the flood. Indiana was the only state to avoid drowning deaths, but more than 100,000 people were left homeless by the flood.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/38FVy43>

**Stan Berg** - Indianapolis LGBTQ+ activist and IU grad Stan Berg (1950-1991) founded the prolific queer newsletter *The Works* ca. 1981. The Garrett native challenged police harassment and discrimination, demanded attention be paid to the AIDS epidemic, and in 1984 helped organize "Gay Knights" gatherings at Monument Circle. Indianapolis Rev. Wayne C. Olson described Berg as "a role model for folks who are in the closet and are intimidated."

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/39tfdDA>

**Chris Gonzalez** - Chris Gonzalez (1963-1994), a Griffith, Indiana native, began his activist work by becoming a volunteer counselor for the Gay/Lesbian Switchboard in Indianapolis, which helped teens grappling with their sexuality deal with a wide variety of issues. In 1987, Gonzalez co-founded the Indianapolis Youth Group (now Indiana Youth Group), which worked to protect the mental and physical health of Indiana's LGBTQ+ youth and was the first nonprofit organization in the country dedicated to gay and lesbian issues.

**Influenza at Fort. Benjamin Harrison** - On September 26, 1918, cases of an illness were reported in training detachments stationed at the Indiana School for the Deaf, the Hotel Metropole, and Ft. Benjamin Harrison. As cases of what would eventually be identified as influenza rose, the command issued quarantine orders. By the end of the month, there were approximately 500 cases at Ft. Harrison alone. Many nurses had left the state to combat the virus on the East Coast, leaving the fort short-staffed. Nurses from Ft. Wayne were brought in to treat the growing number of patients. As influenza began spreading to civilians, the city government issued bans on public gatherings, closed schools, and took other steps to stop the spread. As the virus ebbed in November, the state's losses totaled over 3,000 people.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/3bnh5wU>

**Patrick O'Donnell** - Patrick O'Donnell (1863-1927) was born to Irish immigrant parents in Logansport. He became an attorney and moved to Chicago where, in the 1920s, he led the American Unity League, the Catholic organization credited with wiping out the Klan in that city through outing members in the publication *Tolerance*. He wrote in 1922: "We're out to lick the Ku Klux and forever disperse them. We shall not resort to force, and all our actions will be far more open and above board than that of Klan followers...Our main point of attack will be along political lines. We intend proving that the Klan seeks to foment hate and suppress those inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution."

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/39sZ8Oj>

**Hanover College** Hanover College started operation as a Presbyterian seminary in 1827 and the General Assembly granted a charter to Hanover Academy in 1829, making it the oldest private college in Indiana. By 1834, 101 students attended Hanover, up from only 6 students in 1827. In 1849, the board of trustees voted to purchase a 200-acre farm 1 mile east of the campus overlooking the Ohio River. That land serves as the centerpiece of the campus today. President Daniel Fisher's long tenure, which started in 1879, brought stability to the college and he oversaw the construction of 5 buildings and the expansion of the student body. After years of steady growth, enrollment plummeted during WWII, but rebounded post-war.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/35DjDqj>

**The Jackson 5** - The Jackson 5 formed in 1965 in Gary, Indiana. They got their start performing on the Chitlin' Circuit before signing with Steeltown Records in 1967. In 1968, they signed with Motown, where they achieved enormous success. The sibling group was the first to debut with 4 consecutive number 1 hits on the *Billboard* Hot 100 and had a total of 16 top 40 songs while with Motown. In 1976, the group signed with Epic Records where they released 5 additional albums. Their songs "ABC" and "I Want You Back" are among the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame's 500 Songs that Shaped Rock and Roll.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3oBU28F>

**Fort Wayne Pistons** – Fred Zollner formed the Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons as a National Basketball League (NBL) team in 1941. They were NBL champions in 1944 and 1945. They won the World Professional Basketball Tournament in 1944, 1945, and 1946. In 1948, the team joined the Basketball Association of America and became the Fort Wayne Pistons. The next year, the team became inaugural members of the National Basketball Association (NBA). The Pistons had a solid local following, but as the popularity of the NBA rose, Fort Wayne became too small for the franchise. After the 1956-1957 season, Zollner moved the team to Detroit, where they still compete as the Detroit Pistons.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3nKPRG9>

