

## Indiana Biographical Dictionary

### BAYH, BIRCH EVANS JR.

(1928- ) — U.S. Senator and politician, was born on January 22, 1928 in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Bayh still owns and manages the Shirkieville, Indiana farm where he once lived with his grandfather. Bayh temporarily abandoned his rural environment in 1946 to serve a two-year term in the U.S. Army, and later to spend four years at Purdue University where he earned a B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1951. Soon after graduating, he married the former Marvella Hern and returned to his first interest of farming. Bayh gradually became involved in politics and in 1954 he began an eight-year stay in the Indiana House of Representatives where he served as the Democratic Minority Leader in 1957 and 1961 and as Speaker of the House in 1959. During this time, he also attended law school at Indiana University. In 1962, two years after he received his law degree, he ran a successful race against Homer Capehart for the U.S. Senate. Bayh was able to maintain his seat in the two successive elections, defeating William Ruckelshaus in 1968 and Richard Lugar in 1974.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, Bayh as chairman (1963) of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, introduced the amendment on presidential disability. This legislation, which became the 25th Amendment in 1967, allowed for the filling of a Vice-Presidential vacancy through the approval of a presidential choice by a majority vote in both houses of Congress.

Bayh was also influential in the writing and passage of the 26th Amendment that gave the vote to 18-year olds. His strong support of civil rights was also instrumental in winning Senate approval of the Equal Rights Amendment, which will prohibit discrimination based on sex.

Bayh is also known for his opposition to two Nixon Supreme Court nominees. Bayh's successful campaign against the two would be appointees, W. Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell, was a result of



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### BOONE, SQUIRE

(1744-1815) — Early explorer of what are now the states of Indiana, Kentucky, and Virginia, born on October 5, 1744.

Squire Boone was the tenth of eleven children and the brother of the famous explorer and frontiersman, Daniel Boone. Born near Reading, Pennsylvania, he received little formal education, and was trained at the age of sixteen to be a gunsmith. Most of his life, however, was spent investigating unexplored territory and fighting Indians in the process.

The first of a series of exploratory trips began in the mid-1760s, when Boone accompanied his brother, Daniel, to central Kentucky and Florida. In 1775, he helped to carve out the Wilderness Road to Richmond, Kentucky, and assisted Daniel in building fort Boonesborough near the Kentucky River in the central part of the future state. The following year, Squire Boone moved his family to Boonesborough, where they remained until he established Squire Boone's Station near the present city of Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1779. When Kentucky Territory became a county of Virginia, Boone undertook a brief political career, and was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates as the Jefferson County representative in 1781.

From 1787 to 1791, Boone explored land in Louisiana and Florida, and made an unsuccessful attempt to start another settlement in Mississippi. Upon returning to Kentucky, he discovered the fraudulent claims had resulted in the loss of most of his land in that state. This, in addition to a brief imprisonment for unpaid debts, caused him to migrate to Harrison County, Indiana, in the early 1800s. There he built Boone Mill on Buck Creek near the famous Squire Boone Caverns that he had discovered in 1790. About 1813, Boone was instrumental in the building of the first Baptist church in Indiana, Old Goshen Church of Laconia.

Boone died at the age of seventy-one in 1815 and was buried near the site of his mill. His remains were later moved to Kentucky.

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### BUCKONGAHELAS

(c.1720-1805) — Leader of the Munsee (Wolf) division of the Lenni-Lenape (the Delaware), an indigenous tribal configuration of many villages along the Delaware and Hudson river valleys, Buckongahelas was born around 1720. When Buckongahelas and his family lived in what is now the city of Buckhannon in Upshur County, West Virginia, it is said that his son, Mahongeon, was shot and killed by Captain William White in June 1773. Legend has it that Mahongeon is buried under the Upshur County Courthouse.

During the American Revolutionary War, Buckongahelas led his followers against the United States, refusing to align with pro-American Delaware tribal members. As a part of what became known as the Northwest Indian War, he established alliances with two other warrior leaders, Blue Jacket of the Shawnee and Little Turtle of the Miami, and together they achieved some of the most significant victories over American forces by Native Americans ever recorded. However, these victories were short-lived, and the defeat of these pan-tribal forces at the Battle of the Fallen Timbers in 1794 led to the Treaty of Greenville, which Buckongahelas signed on August 3, 1795. The Treaty of Greenville forced the tribes to withdraw from their land in Pennsylvania and the Ohio Territory.

Buckongahelas moved his people westward into the Indiana Territory. On June 7, 1803, he was forced to sign a second treaty, the Treaty of Fort Wayne, which ceded more land to the United States government. Moving further westward, Buckongahelas signed a third treaty on August 18, 1804, the Treaty of Vincennes, in Vincennes, Indiana. This time the indigenous tribes gave up land between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, facilitating large settlements of pioneers into the Ohio and Indiana Territories, and Buckongahelas moved his people for the last time to a village near present-day Muncie, Indiana, where he died at the age of 85 in May 1805.

