

Justices *of the* Indiana Supreme Court

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Indiana Law Review. "Biographical Sketches of Indiana Supreme Court Justices," Vol. 30:329, 1997. http://courts.in.gov/supreme/files/browning.pdf. *Note: Dates of death not included in the Indiana Law Review have been added*

Indiana Court of Appeals. http://courts.in.gov/appeals

Indiana Supreme Court. http://courts.in.gov/supreme



1 | Justice John Johnson

Justice Johnson was born in Kentucky, date and place unknown, and died September 17, 1817, during the first recess of the Indiana Supreme Court and before any significant opinions were delivered.

He was an active early Indiana politician. He worked on the 1806 codification of Indiana law and was a Knox County delegate to the 1816 Indiana Constitutional Convention.



2 | Justice James Scott

Justice Scott was born May 28, 1767, in Pennsylvania, and died on March 2, 1855, in Carlisle, Indiana.

Records of his early education are sketchy, but the State University of Indiana granted him an honorary LL.D. in 1844 in recognition of his contributions to education in the state. In 1810, he was appointed Clark County Prosecutor by Governor William H. Harrison. He served as an Indiana State Representative in 1813. Scott resigned that position to become a chancery judge. In 1816, he attended the Indiana Constitutional Convention. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from December 28, 1816, to December 28, 1830.

He was a member of the judiciary committee that helped write the Indiana State Constitution. He is credited with authoring those sections that related to education.



3 | Justice Jesse Lynch Holman

Justice Holman was born on October 24, 1784, in Danville, Kentucky, and died on March 28, 1842 in Aurora, Indiana.

He attended a public school in Kentucky, and he read law in the Lexington office of Henry Clay. He moved to Indiana in 1810, and he was named the Prosecutor of Dearborn County, Indiana in 1811. He was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature in 1814, but resigned the same year to accept an appointment as a judge of the 2nd District of the Indiana Territory. He sat on the Indiana Supreme Court from December 1816 to December 1830. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate, losing to John Tipton by only one vote. In 1835, he became a federal district court judge, a post he held until death.

It appears he come into a considerable estate soon after he turned twenty-one. Five years later, he brought his slaves to Indiana for the sole purpose of liberating them. He was the preacher at the Aurora Baptist Church for most of his life. He was also on the Board of Visitors of Indiana University for twenty years. He is considered a founder of both Indiana University and Franklin College.



4 | Justice Isaac Newton Blackford

Justice Blackford was born November 6, 1786, in Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died December 31, 1859, in Washington, D.C. He graduated from Princeton University in 1806.

As the clerk and recorder in Washington County, Indiana, in 1814, his primary responsibility was to register brands for stocks. He was elected principal clerk for the Territorial House of Representatives in 1813, but resigned when he was appointed a judge in the 1st Circuit Territorial Court, where he served from 1814 to 1815. He was an Indiana State Representative from 1816 to 1817 and chosen Speaker during his term. In 1817, Blackford was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court where he served until 1853. After several failed attempts at running for political office, he was appointed to the newly created U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, D.C., where he served from 1855 until his death in 1859. He was a trustee for Indiana University from 1838 to 1841 and compiled the renowned Blackford's Reports (8 volumes 1830-1850).



5 | Justice Stephen C. Stevens

Justice Stevens was born in Kentucky in 1793, and died November 7, 1870, in Indianapolis.

He came to Brookville, Indiana, sometime before 1812. During the War of 1812 at the Battle of New Orleans, he received a musket ball wound to the head which troubled him the rest of his life, and probably caused his insanity in old age. After the war, he returned to Brookville, studied law, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1817. He represented Franklin County in the Indiana General Assembly in 1817. Renowned for his quick temper, he fought with Senator Noble in the Franklin Circuit Court in 1817, and both were fined five dollars.

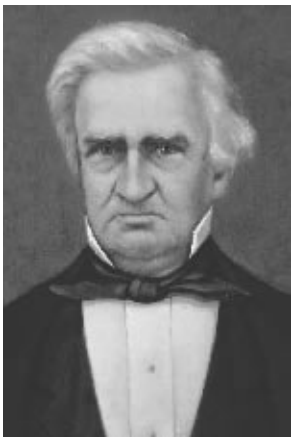
Justice Stevens moved to Vevay, Indiana in 1817 and helped organize a local branch of the state bank, serving as its president. When the bank failed, Justice Stevens returned to the practice of law. From 1823 to 1824, and again from 1826 to 1827, he represented Switzerland County in the Indiana House of Representatives. He held the position of speaker during 1824. In 1828, he was elected to the Indiana Senate, where he served until his appointment to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1830. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 28, 1831 to May 30, 1836, when he resigned to open a law office in Madison, Indiana. He amassed quite a fortune but lost it in a failed railroad investment. As a result, he was placed in the state mental hospital where he died penniless. It was said that the Indianapolis bar paid for his burial.



6 | Justice John Taliaferro McKinney

Justice McKinney was born in 1796, in Caroline County, Virginia, and died March 4, 1837, at Brookville, Indiana.406

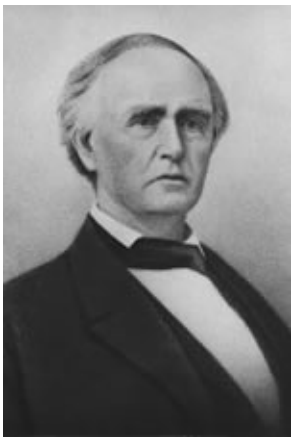
He was admitted to the Indiana bar on March 15, 1815. Two years later, he pleaded guilty to fist fighting in court and was fined five dollars. He practiced law in Brookville, Indiana. McKinney served two terms as an Indiana State Representative and three terms as an Indiana State Senator. He served in the senate until January 28, 1831, when he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court. He apparently saw military service during the War of 1812, but his biographical records are sketchy. Unfortunately, he contracted tuberculosis and died during his term of office.



7 | Justice Charles Dewey

Justice Dewey was born March 6, 1784, in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and died April 25, 1862, in Charlestown, Indiana.

He graduated from Williams College with high honors and received an honorary LL.D. from Indiana University in 1844. He studied and practiced law in Massachusetts before coming to Indiana at age thirty-two. He held many public offices, including Indiana State Representative from 1821 to 1822, U.S. District Attorney for Indiana from 1825 to 1829, Second Circuit Prosecuting Attorney from 1833 to 1836, and Indiana Supreme Court Justice from 1836 to 1847. He ran twice unsuccessfully for both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. He was a trustee for Indiana University in 1820. In an era of state history when one would expect to find rough and rugged characters, Charles Dewey did not disappoint. Even in middle age, he was fond of wrestling and would engage his opponents in brawls. As a lawyer, he was not discreet in his displeasure with judges. On one occasion when he was displeased with the ruling of a court, he lost his patience, and after a verbal lashing, entreated the court with, "Now, damn you, fine me; send me to jail, too; you ought to if you have any respect for yourselves."

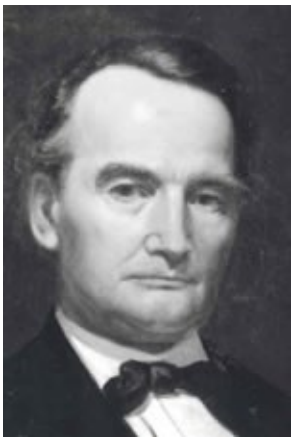


8 | Justice Jeremiah Sullivan

Justice Sullivan was born July 21, 1794, in Harrisonburg, Virginia, and died December 6, 1870, in Madison, Indiana.

After graduating from the College of William and Mary, he studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1812. In 1819, he was elected to the Indiana General Assembly and won re-election in 1820. Jeremiah Sullivan is credited with proposing the name "Indianapolis" for the capital city. In 1829, he represented Indiana in plans to build a canal between the Wabash River and Toledo, Ohio.

He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from May 29, 1837, to January 21, 1846. In 1846, he left the Indiana Supreme Court and devoted his time solely to his law practice. In 1869, he was appointed judge of the Jefferson County (Indiana) Criminal Court, and was subsequently elected to the position but died suddenly only three hours before the court convened.



9 | Justice Samuel Elliott Perkins

Justice Perkins was born on December 6, 1811, in Brattleboro, Vermont, and died December 17, 1879, in Indianapolis.

Left as an orphan at age five, he lived with friends in Massachusetts and then read law in New York. He arrived in Indiana in 1836 and opened a law office in Richmond, Indiana.

He was very active in Democratic politics and edited a newspaper that recruited new party members from those displeased over the failure of the canals and other improvement projects. Governor Whitcomb nominated him to the Indiana Supreme Court, and his nomination was twice rejected by the Indiana Senate. He served on the supreme court created by Indiana's first constitution, until January 3, 1853 and then joined the supreme court, created by the second Indiana Constitution, on the same day. The only justice to serve on both supreme courts, he remained on the bench until January 3, 1865. He returned to the Indiana Supreme Court, serving from 1877 to 1879. He is remembered for his publication of an Indiana Digest of more than 800 pages and his Indiana Practice.



10 | Justice Thomas L. Smith

His dates of birth and death are unknown.

There is no available history of his early life prior to coming to Indiana. He practiced law in New Albany, Indiana, beginning about 1839. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 29, 1847 to January 3, 1853, after which he returned to life in New Albany.

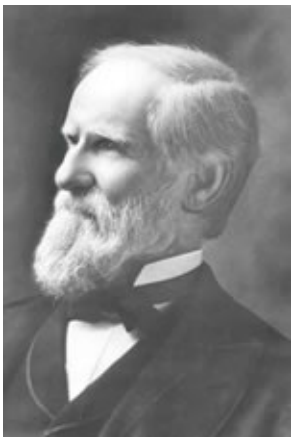


11 | Justice Andrew Davison

Little recorded information is available regarding Andrew Davison, except that he was born September 15, 1800 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and died February 4, 1871 in Greensburg, Indiana.15

Justice Davison was educated at Jefferson College in Canonsburg,

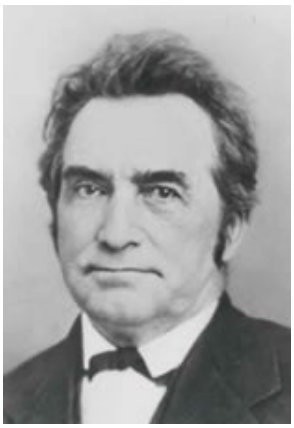
Pennsylvania. He then studied law, and came to Indiana in 1825 to establish his law practice. He was admitted to the Indiana bar at Greensburg on September 26, 1825 and began practice there. His service on the Indiana Supreme Court was from January 3, 1853 to January 2, 1865.



12 | Justice Addison Locke Roache

Justice Roache was born November 3, 1817, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and died April 24, 1906, in Indianapolis.

He moved to Bloomington, Indiana, in 1828. He graduated from Indiana University in 1836 and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1847, he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. On January 3, 1853, he took his seat on the supreme court. He resigned in May 1854 to become president of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad.



13 | Justice William Z. Stuart

Justice Stuart was born December 25, 1811, in Dedham, Massachusetts, and died May 6, 1876, at Clifton Springs, New York.

He lived in Massachusetts with his parents until age nine when the family returned to Scotland. He studied under his mother, who was a well-educated teacher. At the age of fourteen, he ran away from home and returned to the United States, arriving without money or other assistance. He worked as a drug store clerk while he studied medicine at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1833. He studied law, moved to Indiana, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1837. He was prosecuting attorney in the 8th Circuit from 1843 to 1845, and served as an Indiana State Representative from 1851 to 1852. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1852, but resigned in 1858 to become an attorney for a railroad company.

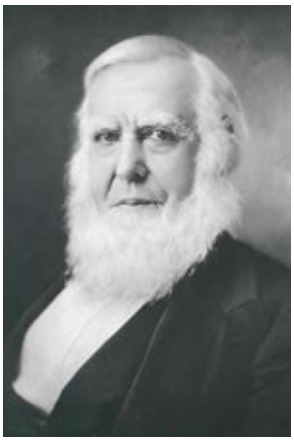


14 | Justice Alvin Peterson Hovey

Justice Hovey was born September 6, 1821, in Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and died November 23, 1891, in Indianapolis.

He was virtually self-educated in the law, having received only a common school education before he began his legal studies. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1843 and began legal practice at Mount Vernon, Indiana. In 1850, he was elected a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention and was later chosen judge of the Third Indiana Judicial Circuit, because of his exemplary service at the convention. He served as circuit judge for three years and was then appointed to be an Indiana Supreme Court Justice on May 8, 1854, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Roach. He held that position only a few months, suffering defeat in his 1855 election bid. Justice Hovey was then appointed U.S. District Attorney for Indiana by President Franklin K. Pierce, and held that office until his removal by President James Buchanan.

When the Civil War began, Justice Hovey was appointed a colonel in the Union Army by Governor Morton and served throughout the war. When he left the military in October 1865, he held the rank of major general. In 1865, he was appointed U.S. Minister to Peru and held that position for five years. He resigned in 1870, and returned to Indiana to resume his law practice. In 1886, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two years later, he made a successful bid for governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket. He died in office in 1891.