**Notre Dame vs. KKK** - Between 1920 and 1924, the Ku Klux Klan had spread throughout the state of Indiana and was heavily integrating into state and local politics. South Bend was an exception. The heavily Catholic city posed the "biggest unsolved problem" of the state for the Klan. In a ploy to gain traction, Klan officials organized a mass meeting of Klan members from IN, IL, and MI in the city in 1923. As Klan members arrived, Notre Dame students and South Bend citizens gathered to drive them from the city. The Klan used this clash to publish anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant propaganda aimed at the University in their newspaper *The Fiery Cross*. To combat this smear campaign, Notre Dame turned their wildly successful football team into a media relations machine, showing the nation that Catholics and immigrants were just as worthy of the label "American" as anyone else.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2WKe58e>

**Will Hays** - Sullivan native Will Hays (1879-1954) entered local politics in 1900. By 1918, he had become the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. After managing Warren G. Harding's successful bid for the presidency in 1920, he was appointed Postmaster General. In 1922, he became the first chairman of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, a post he would hold until 1945. He is the namesake of the 1930 Motion Picture Production Code, which aimed to improve the image of the movie industry amid growing calls for federal censorship of movies. The "Hays Codes" stayed in effect, shaping the movie industry, until the 1960s.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/35ASEeW>

**Chuck Taylor** - Charles "Chuck" Taylor (1901-1969) was born in rural Brown County. After graduating from Columbus High School, where he was a 2-time all-state basketball team selection, Taylor began a career as a semi-professional basketball player in 1919 with the Columbus Commercials. By the mid-1920s, he became widely known as a salesman and promoter of Converse All Star basketball shoes. In his first year with the company, he suggested changes to the All Stars which provided greater flexibility and support. After his signature was added to the side patch of the shoe, they became known as "Chuck Taylors." He spent his career traveling the country to provide local basketball clinics, make special appearances, and meet with customers at sporting goods stores to promote the shoes.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/35Fen5t>

**Daneva Donnell Wines** - Daneva Donnell Wines (1888-1932) was born in Kansas, where she began working with women's clubs at an early age. By 1902, Wines moved to Indianapolis where she became a leader in the city's African American club movement and a prominent politician. She was one of the first Black women to serve in the Marion County Treasurer's Office, where she worked for 16 years. She was the organizer and president of the Colored Women's Republican Club and was active in a variety of other clubs in the city. In 1920, she served on the first all-female jury in the state of Indiana.

**Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot** - The Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot was established during the Civil War to provide storage for Union supplies. In 1871, Jeffersonville ceded the property to the U.S. government to make the establishment permanent. During its early years, it was charged with the "procurement, inspection, storage and issue of vehicles, harness, heating stoves, army ranges...and miscellaneous hardware and stationery" for the U.S. Army. The depot expanded rapidly during WWI, which facilitated massive output of shoes, tarps, and shirts. At its zenith, the Clothing and Manufacturing Branch produced 600,000-700,000 shirts per month and the depot became known as the world's largest shirt factory. It stayed in operation until 1957.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/39t1ug7>

**Amos Rusie** - Mooresville native Amos Rusie (1871-1942) caught the attention of scouts when he pitched shutouts against two touring National League clubs while playing with a semi-professional Indianapolis-based team called the "Sturn Avenue Never Sweats." He made his Major League debut in 1889 at age 17 with the National League Indianapolis Hoosiers, where he played 1 season before joining the New York Giants. His fastball, which earned him the nickname "The Hoosier Thunderbolt," contributed to the distance from the pitcher's box to home plate being increased in 1893. During his 10 seasons playing professional baseball, Rusie led the league in strikeouts 5 times, in shutouts 4 times, and in walks 5 times. Rusie was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3qhz9zX>

