



Travels in Time Civil War and Abraham Lincoln Sites

The sites included in this itinerary are in some way recognized by programming that filters through the DHPA—the State or National Registers, the Historic Theater Initiative, the Cemetery Registry, the Underground Railroad Initiative, and others. The itinerary are by no means a comprehensive list of sites in Indiana related to each theme.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City (Spencer County)

Built on the site where Thomas Lincoln's family lived from 1816 to 1830, the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial commemorates President Abraham Lincoln's formative years in Indiana. From age seven to twenty-one, Abraham Lincoln shared a log cabin first, with his father, his sister Sarah, and his mother Nancy. Following the death of his mother in 1818, and his father's second marriage he lived with his stepmother and two stepbrothers. Coming of age in the Little Pigeon Creek Community in Spencer County, Indiana, Abraham assisted his father with chores around the farm, while sporadically attending school for a short time.



By the late-nineteenth century, the site's link to Lincoln was all but forgotten, as the original Lincoln cabin was demolished years earlier. But, after the discovery of Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave in 1879 and the location of the Lincoln cabin's foundation in 1917, an interest was revitalized in Lincoln's connection to Indiana. Lincoln State Park, part of Indiana's state park system, opened in 1932 and included Sarah Evans Lincoln's gravesite and the land formerly part of Thomas Lincoln's homestead. In 1962, nearing one hundred years since Lincoln's assassination, the National Park Service named Lincoln Boyhood Home a United States Presidential Memorial and assumed responsibility of the site's administration and interpretation. The park has since expanded to include a replica 1820s farm showing techniques central to farming in southern Indiana during Lincoln's time. The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and is also a National Historic Landmark.

For more information, contact:

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

<http://www.nps.gov/libo/index.htm>

812-937-4541

Morgan's Raid and the Battle of Corydon (Harrison County)

On July 8, 1863, Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan and approximately 1,800 cavalymen commandeered two steamboats and crossed into Indiana, with the intentions of distracting Union forces from Confederate actions in Tennessee. After a quick skirmish with local militia near their landing site in Mauckport, Indiana, Morgan's forces continued deeper into Indiana. The next day, the Harrison County Home Guard, led by Colonel Lewis Jordan, caught up with the Confederate contingent a mile south of Corydon and engaged in Indiana's only Civil War battle. Outnumbered and outfought, Lewis retreated to Corydon and surrendered after only an hour of fighting. Although short, the battle left fifteen dead and almost sixty wounded. Morgan gradually made his way to Corydon with 355 captured Home Guard members, releasing the troops before plundering the city.



After leaving Corydon, Morgan went north, hitting the small towns of Vernon, Dupont, Pekin, Salem, and Versailles before leaving Indiana on July 13th. He was eventually defeated in the July 23, 1863 Battle of Salineville in Ohio. The raid caused the citizens of Indiana a considerable amount of anxiety, not to mention a considerable cost in damaged property and payments to militia members--but Morgan's actions had little impact otherwise on the state or the Civil War's final outcome.

Corydon Battleground Park marks the spot where Harrison County's Home Guard skirmished with Morgan's troops. The park includes commemorative markers, a replica log cabin, and a walking trail. It also hosts an annual re-enactment of the battle near the end of June. The Corydon Battle Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

For more information, contact:

<http://www.corydonbattlepark.com/battle.html>

To learn more, go to <http://www.hhhills.org/John-Hunt-Morgan.html>

Cedar Hill Cemetery, Corydon (Harrison County)

Confederate soldiers who perished in the Battle of Corydon were interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery, the town's main burial ground since Corydon's founding in 1808. The cemetery, donated to Corydon for burials by Col. Thomas L. Posey, contains graves for veterans from each of the American wars beginning with the American Revolution. Cedar Hill Cemetery is listed in the Cemetery and Burial Ground Registry for the State of Indiana.

The cemetery is located at the intersection of East Summit and North Maple Streets in Corydon, IN.