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### CHAPMAN, JOHN WILBUR

(1859-1918) — Presbyterian evangelist, was born in Richmond, Indiana, a son of Alexander Hamilton Chapman and his wife Lorinda McWhinney. At sixteen years of age he united with the Presbyterian Church. He spent one year at Oberlin College but graduated from Lake Forest University in 1879 and from Lane Theological Seminary in 1882. He was ordained the same year to the Presbyterian ministry. His principal pastorates were the First Reformed Church, Albany, New York; the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; and the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York. Eventually he gave up the pastorate for evangelism. He served as executive secretary of the General Assembly's Committee on evangelistic work for the Presbyterian Church and also as the moderator of the national body. On his evangelistic tours he traveled to Australia, Asia, and Great Britain, and he had an international reputation in his chosen field. He was above the average height, with a strong compact frame and great capacity for sustained labor. His voice was mellow, musical, and appealing. His sermons were lucid and definitely outlined. He insisted on the divine nature of Christ, his atoning work and personal return. To secure allegiance to Christ was the purpose of each address. With burning conviction and consuming zeal he preached the gospel; he never spared himself and suffered thirteen serious breakdowns in health. He was married three times: to Irene E. Steddom, May 10, 1882; to Agnes Pruyn Strain, November 4, 1888; to Mabel Cornelia Moulton, August 30, 1910. His writing was largely evangelistic and were echoes of his preaching. Chief among them were *The Secret of a Happy Day* (1899); *The Surrendered Life* (1899); *Spiritual Life in the Sunday School* (1899), *From Life to Life* (1900); *Received Ye the Holy Ghost* (1900); *And Peter* (1900); *Revivals and Missions* (1900); *Life of*



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### DePAUW, WASHINGTON CHARLES

(1822-1887) — Businessman and philanthropist, DePauw University in Indiana was named in his honor. DePauw was born on January 4, 1822, in Salem, Indiana, the son of John DePauw, a merchant and lawyer, and Betsy Batiste. John DePauw was a prosperous landowner and a successful politician. “Wash,” as young Washington Charles was called, was educated at the county seminary and assisted his father in various business endeavors. However, his father died when he was only sixteen and left “Wash” \$700 in cash and a small piece of property. Throughout his lifetime, he would amass a fortune through investments, and be considered the wealthiest man in Indiana. His guardians were Elijah Malott, a merchant, and Elijah Newland, a physician, and the former man appointed DePauw as his deputy in the county clerk’s office before he was even of legal age. Later, DePauw won the position on his own in 1844. His patron had a daughter, Sarah Ellen Malott; in 1846, she and DePauw were married and eventually had two children. It was the first of his three marriages. Sarah died in 1851; in 1855, he remarried Katharine Newland, also of Salem and the nineteen-year-old daughter of his other guardian; they had three children. DePauw was already a Methodist, but his second wife directed him more deeply into church affairs until he became a generous benefactor of Methodist institutions. After Katharine died he married again in 1867, to Frances Marian Leyden; they had four children.

DePauw was an early success in business and openly admitted his objective was to earn a fortune. He soon owned a flour mill, a saw mill, and a wool-carding mill and in 1850 constructed both a brick commercial building and a railroad depot in Salem. He was active in Democratic politics and won reelection as county clerk by a wide majority in 1851. By the early part of the 1850s, his business interests were increasing in the nearby Ohio River town of New Albany. He had built the DePauw House, New Albany’s leading hotel, and was the largest investor and first president of the Merchants’ and Mechanics’ Bank. He also founded and established a bank in Salem and played an active role in baking matters throughout the state. He declined election as county clerk in 1855 and withdrew from active politics by the end of the decade. In 1872, he received an unsolicited nomination by the Democrats for lieutenant governor, but declined that also. During the Civil War (1861-1865) DePauw’s business interests had flourished, especially the contracts to supply wheat and corn to the Union army.

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### LILLY, ELI, "COLONEL" (ELI LILLY & COMPANY)

(1838-1898) — U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturer, businessman and philanthropist who opened his first drugstore in 1860, which became a global corporation; was born the oldest of eleven children on July 8, 1838, on a family-owned plantation in Baltimore County, Maryland, to Gustavus Lilly, a carpenter and building contractor, and Esther Elizabeth Kirby Lilly. As an infant, Eli's family moved west to Lexington, Kentucky, and stayed there for more than a decade before moving to Greencastle, Indiana, in the spring of 1852. They established themselves in their new community as prominent citizens and devout Methodists. After a public school education, young Eli began working as a printer's devil for a local newspaper. According to family legend, Eli was inspired to enter the pharmaceutical business during a visit to his aunt and uncle in Lafayette, Indiana in the summer of 1854. He noticed a local pharmacy while walking around town one day. It was called the Good Samaritan Drug Store and was attracted to the name of opportunity for "doing good" that it suggested. He decided immediately to become an apothecary and secured a five-year apprenticeship with the store's owner. There were only three Pharmacy schools in the United States at that time, and most aspiring apothecaries learned their trade through apprenticeships. Drugstores of the day offered a variety of items beside medicines, which included soda fountains with soft drinks and liquor. Over-the-counter proprietary and patent medicines could be purchased without a doctor's prescription. The apothecary's principal and tedious job was to compound the various therapeutic mixtures of various substances as directed by a physician; large pharmaceutical companies established for that same purpose did not yet exist.