**Governor James P. Goodrich** - Republican leader and Winchester native James P. Goodrich (1864-1940) served as the 19th Governor of Indiana, 1917-1921, and left a legacy of lasting achievement. He established the State Highway Commission, Department of Conservation, and made permanent the Indiana Historical Commission, now the Indiana Historical Bureau. He helped navigate Hoosiers through WWI and the 1918 influenza outbreak. While some sources claim he was personally opposed to women's suffrage, he came to believe in the "inherent righteousness of the cause" and signed the ratification of the 19th amendment surrounded by the state's leading suffrage workers.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3bOkFDZ>

**George Knox** - George Knox (1841-1927) was born into slavery in Tennessee. When the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, he joined the Union army and served with the 55th Indiana regiment, coming to Indianapolis after 1865. In 1892, he was elected delegate to the Republican convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he supported Hoosier Benjamin Harrison. After Harrison won the nomination, Knox campaigned for him throughout the state. Also in 1892, Knox purchased the *Indianapolis Freeman*, an African American weekly newspaper, which he used to promote Republican politicians. In 1908, he attempted to run for Congress as a Republican. However, despite raising 10,000 signatures of support, the party refused to add him to the ticket. Instead, he ran as an independent but lost. He was also a founder of the Senate Avenue YMCA.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/38FzZAE>

**Russell Games Slayter** - Argos native Russell Games Slayter (1896-1964) began working on a process for producing glass fibers in 1931. In 1933, he applied for a patent for the process to make "glass wool," a precursor of fiberglass. In 1938, he was named Vice-President of research and development at the newly formed Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. Slayter served on the Materials Advisory Board of the U.S. National Research Council and consulted for NASA.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3nGGgAm>

**Herbert Yardley** - Worthington native Herbert Yardley (1889-1958) began his career as a code clerk in the State Department. He accepted a Signal Corps Reserve commission and served as a cryptologic officer with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during WWI. In the 1920s, he was chief of MI-8, the first U.S. peacetime cryptanalytic organization. He and a team of cryptanalysts cracked nearly 2 dozen foreign ciphers. MI-8 was disbanded in 1929 when it lost funding. After publishing his memoirs, *The American Black Chamber*, which revealed much about the U.S. cryptanalytic work of the 20s, Yardley never worked for the American government again.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/2LNoQ80>

**Dick the Bruiser** - Delphi native William "Dick the Bruiser" Afflis (1929-1991) was a world wrestling champion and AWA world heavyweight champion. Afflis began his professional wrestling career in 1955 after a short stint playing professional football for the Green Bay Packers. He faced up and coming wrestlers in the ring live on Detroit television every Thursday night throughout the late 1950s. In 1957, he and Dr. Jerry Graham had a tag team bout with Antonio Rocca and Édouard Carpentier at Madison Square Garden, which ended in a riot. In 1964, Afflis and a business partner bought the Indianapolis National Wrestling Association promotion, which they renamed the World Wrestling Association (WWA). Dick the Bruiser was promoted as the champion of the WWA.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3qmQxU9>

**Elmer Oliphant** - Multisport athlete and Bloomfield native Elmer "Ollie" Oliphant (1892-1975) made a name for himself while attending Linton High School. He was an All-State tight end and led the track team to a State Championship in 1910. After his graduation, he attended Purdue University, where he was on the football, basketball, baseball, track, swimming, and wrestling teams. After graduating with a degree in mechanical engineering, he attended West Point, where he was the first cadet to letter in 4 sports. He is considered one of the best scorers in the history of collegiate football, scoring 135 points at Purdue and 289 points at West Point. He was inducted into the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame in 1955 and the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame in 2012.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/2XFapFH>

**Marie Goth** - Painter Marie Goth (1887-1975) studied at the John Heron Art Institute in Indianapolis and at the Art Student League in New York City before moving to Nashville, Indiana to join the Brown County Art Colony. Goth was a cofounder of the Brown County Art Gallery Association and the Brown County Art Guild. Known for her portraiture, she became the first woman commissioned to paint an official Indiana governor's portrait (Henry Schricker).