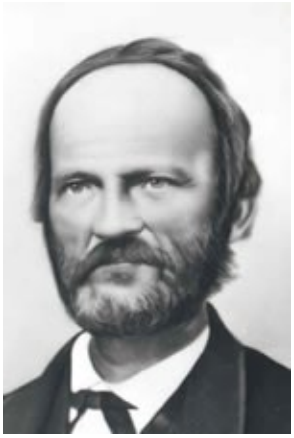
15 | Justice Samuel Barnes Gookins

Justice Gookins was born May 30, 1809, in Rupert, Vermont, and died June 14, 1880, in Terre Haute, Indiana.

He moved to the Terre Haute area in 1823. When his mother died, he went to live with another family. He learned the newspaper business and from 1834 to 1850 was widely known as a publisher.

He was defeated in a race for the Indiana Supreme Court in 1852 while he was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. In 1855, he ran again and won. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from October 10, 1854 until December 1857, resigning for reasons of low pay and poor health. In 1857, a justice received only $1200 per annum.

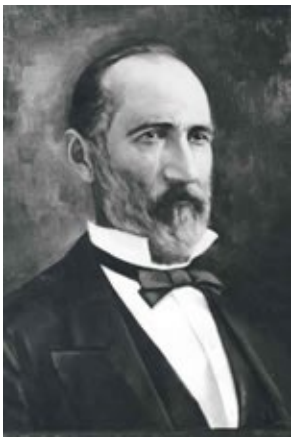
He moved to Chicago, Illinois, and practiced law there until 1875, when he moved home to Terre Haute. He published a History of Vigo County in 1880.



16 | Justice James McLean Hanna

Justice Hanna was born October 25, 1816 in Franklin County, Indiana and died January 15, 1872 in Curryville, Indiana.

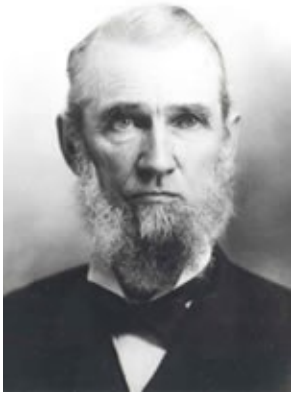
He served as an Indiana State Senator from 1833 to 1835, as a 7th Circuit Prosecuting Attorney from 1844 to 1846 and as a Judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit from 1856 to 1857. He was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court December 10, 1857, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Gookins, and he was later elected to an additional term and remained on the bench until 1865. He then returned to his Sullivan County farm which supported the county's first underground coal mine.



17 | Justice James Lorenzo Worden

Justice Worden was born May 10, 1819, in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, and died June 10, 1884, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

He received his early education in the Ohio public schools. He began studying law in 1838 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1841. He opened his first law office at Tiffin, Ohio, and practiced there until 1844, when he moved to Columbia City, Indiana. In 1846, he opened a law office in Fort Wayne where he lived the rest of his life. He became the prosecutor for the 10th Indiana Judicial Circuit in 1851. He was appointed to the 10th Indiana Judicial Circuit Court in 1855, and was later elected for a six-year term. He served until 1858, when he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by Justice William Stuart's resignation. He was re-elected for three subsequent terms. He had served continuously for almost twenty-five years as a Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court when he left the bench on December 1, 1882.



18 | Justice James Somerville Frazer

Justice Frazer was born July 17, 1824, in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and died February 20, 1893, in Warsaw, Indiana.

He moved to Wayne County, Indiana in 1837 and studied law there. In March 1845, he was admitted to the Indiana bar.

He served in the Indiana House of Representatives in 1847-48 and 1854. From 1865 to 1871, he was an Indiana Supreme Court Justice.

In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed him a commissioner to adjust the claims between Great Britain and the United States arising from the Civil War. He devoted himself to that task until 1875. In 1879, he was appointed to revise and codify the laws of Indiana, which resulted in the Revised Statutes of 1881. In 1889, he was appointed Kosciusko Circuit Court Judge.



19 | Justice Jehu Tindle Elliott

Justice Elliott was born February 7, 1813, in Richmond, Indiana, and died February 12, 1876, in New Castle, Indiana.

He was not able to regularly attend local country schools and consequently taught himself enough to become a teacher. He studied law with an attorney in Centerville and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1833. He held many elective offices, including Assistant Secretary for the Indiana House of Representatives in 1835 and 1837, 6th Judicial Circuit Prosecuting Attorney from 1839 to 1844, and serving as the Henry County Treasurer from 1834 to 1839. In 1839, he was elected to a three-year term in the Indiana Senate. The general assembly elected him to the position of circuit judge in 1844 at the age of thirty-one. In 1851, he resigned to become the president of the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railroad, but within three years he returned to private law practice. He quickly returned to public office. In 1855, he was elected to the position of circuit judge. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1864. After serving one term, he once again returned to private law practice in 1871. In his thirty-seven-year career, he served twenty-four years on the bench, eighteen years on circuit courts, and six years on the Indiana Supreme Court.



20 | Justice Charles A. Ray

There is very little information on his early life and background. The only record that exists states that he was appointed judge of Indiana's 12th Common Pleas District on September 30, 1861. He was elected judge of the same district in October 1862, and served on the bench until December 7, 1864, when he resigned to assume his newly-elected position on the Indiana Supreme Court. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 3, 1865 to January 3, 1871. Justice Ray moved to California during the 1870s and became a judge there.



21 | Justice Robert Crockett Gregory

Justice Gregory was born February 15, 1811, in Kentucky and died January 25, 1885, in Lafayette, Indiana.

At age two, his family moved to Indiana. He lived in Crawfordsville, Indiana, from 1832 to 1843, and was admitted to practice there in 1838.

He served in the Indiana Senate from 1841 to 1843. In 1843, he moved to Lafayette where he practiced law the rest of his life. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 1865 to January 3, 1871.



22 | Justice John Pettit

Justice Pettit was born June 24, 1807, in Sackets Harbor, New York, and died June 17, 1877, in Lafayette, Indiana.

He studied law with Judge Potter in Waterloo, New York, and then came to Indiana where he was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1833. He served as an Indiana State Representative from 1838 to 1839, as a U.S. District Attorney from 1839 to 1843, and as U.S. Representative from 1843 to 1849. In 1853, he was appointed a U.S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of James Whitcomb. He served in that capacity until 1855. He was a member of the 1850-1851 Indiana Constitutional Convention. He served as a judge in Indiana's 12th Circuit in 1855 and 1857. He traveled west to Kansas Territory and served as Chief Justice of the U.S. Courts there from 1859 to 1861. Returning to Indiana, he served as Lafayette City Attorney from 1861 to 1865, and as mayor of Lafayette from 1867 to 1870. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1870. He completed just one term, leaving office in 1877.



23 | Justice Alexander Cummings Downey

Justice Downey was born September 10, 1817, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and died March 26, 1898, in Rising Sun, Indiana.

He received a public school education and attended the county seminary at Wilmington, Ohio. After his graduation from the seminary, he studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1841.

He was appointed circuit judge by Governor Wright in 1850, elected to the office in 1851, and served until August 1858.

From 1854 to 1858, he chaired the law department of Asbury (now DePauw) University. He received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Asbury University in 1858 and the same recognition from Indiana University in 1871. He was a member of the Indiana Senate from 1863 to 1865. His Indiana Supreme Court term was from January 3, 1871 to January 3, 1877. He became Dean of DePauw University Law School in 1884.



24 | Justice Samuel Hamilton Buskirk

Justice Buskirk was born January 19, 1820, in New Albany, Indiana, and died on April 3, 1879, in Indianapolis.

He moved to Bloomington, Indiana, where he attended school and college, graduating from Indiana University in 1841.

In 1848, he began to practice law. He served five terms in the Indiana House of Representatives and was named Speaker in 1862. On January 3, 1875, he joined the Indiana Supreme Court and served until January 1877, before retiring in Indianapolis.



25 | Justice Andrew Lawrence Osborn

Justice Osborn was born May 27, 1815, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died April 13, 1891, in La Porte, Indiana.

He served as an Indiana State Representative from 1844 to 1846, and as an Indiana State Senator from 1846 to 1849. He was a judge in the 9th Circuit from 1857 to 1870. In December 1872, he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court, becoming the first to serve in the newly created Fifth Judicial District. He served until 1875, when he was defeated in his re-election bid. He then practiced law in Chicago.



26 | Justice Horace Peters Biddle

Justice Biddle was born on March 24, 1811, in Hocking County, Ohio, and died May 13, 1900, in Logansport, Indiana.

Justice Biddle was an exceptional scholar and voracious reader. He did not begin to study law until age twenty-five. His intellect gained him the attention of U.S. Senator Thomas Ewing of Ohio, who used his influence to help Biddle obtain an appointment at a prominent Ohio law firm.

He was admitted to the Ohio bar at Cincinnati and to the Federal bar in 1839. In that same year, he began his own law practice in Logansport, Indiana, which he continued until 1846, when he was elected judge of the Eighth Circuit. He served there until he resigned in 1852 to make an unsuccessful bid for an Indiana state congressional seat. He was re-elected judge of the Eighth Circuit in 1860, and served until the end of his second term in 1871.

In 1857, Justice Stuart resigned from the Indiana Supreme Court seat, indicating that the resignation would be effective the first Monday in January 1858. The Republican party assumed that the seat was vacant and nominated Biddle, who was elected by a considerable majority. Governor Willard, a Democrat, believed that Justice Stuart's term ended in 1859, and he refused to commission Biddle, instead appointing James Worden to the bench. The Indiana Supreme Court (all Democrats) heard the case on the strength of mandamus proceedings which Biddle brought against the governor. The case was decided in the governor's favor, and James Worden was appointed to the bench. In 1872, the Democratic party nominated Biddle for an Indiana Supreme Court seat, and he won the election. His term on the Indiana Supreme Court was from January 4, 1875 to January 3, 1881.

Although Justice Biddle gained great recognition as an attorney and as an Indiana Supreme Court Justice, he is probably more widely known for his literary work. His first published work was a collection of poetry titled, A Few Poems, which received glowing reviews from the great poets of the time.

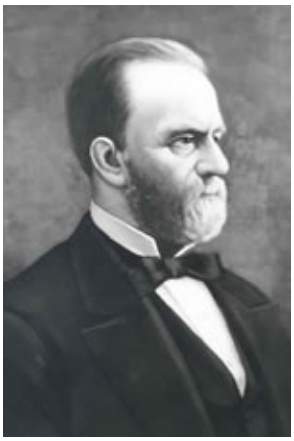
By far, Justice Biddle's greatest accomplishments were in the field of music. He wrote many works about music theory including a highly popular treatise titled The Musical Scale. He invented an instrument called a "tetrachord" and subsequently published a book about its invention. And he wrote a review of Tyndal's theories of sound which was accorded a high rank not only in this country, but also in England. Among Biddle's many writings the following titles should be mentioned: Elements of Knowledge; A Scrapbook of Poems; The Amatories: by an Amateur; A Discourse on Art; The Definition of Poetry; The Analysis of Rhyme; Russian Literature; America's Boyhoo



27 | Justice William Ellis Niblack

Justice Niblack was born May 19, 1822, in Dubois County, Indiana, and died May 4, 1893, in Indianapolis.

He attended a log school until age sixteen, when he entered Indiana University. The death of his father made it impossible for him to graduate. He took up surveying and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1854. He held various seats in the Indiana General Assembly and, in 1855, he was elected to the U.S. Congress. He served a total of fourteen years as a U.S. Representative and was very active in national Democratic politics. In January 1877, he joined the Indiana Supreme Court, and he remained on the bench until January 1889. He was elected in the "Upholstery War" of 1876, when Republican partisans began an uproar over the expenses of decorating the chambers of the Indiana Supreme Court. They claimed that lavish furnishings had been acquired, including upholstered chairs, carpets, lounge chairs, and other luxuries. Not to be outdone, many Democrats joined the fracas and denounced the waste of state funds. No corruption was found, but the members of the Indiana Supreme Court were affected by the taint of scandal.



28 | Justice George Vail Howk

Justice Howk was born September 21, 1824, in Charlestown, Indiana, and died January 13, 1892 in New Albany, Indiana.

He studied law with Charles Dewey (the Seventh Justice) and later married Justice Dewey's daughter. He held a variety of public posts. He was a New Albany City Judge from 1852 to 1853 and served several terms as a New Albany City Councilman between 1850 and 1863. He was an Indiana State Representative in 1863 and an Indiana State Senator in 1867 and 1869. He was elected to the post of judge in the 6th Court of Common Pleas District in 1858. Howk was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court and served as justice from 1877 to 1889. He then returned to private law practice and later was appointed Floyd Circuit Court Judge.



29 | Justice John T. Scott

Justice Scott was born May 6, 1831, in Glasgow, Kentucky, and died December 29, 1891.

He attended public school in Glasgow until he was fourteen years old and then became an apprentice harnessmaker. He entered Franklin College in Tennessee at age nineteen. He attended Franklin College for two years, coming to Indiana in 1853, where he was employed as a surveyor on the railroad between Indianapolis and Decatur, Illinois.