Lanier Mansion, Madison (Jefferson County)

James F.D. Lanier, one of Madison's most prominent residents, made a fortune from banking and railroad interests during the first half of the nineteenth century. Lanier pursued railroad development after Indiana passed the Mammoth Internal Improvement Act in 1836 and quickly became the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad's major stockholder. By the early 1850s, Lanier had formed business connections in New York City and relocated there. However, he generously supported the Indiana's efforts during the Civil War by loaning over one million dollars to outfit the state's troops. The loan was repaid in full, including interest, only five years after the end of the war.



The Lanier Mansion, a stunning example of Greek Revival architecture, was built in 1844 as Lanier's home in Madison. It was donated to the Jefferson County Historical Society by Lanier's son in 1917 in the hopes of creating a Lanier Memorial Museum. The site, now owned and operated by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and as a National Historic Landmark (the highest designation the National Park Service awards) in 1994.

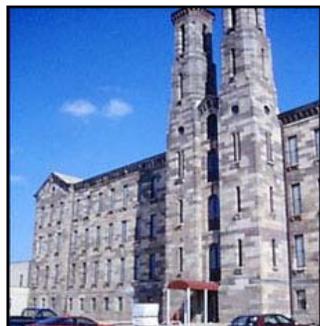
For more information, contact:

Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites

812-265-3526

<http://www.indianamuseum.org/explore/lanier-mansion>

Cannelton Cotton Mill, Cannelton (Perry County)



The Cannelton Cotton Mill, built between 1849 and 1851 on the banks of the Ohio River, was designed to rival the famous mills of Lowell, Massachusetts and bring together northern industrialists and southern cotton growers. At the time of its construction, the mill was the largest industrial building west of the Alleghenies, with 400 employees (mostly women) capable of producing over 200,000 pounds of cotton batting and four million yards of cotton sheeting a year. During the Civil War, the mill produced material for Union uniforms.

The mill ceased production in 1954. After years of sitting empty, the mill went under a major renovation and reopened in 2003 as the home of seventy senior apartments. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and as a National Historic Landmark in 1991.

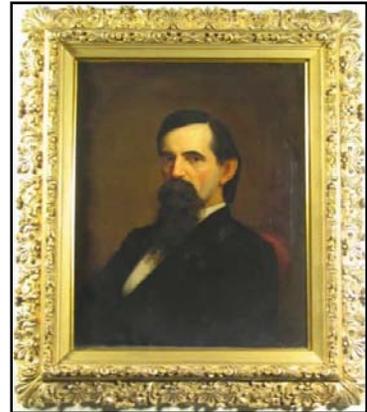
For more information, contact:

<http://www.lhdc.org/programs/housing-program/cannelton-apartments/>

(812) 547-3435

General Lew Wallace Study, Crawfordsville (Montgomery County)

Lew Wallace is probably best known as the author of *Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ*, but his long and storied life goes far beyond his literary work. Wallace also served as a first lieutenant in the Mexican War in 1846 prior to being admitted to the Indiana Bar in 1849. In 1851 Wallace was elected as the prosecuting attorney for the First Congressional District and was eventually elected to serve as a senator in the Indiana General Assembly in 1856.



At the beginning of the Civil War, Wallace was appointed to serve as the state Adjutant General, but quickly rose to become Colonel of the Indiana 11th Infantry Regiment in April 1861. In April 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh, the Union Army suffered significant casualties because of an apparent miscommunication between General Ulysses S. Grant, one of Grant's aids, and Wallace. At the conclusion of the battle, Wallace, who was commanding the reserve troops, became the scapegoat for the costly victory. However, Wallace would find redemption a few years later after saving Washington D.C. from Confederate forces during the Battle of Monocacy.