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2LKQfM>

**Fox Lake** - For decades, Black Americans were barred from visiting many lakeside resort communities. The Fox Lake resort community, located near Angola, was developed in the 1930s specifically to provide Black families a place for summertime recreation. Fox Lake was the first and only resort catering to Black families established in Indiana, and one of only a few in the Midwest. Recreational activities at the resort included swimming, dancing, musical acts, tennis, horseshoes, basketball, horse riding, and trap shooting. During WWII, Black troops stationed at Baer Field in Fort Wayne were invited to visit Fox Lake during their weekends off. Fox Lake continues to be a thriving African American community.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/35ErB2l>

**Bill Peet** - Grandview native and Disney illustrator Bill Peet (1915-2002) graduated from the John Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis and moved to Los Angeles, where he sketched characters appearing in films like *Dumbo* and *Cinderella* for Walt Disney Studios. Despite a tempestuous relationship with Walt Disney, Peet maintained a 27-year career with the studio and wrote screenplays, such as "101 Dalmatians" and "Sword in the Stone." After leaving Disney, Peet wrote and illustrated children's books, including *The Caboose Who Got Loose*, *Kermit the Hermit*, and *Encore for Eleanor*. His 1989 *Bill Peet: An Autobiography*, written in the form of a children's book, was a Caldecott Honor Book.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/3si5AjP>

**Sallie Stewart** - Sallie Stewart (1881-1951) is best known for her work in local, state, and national Black women's clubs. She served as president of the Indiana Federation of Colored Women (IFCW), president of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), and president of the National Council of Women in the United States (NCWUS). She established *The Hoosier Woman*, a monthly newsletter for the IFCW and the National Association of Colored Girls. During WWII, she organized the Colored Women's War Work Committee in Evansville. She was also a charter member and first secretary of the Evansville NAACP chapter and a public school teacher for over 50 years.

Learn more: <https://bit.ly/39vDB7C>

**Lillian Thomas Fox** - Lillian Thomas Fox (1854-1917) was an Indianapolis journalist, clubwoman, public speaker, and civic activist. She was a co-founder of the Woman's Improvement Club of Indianapolis and the Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She was also involved in the National Afro-American County, the Indianapolis Anti-Lynching League, and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. She started her journalism career with the *Indianapolis Freeman* in the 1880s and joined the *Indianapolis News* in 1900, becoming an early African American contributor to a white newspaper in the state. For 15 years, she wrote a weekly column covering local events in the Black community. Through her work, Fox advocated for civil rights and women's suffrage.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2GWKu7N>

**Frederick Knefler** - The son of Jewish Hungarian parents, Frederick Knefler (1824-1901) acted as assistant to Lew Wallace in raising troops in the state at the outset of the Civil War. He was promoted to captain before going to Washington, D.C. with the 11th Indiana Infantry. When Wallace was made brigadier general, Knefler acted as his assistant adjutant general. After Wallace left active service, Knefler was appointed the commanding colonel of the 79th Indiana Infantry Regiment and commanded the combined 79th Indiana and 86th Indiana infantry that led the charge at Missionary Ridge. He then led the 79th Indiana during the Atlanta and Franklin-Nashville Campaigns. In 1866, he was named brevet brigadier general. After the war, he became a lawyer and oversaw the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2MQZlgX>



**Mary Hannah Krout** - Crawfordsville native Mary Hannah Krout (1851-1927) was one of the few female writers employed as a journalist of her time. She secured a job writing for the *Crawfordsville Journal* in 1879 and became its associate editor in 1881. She later became editor of the *Terre Haute Express* and wrote for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. Her work took her to Australia, China, and England. Krout became staff correspondent to Hawaii for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* during a time of much political change and was considered an expert on the island. After author and fellow Crawfordsville resident Lew Wallace died in 1905, she assisted in the completion of his autobiography. In addition to authoring several books and writing for newspapers, Krout was a suffragist and worked to provide women with more educational and economic opportunities.

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2HIZDcX>