He began practicing law in 1856 in Montezuma, Indiana, and in 1860, he was elected district attorney for the 10th Indiana Common Pleas District. He was re-elected in 1862, and moved to Terre Haute where he finished his term. He reentered private law practice until he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of Vigo County in 1868. He was re-elected to this office in 1872, but only held the position until the court was abolished by the legislature in 1873. In 1875, he was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School and served in this capacity until December 29, 1879. At that time, he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Williams, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Justice Samuel Perkins. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court until January 5, 1881, when he was defeated in his reelection bid. He then returned to private practice until his death.



30 | Justice Byron Kosciusko Elliott

Justice Elliott was born on September 4, 1835, in Butler County, Ohio, and died November 19, 1913, in Indianapolis.

He came to Indianapolis in 1850 with his father. He attended the Marion County Seminary and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in February 1858.

In May 1859, he was elected city attorney of Indianapolis. The Civil War caused him to leave office and serve as a captain of the 132nd Indiana Volunteers, subsequently rising to the rank of an adjutant-general. After the war he resumed serving as city attorney. In 1870, Elliott was elected judge of the Marion County Criminal Court. In 1872, he was re-elected to the city attorney post, and in 1876 he was elected to the superior court. In 1880, he was elected to the supreme court and served from January 3, 1881 until January 2, 1893.

He was a lecturer in the Central Law School of Indianapolis and at the law schools of DePauw University and Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University. He later became president of the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis. Along with his son, he wrote The Work of the Advocate, General Practice and Appellate Procedure. He also practiced law with his son after his service on the bench.



31 | Justice William Allen Woods

Justice Woods was born May 16, 1837, near Farmington in Marshall County, Tennessee, and died June 29, 1901, in Indianapolis.

He graduated from Wabash College in 1859, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1861.

William Woods grew up on a farm in Tennessee. Both of his grandfathers were slave holders, but his father and his stepfather raised him with anti-slavery sentiments. His parents were each given a slave girl as a wedding present. They kept the girl as a slave, but declared that she would become free at the age of twenty-one. His father died when he was very young, and his stepfather also died before Woods came of age. After his mother remarried, the family moved to Iowa because of their opposition to slavery, but a male child of the slave girl was left in Tennessee. To obtain his education, Justice Woods agreed to be a hod carrier to pay his tuition. When he was halfway through college and in debt to pay for it, Justice Woods was encouraged to sell the slave boy in Tennessee. To slave traders and owners, the slave boy had become a valuable piece of property. As a testament to his character, Woods not only refused to make a profit on a human being, but he also insisted that the boy be brought north and set free.

He served as an Indiana State Representative in 1867, and as a judge in the 34th Circuit from 1873 to 1881. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1880 and served there until 1883, when he was appointed to the U.S. District Court for Indiana. He remained on that court from 1883 to 1892, when he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, where he served until his death in 1901.



32 | Justice William H. Coombs

Justice Coombs was born July 17, 1808, in Brunswick, Maine, and passed away on November 27, 1894.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He moved to Connersville, Indiana in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1834. On December 2, 1882, he was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Indiana Supreme Court created by the resignation of Justice Worden. He served just one month when he was succeeded on January 1, 1883 by Justice Zollars.



33 | Justice Allen Zollars

Justice Zollars was born September 3, 1839, in Licking County, Ohio, and died December 20, 1909, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

He graduated from Denison University in Granville, Ohio, in or about 1863 with an A.B. He briefly studied law in Ohio before he entered the University of Michigan Law School, where he received an LL.B. in 1866. He was the Fort Wayne City Attorney from 1869 to 1875, and appointed as the first judge of the Allen Superior Court in 1877. He was an Indiana State Representative in 1869, and served as an Indiana Supreme Court Justice from 1883 to 1889. He ran for a second term in 1888, but was defeated along with the rest of the Democratic ticket that year.



34 | Justice Edwin Pollock Hammond

Justice Hammond was born November 26, 1835, in Brookville, Indiana, and died January 27, 1920, in Lafayette, Indiana.

He moved to Columbus, Indiana, when he was fourteen, and later studied law in Indianapolis. In 1857, he was admitted to the senior law class at Asbury (now DePauw) University. Hammond was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1858.

He practiced for two years prior to enlisting in the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war, he was appointed a circuit judge and he won election to a full term in 1878. He went from his circuit court seat to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1883. He sat on the high court from May 14, 1883, until January 6, 1885. He returned to private practice briefly, and then served two more years as a circuit judge. He was also a trustee of Purdue University



35 | Justice Joseph A. S. Mitchell

Justice Mitchell was born December 21, 1837, near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and died December 12, 1890, in Goshen, Indiana.

He was educated in the Pennsylvania public schools. In 1854, he moved to Illinois and attended Blandisville Academy for two years. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1856 and studied law. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1859.

He opened a law office in Goshen in 1860. When the Civil War began, he enlisted in the Union Army, serving in the cavalry for two years. He re-entered legal practice at Goshen and formed a partnership with Judge John H. Baker. From 1872 to 1874, he served two terms as mayor of Goshen. He also served on the Board of Trustees of DePauw University.

He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1884 and re-elected for a second term, but died before his first term was completed. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 6, 1885 to December 12, 1890.



36 | Justice Silas D. Coffey

Justice Coffey was born February 23, 1839, in Owen County, Indiana,88 and died on March 6, 1904, in Brazil, Indiana.

He entered Indiana University in 1860, but withdrew when the Civil War erupted. Yet the war did not stop his studies. He carried a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries with him.

After the war Coffey returned home, studied law and opened an office in Bowling Green, Indiana, then the county seat of Clay County. Coffey was an active participant in the Republican Party. In 1881, he was named to the 13th Circuit Court bench where he stayed until he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court. He sat from January 7, 1889 until January 7, 1895



37 | Justice Walter Olds

Justice Olds was born August 11, 1846, in Morrow County, Ohio, and died July 30, 1925, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

He studied law at The Ohio State University. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1869. He served as an Indiana State Senator from 1877 to 1879 and was a judge in the 33rd Circuit from 1885 to 1888. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1889 to June 15, 1893, when he resigned to practice law in Chicago. During the Civil War, he served as a private in the 174th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers.



38 | Justice John G. Berkshire

Justice Berkshire was born in 1832 in Ohio County, Indiana, and died February 19, 1891, in North Vernon, Indiana.

He received a common school education in Rising Sun, Indiana and continued his studies at the law school at Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1857.

Immediately after his graduation from law school, he moved to Versailles, Indiana and opened a law office, which he occupied until 1864. He then served from 1864 to 1882 as judge of the First and Sixth Indiana judicial circuits. After losing his bid for re-election in 1882, Justice Berkshire moved to North Vernon, Indiana, and again opened a private legal practice. He continued there until 1888, when he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court. He served on the court from January 17, 1889, until his death in 1891.



39 | Justice Robert Wesley McBride

Justice McBride was born January 25, 1842, in Richland County, Ohio, and he died May 15, 1926, in Indianapolis.

He attended school in Ohio and Iowa. He later taught school in Iowa, but in 1862 returned to Ohio and joined a cavalry company. He was a bodyguard to President Lincoln for about six months in 1863. In 1866, he moved to Waterloo, Indiana. In 1867, he was admitted to the Indiana bar after working as a clerk in the Indiana Senate.

In 1882, he was elected a circuit judge. In 1890, he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Joseph Mitchell. He served from December 17, 1890 until January 2, 1893. Coincidentally, he had been defeated by Mitchell in the November 1890 election for the same Indiana Supreme Court seat. He practiced law in Indianapolis until his death.



40 | Justice John Donnell Miller

Justice Miller was born December 2, 1840, in Clarksburg, Indiana, and died March 18, 1898, in Decatur County, Indiana.

He attended Hanover College from 1859 to 1861, where he studied law. Miller was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1866. He was the Greensburg City Clerk from 1866 to 1870 and the Greensburg City Attorney in 1871. He was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in February 1891 to fill the unexpired term of Justice Berkshire, who had died in office. In 1893, he lost his election bid for another term on the court. He served as a judge in the 8th Circuit from 1894 to 1898.



41 | Justice Leonard J. Hackney

Justice Hackney was born March 29, 1855, in Edinburgh, Indiana, and died October 3, 1938, in Winter Park, Florida.

He received very little public school education. In 1871, he was employed in the law office of Hord & Blair in Shelbyville, Indiana, where he later became an assistant. From 1873 to 1874, he was employed in the law office of John W. Kern in Kokomo, Indiana. He then became a clerk in the law firm of Baker, Hord, & Hendricks in Indianapolis and studied law there.

In 1876, he returned to Shelbyville, Indiana and opened a law office. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the 16th Indiana Judicial Circuit in 1878 and, after serving one term, resumed his private practice. On November 17, 1888, he took his seat on the bench of the 16th Indiana Circuit Court. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1892, assuming his official duties on January 2, 1893, and remained there until January 2, 1899.

In 1905, he became an attorney for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railway Company.

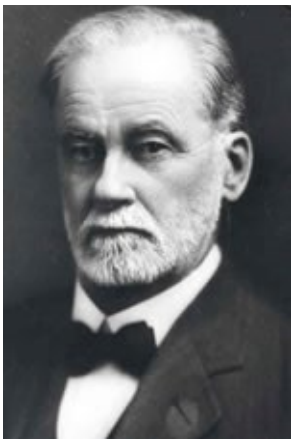


42 | Justice James McCabe

Justice McCabe was born July 4, 1844, in Darke County, Ohio.400 He died in 1911, in Williamsport, Indiana.

His parents left Ohio and moved to Illinois during McCabe's childhood. He did not attend school until he was seventeen years old, while he was working as a section hand for the Monon Railroad in Crawfordsville, Indiana. After attending a trial in Crawfordsville, he made up his mind to practice law. He taught school in the winter and began to study law in his spare time. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1871.

He was an avid Democrat and twice ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Congress. In 1892, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court, and served one six-year term, from January 2, 1893, until January 2, 1899. He was defeated in his bid for re-election, along with the rest of the Democratic slate. He returned to Williamsport, where he practiced law until his death. Former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan journeyed from Nebraska to speak at Justice McCabe's memorial service.



43 | Justice Timothy Edward Howard

Justice Howard was born on January 27, 1837 in Northfield, Michigan, and died July 9, 1916 in South Bend, Indiana.

He attended the University of Michigan from 1855 to 1857, but received his degrees, an A.B. in 1862, an A.M. in 1864, and an Honorary LL.D. in 1893, from the University of Notre Dame. He left school in 1862, shortly before graduation, to enlist in the 12th Michigan Infantry. During his Civil War service, he was wounded at Shiloh and was discharged because of a disability. Howard then returned to Notre Dame to continue his studies. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1883. He held a variety of public offices, including Inspector of Schools in 1858, and served several terms between 1878 and 1913 as South Bend City Councilman. From 1879 to 1883, he was also the St. Joseph County Clerk. He was an Indiana State Senator from 1887 to 1891, and from 1888 to 1891, he was also the South Bend City Attorney. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1893 to 1899. Later, he was the President of the Indiana Fee and Salary Commission and a member of the Commission for Revising and Codifying the Laws of Indiana.

He began his professional career teaching in public school and was a professor of rhetoric and English at the University of Notre Dame, but he taught a variety of subjects including mathematics and astronomy. He apparently the left the university for a short period, indicating to the Reverend Father Sorin, the Founder of the University, in a letter dated January 22, 1867 that "as a college, Notre Dame is not successful." In his opinion, it was at best a prosperous high school because it required the instructors to teach too many disparate subjects. He later returned to teaching at Notre Dame and must have had a lighter teaching assignment because he was able to find time to read and practice law. In later years, he was a law professor, and during his time on the Indiana Supreme Court, he was an adjunct professor for a course on the appellate jurisdiction of the Indiana Supreme Court. In 1898, he was awarded the Laetare Medal, a prestigious award for catholic laypersons given by the University of Notre Dame. The Laetare Medal goes to an American Catholic distinguished

in literature, science or art. His publications include: History of St. Joseph County, Indiana (1907), Excelsior (1868), History of Notre Dame, 1842-1891 (1895), Laws of Indiana (1900), Indiana Supreme Court (1900), Musings and Memories (1905).



44 | Justice Joseph S. Dailey

Justice Dailey was born May 31, 1844, in Wells County, Indiana, and died October 9, 1905, in Bluffton, Indiana.

He received his early education in the public schools of Bluffton, Indiana, and graduated from the Indiana University Law School in 1866. After graduation he began a legal practice in Bluffton, Indiana, and, in the fall of that year, he was elected district attorney of the common pleas court. In 1868, he won the election for prosecuting attorney of the 10th Indiana Judicial Circuit and served there until 1876. He served as a member of the Indiana State Legislature in 1879. In 1888, Dailey was elected judge of the 28th Indiana Judicial Circuit, a position which he held until 1893, when he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Olds. His term on the Indiana Supreme Court bench was from July 25, 1893 to January 7, 1895.



45 | Justice James Henry Jordan

Justice Jordan was born December 21, 1842, in Woodstock, Virginia, and died April 5, 1912, in Martinsville, Indiana.

He attended Wabash College, but graduated in 1868 from Indiana University, where he received an LL.B. in 1871. During the Civil War, he served with the 45th Indiana Volunteers, 3d Indiana Cavalry and participated in all of the important battles of the Army of the Potomac. He fought in seventy-six engagements and was wounded twice. He read law with Judge William A. Porter and Thomas C. Slaughter, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1868. He was the prosecuting attorney of the Common Pleas District, which included Morgan, Johnson, Monroe, Brown, and Shelby counties, and served as the city attorney of Martinsville from 1873 to 1885. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1894 and served three terms. Justice Jordan died in office.