Lilly spent his first year as a general helper by day and observing the work of his master while cleaning, ordering supplies, restocking shelves and



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### **SELBY, MYRA C.**

(1955- ) — Lawyer, author, columnist, and associate justice on the Indiana Supreme Court (1995-1999), Selby was born on July 1, 1955, in Bay City, Michigan. In 1977, she received a B.A. with honors from Kalamazoo College, and in 1980, earned a doctorate in law from the University of Michigan School of Law. She then practiced labor and employment law from 1980 to 1983 in Washington, D.C. Returning to Indianapolis, she practiced law for a private firm, and in 1993, Selby was appointed Health Policy Director for the state of Indiana. In 1995 Selby was appointed to Indiana's 103rd Supreme Court by Governor Evan Bayh, and became the first woman and first African-American to serve on the court.



As an associate justice, Selby contributed to landmark decisions concerning state property taxes, insurance, and tort law reform. Authoring more than one hundred majority opinions, Selby helped to expand the Court's accessibility to the general public. In 1999, she chaired the Indiana Supreme Court Commission on Race and Gender Fairness, and that same year, stepped down from the Court, becoming a partner in the law firm of Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan.

Selby continues to practice law with Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan, regularly writes a column for the Indianapolis Business Journal, and often lectures at judicial and bar-related events. She is a member of the American Law Institute, listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*, and included in *Indiana's Trailblazing Women 2000*. Selby is married to Bruce Curry and has two children.

### **SEWALL, MAY ELIZA WRIGHT**

(1844-1920) — Suffragist of prominence, educator and pacifist who spent more than twenty-five years as teacher and administrator in Indianapolis, Indiana; she was born on May 27, 1844, in Greenfield, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, the second daughter and youngest of

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Philip Montague Wright, a schoolteacher and farmer, and Mary Weeks Brackett Wright. Sewall was a precocious child and studied at home with her father and at academies at Waukesha and Bloomington; she was said to have read John Milton at age seven. Originally, her parents were New Englanders but the family migrated westward to Ohio and then Wisconsin. She taught school briefly and then entered Northwestern Female College (later absorbed by Northwestern University) in Evanston, Illinois, where she graduated with a mistress of



May Eliza Wright Sewall

science degree in 1866, and a master of the arts in 1871. She pursued a teaching career in Corinth, Mississippi; Plainwell, Michigan; and Franklin, Indiana. In 1872, she married a mathematics teacher from Paw Paw, Michigan named Edwin W. Thompson and moved with him to Indianapolis, Indiana, where both of them taught in what became Shortridge High School. They had no children. Though Thompson died in 1875, she continued to teach at Shortridge for five years. On October 30, 1880, she married Theodore Lovett Sewall, a graduate of Harvard College who conducted a boys' school in Indianapolis; she had no children by this marriage either. With her husband in 1882, they founded the Girls' Classical School of Indianapolis. Sewall closed his boys' school in 1889 so that he could assist more effectively with the school for girls; he died in 1895. Mrs. Sewall remained as head of the girls' school until June 1907. During Sewall's more than twenty-five years as teacher and principal in this prominent institution, she introduced dress reforms and physical education and prepared hundreds of young women for college through a carefully calculated and rigorous course in both ancient and modern languages and math. She taught German as well as English.

May Wright Sewall became most well known, however, for her efforts in the organized women's movement. She is most widely known

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### TECUMSEH

(1768-1813) — Shawnee chief who organized a Native American confederation in the early 1800s in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent white expansion into the Ohio Valley; Tecumseh was born in the village of Piqua near present-day Springfield, Ohio. He was the fifth child of the Shawnee chief, Puckeshinwa, who died as a result of Native American-white hostilities when Tecumseh was six years old. He was later adopted by Chief Blackfish who, with Tecumseh's older brothers was responsible for most of his early training as a warrior and a hunter.

About 1787, Tecumseh and a band of Shawnee led by his brother, Cheeseekan, went south to join the Cherokee in their fight against the white settlers. Upon the death of his brother, Tecumseh assumed the leadership of the band, and remained in the South for three years. Soon after his return to the Northwest Territory, he became a scout for the Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, assisting him in his defeat of General Arthur St. Clair in 1791 and in the Battle of Fallen Timbers of 1794, in which General Anthony Wayne defeated Blue Jacket and Little Turtle.

The idea of a league of tribes was first presented at a Native American council held at Greenville in 1807, when Tecumseh strongly denounced the treaties that gave the settlers claim to land north of the Ohio River. Tecumseh believed in the community principle of land ownership, asserting that no one tribe had the right to sign treaties that gave away the land. Tecumseh and his brother, Tenkwatawa, the Shawnee Prophet, began organizing the tribes with the objectives of regaining the land that had been taken and preventing the further signing of treaties such as those that had recently turned nearly half of the present state of Indiana over to the U.S. government.

The confederacy was still in the organizing stages when it suffered irreparable damage with the defeat of Tenkwatawa in the