Following the Civil War, Wallace served as governor of the New Mexico Territory (1878-1881) and United States Minister to the Ottoman Empire (1881-1885), and began gaining fame as an author after *Ben-Hur*'s 1880 publication. With the wealth he accumulated from his writing success, he expanded his Crawfordsville residence, building a study fifty yards north of the main house in 1890. The study, lavish for the time, included electric and gas lights, a gas fireplace, a coal furnace, an on-demand water system, and a restroom. The building was listed on the National Register in 1974 and as a National Historic Landmark in 2011.

For more information, contact:

765-362-5769

<http://www.ben-hur.com/>

Lincoln to Citizens of Indiana Marker, Indianapolis (Marion County)

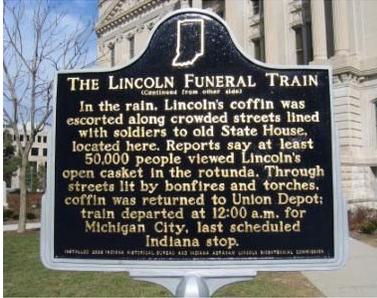
Downtown Indianapolis has two markers commemorating the February 11, 1861 speech President-elect Abraham Lincoln gave to Hoosiers en route to Washington D.C. from his Springfield, Illinois home. Before assuming the presidency, Lincoln addressed Indianapolis citizens' concerns about the state of the Union while the country teetered on the brink of civil war. The Indiana Historical Bureau marker, erected on the speech's centennial in 1961, and the older limestone marker adjacent to it help convey Lincoln's strong stance against succession, a major tenet of his presidential campaign.

For more information:

402 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN

<http://www.in.gov/history/markers/192.htm>

Lincoln Funeral Train Marker, Indianapolis (Marion County)



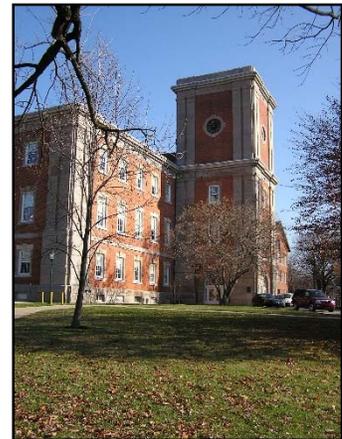
Located on the south lawn of the Indiana State House, the 2009 Indiana Historical Bureau marker remembers the funeral train, which brought the body of assassinated President Abraham Lincoln through Indianapolis on its way to Springfield, Illinois. At the time of the procession, buildings in Indianapolis were draped in black and at least 50,000 people viewed Lincoln's open casket.

Located at:

200 W. Washington St. at Capitol Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Civil War Arsenal, Indianapolis (Marion County)

Governor Oliver Perry Morton established Indiana's first military arsenal in 1861 to provide Union troops with munitions. Originally located at Colonel Herman Strum's gunpowder factory near the State House in downtown Indianapolis, the location raised concerns from politicians and citizens alike over how close the potentially dangerous operation's site was to the heart of Indianapolis. The arsenal was moved to the far eastside of Indianapolis in 1863 after the federal government provided funds for construction of a permanent arsenal. By 1865, the arsenal tower was completed and troops made available to help produce and store heavy artillery, lighter arms, and munitions. The arsenal was maintained by the U.S. government until 1903, when facilities like it were no longer considered useful for military needs. Winona Technical College purchased the property in 1904 and now is the home of Arsenal Technical High School, part of Indianapolis' public school system. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.



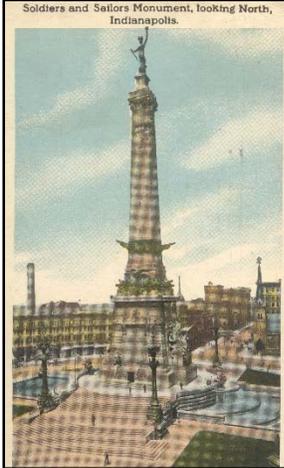
For more information, contact:

317/693-5300

<http://www.myips.org/aths>

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum, Indianapolis (Marion County)

An Indianapolis landmark, the 284-foot Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument sits in the center of downtown Indianapolis. In 1884, the Indiana General Assembly formed a commission and appropriated \$200,000 in the hopes of constructing a fitting monument for Hoosier veterans. After an international design contest brought over seventy designs to the Circle City, the



Monument Commission unanimously chose German architect Bruno Schmitz's *Symbol of Indiana*. Work was completed in 1902 and a grand gala marked the dedication of the obelisk and America's first war monument devoted to the common soldier. Schmitz's design, part obelisk, part Romantic-era sculpture is decorated with impressive upper terrace group carvings depicting *War and Peace*, *Dying Soldier*, *Return Home*, and a crowning bronze figure of *Victory*.

Located underneath the Monument is the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum. The museum contains a series of stories that interpret the experiences of Indiana's residents during the Civil War.

The Memorial was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

For more information, contact:
<http://www.in.gov/iwm/2335.htm>

Indiana State House, Indianapolis (Marion County)

Oliver P. Morton, considered by many historians to be the greatest Civil War governor, was elected to the Governor's Office in 1860. Although he took power before the outbreak of the Civil War, Morton prepared for the worse; packing his cabinet with staunch anti-secessionists, starting an arsenal in Indianapolis, and taking other measures to make sure Indiana could help defend the Union. After war erupted in April 1861, Morton used his gubernatorial powers to further his strong northern, Republican loyalties. In 1863 and 1864, Governor Morton refused to call the Democratic-majority General Assembly into session and pressed Republican representatives to stay away from the capitol so as to prevent a quorum. This maneuver successfully prevented the Democratic Party from asserting any power during the latter years of the Civil War. While Morton saw this as politically expedient, critics claimed that he had exceeded his gubernatorial authority.



However, his questionable political dealings did nothing to squelch Morton's popularity in the state and was re-elected in 1864. While Morton was governor, the state government met in Indianapolis' second statehouse, a building patterned after the Parthenon. Not long after in 1877, the second statehouse was condemned and razed to make room for a new state capitol building.

The current Indiana Statehouse, completed in 1888, occupies the same site. The Capitol was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

For more information:

<http://www.in.gov/idoa/2371.htm>

Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis (Marion County)

As Indianapolis continued to expand throughout the nineteenth century, it became clear that Greenlawn Cemetery, the city's principle burial ground would not be large enough and was a health hazard being so close to the center of town, its people, and its water table. In response, Crown Hill Cemetery was organized in 1863 as a non-profit, non-denominational cemetery and saw its first burial in June 1864.



Many individuals with Civil War connections are interred within Crown Hill's five-hundred and fifty-five acres, including former United States President Benjamin Harrison, who was a Brigadier General with the Army of Cumberland throughout the war, Colonel Eli Lilly, Governor Oliver Perry Morton, and sixteen Civil War generals. In 1866, the United States government purchased 1.37 acres for use as a national cemetery and moved seven-hundred and seven Union soldiers who died during the war from their original resting places in Greenlawn Cemetery to Crown Hill Cemetery. Confederate prisoners of war totaling 1,616, who died while being held at Indianapolis's Camp Morton were moved in 1931 and are now buried in Crown Hill's Confederate Mound. Ten bronze plaques near the mound include the names of all prisoners who perished while at Camp Morton.

For more information:

<http://crownhillhf.org/>

28th Regiment US Colored Troops Marker, Indianapolis (Marion County)

In November 1863 the United States Department of War gave Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton authority to raise an African-American infantry regiment to reach federal troop quotas. Reverend Willis Revels of Indianapolis' Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church acted as recruiting officer, enlisting men statewide to form the 28th Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops (USCT). New recruits were brought to Indianapolis and trained at Camp Fremont, located on land owned by prominent Indianapolis resident, Calvin Fletcher.



At the end of April 1864, six companies from the 28th USCT left for Washington, D.C. and soon after were involved in the Battle of the Crater at the Siege of Petersburg in Virginia where they experienced a large number of casualties. Following the surrender of the Confederate military,

the 28th USCT was moved to what is now Texas as part of the United States' role in French intervention within Mexico. The regiment finally returned to Indianapolis in early January 1866. The former site of Camp Fremont is located in Fletcher Place on the eastside of downtown Indianapolis. An Indiana Historical Bureau Marker commemorates the training camp's location.

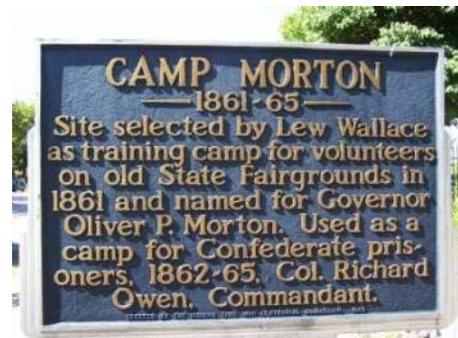
Located at:

Intersection of Virginia Avenue and McCarty Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Camp Morton and Marker, Indianapolis (Marion County)

At the start of the Civil War, 10,000 soldiers from Indiana volunteered to serve in the Union military. With Hoosiers needing to prepare for war, Governor Morton declared the new Indiana State Fairgrounds, located on the Old North Side of Indianapolis, as the troops' training ground and renamed the space after himself. As the war continued into 1862, it became evident that more space was needed to house Confederate prisoners of war, leading the Governor to offer Camp Morton for use as a prisoner-of-war camp. On February 22, 1862, thirty-seven hundred Confederate soldiers captured at the Battle of Fort Donnellson and the Battle of Shiloh arrived in Indianapolis; the camp was designed to hold only 3,000 men. Considering the poor condition in which many of the troops arrived, in addition to Indianapolis' harsh weather, Camp Morton's death rate was relatively high--with one hundred and forty-four prisoner deaths in March 1862 alone.

Colonel Richard Owen, the camp's first commanding officer, gained a great deal of respect from the camp's prisoners for allowing self-government and recreational activities including music and sports. After Owen's departure for a battlefield position, morale and the physical conditions at the camp decreased dramatically until the camp and soldiers' care was handed over to the federal government in 1863. From its opening in 1862 to the last prisoners paroled in June 1865, almost 17,000 prisoners died while being held at Camp Morton.



In 1868 the State Fair returned to the site and continued to use the grounds until 1891 when the land was platted for residential use and the fair moved to its present location near 38th Street and Fall Creek Parkway. What used to be the area used as Camp Morton is now the Herron-Morton Neighborhood, a historic preservation district since 1986.

For more information:

1900 block N. Alabama Street, Herron-Morton Place Historic Park
Indianapolis, IN
<http://www.in.gov/history/markers/194.htm>

Benjamin Harrison Home, Indianapolis (Marion County)



Even though Benjamin Harrison is usually remembered as the twenty-third President of the United States, he played an important part in Indiana's Civil War effort. Harrison moved to Indianapolis with his wife in 1854 to practice law, and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Harrison was an established lawyer and Supreme Court reporter. After hearing Governor Oliver Morton lamenting the shortage in Indiana troops, Harrison agreed to help recruit a regiment, and travelled throughout northern Indiana enlisting new soldiers. Impressed with

Harrison's abilities, Morton offered the young lawyer command of the newly-formed regiment, but Harrison declined citing his lack of military experience, and instead took the position of Second Lieutenant. When the regiment was commissioned as the 70th Indiana Infantry, Harrison was appointed Colonel and was later promoted to Brigadier General.

Today, Harrison's Italianate mansion on Indianapolis' Old Northside stands as a testament to his successful legal and political career. Visitors to the National Historic Landmark can take a guided tour of the site, which includes stops in ten rooms and temporary exhibits mounted in the third-floor ballroom. The home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and as a national Historic Landmark in 1964.

For more information:

<http://www.bhpsite.org/>



To learn more about the National Register of Historic Places, preservation, or historic buildings or other program administered by the DNR-DHPA, visit us at www.in.gov/dnr/historic