46 | Justice Leander John Monks

Justice Monks, in his autobiographical sketch, states that he was born July 10, 1843, in Winchester, Indiana. He died April 19, 1919, in Indianapolis.

He entered Indiana University in 1861 and stayed there until 1863. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1865. He practiced with various attorneys until 1878, when he was elected a circuit judge. He was twice re-elected and served until his election to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1894. He served eighteen years on the Indiana Supreme Court, from January 7, 1895 until January 7, 1913. He was chief justice in 1904.

After leaving the bench he practiced law in Indianapolis. He is the author of the extremely valuable Courts and Lawyers of Indiana.



47 | Justice Alexander Dowling

Justice Dowling was born December 19, 1839, in Hillsboro, Virginia, and died December 11, 1917, in New Albany, Indiana.

He received his early education in the New Albany public schools. After completion of his formative education, he entered the law office of Otto & Davis and studied law there until he was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1858. Between 1860 and 1868, he served two terms as prosecutor and city attorney for New Albany. He was offered an appointment to the Indiana Supreme Court bench in 1891, but declined it. He was later elected to an Indiana Supreme Court seat and served from January 2, 1899 to January 2, 1905.



48 | Justice John Vestal Hadley

Justice Hadley was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, sometime between 1839 and 1842, and died November 17, 1915, in Danville, Indiana.

He attended Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University for one year before enlisting in the Union Army.

He served for three and one half years before the end of the Civil War. He wrote a book regarding his experiences as a prisoner of war entitled, Seven Months a Prisoner. He was wounded twice during the war and ultimately managed to escape from a POW camp in Columbia, South Carolina, and walk to Tennessee, where he found a camp of Union troops.

After returning from the war, he studied at the Indianapolis Law School in 1866 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was a circuit judge for eleven years and then served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 1899 to January 1911.



49 | Justice Francis E. Baker

Justice Baker was born October 20, 1860, in Goshen, Indiana, and died March 15, 1924. He attended Indiana University from 1876 to 1878, but graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882 where he would later receive a Doctor of Law (LL.D.) in 1914. He went to Goshen, Indiana to read law with his father and uncle and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1885.

Many of his relatives were members of the legal profession including his father-in-law and his mother's brother. His father, John H. Baker, was a U.S. District Court Judge and two of his uncles served on the Indiana Supreme Court (the Honorable James S. Frazer (the 18th Justice) and the Honorable Joseph A. S. Mitchell (the 35th Justice)). Justice Francis E. Baker served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1899 until January 5, 1902 when he was appointed a U.S. Circuit Court Judge



50 | Justice John Henry Gillett

Justice Gillett was born September 18, 1860, in Medina, New York, and died March 16, 1920, in Hammond, Indiana.

He was educated in the public schools of Valparaiso, Indiana. He studied law under the direction of his father, Judge Hiram A. Gillett and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1881.

He practiced law from 1881 to 1885, and he was also a law instructor at Northern Indiana Normal School. In 1885, he was appointed City Attorney of Valparaiso, Indiana. He served as Deputy Attorney General of Indiana from 1886 until 1890. In 1890, he moved to Hammond, Indiana, and formed a law partnership with Peter Crumpacker which continued until June 1892. He was appointed judge of the 31st Indiana Circuit Court, and was elected for a full term at the next election. He served on the circuit court from 1892 to 1902, when he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Baker. In November 1902, he was elected for a full term and served until January 3, 1909.

Among his other accomplishments, he authored two legal volumes: Criminal Law and Indirect and Collateral Evidence.



51 | Justice Oscar Hilton Montgomery

Justice Montgomery was born April 27, 1859, near Seymour, Indiana, and died May 5, 1936, in Seymour.

He attended public schools until he was seventeen. He entered Hanover College and graduated from the classical department in 1881. He taught school for three years and studied law during vacations. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and maintained a solo practice for over twenty years.

He was the city attorney of Seymour for ten years and held no other office until he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court. He served from January 1905 until January 1911. He returned to Seymour to practice law and serve as a bank officer.



52 | Justice Quincy Alden Myers

Justice Myers was born September 1, 1853, near Logansport, Indiana, and died December 27, 1921, in Indianapolis.

In 1875, he received a B.A. from Dartmouth College, where he was editor of the student newspaper. In 1875, he studied law with the city attorney of Logansport for more than one year and then attended the Union (now Albany) Law School at Albany, New York, where he received a Bachelor of Laws in 1877. He was admitted to the Cass County bar in 1877 and worked in several law partnerships in Logansport. He was the Logansport City Attorney from 1885 to 1887 and twice was Cass County Attorney, from 1895 to 1897 and from 1903 to 1909. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court and served one term (1909 to 1915). He unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for governor in 1916. He then returned to private practice in Indianapolis.



53 | Justice John Wesley Spencer

Justice Spencer was born March 7, 1864, at Mount Vernon, Indiana, and died June 28, 1939, in Madison, Wisconsin.

He graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1880, and afterwards was a student at the Central Indiana Normal College at Danville for one year. He studied law in his father's law office in Mount Vernon, and was admitted to the Indiana bar on his twenty-first birthday.

He practiced law in Mount Vernon until 1890, when he was elected

prosecuting attorney of the 1st Indiana Judicial Circuit. He moved to Evansville, Indiana, in 1891. He was re-elected prosecuting attorney in 1892 and remained in this post until 1895. Judge Spencer was then affiliated with the firm of Spencer & Brill until he was appointed to the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in 1911. He was then elected to the Indiana Supreme Court, where he served from April 15, 1912 to January 17, 1919.



54 | Justice Douglas J. Morris

Justice Morris was born January 5, 1861, at Knightstown, Indiana, and died July 8, 1928, in Rushville, Indiana.

He graduated from DePauw University in 1882 and was admitted to the bar the following year in Rushville. He was elected a circuit judge in 1898. When his six-year term expired, he returned to private practice. In the fall of 1910, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court. He served as a justice from January 1911 to January 1917.



55 | Justice Charles Elbridge Cox

Justice Cox was born February 21, 1860 in Hamilton County, Indiana,101 and died February 3, 1936 in Indianapolis.

He attended common schools and began to study law in 1877 while clerking for Indiana Supreme Court Justice William E. Niblack (the 27th Justice). In addition to serving as clerk for Justice Niblack, he also served as the librarian for the Indiana Supreme Court, a position he held from 1883 to 1889. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1889 and began to practice law. He served in a variety of public positions, including deputy prosecutor for Marion County from 1890 to 1894, city judge in Indianapolis from 1895 to 1899, and as an Indiana Supreme Court Justice from 1911 to 1917.



56 | Justice Richard Kenney Erwin

Justice Erwin was born July 11, 1860, in Union Township, Adams County, Indiana, and died on October 5, 1917, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

He was educated in the district school and attended one term at Methodist College, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. While studying law, he taught school in Allen and Adams counties. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1886.

In 1891, Justice Erwin was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives, and then re-elected in 1893. From 1889 to 1897, he was county attorney of Adams County, Indiana and then became judge of the 26th Indiana Judicial Circuit from 1901 to 1907. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1912 by a plurality of 120,330 votes, the largest ever given any Indiana Supreme Court Justice. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 6, 1913 until his death on October 5, 1917.



57 | Justice Moses Barnett Lairy

Justice Lairy was born August 13, 1859, in Cass County, Indiana, and died April 9, 1927, in Logansport, Indiana.

He went to the public schools and then taught there following graduation. He attended Valparaiso University, and then entered the law department at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1889. He was admitted to the Indiana bar the same year.

He was appointed a circuit judge in 1895, and in 1910, he was elected to the Indiana Appellate Court. In 1914, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court and served from 1915 to 1921.



58 | Justice David Albert Myers

Justice Myers was born August 5, 1859, in Cass County, Indiana, and died July 1, 1955, in Greensburg, Indiana.

He attended Smithson College, Danville Normal College, and Union University. He received a law degree from Union (now Albany) Law School at Albany, New York in 1882.

He began practicing law in 1883 at Greensburg, Indiana. In 1886, he was elected city attorney of Greensburg, Indiana. In 1899, he was appointed judge of the 8th Indiana Judicial District. In 1890 and 1892, he served as county prosecutor for the Decatur-Rush Judicial District. In 1904, he was appointed judge of the 1st District Indiana Appellate Court and was subsequently elected to the post, serving until 1913. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1916, and re-elected in 1922 and 1928, serving altogether from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1934. In thirty years as a member of Indiana's two highest courts, he served under eleven governors.



59 | Justice Lawson Moreau Harvey

Justice Harvey was born December 5, 1856, in Plainfield, Indiana, and died June 25, 1920, in Indianapolis.

He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and attended the Indianapolis Classical School. He also studied at Butler College in Indianapolis and at Haverford College in Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Central Law School in Indianapolis in 1882.

He entered the private practice of law, and, in 1894, he was elected to the Marion County Superior Court. After his term expired in 1898, he returned to private practice until 1907, when he returned to the bench in Marion County Superior Court. He served in this position for one year, again returning to private practice afterward. He took his seat on the Indiana Supreme Court on January 1, 1917 and died in office in 1920.



60 | Justice Howard L. Townsend

Justice Townsend was born in 1870, near Eaton, Ohio, and died March 20, 1950, in Florida.

His family moved to Angola, Indiana, where he went to high school. He obtained his A.B. from Bethany College in West Virginia. He returned to Angola to teach Greek, Latin, and mathematics. After teaching for a few years, he enrolled at the Chicago Kent College of Law, from which he received an LL.B. He stayed in Chicago for a few years, but practiced law in Fort Wayne from 1904 onward.

He sat on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1917 to 1923. He was very active in Republican politics. His love of literature and poetry was very well known.



61 | Justice Benjamin Milton Willoughby

Justice Willoughby was born April 8, 1855, in Ripley County, Indiana, and died June 29, 1940, in Vincennes, Indiana.

He graduated from high school in Vincennes in 1876. He received an LL.B. from Cincinnati College (now the University of Cincinnati) in 1879, and was admitted to the bar that year. He was an Indiana State Representative from 1895 to 1899, and a judge for the 12th Circuit from 1912 to 1918. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1919 to 1931.



62 | Justice Louis B. Ewbank

Justice Ewbank was born September 5, 1864, in Guilford, Indiana, and died March 6, 1953, in Guilford, Indiana.

He was educated in the Dearborn County Indiana schools and studied law in the offices of William Watson Woollen, beginning in 1891.

He practiced law in the firm of Hanan, Ewbank, & Hanan in Lagrange, Indiana from 1910 to 1912 and then moved to Indianapolis. In 1914, he was elected Marion County Circuit Court Judge, a position he held until 1920 when Governor James P. Goodrich appointed him to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Harvey. Justice Ewbank was subsequently elected for a six-year term, serving until January 1927. In 1927, he returned to private practice at Whitcomb, Ewbank, & Dowden. In 1940, he entered a practice with his brother, Richard L. Ewbank.

He served on the faculty of the old Indiana Law School from 1897 to 1914, and also lectured at the Indiana University School of Law - Bloomington. He is noted for the following publications: Manual of Indiana Appellate Practice; Indiana Trial Practice; Indiana Criminal Law (which was known as "the prosecutor's Bible"); Modern Business Corporations (co-author); and Indiana Cumulative Digest (editor from 1904-1914).



63 | Justice Julius Curtis Travis

Justice Travis was born July 31, 1868, in La Porte County, Indiana, and died March 11, 1961, in Indianapolis.

He received an A.B. from the University of Michigan and then an LL.B. in 1894. He was manager for the Michigan varsity football and baseball teams for three years, and later was a sports editor for several newspapers, including the Chicago Tribune. He was a prosecutor for a several years and served two terms on the Indiana Supreme Court, from 1921 until 1933. He also served on the Selective Service Appeals Board in World Wars I and II.



64 | Justice Fred C. Gause

Justice Gause was born August 29, 1879, in Wayne County, Indiana, and died February 15, 1944, in Indianapolis.

He studied at Indiana University from 1898 to 1900 and graduated from the Law Division. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1900 and began practice as a county attorney in New Castle. He served as the Henry County Attorney from 1902 to 1912, and as Henry Circuit Court Judge from 1914 to 1923. When Indiana Supreme Court Justice Howard Townsend died in office, Justice Gause was appointed as his successor. He completed Justice Townsend's term of office from November 21, 1923 to January 5, 1925, but failed to win a bid for re-election. He then returned to private law practice with the firm of Pickens, Gause & Pickens.



65 | Justice Willard Beharrell Gemmill

Justice Gemmill was born on August 7, 1875 in Rigdon, Indiana, and died May 24, 1935 in Marion, Indiana.

He received a Bachelor of Philosophy from DePauw University in 1897 and an LL.B. from the Indiana Law School in 1902. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1902 and practiced law in Marion, Indiana. He served in the Indiana House of Representatives from 1909 to 1911 and in the Indiana Senate from 1914 to 1918. He became Marion City Attorney in 1918, but resigned after only one month to take the position of Indiana Special Deputy Attorney General. After having served in that capacity from 1918 to 1920, he resigned to return to private law practice. He was an Indiana Supreme Court Justice from 1925 to 1931. After losing a re-election bid, he returned to Marion to practice with the law firm of Gemmill, Brown & Campbell.



66 | Justice Clarence R. Martin

Justice Martin was born December 10, 1886, in Aberdeen, Ohio, and died May 2, 1972, in Indianapolis.

He graduated from the University of Michigan and its law school in the early 1900s. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1907. He began his legal practice in Indianapolis in 1907. In 1908, he became active in the Republican party, serving as chairman of the Speakers' Bureau in the early 1920s. In 1920, he was counsel to a U.S. Senate committee investigating radical activities. In 1922, he became campaign manager for U.S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 3, 1927, to January 3, 1933.

He was also an army veteran of World War I, attaining the rank of major and commanding an infantry battalion at the front from 1917 to 1918.



67 | Justice Curtis William Roll

Justice Roll was born August 29, 1884, in Fredericksburg, Indiana, and died November 8, 1970, in Kokomo, Indiana.

He received both an A.B. (1909) and an LL.B. (1912) from Indiana University. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1912. He was the county attorney in Howard County from 1913 to 1914, and a prosecutor in Kokomo from 1912 to 1931. He served two terms on the Indiana Supreme Court, from 1931 to 1943.



68 | Justice Walter Emanuel Treanor

Justice Treanor was born November 17, 1883, in Loogootee, Indiana, and died April 26, 1941, in Indianapolis.

He received an A.B., with honors (1912), an LL.B. (1922), and a J.D. (1923), all from Indiana University. In 1927, he earned a Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) from Harvard University. He was a teacher and administrator in the Petersburg public schools for thirteen years. He served as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army during World War I. He taught law at Indiana University School of Law - Bloomington from 1922 to 1930, and was editor of the Indiana Law Journal from 1927 to 1930. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1930 and re-elected for a second term in. He served until December 27, 1937, when he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, a position he held until his death in 1941.



69 | Justice Michael Louis Fansler

Justice Fansler was born on July 4, 1883, in Logansport, Indiana, and died July 26, 1963, in Indianapolis.

He attended the University of Notre Dame from 1901 to 1905 and was admitted to the bar in 1905.

He held various positions, first, as an assistant prosecuting attorney and then as a Cass County Prosecutor, from 1906 to 1914. He entered private practice, until he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court. He served two terms on the Indiana Supreme Court, from January 1933 to January 1945.

He chaired the Indiana Judicial Council from 1951 to 1960.



70 | Justice James Peter Hughes

Justice Hughes was born December 18, 1874, near Terre Haute, Indiana, and died August 30, 1961, in Greencastle, Indiana.

He received a Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph.B.) from DePauw University in 1898 and an LL.B. from Indiana University in 1900. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1900 and practiced law in Greencastle, where he was a prosecutor from 1902 to 1911, and a circuit judge from 1911 to 1933. He then served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1933 to 1936. He practiced law until 1941 and retired to Greencastle.

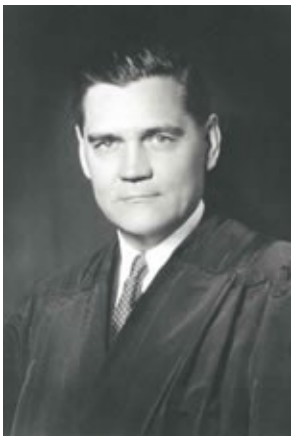


71 | Justice George Lee Tremain

Justice Tremain was born April 6, 1874, near Hartsville, Indiana, and died February 8, 1948, in Greensburg, Indiana.

He received an elementary education in county schools and entered Central Normal (now Canterbury) College in Danville, Indiana, in 1894. He taught school from 1895 to 1898, and re-entered Central Normal College for the 1898-99 term. He graduated from the Indiana Law School in Indianapolis in 1900.

He began practicing law in Greensburg in 1901, in association with Judge James K. Ewing. He formed a partnership with Rollin A. Turner in 1907, specializing in criminal law. In 1934, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court where he served until 1941, taking his rotation in the position of chief justice. In 1941, he returned to the practice of law in Greensburg.



72 | Justice Curtis Grover Shake

Justice Shake was born July 14, 1887, in Harrison Township, Knox County, Indiana, and died September 11, 1978.

He graduated from Vincennes University in 1906, and received an LL.B. from Indiana University in 1910. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1909 and practiced law primarily in Vincennes. He served in a variety of public positions, including terms as Knox County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Bicknell City Attorney, U.S. Commissioner, Knox County Attorney, National Railroad Adjustment Board Referee, a member of a Presidential Emergency Board for Settlement of Railroad Strikes, and, most prominently, as presiding judge for the U.S. Military Tribunal to try I.G. Farben Industries officials in Nuremberg, Germany. For this national recognition, he was elected to the Indiana Academy, an organization honoring people with a Hoosier background who have won national recognition for themselves or the state. He was an Indiana State Senator in 1928. He was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in December 1938 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Treanor. He was chief justice three times (1937, 1941 and 1944) and sat on the court until 1945. His publications include: A History of Vincennes University (1928), The Old Cathedral and Its Environs (1934) and A Naval History of Vincennes (1936).



73 | Justice Hardses Nathan Swaim

Justice Swaim was born November 30, 1890, in Zionsville, Indiana, and died July 30, 1957, in Indianapolis.

He attended Zionsville High School, graduated from DePauw University in 1913, and received a law degree cum laude from the University of Chicago in 1916. He joined the U.S. Army in 1917, reaching the rank of first lieutenant with the 87th and the 88th Infantry Divisions.

He began legal practice in 1916 in Indianapolis. In the early 1930s, he became active in Democratic politics, serving as Marion County Democratic Chairman from 1930 to 1934, 12th District Chairman from 1936 to 1938, and Indianapolis City Controller from 1937 to 1938. In 1938, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from January 1, 1939 to January 1, 1945.

In 1949, President Truman appointed him to the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, where he served until his death.



74 | Justice Frank Nelson Richman

Justice Richman was born July 1, 1881, in Columbus, Indiana, and died April 29, 1956, in Indianapolis.

He received an A.B. from Lake Forest (Illinois) College in 1904, and a J.D. in 1909 from the University of Chicago. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1908. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1941 to 1947.

He taught part-time at Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis from 1944 to 1946, then became a professor there in 1947. He served as a judge of the American Military Tribunal, Division IV, Nuremberg Group in 1947. Later, he was the chair of the Indiana Judicial Council.



75 | Justice Martin Joseph "Mart" O'Malley

Justice O'Malley was born September 17, 1890, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and died September 9, 1972, in Gainesville, Florida.

He attended St. Thomas College in Scranton, Pennsylvania, from 1910 to 1912, and received his LL.B. from Valparaiso University in 1915. He practiced law intermittently in Huntington, Indiana, from 1922 to 1965. He was Huntington County Attorney from 1930 to 1933, and twice Huntington City Attorney, from 1939 to 1943 and from 1955 to 1956. In 1942, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court, where he served until 1949.



76 | Justice Howard Sloan Young, Sr.

Justice Young was born August 7, 1879, in Indianapolis, and died October 14, 1961, in Indianapolis.

He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1898, and received a law degree from the Indiana Law School in 1903. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1903. He was U.S. Commissioner from 1920 to 1944. He practiced law from 1904 to 1944. He began as a solo practitioner, joined the law firm of Elam, Fesler, Elam & Young in 1916 and remained in the firm when it reorganized as Fesler, Elam, Young, & Fauvre in 1932. He served as president of the Indianapolis Bar Association from 1931 to 1932, and as a member of the Indianapolis School Board. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1944 and served from January 1, 1945 to January 1, 1951, at which time he returned to the practice of law with his son, Howard S. Young, Jr.



77 | Justice Oliver Starr

Justice Starr was born December 10, 1883, in Wells County, Indiana, and died March 1961 in Chesterton, Indiana.

He obtained his A.B. from Indiana University in 1905, his LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1908 and was admitted to practice in Indiana the same year. He held the posts of city attorney in Gary, and prosecuting attorney for Lake County. He practiced law in Gary for many years. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1945 to 1951.



78 | Justice Frank Earl Gilkison

Justice Gilkison was born November 3, 1877 in Martin County, Indiana, and died February 25, 1955 in Indianapolis.

He received an LL.B from Indiana University in 1901. He practiced law in Shoals, Indiana from 1901 to 1935, where he served as deputy prosecuting attorney from 1907 to 1909. He served as a circuit court judge in the 49th Circuit from 1935 to 1945 and as an Indiana Supreme Court Justice from 1945 until his death during his term of office.



79 | Justice James A. Emmert

Justice Emmert was born September 26, 1895, in Laurel, Indiana, and died April 14, 1974, in Shelbyville, Indiana.

He was a graduate of the Clarksburg (Indiana) High School and the Tennessee Military Institute. He received an undergraduate degree from Northwestern University and a law degree from Harvard Law School. "United States Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter [said] that Judge Emmert was the best research student he ever had at Harvard."

He began his first law practice in Shelbyville, Indiana in 1923. In 1925, he was elected mayor of Shelbyville. Then, in 1928, while serving as mayor, he was elected judge of Shelby Circuit Court and was subsequently re-elected in 1934. In 1940, he was a candidate for governor of Indiana, but he lost the nomination. He was elected Indiana Attorney General in 1942 and was reelected in 1944. In 1946, he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court where he served until January 5, 1959. Justice Emmert served as chief justice for several six month rotation periods, which was the practice of the time. Then, toward the end of his service on the bench, he was elected by the court to serve a one year term as chief justice.

In addition to his legal accomplishments, he was a World War I Army veteran, having served twenty-two months at a British general hospital in France.

Known for his eccentricity, he set up housekeeping in his Indiana State House chambers in order to avoid traveling to Shelbyville. He had a sofa-bed installed, and prepared his meals on a hot-plate.



80 | Justice Paul George Jasper

Justice Jasper was born December 15, 1908, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and passed away on October 23, 2001.

He received his LL.B. from Indiana University in 1932 and was licensed to practice law in Indiana the same year.

He practiced law in Fort Wayne until he joined the Indiana Supreme Court. He served on the high court from 1949 to 1953 and then served as general counsel to Public Service Indiana. He also served on the State Police Board for many years.



81 | Justice Archie Newton Bobbitt

Justice Bobbitt was born on September 3, 1895, in Eckerty, Indiana, and died January 24, 1978, in Indianapolis. He attended Central Normal College at Danville and received an LL.B. from the Benjamin Harrison Law School in 1927. Bobbitt began his professional career as a school teacher and principal. He was elected Crawford County Clerk in 1918, but resigned to join the Navy and to serve in World War I. He later served as the Crawford County Auditor from 1921 to 1925 and as a gasoline tax collector from 1925 to 1929. Bobbitt was elected to the post of State Auditor where he uncovered a gasoline bootlegging scheme and recovered evaded taxes. In 1930, he returned to private practice, but returned to public office as an Indianapolis city attorney from 1943 to 1948, serving as the chief city attorney from 1945 to 1948.

Bobbitt was elected to serve on the Indiana Supreme Court and assumed office on January 1, 1951. Because of court rules that rotated the chief justice position, he became chief justice the day he took his seat on the court. He served on the court until he was defeated for re-election in 1963, by Justice Walter Myers, Jr. He then returned to his former firm, Ruckelhaus, Bobbitt & O'Connor.



82 | Justice Floyd S. Draper

Floyd Draper was born in Fulton, New York in 1893. He graduated from Valparaiso University Law School with honors in 1915. He and his wife Winnie had one son, John M. Draper.

He maintained a solo practice in Gary until 1922, when he formed a partnership with his brother Alfred. He became Lake County's Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in 1923 and the Gary City Attorney in 1939.

Judge Draper was elected as a Republican to the Indiana Appellate Court in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. He served on the court from 1943 until he won election to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1950, serving as Chief Judge of the Appellate Court three times – in the November 1944, November 1947, and November 1949 terms. Justice Draper served on the state Supreme Court from 1951 to 1955.

In 1955, he resigned a year before his term on the Supreme Court ended to return to Gary to practice law with his ailing brother and to found the firm of Draper & Draper with his son. He retired from private practice in 1958, but in 1960, after Lake Criminal Court Judge William Murray died in office, Justice Draper came out of retirement to complete the final year of Judge Murray's term at the request of Governor Harold Handley.

Justice Draper was the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Judges Retirement Fund, an education counselor at Purdue University, and a director of the Gary Railways Company. He was a member of the Sigma Delta Kappa legal fraternity, the First Presbyterian Church of Gary and Merrillville, the Gary Masonic Lodge, the Indiana State and American Bar Associations, and a life member of the Gary Bar Association.

He and his wife retired to Bradenton, Florida in the 1960s. Winnie Draper passed away in 1976, and John Draper also preceded his father in death. Justice Draper died in Bradenton at age 86 on March 20, 1980.



83 | Justice Dan Collins Flanagan

Dan Collins Flanagan was born on April 23, 1899 in Lafayette, where his father Dan Patrick Flanagan practiced law. He graduated from high school in Frankfort before enlisting in the Armed Services. During the First World War he served as a Sergeant in Field Artillery.

Upon his return to Indiana, he enrolled in Benjamin Harrison Law School, now the Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis, graduating with honors. He practiced law in Frankfort, serving as Clinton County Deputy Prosecutor in 1921 and 1922. In 1924, he moved to Fort Wayne to join the firm of Heaton & Heaton. He was Deputy Prosecutor in Allen County in 1929 and 1930. In 1931, he joined the firm of Leonard, Rose, Flanagan & McCreevy; in 1934 formed Flanagan & Murphy; and in 1937, Flanagan & Bond.

He married Mabelle Cass in Fort Wayne on October 5, 1925. Together they had one son, Dan C. Flanagan, Jr.

In 1936 he became Chairman of the Allen County Republican Central Committee and on January 1, 1940 was named Allen County Attorney. Judge Flanagan was elected to the Indiana Appellate Court in 1940 and served from January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1948. He was Chief Judge during the May 1942 and November 1945 terms.

In 1949, Judge Flanagan returned to private practice until he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1953 to fill a vacancy. He served on the Supreme Court until January 1955.

Judge Flanagan was on the extension lecture staff of Valparaiso University Law College and on the permanent lecture staff of the University of Notre Dame. He also wrote several textbooks on law.

He was a member of the Allen County, Indiana State, and American Bar Associations. He was also a member of St. Patrick's Church, the Holy Name Society, the Knights of Columbus, and was President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

He died on February 28, 1960.



84 | Justice Harold Edward Achor

Justice Achor was born November 16, 1907, in Coffeeville, Kansas, and died February 5, 1967, in Anderson, Indiana.

He completed public school in Atwood, Indiana, and continued his education at Indiana Central College, from which he graduated in 1928. He earned a law degree at Indiana University in 1931.

Justice Achor began the practice of law in 1931, as a member of the firm of Achor & Peck in Anderson, Indiana. He continued in private practice until 1942, when he was elected Madison Superior Court Judge, where he served two terms. " In 1950, he was elected to the Indiana Appellate Court for a four-year term." He left his Indiana appellate court seat in 1955 to serve on the Indiana Supreme Court. Due to poor health, he resigned from the Indiana Supreme Court in 1966.

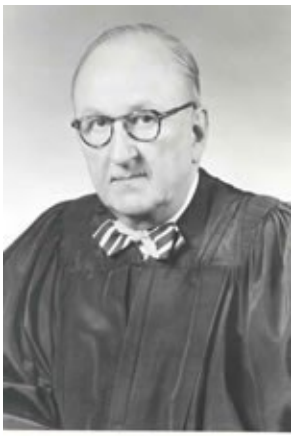
In addition to his legal career, Justice Achor also taught speech and political science at Anderson College from 1932 to 1937. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Associated Colleges of Indiana and served on the Board of Trustees of Anderson College.



85 | Justice Isadore Edward Levine

Justice Levine was born March 25, 1897, in Michigan City, Indiana, and died April 5, 1963, in LaPorte, Indiana.

He attended the University of Michigan and received an A.B. in 1920 and a J.D. in 1921. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1919 and opened a general law practice in LaPorte. In January 1955, he was appointed by Governor George S. Craig to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Floyd S. Draper. Justice Levine had never before held public office. He was appointed amid speculation that he would hold the office briefly and then resign with Senator Frederick Landis, Jr. as a possible replacement. In March 1955, newspaper reports continued the speculation that Levine would quit in favor of Landis. On April 14, 1955, Governor Craig announced the imminent resignation of Justices Levine and George Henley (another 1955 appointee). Governor Craig defended the temporary appointment by pointing out that the $13,000 salary level made it difficult to convince attorneys to give up private law practice. As was the case with Justice Henley, Levine's brief "service" was quickly forgotten. In the next judicial elections, held in 1956, newspaper reports indicated that Governor Craig appointed Justices Arterburn and Landis to replace Justices Gilkison and Draper thus overlooking the abbreviated terms of Justices Henley and Levine.



86 | Justice George Washington Henley

Justice Henley was born May 13, 1890 in Washington, D.C., and died February 19, 1965 in Bloomington, Indiana.

He attended Indiana University and received an A.B. in 1913 and an LL.B in 1914. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1914 and represented a variety of corporate clients in his private practice. He was an Indiana State Representative from 1937 to 1947. On March 15, 1955, this prominent Republican was appointed by Governor George S. Craig to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Gilkison. From the start, it was apparent that Justice Henley's appointment was designed to be temporary. Immediately after the announcement of his appointment, Henley told the press that he did not want the appointment, but he only wanted the prestige of having served. On April 14, 1955, Governor Craig announced the imminent resignation of Justices Henley and Levine (another 1955 appointee). Justice Henley was replaced by Justice Arterburn. Justice Arterburn was one of the candidates at the time of Justice Henley's appointment. The Governor defended this temporary appointment by pointing out that the $13,000 salary level made it difficult to convince attorneys to give up private law practice. As it turned out, George Henley's moment of glory was fleeting. Newspaper reports covering the 1956 judicial elections indicated that Governor Craig appointed Justices Arterburn and Landis to replace Justices Gilkison and Draper, relegating Henley to immediate obscurity.



87 | Justice Frederick Landis, Jr.

Justice Landis was born January 17, 1912, in Logansport, Indiana, and died March 1, 1990, in Logansport.

He received both his A.B. (1932) and his LL.B. (1934) from Indiana University. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1934. He was the prosecuting attorney for the 29th Circuit from 1938 to 1940. He served as an Indiana State Representative in 1951, and as an Indiana State Senator in 1953 and 1955. He resigned from the Senate on April 13, 1955 to accept an appointment to the Indiana Supreme Court. He replaced Justice Levine, who was appointed amid speculation that Levine would serve for a brief time before he was replaced by Landis. Justice Landis resigned from the Indiana Supreme Court on November 8, 1965, and on the same day accepted an appointment as judge of the U.S. Court of International Trade. He held that position until 1983.



88 | Justice Norman Frank Arterburn

Justice Arterburn was born May 13, 1902, in Bicknell, Indiana, and died February 10, 1979, in Florida.

In 1923 he received an A.B. from Indiana University and was admitted to practice. In 1926, he received a J.D. from the University of Chicago.

He practiced law in Vincennes from 1927 to 1955. Justice Arterburn was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1955. He first served as a chief justice at a time when that title was rotated among the justices. However, when the Indiana Constitution was amended in 1970 to change the system, Justice Arterburn was selected as the court's first permanent chief justice, and served as chief justice until 1974. He served his last three years, 1974-1977, as a justice.

He taught at Washburn College in 1926 and 1927, and at Indiana University in 1949, and in 1953-54. He was also a member of the Indiana Board of Law Examiners from 1938 to 1944.



89 | Justice Amos Wade Jackson

Justice Jackson was born June 25, 1904, in Versailles, Indiana, and died September 30, 1972, in Madison, Indiana.

He received an A.B. from Hanover College in 1926. In 1925, while still a senior at Hanover, he was admitted to the Indiana bar. He served as Ripley County Prosecuting Attorney from 1937 to 1940. During World War II, he served as an associate attorney for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1959 and served on the court until he retired for health reasons in 1970.



90 | Justice Walter Myers, Jr.

Walter Myers, Jr. was born in Indianapolis on June 9, 1914, the son of a prominent Indianapolis lawyer, General Assembly Speaker, and Assistant U.S. Postmaster. Walter, Jr. earned his bachelor's degree from Yale University in 1935 and graduated from Yale's law school in 1938.

A life-long Democrat, Judge Myers became a precinct committeeman and ward chairman and was a nominee for Judge of the Marion Superior and Circuit Courts. He was a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in Marion County as well as an attorney for the Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

He married Jane Weldon Kinghan on November 25, 1952 and together they raised two sons, Dennis and John.

Judge Myers was elected as a Democrat to the Indiana Appellate Court in 1958, serving from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1962. He was Chief Judge during the November 1959 term. He left the Appellate Court upon his election to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1962. He served on the Supreme Court from 1963 until his death in 1967.

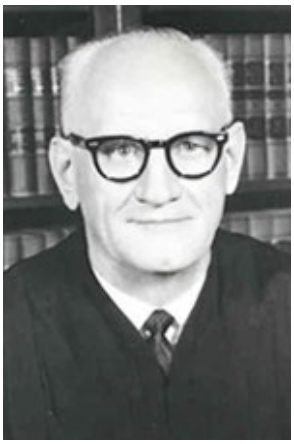
Justice Myers was a member of the Pentalpha Masonic Lodge, the Scottish Rite, the Murat Shrine, Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Second Presbyterian Church. He was a past president of the Board of Managers of the YMCA Central Branch in Indianapolis, a board member and former president of the Marion County Tuberculosis Association, and a member of the board of Indianapolis's Suemma Coleman Home, promoting adoption. He was a long-time chairman of the Indianapolis Yale Club. He remained active in the Indianapolis, Indiana State and American bar associations and lectured in business law at Butler University. Following a six-week illness, he died in Indianapolis on June 2, 1967.



91 | Justice Frederick Eugene Rakestraw

Justice Rakestraw was born August 29, 1923 in Lima, Ohio, and passed away on August 18, 2004.

He received an LL.B. from Indiana University in 1947 and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1949. He served as a circuit judge from 1955 to 1965. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court briefly in 1966. He practices law in Rochester, Indiana.



92 | Justice Donald R. Mote

Donald R. Mote was born on a farm in Randolph County on April 27, 1900. He attended DePauw University, then transferred to Wabash College, where he played football and earned his undergraduate degree. He received his law degree from the George Washington University School of Law in Washington, DC.

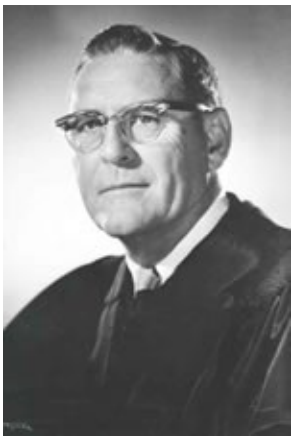
While in law school, he worked for U.S. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and for the Department of Justice. Once he earned his degree, he practiced in Indianapolis for 10 years, where he became active in Republican politics as a precinct committeeman. He also served as a Deputy Indiana Attorney General.

He moved to North Manchester in Wabash County in 1937, then to the town of Wabash in 1958. He served as Wabash County attorney and as the chairman of the Wabash County Republican Finance Committee. In 1960, he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Judge Mote was elected as a Republican to the Appellate Court of Indiana in 1962 and served until his election to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1966. He was Chief Judge of the Appellate Court during the May 1963 term.

A former president of the Wabash County Bar Association, he was also a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, the Indiana Judges Association, and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He served as president of the North Manchester Kiwanis Club, was a director of the Wabash Country Club, a president of the Indianapolis Association of Wabash Men, a member of the Board of Directors of the Little Red Door in Indianapolis, a trustee and member of the Wabash Presbyterian Church, and a member of the North Manchester Masonic Lodge, the Fort Wayne Valley of the Scottish Rite, the Mizpah Shrine at Fort Wayne, the Wabash County Lincoln Club, Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Indiana Society of Chicago, the Wabash Elks Club, the Wabash Historical Society and the Wabash Rotary Club.

Justice Mote died in office on September 17, 1968. He was survived by his widow Flora Hunter Mote, and their daughter Virginia and son Thomas.

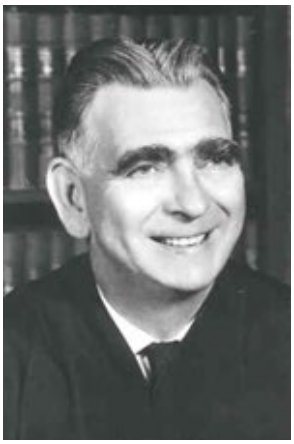


93 | Justice David M. Lewis

Justice Lewis was born March 15, 1909, and died on September 24, 1985, in Indianapolis.

He graduated from DePauw University and the University of Chicago School of Law. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1932. He served as Marion County Prosecutor. He was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Branigan in 1967 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Walter Myers. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from June 21, 1967 to January 9, 1969.

His most notable Indiana Supreme Court opinion abolished the doctrine of charitable immunity, which had declared charitable institutions not responsible for their torts, thus preventing injured plaintiffs from recovering damages.



94 | Justice Donald Hunter

Donald Hunter, a native of Anderson, graduated in 1937 from the Lincoln Law School in Indianapolis.

From 1937 until 1948, he worked in private practice in La Grange. He was elected to represent Madison County in the Indiana House of Representatives in 1942. From 1943 to 1946, he served in the Army infantry in World War II in Europe. He was awarded a Bronze Star for bravery and a Purple Heart. In 1944, he was furloughed to return home for a special legislative session.

After the war, Judge Hunter served on the LaGrange Circuit Court from 1948 until 1962. He was elected to the Indiana Appellate Court in 1962, serving from 1963 until 1966. He was Chief Judge in the May 1964 term.

In 1966 he was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court where he served from 1967 to 1985.

Justice Hunter served on the Indiana Constitutional Revision Commission. He was a member of the Madison and LaGrange County bar associations, the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association, and the First United Methodist Church in Anderson. Governor Otis Bowen named him a Sagamore of the Wabash.

He died on October 27, 1991 at the age of 80. He was survived by his wife Violet, daughter Jean, and son Samuel.



95 | Justice Roger O. DeBruler

Justice DeBruler was born in Evansville, Indiana in 1934 and passed away on February 13, 2017.

He received an A.B. from Indiana University in 1958 and an LL.B in 1960 from Indiana University School of Law. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1960 and served as Deputy City Prosecutor of Indianapolis from 1960 to 1963. He was appointed Steuben Circuit Court Judge in 1963 and elected to the same position in 1964. When Indiana Supreme Court Justice Mote died in office, Justice DeBruler was appointed as his successor. The appointment came in late September, 1968 and because the Indiana Constitution provides that an appointment lasts until the next election, there was some controversy over whether the election should occur in 1968 or in 1970. He was appointed through 1970 and was then elected to the Indiana Supreme Court for a six-year term. He retired from the bench on August 8, 1996 having written 886 majority and 590 dissenting opinions.



96 | Justice Richard Martin Givan

Justice Givan was born June 7, 1921, in Indianapolis, and passed away on July 21, 2009.

He graduated from Decatur Central High School in Indianapolis in 1939. He received an LL.B. from Indiana University in 1951, and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1952.

While he was a law school student, he was assistant librarian for the Indiana Supreme Court in 1949, and then became a research assistant for the Indiana Supreme Court. He was appointed deputy public defender of Indiana after graduation from law school and served in that post until 1954. From 1954 to 1966, he was Assistant Attorney General of Indiana, pleading cases before both the Indiana and U.S. Supreme Courts. In 1967, he was a representative and a ranking member of the Judiciary Committee in the Indiana Legislature. He was elected to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1968 and served continuously until his retirement in December 1994. He was also chairman of the board of directors of the Indiana Judicial Conference from 1974 to 1987, served on the board of managers of the Indiana Judges Association from 1975 to 1987, and became an Indiana Judicial College graduate in 1989.

In addition to his legal career, Justice Givan served as a pilot in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II and was later a flight instructor with the Air Corps Reservists.

A fourth generation lawyer, his great-grandfather, Noah S. Givan, was a circuit judge in Dearborn County, Indiana before 1900. His grandfather, Martin J. Givan, was a Dearborn County trial lawyer. His father, Clinton H. Givan, was a Marion County Superior Court Judge and practiced law in Indianapolis for forty years.



97 | Justice Dixon Wright Prentice

Justice Prentice was born June 3, 1919, in Sellersburg, Indiana and passed away on July 20, 2014.

He received an LL.B. from Indiana University in 1942 and was subsequently admitted to the bar. From 1942 to 1946, he served in the Navy. He practiced law in Sellersburg from 1946 until 1970. He served on the Indiana Supreme Court from 1971 to 1985. He also served as a commissioner of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws.



98 | Justice Alfred J. Pivarnik

Justice Pivarnik was born in 1925 in Valparaiso, Indiana, and died June 3, 1995.

He received his law degree from Valparaiso University in 1951. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army Air Force. He served as deputy prosecutor of Porter County from 1952 to 1958 and as prosecuting attorney from 1958 to 1962. He served as Porter Circuit Court Judge from 1962 to 1977, when he was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Arterburn. Justice Pivarnik was the first justice to join the Indiana Supreme Court through a nonpolitical merit system. He retired in 1990 due to poor health.



99 | Justice Randall Terry Shepard

Randall T. Shepard of Evansville was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Robert D. Orr in 1985 at the age of 38. He became Chief Justice of Indiana in March 1987 and retired from the Court in March 2012, at which point he was the longest-serving Chief Justice in Indiana history and the senior Chief Justice in the country's state supreme courts.

A seventh generation Hoosier, Shepard graduated from Princeton University cum laude and from the Yale Law School. He earned a Master of Laws degree in the judicial process from the University of Virginia. Shepard was Judge of the Vanderburgh Superior Court from 1980 until his appointment. He earlier served as executive assistant to Mayor Russell Lloyd of Evansville and as special assistant to the Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Chief Justice Shepard has served as chair of the ABA Appellate Judges Conference and of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and as President of the National Conference of Chief Justices. Chief Justice John Roberts recently appointed him to the U.S. Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Civil Rules. He is a trustee emeritus of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and a former chair of Indiana Landmarks, Inc.

He teaches periodically at the law schools of Indiana, NYU, and Yale. He is married and has one daughter.

Since leaving the Court, Shepard has served as a Senior Judge in the Indiana Court of Appeals and as Executive in Residence at I.U.'s Public Policy Institute. He now chairs the ABA Task Force on the Future of Legal Education and has become a director of Old National Bancorp.



100 | Justice Brent E. Dickson

Brent E. Dickson was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in January 1986, by Governor Robert D. Orr, after seventeen years as a general practice lawyer in Lafayette, Indiana, where he earned certification as a Civil Trial Advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy. He has served as a justice on the court longer than any other person since 1853. He was Chief Justice of Indiana from May 15, 2012 to August 18, 2014. During his service as Chief Justice, he was selected to serve on the Board of Directors of the national Conference of Chief Justices and chaired the Conference's Committee on Professionalism and Competence of the Bar. Justice Dickson retired on April 29, 2016.

Justice Dickson also serves as a member of the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Justice Dickson's writings, speeches, and activities reflect his longstanding interests in fostering attorney civility, preserving and enhancing our jury trial system, developing and encouraging mediation, and promoting the study and application of state constitutional law. He is co-founder of the Sagamore Chapter of the American Inns of Court in Indianapolis, an elected member of the American Law Institute, a registered mediator, and has been an active participant in a host of local, state, and national judicial and legal organizations. During his judicial career, he has been chair of the Supreme Court Records Management Committee, Judicial Data Processing Oversight Committee, Task Force on Access to Court Records, various other committees, and has been a liaison to its Disciplinary Commission and Board of Law Examiners.

For more than ten years, Justice Dickson served as an adjunct professor teaching evening courses in Indiana Constitutional Law at both Indiana University's Maurer School of Law in Bloomington and its Robert H. McKinney School of Law in Indianapolis.

During his judicial career, Justice Dickson has published several articles: "Renewing Lawyer Civility," 28 Valparaiso University Law Review 531 (1994); "Lawyers and Judges as Framers of Indiana's 1851 Constitution," 30 Indiana Law Review 397 (1997); and "The Effects of Capital Punishment on the Justice System – Reflections of a state supreme court justice," 89 Judicature 278 (2006). Among Justice Dickson's awards and honors are the Indiana State Bar Association Litigation Section Civility Award (2015) and the Indianapolis Bar Association Silver Gavel Award (2014).

Born in Gary, Indiana, in 1941, he was educated at public schools in Hobart, Indiana; Purdue University (B.S. 1964); and Indiana University's Robert H. McKinney School of Law (J.D. 1968). Justice Dickson received a honorary doctor of letters degree from Purdue University in 1996. While a student at Purdue, he served as a student senator, managing editor of the daily Purdue Exponent, and pianist for the "Salty Dogs" dixieland band. He attended law school as a night student while working full time as an insurance claims adjuster.

Justice Dickson and his wife, Jan Aikman Dickson, have three adult sons and nine grandchildren. Mrs. Dickson is founder of the national Judicial Family Institute. In 2012 she was inducted into the Warren E. Burger Society for her "exemplary commitment to improving the administration of justice through extraordinary contributions of service or support to the National Center for State Courts."



101 | Justice Jon D. Krahulik

Justice Krahulik was born December 31, 1944, in Indianapolis, and died September 6, 2005.

He received both an A.B. in 1965 and a J.D. cum laude in 1969 from Indiana University. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1969. He was also admitted to practice before the U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit; the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana, and the U.S. Tax Court.

He served from 1967 to 1969 on the Indiana Legal Forum, the predecessor to the Indiana Law Review, and was director of the Indiana Lawyers Commission in 1973. He was an adjunct professor of State Constitutional Law at Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis in 1992.



102 | Justice Frank Sullivan, Jr.

Frank Sullivan, Jr., was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1993. On July 31, 2012, he retired from the Court to teach at the Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law in Indianapolis.

Sullivan came to the state's highest court with a background in government service and private law practice. He served as Indiana State Budget Director from 1989 through 1992. Prior to state service, he practiced law in the Indianapolis office of Barnes & Thornburg.

In addition to his responsibilities with respect to opinions, oral arguments, and other appellate work of the Supreme Court, Sullivan was also active in its administrative work. For example, he chaired the Court's Judicial Technology and Automation Committee (JTAC), which is devoted to improving technology in trial courts. And he was a frequent participant in bench, bar, and legal education activities.

Sullivan was Chair of the Appellate Judges Conference of the American Bar Association from 2008-2009 and Chair of the Board of Directors of the Appellate Judges Education Institute from 2009-2010. Sullivan was a member of the American Law Institute and an adviser to two of its projects: "Restatement Third, Torts: Liability for Economic Harm" and "Principles of Election Law: Resolution of Election Disputes." He has been a leader of the ABA's Judicial Clerkship Program that encourages minority law students to seek judicial clerkships and has received several awards for advancing opportunities for minority lawyers in the legal profession.

Sullivan is a native of South Bend. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College (A.B. cum laude in 1972), Indiana University Maurer School of Law (J.D. magna cum laude in 1982), and the University of Virginia School of Law (LL.M. in 2001). He is married to Cheryl G. Sullivan; they are the parents of three sons. An avid runner, Sullivan has qualified for and competed in the Boston Marathon three times in the last decade.



103 | Justice Myra Consetta Selby

Justice Selby was born July 1, 1955, in Bay City, Michigan.

She received a B.A. from Kalamazoo College, with honors, in 1977, and a J.D. from the University of Michigan in 1980. She practiced law in Washington, D.C. from 1980 to 1983. She specialized in health law in her practice at the Indianapolis law firm of Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan, and was Health Policy Director under Governor Evan Bayh.

In 1995, she was appointed as a Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court to replace retiring Justice Givan. She represents several firsts for the Indiana Supreme Court. She is the first woman and the first African-American to serve on this court. The former quality required construction of a women's restroom for the Indiana Supreme Court. She was also the first African-American partner in a major Indianapolis law firm, Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan.

In her words, "It is always an achievement for there to be a first . . . the barriers can be broken down only when people feel comfortable with things they are unaccustomed to. The first is probably the least enviable position, but it is very important." She hopes that "there will one day be no such thing as a first."



104 | Justice Theodore R. Boehm

Theodore R. Boehm was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor (later Senator) Evan Bayh in 1996 and retired from the Indiana Supreme Court on September 30, 2010. He served as a Senior Judge for the Court of Appeals of Indiana from October 1, 2010 to December 30, 2010. Currently, he is serving as a Senior Judge at the trial court level.

He grew up in Indianapolis, received his A.B. from Brown University in 1960, summa cum laude, and graduated magna cum laude in 1963 from Harvard Law School, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review. He served as a law clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court. In 1964 he joined the Indianapolis law firm of Baker & Daniels where he became a partner in 1970 and managing partner in 1980. In 1988 Justice Boehm joined General Electric as General Counsel of GE Appliances and in 1989 became Vice President and General Counsel of GE Aircraft Engines. In 1991 he joined Eli Lilly and Company and returned to Baker & Daniels in 1995.

Justice Boehm was Chairman and CEO of the organizing committee for the 1987 Pan American Games in Indianapolis, and was the first President and CEO of Indiana Sports Corporation, President of the Penrod Society, and a principal organizer of the Economic Club of Indianapolis. He is a Trustee Emeritus of Brown University, and currently serves as Chair of the Indianapolis Cultural Development Commission; and Director of Metropolitan Indianapolis Public Broadcasting, Inc. and the Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association.

He is married and has four grown daughters and six grandchildren.



105 | Justice Robert D. Rucker

Robert D. Rucker was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Frank O'Bannon in 1999.

Born in Canton, Georgia, Justice Rucker grew up in Gary, Indiana, and is a veteran of the Vietnam War.

He is a graduate of Indiana University (B.A. 1974) and Valparaiso University School of Law (J.D. 1976). In 1998, he earned a Master of Laws degree in the judicial process from the University of Virginia Law School.

Prior to his appointment to the Indiana Supreme Court, Justice Rucker served as a Judge on the Indiana Court of Appeals, having been appointed to that position in 1991 by Governor Evan Bayh. While on the Court of Appeals, Justice Rucker served as vice-chair of the Indiana Commission for Continuing Legal Education. As a lawyer, Justice Rucker served on the board of directors of the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association and on the board of directors of the Northwest Indiana Legal Services Organization. He also served as a deputy prosecuting attorney for Lake County, City Attorney for the City of Gary, and engaged in the general practice of law in East Chicago.

Justice Rucker is a member of the American Bar Association, the Indiana Judges Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the Marion County Bar Association, the James C. Kimbrough Bar Association and is a Fellow of the Indianapolis Bar Foundation. Justice Rucker also served as the 2009-2010 Chair of the Judicial Council of the National Bar Association.

Justice Rucker and his wife Dr. Denise Rucker are the proud grandparents of seventeen grandchildren.



106 | Justice Steven H. David

Justice Steve David has enjoyed a multi-faceted career with private practice and corporate counsel experience, twenty-eight years of stellar military service and fifteen years as a trial court judge in Boone County.

While Justice David's military career has taken him all over the world, he has strong ties to Indiana. His ancestors settled in southern Indiana in the late 1700's and early 1800's. He was born in Allen County, raised in Bartholomew County and has lived in Boone County for twenty-two years.

He graduated magna cum laude from Murray State University as a Distinguished Military Graduate on an R.O.T.C. scholarship. He earned his law degree from Indiana University's Robert H. McKinney School of Law. He is also a graduate of the Indiana Judicial College and the Graduate Program for Indiana Judges.

Following his graduation from law school in 1982, he served in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps on active duty until 1986 and reserve duty until 2010. His service included two post 9-11 mobilizations in Iraq and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He served as trial counsel, defense counsel, Military Judge and Commander. He graduated from the Army's Command and General Staff College, the Military Judges School, and the Judge Advocate General's Basic and Advanced Officer's Course.

His dedication to the military, pro bono services, and the rule of law earned him a number of military and citizen awards including the nation's third highest non-combat medal, the Defense Superior Service Award. He also earned multiple Meritorious Service Awards, Army Commendation Medals and the Frederick Douglas Human Rights Award. He retired from the military in November 2010 with the rank of Colonel.

Justice David's civilian legal career started in Columbus, where he focused on personal injury, family law, and civil litigation. He later became in-house counsel for Mayflower Transit, Inc before moving to Boone County where he was elected Circuit Court Judge and named Boone County's Citizen of the Year, in 1999.

As a trial court judge, he presided over civil, criminal, family and juvenile matters. He testified before the Indiana General Assembly on juvenile law and is a recipient of the coveted Robert Kinsey Award as the most outstanding Juvenile Court Judge in Indiana. His efforts to improve the availability of mental health services for children led to his recognition by the Indiana chapter of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

Justice David took the oath of office as Indiana's 106th Supreme Court Justice in October 2010 after being appointed by Governor Mitch Daniels. He was retained by voters in 2012.

Justice David serves as co-chair for the state's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative ("JDAI") and also co-chairs the Program Committee for the Indiana State Bar Association's inaugural Leadership Development Academy. He is a frequent speaker and writer on various legal topics and an adjunct professor at the University of Indianapolis and Indiana University's Robert H. McKinney School of Law.

Justice David is a member of many legal and civic organizations including the Indiana Judges Association, the state and national Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the American Inns of Court and the American Bar Foundation. He is a member of the American, Indiana, Indianapolis and Boone County Bar Associations as well as the Military Officers Association of America, the Zionsville American Legion, the Lebanon Elks Club and the Lebanon Kiwanis Club.

He currently serves as President of the Community Foundation of Boone County and has previously served on both the Zionsville and Lebanon Boys and Girls Clubs' Board of Directors. He enjoys participating in marathons and triathlons, reading and golf. He has hiked the Grand Canyon three times. One hike included the Boone County Bar Association and another was a family hike. The production crew of the television program 48 Hours followed the David Family and reported on their endeavor to the bottom of the canyon.



107 | Justice Mark S. Massa

Mark S. Massa was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Mitch Daniels in March 2012. He was retained by voters in 2014 and again in 2024.

He is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and came to Indiana in 1979 to attend Indiana University. He graduated from IU in 1983 with a degree in journalism, and after internships at the *South Bend Tribune* and *Milwaukee Sentinel*, he joined the staff of *The Evansville Press*, where he was an award-winning sportswriter and covered the courts and local government. In 1985, he became a deputy press secretary and speechwriter for Governor Robert Orr; he later graduated from the evening division of the IU McKinney School of Law, clerked for Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall Shepard and joined the Marion County Prosecutor's Office in Indianapolis. After serving as a Deputy Prosecutor for 15 years, including 7 years as Chief Counsel to Prosecutor Scott Newman, Justice Massa was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of Indiana, where he earned the Inspector General's Integrity Award from the Department of Health and Human Services. He served as General Counsel to Governor Mitch Daniels, chaired the Alcohol and Tobacco Commission, served on the Indianapolis Marion County Police Merit Board, and was Executive Director of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute prior to his appointment to the Court.

Justice Massa is an Indiana Bar Foundation Fellow, and a member of the American Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the Indianapolis Bar Association, and the Sagamore American Inn of Court. By appointment of Chief Justice John Roberts, he serves as one of two state supreme court justices on the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Evidence, drawing on his experience as a former federal prosecutor. Justice Massa chairs the Indiana Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Supreme Court Records Management Committee, the Lake County Judicial Nominating Commission, and, pursuant to statute and appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he serves as liaison to the State Board of Law Examiners and the Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission. He has taught at the Indiana University McKinney School of Law.



108 | Justice Loretta H. Rush

Loretta H. Rush took the oath of office as Indiana's 108th Supreme Court Justice in November 2012 after being appointed by Governor Mitch Daniels. She was retained by voters in 2014 and 2024. The Judicial Nominating Commission named her Indiana's first female Chief Justice in August 2014, and she was reappointed in 2019 and 2024. As Chief Justice, Rush is responsible for supervising Indiana's judicial branch. This supervision includes working with the state legislature to secure funding and allocate resources appropriately and overseeing a multi-agency central administrative office that handles everything from caseload measures and technology updates to the admission and discipline of lawyers.

Chief Justice Rush is the Past-President of the Conference of Chief Justices and member of the National Center for State Courts Board of Directors. She also served as co-chair of the National Judicial Opioid Task Force and as an executive committee member on the National Judicial Task Force to Examine State Courts' Response to Mental Illness. In 2019, she was appointed by Chief Justice John Roberts to the Judicial Conference Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction. And Chief Justice Rush was elected as a member of the American Law Institute. In addition to being a member of local, state, and national bar associations, Chief Justice Rush is a Life Fellow of the American Bar Foundation and an Academy of Law Alumni Fellow for the Maurer School of Law. She is a former member of the Indiana Girl Advisory Council. She also chairs or is a member of several commissions, including the Indiana Judicial Conference Board of Directors and the Indiana Judicial Nominating/Qualifications Commission.

Chief Justice Rush was named the 2018 Indiana Chamber of Commerce Government Leader of the Year. She has also received the American Legion of Indiana Distinguishing Public Service Award; the Purdue University Distinguished Alumni Award with induction into the Boiler Business Exchange Hall of Fame; the Indianapolis Bar Association's Antoinette Dakin Leach Award; the Indiana Civil Rights Commission Spirit of Justice

Award; the Indiana Business Journal Women of Influence Award; the Addiction Policy Forum Pillar of Excellence Award; and the National Association of Women Judges Lady Justice Award. Additionally, IBJ Media has included Chief Justice Rush on each of their annual Indiana 250 lists, which includes the state's most influential and impactful leaders.

Prior to her appointment, Rush spent 15 years at a Lafayette law firm and was elected three times to serve as Tippecanoe Superior Court 3 judge. She was born in Pennsylvania and moved frequently as a child before settling in Indiana in 1972. She earned her undergraduate degree from Purdue University and her law degree from Indiana University Maurer School of Law, both with honors. She is married to Jim Rush with four children and five grandchildren.



109 | Justice Geoffrey G. Slaughter

Geoffrey G. Slaughter was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Mike Pence in May 2016. He took the oath of office as Indiana's 109th Supreme Court Justice on June 13, 2016. He was retained by voters in 2018.

Justice Slaughter was born in Gary, Indiana, in 1962 and grew up in nearby Crown Point. After graduating from high school in 1981, he attended Indiana University in Bloomington, where he was elected to *Phi Beta Kappa* and in 1985 received a bachelor of arts in economics, graduating with high honors. In 1989, he received an M.B.A. in finance from IU's Kelley School of Business and his juris doctor *cum laude* from IU's Maurer School of Law.

After law school, Justice Slaughter served for two years as a law clerk to Chief Judge Allen Sharp, United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana in South Bend. He then worked in private practice with the Chicago office of Kirkland & Ellis, concentrating on antitrust, bankruptcy, and other complex business litigation. From 1995 to 2001, he served as special counsel to the Attorney General of Indiana.

Before joining the Indiana Supreme Court, Justice Slaughter was a partner with Taft Stettinius & Hollister LLP in Indianapolis and litigated complex business disputes in both state and federal courts.

Justice Slaughter has been an active member of the Seventh Circuit Bar Association, the appellate-practice sections of the Indiana State Bar Association and the Indianapolis Bar Association, and The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies. Committed to furthering civics and constitutional education, Justice Slaughter has volunteered as a judge for the "We the People" competition since 1996.

In his spare time, Justice Slaughter is an avid reader and roots for the Chicago Cubs and IU football.



110 | Justice Christopher M. Goff

Christopher M. Goff was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Eric J. Holcomb and took the oath of office as Indiana's 110th justice on July 24, 2017. He was retained by voters in 2020.

Justice Goff was born in Wabash, Indiana in 1972. After graduating from high school there, he attended Ball State University, graduating *summa cum laude* in 1994. He earned his law degree from the Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 1996, and he earned his LLM from Duke University School of Law in 2025. He is also a graduate of the Indiana Judicial College and the Indiana Graduate Program for Judges.

After law school, Justice Goff developed a successful private practice while giving back to his community. His practice spanned a wide range of areas from criminal defense and domestic relations to personal injury and small business issues, and he was named partner at a Huntington law firm after just 18 months. He served as Huntington County Public Defender for two years. His work led to the establishment of the Huntington County Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program. Justice Goff was named Huntington County Pro Bono Attorney of the Year in 2001 and again in 2002. He also served as President of the Huntington County Police Merit Board and Vice President of the Huntington County Bar Association.

Justice Goff then left private practice to serve as Wabash Superior Court judge for twelve years. During that time, he established the Wabash County Drug Court, Wabash County Family Recovery Court, and Wabash County Reentry Court. Justice Goff served on the Board of Directors of the Indiana Judicial Conference, representing Wabash, Huntington, Wells, and Adams Counties. He also chaired the Protection Order Committee of the Indiana Judicial Conference, which provides guidance to judges, lawyers, and individuals around the state. All told during his time on the trial bench, Justice Goff disposed of over thirty thousand cases and had only one decision overturned on appeal.

Since joining the Indiana Supreme Court, Justice Goff has continued serving his fellow Hoosiers, both on and off the bench. He led a successful statewide initiative to expand Family Recovery Courts in Indiana, nearly tripling the number of programs in just two years. In May 2020, he was appointed to serve as Chair of the Indiana Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC). He also serves or has served on the Indiana Task Force on Public Defense, as the Indiana Supreme Court Liaison to the Problem-Solving Court Committee of the Indiana Judicial Conference, as Chair of the Allen County Judicial Nominating Commission, as a member of the National Judicial Task Force to Examine State Courts' Response to Mental Illness, as Vice Chair of the Appellate Judges Conference of the American Bar Association, as Chair of the Appellate Judges Education Institute's 2022 Annual Summit, held in Scottsdale, Arizona, and as Secretary of the Appellate Judge's Education Institute. He is an adjunct professor of law at the Indiana University McKinney School of Law where he teaches on problem-solving courts. He is also the author of a one-volume treatise on Indiana Criminal Law and Procedure.

Justice Goff's efforts have been recognized by several institutions and organizations. In 2018, the Bowen Center presented him with its Centennial Award for working to establish a culture of mental health in Northeast Indiana. In that same year, Ball State University recognized him as one of its Top 50 Graduates of Distinction. In 2020, Indiana University presented him with its Bicentennial Medal in recognition of his distinguished service. In 2021, Indiana Wesleyan University presented him with an Honorary Doctorate for his work in advancing behavioral health issues. Also in 2021, he received an award from the Indiana Sheriff's Association for his leadership and dedication during the COVID-19 emergency. In 2023 he was named a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. Also in 2023, NAMI-Indiana presented him with the Gloria Goeglein award for advancing public policies to address behavioral health issues.

Justice Goff and his wife, Raquel, have been married since 1993. They have four children and six grandchildren. In his spare time, Justice Goff enjoys laughing with his family and friends. He also runs ultra-marathons.



111 | Justice Derek R. Molter

Derek R. Molter was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor Eric Holcomb on June 10, 2022, and was sworn in on September 1. He was previously appointed to the Court of Appeals by Governor Eric Holcomb and began his service on October 1, 2021. He is originally from Newton County.

Justice Molter received his B.A., with High Distinction, from Indiana University in 2004. While at I.U. he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was active in student government. He earned his J.D., *magna cum laude*, from Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2007. While in law school, he was the Executive Notes & Comments Editor for the *Indiana Law Journal* and a member of the Order of the Coif.

Before joining the Court of Appeals, Justice Molter was a partner in the Litigation Practice Group at Ice Miller in Indianapolis. He led the appellate practice and handled appeals in state and federal courts throughout the United States. He was a member of the National Center for State Courts Lawyers Committee, the Council for Appellate Lawyers, the Indiana State Bar Association's Appellate Practice Section Council, the Indianapolis Bar Association, and he served a term as the Newton County Bar Association president. He also represented *pro bono* clients defending criminal charges and pursuing discrimination, civil rights, employment, and housing claims.

Prior to joining Ice Miller, he was an attorney in Washington, D.C., at Arnold & Porter LLP. He was also a law clerk for the Honorable Theresa Springmann with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, and during law school, he worked as a legal intern for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary.