When Louis and Meta Levey built their mansion on what is now the corner of 29th and Meridian in Indianapolis, they found themselves part of a group of Indianapolis’ citizens who were influencing the nation while building the city and state into prominence.

Mr. Levey’s neighbor was not there to welcome him since Charles W. Fairbanks was at that time serving as Vice President of the United States under Teddy Roosevelt. Merely several years before his arrival, Indianapolis lost its only US President, Benjamin Harrison.

But there were more than politicians to fill the Levey’s social roster. Their contemporaries included literary giants such as James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington, and Lew Wallace. And of course their fellow business community leaders contained the likes of Col. Eli Lilly, the Ball brothers, Madam C.J. Walker, and the four men who built the Speedway track as the city’s first sports strategy turned economic development engine.

The Leveys themselves contributed much to Indiana’s rise. After moving the family business from Madison, Indiana to Indianapolis in 1883, the Levey Brothers Company became a prominent printing business downtown.

The success of his business allowed the Leveys to build their mansion and donate generously to charity. A founding board member of the Indianapolis Foundation, Mr. Levey left half of his fortune to organizations such as the Methodist Hospital, Wabash College, and the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association.

Today, the Levey and Fairbanks mansions comprise what is known as Historic Square. Their shared lawn provides an ideal setting for the 3rd annual Indiana Conference on Citizenship gathering a new group of citizen-leaders desiring to make their state and communities better places to live, work, and enjoy life.
Welcome to the 3rd Annual Indiana Conference on Citizenship

Did you know that a seven-year-old Abraham Lincoln was in Indiana’s first class of citizens? In the fall of 1816, his father navigated the Ohio River on a cedar flatboat and cut his way through 16 miles of woods before settling down in the Territory of Indiana. While they moved their way north, 43 delegates were meeting under an Elm tree in Corydon to craft a constitution for the state of Indiana.

Thomas Lincoln sought a land where all men and women would be free. That’s what he got when the state of Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816, just as the family’s log cabin was being completed.

Of course, the nation and even Indiana would struggle for decades over the question of who was eligible to benefit from the rights of citizenship. Abraham Lincoln would eventually lead our nation through its darkest hour to ensure that freedom belonged to all of us.

One of President Lincoln’s most faithful allies in the Civil War was Indiana’s Governor Oliver Morton. “Well done, Indiana” was the telegram received by Morton from Lincoln’s war department thanking the state for its overwhelming number of volunteers sent to preserve the union.

Following the war, Indiana citizens set about the task of building a great state and its capital city into one of the nation’s finest. The 3rd Annual Indiana Conference on Citizenship aims to celebrate this Centennial Spirit by paying homage to these leaders in government, business, and arts and letters whose friendships and contributions should inspire us to follow their example.

During this year’s conference, participants will experience historical reenactments of the Civil War era and hear experts speak about our state’s centennial heroes. But we also want each of you to consider how these exemplary men and women impact to your own journey. When did you become an Indiana citizen? And what’s your citizen story?

These are the type of questions that inspired Sagamore Institute to host the annual citizenship conference. As G.K. Chesterton famously wrote, “America is the only nation founded on a creed.” In other words, America was built on a set of ideas and central among them is that the republic would fare as well as its citizens performed. “We the people” takes center stage, not the crown or the state.

The American Experiment requires us to perform our duties as a citizen. This requires two basic things. First, we must understand what it means to be an American. And second, we must do something about it. Sagamore Institute seeks to build better citizens by educating and engaging citizens to make our neighborhoods, cities, and state better places to live. If we accomplish that, our nation will continue to be a more perfect union.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Speaker/Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9:00 a.m. | Artillery Demonstration  
- 4th Indiana Light Artillery            | Levey Mansion                           | James Whitcomb Riley                     |
| 9:15 a.m. | Infantry Demonstration  
- 44th Indiana Infantry            |                                        |                                          |
| 10:00 a.m. | 1900’s Cooking demonstration  
Historic weapons display  
- Mike Marsh            | Levey Mansion                           | President Benjamin Harrison              |
| 11:00 a.m. | Infantry Demonstration  
- 44th Indiana Infantry  
Historic weapons display  
- Mike Marsh            |                                        | President Abraham Lincoln                |
| 11:30 a.m. | Artillery Demonstration  
- 4th Indiana Light Artillery            |                                        |                                          |
| 12:00 p.m. | Visit by President Harrison.  
- Address the troops and talk about civil war pensions.  
Historic weapons display  
- Mike Marsh            | Levey Mansion                           | "Railroad" Dan Cook  
- Hoosier Brakeman and Boomer                      |
| 1:00 p.m. | Historic weapons display  
- Mike Marsh            |                                        | Indiana Conference on Citizenship: “Centennial Spirit” Forum |
| 2:00 p.m. | Historic weapons display  
- Mike Marsh            |                                        | Pinning Ceremony  
- Governor Holcomb                          |
| 3:00 p.m. | Enjoy Civil War continued encampment demonstrations and period music |                                        |                                          |
Agenda

1:00 p.m. Welcome
   Jay F. Hein
   President, Sagamore Institute

1:05 p.m. Benjamin Harrison’s Presidency
   Charles A. Hyde
   President and CEO, Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site

1:25 p.m. An Indiana Divided During the Civil War
   Michael B. Murphy
   Author, The Kimberlins Go to War

1:35 p.m. Booth Tarkington
   The Honorable John M. Mutz
   45th Lieutenant Governor, State of Indiana

2:00 p.m. Welcome from Event Chairman
   John J. Wernert
   Vice President, Sagamore Institute

2:05 p.m. Pinning Ceremony
   The Honorable Eric J. Holcomb
   51st Governor, State of Indiana

2:45 p.m. Adjourn
Jay Hein

Jay Hein is the president of Sagamore Institute, a think tank he co-founded in 2004 with U.S. Senator Dan Coats. As part of his Sagamore duties, Jay also serves as managing director of an impact investing vehicle called Sagamore Renewal Fund, as director of ISOKO (an African think tank dedicated to enterprise solutions to poverty), and as a fellow at Baylor University’s Institute for the Studies of Religion.

Previously, Jay served as Deputy Assistant to President Bush and Director, White House Office of Faith-Based Initiatives. In this capacity, he advised the President and oversaw the implementation of a “determined attack on need” with staff at a dozen cabinet agencies. He formerly directed Civil Society Programs at Hudson Institute and he served as a welfare policy advisor to then-Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson.

Jay is the author of *The Quiet Revolution: An Active Faith That Transforms Lives and Communities* which was commissioned by Amazon to help launch its new faith-based division. He received an undergraduate degree at Eureka College and an honorary Doctor of Laws from Indiana Wesleyan University.

Charles A. Hyde

Charlie Hyde is the President and CEO of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site. The BHPS increases public understanding of the American system of self-governance through life stories, arts, and culture of an American president.

When Charlie joined the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site as its leader in 2014, he set a goal for the BHPS to become “the most innovative, impactful and civically-engaged presidential site in the United States within the next 5 years.” Through naturalization ceremonies, Scouting educational offerings, and many other innovations, his vision is rapidly turning into reality.

Previously, Charlie directed membership and engagement at the Indianapolis Zoological Society. He was educated at Oxford University where he participated in the Oxford Student Union and he received his degree from Hanover College.

Michael B. Murphy

Mike Murphy is senior vice president at Hirons, an integrated communications company, and board chairman at Monarch Beverage. He served as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives from 1994-2010 where he championed free market principles and the rights of immigrants to constitutional and humane treatment.

In 2016, Mike authored *The Kimberlins Go to War: A Union Family in Copperhead Country* which has become the leading selling book by the Indiana Historical Press. The book offers a fascinating account of the divided peoples of southern Indiana. Mike was inspired by the Kimberlins of Scott County whose patriotism stood against their neighbors’ growing distance from the “Union.”

He earned his undergraduate degree at the University of Notre Dame and his masters at Indiana University.
The Honorable John M. Mutz

The Honorable John M. Mutz has contributed more than 50 years of service to the state of Indiana through politics, philanthropy, business and education. Mutz’s political career in Indiana culminated in serving as the 45th Lieutenant Governor following terms in the Indiana Legislature as both a state representative and a state senator.

John also advanced Indiana’s business interests and civic culture as president of PSI Energy, Lilly Endowment, and as chair of the Lumina Foundation for Education. He was among the leaders during the 1970s that envisioned what it would take to make Indianapolis a world-class city. He helped lead the development of White River State Park making way for IUPUI, the Eiteljorg Museum, the Indiana State Museum, and NCAA headquarters, among other venues and organizations. Mutz has authored multiple books, has served on many civic and corporate boards, and has written a column for the Indianapolis Business Journal.

The Honorable Eric J. Holcomb

Eric Holcomb is the 51st Governor of Indiana.

A life-long Hoosier, Eric is a veteran of the United States Navy, served as the state’s 51st Lt. Governor, was a trusted advisor to both Governor Mitch Daniels and Senator Dan Coats, and was a former state chairman of the Indiana Republican Party.

Prior to being elected governor, Holcomb was nominated to serve as Lt. Governor by then-Governor Mike Pence. He was a key member of Governor Mitch Daniels’ administration, holding various positions including deputy chief of staff in the official office and campaign manager for Daniels’ landslide 2008 re-election.

Throughout his career in service, Eric has earned a reputation of being a consensus builder. He has traveled extensively throughout the state; visiting, shooting and making a basket in each of Indiana’s 92 counties.

He is the author of the book, “Leading the Revolution,” which outlined the successes of the Mitch Daniels approach to campaigning and governing.

Governor Holcomb is a graduate of Pike High School in Indianapolis and Hanover College in southeastern Indiana where he majored in U.S. History with a focus on the American Civil War and the Reconstruction Era. A student of history, he is a collector of presidential signatures and currently has documents signed by 41 of our nation’s 44 presidents. He is also a member of the Indianapolis WWII Round Table and a board member of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site.

John J. Wernert

Dr. John J. Wernert joined the Sagamore Institute in January 2017 after completing a cabinet post during the gubernatorial term of U.S. Vice President Michael Pence. Dr. Wernert serves as the Vice President of Sagamore and will be the inaugural Director of the Health Innovation Center. Dr. Wernert has 30 years’ experience as a psychiatrist, geriatrician and healthcare leader in Indiana. He most recently served the state of Indiana as Secretary of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA), appointed to this cabinet position by Governor Pence in June 2014. Dr. Wernert serves as honored Chairman of the 2017 Indiana Conference on Citizenship
Indiana’s Statehood Day produced an Indiana citizen who would become one of America’s greatest statesmen—Abraham Lincoln. Regrettably, President Lincoln would earn that status by leading our nation through its darkest hour. His task would not have been successful without the enormous contribution by Indiana citizens and leaders such as Governor Oliver Morton and Benjamin Harrison.

After the war, Harrison became a US Senator and US President. Another Hoosier would follow him to the White House, Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. Please read their stories below and investigate their many Hoosier contemporaries in politics and military to learn about their contributions to our state and nation.

President Benjamin Harrison

Benjamin Harrison served as the 23rd president of the United States following in a great tradition of family public service. His namesake great-grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence and succeeded Thomas Jefferson as governor of Virginia. His grandfather William Henry Harrison was governor of the Indiana Territory and later US President as well.

Benjamin Harrison became an official in the newly minted Republican Party that Abraham Lincoln helped establish with antislavery leaders from Democratic, White, and Free-Soil parties. After an unsuccessful run for Indiana governor in 1876, Harrison served in the US Senate from 1881-87 before unseating Grover Cleveland and moving to the White House.

Prior to politics, Harrison distinguished himself in the Civil War by raising a regiment of Indiana volunteers for Governor Morton and eventually being made Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

Harrison’s home in Indianapolis was the site of the first “front porch campaign” and it served as one of the anchors as Indianapolis

After construction ended in 1875, the cost of the now famous home was $24,818.67

Equal to $541,273 today.
Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks extended the city’s growth on the northside.

Charles W. Fairbanks served as the 26th Vice President of the United States under Teddy Roosevelt. Roosevelt and Fairbanks were victorious during the election of 1904 but TR then favored William Howard Taft as his successor over Fairbanks.

Prior to the White House, Fairbanks served as a United States Senator. Among his accomplishments was serving as a key advisor to President McKinley during the Spanish-American War and he served on the United States and British Joint High Commission responsible for settling a Canadian boundary dispute over Alaska. Fairbanks, Alaska is named after him as a result.

Fairbanks ran on another presidential ticket, this time as running mate to Charles Evans Hughes, but they lost a close election to Woodrow Wilson. Fairbanks’ home at the corner of 30th and Meridian was designated with a historical marker by the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission and it comprised what is now

*His former home is located on 30th and Meridian street, just one block away from the Levey Mansion.*

Theodore Roosevelt himself visited the Fairbanks’ home in 1907 to dedicate a statue to Civil War Gen. Henry Lawton. Front Row on the left is James Whitcomb Riley. Centered is Governor J. Frank Hanly, Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, and President Theodore Roosevelt. Back row on the right holding his top hat is Louis Levey.
Governor Oliver Morton

known as Historic Square in tandem with Sagamore Institute’s Levey Mansion.

Oliver Hazard Perry Throck Morton was the first Indiana-born man to hold the office of governor and he was a stalwart ally of President Lincoln during the Civil War. As one of the antislavery founders of the Republican Party, Gov. Morton thwarted the efforts of the Democratic-controlled Indiana General Assembly comprised of southern sympathizers. Remarkably, this required him to privately finance state government through unapproved federal and private loans.

As one of President Lincoln’s “war governors,” Morton was credited as doing more than any other Union state leader. Famously, he received a telegram from Lincoln’s war department with the message, “Well done, Indiana.”

During his second term as governor, Morton suffered a stroke and was elected to the United States Senate. In Washington, he was a leader among the “Radical Republicans” during the Reconstruction era where he authored a number of bills to reform the former Southern Confederacy. He was a floor leader for President Ulysses S. Grant who offered him the position of Minister to Great Britain but Morton declined to protect his US Senate seat from falling into Democratic hands.

Morton is memorialized in the United States Capitol as one of Indiana’s two statues in Statuary Hall. His has statues at the Vicksburg National Military Park National Military Park in Mississippi and two in downtown Indianapolis: State House and Soldier and Sailors Monument. The Oliver P. Morton House at Centerville was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

Morton became governor in 1861 during the Civil War. While in office, he remained steadfast in his Republican beliefs and has been described by historian James Ford Rhodes as “the ablest and most energetic of the war governors of the Western States.”
Richard Jordan Gatling was living in Indianapolis at the time of the Civil War and he invented the Gatling gun inspired by the design of his seed planter. His goal was to limit war deaths since his invention—the forerunner of the modern machine gun—would allow armies to fight wars with fewer people.

In 1877, Gatling wrote: “It occurred to me that if I could invent a machine—a gun—which could by its rapidity of fire, enable one man to do as much battle duty as a hundred, that it would to a large extent supersede the necessity of large armies, and consequently, exposure to battle and disease [would] be greatly diminished.”

Gatling’s gun required one person to crank the barrels in a circle, which allowed the gun to fire and reload simultaneously, and another to point the weapon. By 1890, Gatling’s gun was largely supplanted by more fully automatic guns.

In 1893, Gatling himself patented a gun that replaced the hand-cranked mechanism with an electric motor, achieving a rate of fire of 3,000 rounds per minute.

Connecticut-based Colt’s Manufacturing Co. bought the Gatling Gun Co. in 1897.

This profile was originally published in the Indianapolis Business Journal.
Colonel Eli Lilly

Colonel Eli Lilly founded the company that bears his name in 1876 in Indianapolis. As a 38-year-old pharmaceutical chemist and a veteran of the U.S. Civil War, Colonel Lilly was frustrated by the poorly prepared, often ineffective medicines of his day. Consequently, he made these commitments to himself and to society:

1. He would found a company that manufactured pharmaceutical products of the highest possible quality.
2. His company would develop only medicines that would be dispensed at the suggestion of physicians rather than by eloquent sideshow hucksters.
3. Lilly pharmaceuticals would be based on the best science of the day.

Eventually, Colonel Lilly’s son, Josiah K. Lilly Sr., and two grandsons, Eli Lilly and Josiah K. Lilly Jr., each served as president of the company. Together, they fostered a corporate culture in which Lilly employees were viewed as the company’s most valuable assets, a belief that is still the cornerstone of our corporate philosophy.

Prior to his corporate life, Lilly enlisted in the Union Army and recruited men to serving with him in the 18th Indiana Light Artillery. He was promoted to colonel and given command of the 9th Regiment. He was captured and held prisoner of war until April 1865.

Lilly’s commitment to service extended through his business career in Indianapolis. He helped found the Commercial Club (forerunner to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce), he was the primary patron of the Charity Organization Society, and he personally funded a children’s hospital.

While on a visit to see his aunt and uncle in Lafayette, Indiana, Eli Lilly happened upon The Good Samaritan drug store.

Instantly, Lilly was drawn to sights and smells of the shop, and soon began an apprenticeship with the apothecary.

Lilly helped produce the first vaccine for polio.

Polio finishing line, 1955
Frank and Edmund Ball founded the Ball brothers’ manufacturing business in 1880 in Buffalo, New York. Three other brothers (William, Lucius, and George) soon joined the family business. In 1887–88 the brothers moved their manufacturing operations to Muncie, Indiana, where the firm would be closer to an abundant natural gas supply. As the brothers’ company continued to prosper and expand, it became especially well known for its glass canning jars—known as “Ball jars”—but diversified into other industries. Beginning in the 1950s, the Ball Corporation entered the aerospace sector and later became a global manufacturer of plastic and metal food and beverage containers.

Much like Eli Lilly, the Ball Brothers used their financial resources from the manufacturing business to become benefactors to various projects in their home community of Muncie, IN. Notably, they were benefactors of Ball State University and Ball Memorial Hospital (now affiliated with IU Health). The Ball Brothers also provided funding for the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis and the Ball Brothers Foundation continues the family’s philanthropic tradition today.

In September 1937 a bronze sculpture named Beneficence was installed on the Ball State University campus in Muncie to honor the Ball brothers’ contribution to the community. The five columns of Indiana limestone that surround the sculpture represent the five Ball brothers.
The Indianapolis Motor Speedway was built in the spring of 1909, the result of a creative vision of Carl G. Fisher and his three partners in the venture, James Allison, Arthur Newby and Frank Wheeler.

The track’s original purpose was to serve as a common testing facility for the rapidly growing local automobile industry. With dozens of companies like Marmon, Cole, National, Marion, Overland and American Underslung operating in and around the city limits – Stutz and Duesenberg would come later – Indianapolis had by 1908 risen to fourth in the country in terms of numbers of automobiles produced. By 1913, it would rank second.

Indiana roads were generally not yet developed, and automotive technology had increased so rapidly that many passenger vehicles had become capable of greater speeds than any dirt road would permit. Recognizing that something far more substantial was needed for testing purposes, local businessmen Fisher, Allison, Newby and Wheeler joined forces to build a huge “motor parkway” on which long straightaways and gradual turns would permit any automobile to be stretched to its fullest extent. In addition to private testing, they reasoned, occasional automobile racing events in which the entrants were the manufacturers would give the general public an opportunity to witness competition by stripped-down versions of the same vehicles one could purchase from the showrooms for personal transportation.

The founding partnership was spearheaded by Fisher, a Greensburg, Ind., native who would eventually develop Miami Beach from swamplands into an exotic resort area. Later, he would form the Lincoln Highway Commission, which built the first drivable highway across the United States.

Fisher's partners in the track project were Newby, head of the prestigious National Motor Vehicle Company; Wheeler, of the Wheeler-Schebler Carburetor firm; and Allison, who six years later started the operation destined to become the massive Allison Engineering Company.

While IMS was built in 1909, Fisher’s vision of such a facility was outlined to the general public as early as November 1906 in an issue of Motor Age magazine. A detailed letter that he wrote appeared in the magazine, describing the advantages of a circular track of 3 or 5 miles over the traditional 1-mile fairgrounds ovals of the time.

In autumn 1908, Fisher and his friend Lem Trotter drove from Indianapolis to Dayton, Ohio, in an automobile. It was a tough trip, as the rough roads required numerous stops to repair punctured tires. Frustrated, Fisher insisted that his proposed track would help solve the problems of low-
quality tires and automobiles.

A day or two later, Trotter and Fisher went for another automobile ride from Indianapolis, this time about 5 miles northwest of the city into the countryside. They arrived at the corner of the Crawfordsville Pike and a little cart track that eventually became Georgetown Road and saw four adjoining 80-acre tracts that were for sale.

The outgoing Fisher then convinced the flamboyant Wheeler and more reserved Allison and Newby to become his partners in the purchase of the land. The land was purchased in December 1908, with the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company officially formed March 20, 1909.

Fisher originally wanted the track to be a 5-mile oval, but his plan was modified to feature a 3-mile, rectangular-shaped oval, with a 2-mile road course inside that when linked to the oval would create a 5-mile lap. New York civil engineer P.T. Andrews, who was hired to oversee the project, said a 3-mile outer track was possible on the available land but that the outside of the straightaways would be so close to the edges of the property that there would be no room for grandstands.

Andrews suggested an outer track of 2.5 miles would fit perfectly. The road course section was abandoned soon after grading began at the site in March 1909, leaving the 2.5 miles that became the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, The Greatest Race Course In The World. In 1927, American World War I flying ace Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his associates purchased the Speedway for $750,000.

This material was originally published on the IMS website.

The brick track surface contains three million bricks that were all laid by hand.
Sarah Breedlove (December 23, 1867 – May 25, 1919), known as Madam C. J. Walker, was an African American entrepreneur, philanthropist, and a political and social activist. Born on a plantation as the first child in her family freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, she became the first female self-made millionaire in America, the world’s most successful female entrepreneur of her time, and one of the most successful African-American business owners ever.

As was common among black women of her era, Sarah experienced severe dandruff and other scalp ailments due to skin disorders and the application of harsh products such as lye that were included in soaps to cleanse hair and wash clothes. Other contributing factors to her hair loss included poor diet, illnesses, and infrequent bathing and hair washing during a time when most Americans lacked indoor plumbing, central heating and electricity. Initially, Sarah learned about hair care from her brothers, who were barbers in Saint Louis. In 1910 Walker relocated her business to Indianapolis, where she established the headquarters for the Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company. To increase her company’s sales force, Walker trained other women to become “beauty culturists” using “The Walker System”, her method of grooming that was designed to promote hair growth and to condition the scalp through the use of her products. Walker’s system included a shampoo, a pomade stated to help hair grow, strenuous brushing, and applying iron combs to hair.

In addition to training in sales and grooming, Walker showed other black women how to budget, build their own businesses, and encouraged them to become financially independent. In 1917, inspired by the model of the National Association of Colored Women, Walker began organizing her sales agents into state and local clubs. The result was the establishment of the National Beauty Culturists and Benevolent Association of Madam C. J. Walker Agents, considered one of the first national gatherings of women entrepreneurs to discuss business and commerce.

As Walker’s wealth and notoriety increased, she became an activist and philanthropist.
In 1912 Walker addressed an annual gathering of the National Negro Business League from the convention floor, where she declared: “I am a woman who came from the cotton fields of the South. From there I was promoted to the washtub. From there, I was promoted to the cook kitchen. And from there, I promoted myself into the business of manufacturing hair goods and preparations. I have built my own factory on my own ground."

Her philanthropy often aimed at remedies for disadvantage such as helping raise funds to establish a branch of the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) in Indianapolis’s black community and contributing scholarship funds to the Tuskegee Institute. Other beneficiaries included Indianapolis’s Flanner House and Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

She was friends with the likes of W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington. Walker’s personal papers are preserved at the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis and her manufacturing company headquarters building was renamed the Madame Walker Theatre Center which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2006, playwright and director Regina Taylor wrote The Dreams of Sarah Breedlove, recounting the history of Walker’s struggles and successes. More recently, actress Octavia Spencer has committed to portray Walker in a TV series based on the biography of Walker by A’Lelia Bundles, Walker’s great-great-granddaughter.

Chuck Taylor

In 1917, 16-year-old Charles Hollis “Chuck” Taylor was just a Columbus (IN) High School student looking for a better pair of basketball shoes. Taylor that year fell in love with the brand-new Converse All-Star, one of the first high-top basketball shoes. So much so that he went to work in Converse’s Chicago sales office in 1921. Within a year, Taylor’s suggestions of changing the shoe’s design to provide enhanced flexibility and support and adding a reinforced patch to protect the ankle were adopted. Taylor also suggested a star for the patch to give it more pizazz. By 1934, the shoes became the Chuck Taylor All-Stars. Taylor’s name was soon added to the heel tag, then in 1945, to the patch as well. Nike bought the rights to the Chuck Taylors in 2003, extending its record for the best-selling basketball shoes in history.

Taylor resembled Nike’s iconic Phil Knight in his passion for shoes. He spent many years on the road driving a white Cadillac across the United States with a trunk full of shoes, living in motels, and with only a locker in the company’s Chicago warehouse as a permanent residence. In 1923, Taylor began the Converse Basketball Yearbook, in which the best players, trainers, teams and the greatest moments of the sport were commemorated. His bigger success was a basketball clinic that he led for a third of a century. He is enshrined in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.
Lewis “Lew” Wallace

Lewis “Lew” Wallace was an author of one of the bestselling books in American history after serving as a Union general in the Civil War. He wrote the book—Ben Hur: A Tale of Christ—while serving as governor of the New Mexico Territory.

Wallace’s life of service was inspired by his father, a West Point graduate who became governor of Indiana. His maternal grandfather, John Test, was a congressman. So when Gov. Morton asked Wallace to serve as the state’s adjutant general, he soon found himself leading the 11th Indiana Regiment. He was later promoted to brigadier general for the US Army. Following President Lincoln’s death on April 15, 1865, Wallace was appointed to the military commission that investigated the Lincoln assassination conspirators.

Wallace returned to Indiana in 1867 to practice law and he made two unsuccessful bids for a seat in Congress (in 1868 and 1870). In the 1876 presidential election, he supported Republican presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes and was rewarded with Hayes’ appointment of Wallace to serve as governor of the New Mexico Territory from 1878 to March 1881. From 1881-85, Republican president James A. Garfield appointed Wallace to an overseas diplomatic post in Constantinople, Turkey, as U.S. Minister to the Ottoman Empire.

While Wallace gained some fame for ordering the arrest of Billy the Kid in New Mexico, history would remember him longer for the manuscript that he completed in Santa Fe. He began writing the book in his spare time in Crawfordsville. It is an adventure story of revenge and redemption told from the perspective of a Jewish nobleman named Judah Ben-Hur. The book was a personal faith journey for Wallace and since he had not been to the Holy Land before writing the book, he began research to familiarize himself with the area’s geography and its history at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Harper and Brothers published the book on November 12, 1880 and it replaced Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin as the best-selling American novel of the 19th century. Amy Lifson, an editor for Humanities, identified it as the most influential Christian book of the 19th

Wallace was appointed Indiana’s adjutant general and commanded the 11th Indiana Infantry Regiment during the Civil War.

Lew lead a division in the first big union victory of the war: Grant’s seizure of Confederate Fort Donelson. This victory led to his promotion to major general.
century and by the time of Ben-Hur’s one hundredth anniversary in 1980, it had never been out of print. It also inspired a stage play on Broadway.

Wallace wrote several others books including a biography of President Benjamin Harrison, a fellow Hoosier and Civil War general. He was writing his autobiography when he died in 1905 and it was published posthumously in 1906.

Following Wallace’s death, the State of Indiana commissioned sculptor Andrew O’Connor to create a marble statue of Wallace dressed in a military uniform for the National Statuery Hall Collection in the U.S. Capitol. Wallace’s elaborate writing study, which he described as “a pleasure-house for my soul”, served as his private retreat. Now called the General Lew Wallace Study and Museum, it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

NASL Indianapolis based team The Indy Eleven pays homage to the 11th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers who valiantly fought under the initial direction of Colonel Lew Wallace whose image appears on the team’s merchandise.

James Whitcomb Riley

James Whitcomb Riley (October 7, 1849 – July 22, 1916) was a famous American writer who he was known as the “Hoosier Poet” and “Children’s Poet” following his famous works such as “Little Orphant Annie” and “The Raggedy Man”.

Riley began his career writing verses thanks in part to an endorsement from poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He rose to successive jobs at Indiana Newspaper Publishers during the latter 1870s and then to prominence during the 1880s through his poetry reading tours. He traveled a touring circuit first in the Midwest and nationally holding shows and making joint appearances on stage with other famous talents.

Riley became a bestselling author in the 1890s. His children's poems were compiled into a book and illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. The Rhymes of Childhood was his most popular and sold millions of copies. As a poet, Riley achieved an uncommon level of fame during his own lifetime. He was honored with annual Riley Day celebrations around the United States and was regularly called on to perform readings at national civic events.

Riley’s chief legacy was his influence in fostering the creation of a Midwestern cultural identity and his contributions to the Golden Age of Indiana Literature. Along with other writers of his era, he helped create a caricature of Midwesterners and formed a literary community that produced works rivaling the established eastern literates.

There are many memorials dedicated to Riley, including the James Whitcomb
Riley Hospital for Children.
Riley’s father was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives and a friend of Governor James Whitcomb which inspired his son’s name. At five years old he began spending time at the Brandywine Creek just outside Greenfield. His poems “A Barefoot Boy” and “The Old Swimmin’ Hole” referred back to his time at the creek. His father regularly brought home a variety of clients and disadvantaged people to give them assistance and Riley’s poem “The Raggedy Man” was based on a German tramp his father hired to work at the family home. Riley picked up the cadence and character of the dialect of central Indiana from travelers along the old National Road. Their speech greatly influenced the hundreds of poems he wrote in nineteenth century Hoosier dialect.

Riley’s father enlisted in the Union Army during the American Civil War, leaving his wife to manage the family home. While he was away, the family took in a twelve-year-old orphan named Mary Alice “Allie” Smith. Smith was the inspiration for Riley’s poem “Little Orphant Annie”. Riley intended to name the poem “Little Orphant Allie”, but a typesetter’s error changed the name of the poem during printing. As his books became a success, Riley was persuaded to begin working with other Midwestern writers to attempt to form an association to promote their work. Popular Indiana writer Lew Wallace, author of Ben-Hur, was a major promoter of the effort. During 1885, more than one hundred writers joined the group.

Upon fellow Hoosier Benjamin Harrison’s election as US president, he suggested Riley be named the national poet laureate, but Congress failed to act on the request. Riley was still honored by Harrison and visited him at the White House on several occasions and most of the performances of his later life were at civic celebrations. He was a regular speaker at Decoration Day events and delivered poetry before the unveiling of monuments in Washington, D.C.

Newspapers began referring to him as the “National Poet”, “the poet laureate of America”, and “the people’s poet laureate”. Riley wrote many of his patriotic poems for such events, including “The Soldier”, “The Name of Old Glory”, and his most famous such poem, “America!”. The 1902 poem “America, Messiah of Nations” was written and read by Riley for the dedication of the Indianapolis Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument.

The only new poetry Riley published after the end of the century were elegies for famous friends. The poetic qualities of the poems were often poor, but they contained many popular sentiments concerning the deceased. Among those he eulogized were Benjamin Harrison, Lew Wallace, and Henry Lawton. Riley himself was the subject of three paintings by
Pen and Palate

T. C. Steele. The Indianapolis Arts Association commissioned a portrait of Riley to be created by world famous painter John Singer Sargent. Riley’s image became a nationally known icon and many businesses capitalized on his popularity to sell their products; Hoosier Poet brand vegetables became a major trade-name in the midwest.

In 1912, the governor of Indiana instituted Riley Day on the poet’s birthday. Schools were required to teach Riley’s poems to their children, and banquet events were held in his honor around the state and in 1915 and 1916 the celebration was being proclaimed in most states.

Within a year of Riley’s death many memorials were created, including several by the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association including the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children and Camp Riley for youth with disabilities.

The memorial foundation purchased the poet’s Lockerbie home in Indianapolis and it is now maintained as a museum. The James Whitcomb Riley Museum Home is the only late-Victorian home in Indiana that is open to the public and the United States’ only late-Victorian preservation, featuring authentic furniture and decor from that era. His birthplace and boyhood home, now the James Whitcomb Riley House, is preserved as a historical site. A Liberty ship, commissioned April 23, 1942, was christened the SS James Whitcomb Riley. It served with the United States Maritime Commission until being scrapped in 1971. In 1940, the U.S. Postal Service issued a 10-cent stamp honoring Riley.

James Whitcomb Riley was an Indiana-born poet, and perhaps one of the most historically famous Hoosiers in his youth. Riley was incredibly artistic; he played guitar and violin, acted, painted, and wrote poetry. The latter stuck, and as a young man, his poetry appeared in the Indianapolis Saturday Mirror under the penname “Jay Whit.” He started in the journalism industry. In April 1877, Riley became an associate editor of the Anderson Democrat “Flying Islands of the Night” is the only play that Riley wrote and published. His most distinguished works came about when he was employed at the Indianapolis Journal, including “Little Orphant Annie” and “When the Frost Is on the Punkin.”

“It is no use to grumble and complain; It’s just as cheap and easy to rejoice; When God sorts out the weather and sends rain - Why, rain’s my choice.”

“Continuous, unflagging effort, persistence and determination will win. Let not the man be discouraged who has these.”

- James W. Riley

In April 1877, Riley became an associate editor of the Anderson Democrat

His most distinguished works came about when he was employed at the Indianapolis Journal, including “Little Orphant Annie” and “When the Frost Is on the Punkin.”
Booth Tarkington

Newton Booth Tarkington (July 29, 1869 – May 19, 1946) was born in Indianapolis and named after Newton Booth, then serving governor of California. He would go on to prominence of his own as he became one of the most popular novelists in America.

Tarkington had an eclectic educational experience. His primary education was split between Shortridge High School in Indianapolis and Phillips Exeter Academy. He then spent two years at Purdue where he was a member of the Morley Easter Club. Then it was off to Princeton where he socialized with the likes of Woodrow Wilson. Both universities would bestow on him honorary doctorates (two at Princeton which remains a record) and Purdue named an all-men’s residence dorm Tarkington Hall in his honor.

He is one of only three novelists to win the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction more than once, along with William Faulkner and John Updike. The Magnificent Ambersons won in 1921 and Alice Adams won in 1923. In 1921 booksellers rated him “the most significant contemporary American author” in a poll conducted by Publishers’ Weekly. He won the O. Henry Memorial Award in 1931 for his short story “Cider of Normandy”. Many aspects of Tarkington’s Princeton years and adult life were paralleled by the later life of another writer, fellow Princetonian F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Beyond these accolades, Tarkington was “The Midwesterner.” He set much of his fiction in his native Indiana. In 1902, he served one term in the Indiana House of Representatives as a Republican. Tarkington saw such public service as a responsibility of gentlemen in his socio-economic class, and consistent with his family’s extensive record of public service. This experience provided the foundation for his book In the Arena: Stories of Political Life. While his service as an Indiana legislator was his only official public service position, he remained politically conservative his entire life. He supported Prohibition, opposed FDR, and worked against FDR’s New Deal.

Tarkington came from a patrician Midwestern family and his famous Penrod novels depict a typical upper-middle class American boy of 1910 vintage. Revealing a fine, bookish sense of American humor, his Penrod series was for a period as well-known as Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain.

Mirroring his education, Tarkington maintained a home in his native Indiana at 4270 North Meridian in Indianapolis and yet spent summers and then much of his later life in Kennebunkport at his much loved home, Seawood. Tarkington made a gift of some his papers to Princeton University and Purdue University’s library holds many of his works in its Special Collections.

Indianapolis commemorates his impact on
Pen and Palate

literature and the theatre, and his contributions as a native son in its Booth Tarkington Civic Theatre and Indianapolis Public Elementary School #92 is named after Booth Tarkington. Today, Tarkington is best known for his novel *The Magnificent Ambersons*, which Orson Welles filmed in 1942. It is included in the Modern Library’s list of top-100 novels.

Cover page for *Penrod*, depicting Penrod Schofield and his dog Duke (1914)

George Ade-Kentland

A graduate of Purdue University in 1887, Boilermaker football fans all know his name from the Ross-Ade stadium where they cheer on their team on Saturday afternoons in the fall. Ade first made his name as a newspaper columnist in Chicago where he wrote colorful and humorous fables in the style of his hero Mark Twain. Ade’s fiction dealt consistently with the “little man,” the common, undistinguished, average American, usually a farmer or lower middle class citizen. Ade’s fables first appeared in a book in 1899 which launched a career as a playwright on Broadway including *The College Widow* about college life and football set on Wabash College’s campus. In 1915, Sir Walter Raleigh, Oxford professor and man of letters, while on a lecture tour in America, called George Ade “the greatest living American writer.

Ade returned to a home he called Hazeldon Farm on a wooded lot in the town of Brook, Indiana where he hosted the likes of William Howard Taft, a rally for the Bull Moose Party of Teddy Roosevelt, and a homecoming for soldiers and sailors in 1919.
Meredith Nicholson

Meredith Nicholson (December 9, 1866 – December 22, 1947) was a best-selling author born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Largely self-taught, Nicolson began a newspaper career in 1884 at the Indianapolis Sentinel. He moved to the Indianapolis News the following year, where he remained until 1897.

He wrote Short Flights in 1891, and continued to publish extensively, both poetry and prose until 1928. During the first quarter of the 20th century, Nicholson, along with Booth Tarkington, George Ade, and James Whitcomb Riley helped to create a Golden Age of Literature in Indiana. Three of his books from that era were national bestsellers:

- The House of a Thousand Candles (#4 in 1906)
- The Port of Missing Men (#3 in 1907)
- A Hoosier Chronicle (#5 in 1912)

In 1928, Nicholson entered Democratic party politics, and served for two years as a city councilman in Indianapolis. He rose through the ranks of the Democratic party and was rewarded with appointments as Envoy to Paraguay, Venezuela, and Nicaragua.

Nicholson began a journalism career in 1884 at the Indianapolis Sentinel, but moved to the Indianapolis News the following year, where he stayed until 1897.
Theodore Clement (TC) Steele

Theodore Clement Steele (September 11, 1847 – July 24, 1926) was an American Impressionist painter known for his Indiana landscapes. Early in his career, Steele rented the Tinker mansion (Talbott Place) at Sixteenth and Pennsylvania Streets in Indianapolis. Steele kept a studio downtown where he could paint and display his work while he earned a living primarily as a portrait painter and art teacher. Around 1886 Steele had a studio built on the Tinker property, and the home, already an Indianapolis landmark, became a hub for the local arts community.

During the summer months, Steele took his family to the country, where he painted rural landscapes. The Muscatatuck River near Vernon, Indiana, was a favorite locale. He later moved to Bloomington and Metamora where he did some of his best work. The area around Metamora was instrumental in the development of Hoosier landscape painting. Fellow landscape painters Adams, Forsyth, Stark and others joined Steele as he painted outdoors. In 1898 Steele and Adams bought a home in Brookville, Indiana, eight miles east of Metamora, so they could be closer to the area’s scenic beauty. Named “The Hermitage,” the home was quiet, secluded, and provided a place where the artists could work without interruption.

Throughout the 1890s, Steele painted landscapes during the warm months and returned to a winter studio to paint portraits, still his primary source of income. The 1890s were a turning point in Steele’s career. In 1890 Steele published The Steele Portfolio, which contained twenty-five photogravure prints of his paintings and he established the Indiana Art School in 1889.

In 1900 he received an honorary degree from Wabash College and that same year the Art Association of Indianapolis received a large donation from John Herron to establish a museum and art school in the city. The association selected the Tinker mansion, Steele’s home in Indianapolis, and purchased the property from his landlord. Steele’s art studio became the first Herron
School of Art. Portrait commissions became a major source of income for Steele with subjects including poet James Whitcomb Riley, several Indiana governors, President Benjamin Harrison, and other prominent Hoosiers.

As Steele explored new places to paint, he discovered an isolated area of Brown County, Indiana, where he built a hilltop studio-home on 60 acres between Bloomington and Nashville, Indiana. Inspired by the breezes blowing through the cottage’s screened porches, they named it the House of the Singing Winds. Despite its remote location, visitors came out of curiosity to see the scenic beauty surrounding the painter’s home. Steele’s presence in Brown County, along with other full-time resident artists such as Will Vawter, Gustave Baumann, Dale Bessire, and others, helped attract newcomers to the growing Brown County Art Colony.

In 1922 Steele accepted an appointment as Indiana University’s first artist in residence. Steele rented a home in Bloomington, Indiana during the winter months but returned to his home in Brown County each summer. On campus Steele kept a studio on the top floor of IU’s University Library (now Franklin Hall), where he greeted visitors and students could watch him paint. Steele continued to exhibit his art, including a major exhibition called the Hoosier Salon, held in Chicago and organized by The Daughters of Indiana. Steele was awarded an honorary doctorate from Indiana University in 1916.

The Indiana State Library and Historical Bureau has erected two historical markers to honor Steele’s contributions. One marker, installed in 1992, honors the artist, along with his home and studio in Brown County, Indiana. The second marker, installed in 2015, honors Steele’s contributions and his former Indianapolis residence, which became the site of the John Herron Art Institute. The T.C. Steele Boyhood Home at Waveland and the Theodore Clement Steele House and Studio in Brown County are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Steele started his career by painting portraits of wealthy Indianapolis residents, including James Whitcomb Riley and President Benjamin Harrison.

Steele’s presence in Brown County attracted newcomers to the growing Brown County Artists Colony. Today, the town of Nashville is a quaint and unique village that showcases many regional artists and craftsmen.
At the turn of the 20th century, our own Hoosier state could claim one of its own as the sitting U.S. vice president. Interestingly, Charles Fairbanks could walk only two blocks to visit his friend, former President Benjamin Harrison. The streets of our state's capitol were crowded with almost 160,000 citizens with new building projects already underway, inviting many more to join. Civic leaders had made impressive steps in the few decades since the war. And their aspirations for what Indiana could become were unbounded.

With the celebration of our 200th birthday now behind us, Indiana is once again in a forward-looking posture. Hoosiers are notable in Washington. We have sent another son to serve as vice president, and with him have gone many Indiana men and women.

So, come now the Sagamore Institute, our home-grown international think tank, to host Centennial Spirit. On Saturday, August 12, on the grounds of the Levy Mansion on North Meridian Street, as Dr. John Wernert, its vice president points out, “re-enactors and professional historians will discuss the importance of this era of Indiana citizenship.” They will contemplate how political leaders like Harrison and Fairbanks, noted authors like James Whitcomb Riley and Gen. Lew Wallace, and innovators like Col. Eli Lilly and the Ball brothers thrived at this juncture in our history. Moreover, current Gov. Eric Holcomb will host the inaugural pinning of members of the “Society of Sagamores,” recognizing living recipients of our state's high civilian honor, the Sagamore of the Wabash. I urge anyone interested in the event to join the fun – especially Sagamore recipients. Check out indiana citizen.com for info.

Kudos to the Sagamore Institute for bringing together Hoosiers, especially now. It has been my privilege to attend the two previous conferences and expect this to be the best yet.

As July 7, 1861, dawned, war was in the air in Lexington, Indiana. The county seat of Scott County was abuzz with the latest news of the southern rebellion. The Madison Daily and Evening Courier told of skirmishes between Federal troops and “secesh” forces at Harpers Ferry and Falling Waters, Virginia. Closer to home, word had come that William A. Sanderson had organized a new outfit, the 23rd Indiana, and was recruiting throughout the Second Congressional District for men to join the regiment.

Although Scott County had been rife with sympathy and support for the South, answering the call to serve the Union cause from the county were Jacob T. Kimberlin, a 21-year-old farmhand; his older brother, John J.; and his cousins, William H.H. Kimberlin, Benjamin F. Kimberlin and James Stark. These five young men could not have known at the time that none of them would ever again see their homes. They only knew that the Kimberlins were going to war.

The story of the Kimberlin family and its ups and downs during the Civil War, and after, has been captured by author Michael B. Murphy in The Kimberlins Go to War: A Union Family in Copperhead Country, now available from the Indiana Historical Society Press.

A senior vice president at Hirons and Company, an Indianapolis advertising and public relations firm, Murphy served as an Indiana state representative for 16 years and is a member of the IHS board of trustees. Here, he talks about how he came to write his book.

What inspired you to write about the Kimberlin family?

I was inspired to write about the Kimberlins because I was impressed with their unanimous patriotism during a time and in a place where the word “Union” was controversial. Of course, history is the business of storytelling. And it certainly helped that I had access to Kimberlin family letters that dated back to the late 1700s. These letters have never been seen by historians or the public before I brought them to light. They provide human perspective to a very complicated conflict.

In doing your research for the book, did you discover anything new about Indiana during the Civil War that you did not expect?

Prior to conducting my research, I had no appreciation for the controversial Hoosier congressional delegation that served Indiana. Four examples:

- Jesse Bright was thrown out of the U.S. Senate for advising Jefferson Davis on where to buy guns cheaply.
- Congressman James Cravens submitted a proposal to separate southern Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, in order to create a new state, which would be called Jackson and would join the Confederacy.
- Congressman William English was the author of the “English Swindle” during the debate over the Kansas constitution.
- Daniel Voorhees, a Copperhead congressman from Terre Haute, was accused of being a gun-runner for the Confederacy.

Do you have a favorite historic site related to the Civil War? If so, why?

My favorite site related to the Civil War is Antietam. Why? Because it was the battle that convinced Great Britain not to support the Confederacy, and it was also the battle that gave President Abraham Lincoln the confidence to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. It is also a battle that provides a microcosm of leadership issues in the Civil War.

Did your background in politics help you with doing the book?

My background in politics gave me an appreciation for the political nature of war. I include an entire chapter on the development of the Scott County political tradition because politics drives so many decisions during war. An understanding of the political landscape is critical to appreciating the strategic decisions made during war.

Do you have plans for another book project?

I have already begun interviews for the Afghanistan memoirs of a Hoosier Ranger hero. I will co-write it with him.

Ray E. Boomhower is senior editor for the IHS Press.
On November 23rd, 2015, Sagamore Institute hosted the inaugural Indiana Conference on Citizenship at the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

The goal was to convene Indiana’s citizens—those of various industries, leadership roles, and approaches to citizenship—in order to ask, “How do citizens make Indiana and the world a better place?” Excellent citizenship is multi-faceted, and the conference agenda included speakers and awards that demonstrated the range of ways citizens can actively engage today’s problems.

The conference kicked off with the presentation of Sagamore Institute’s Celebrating American Ideas award by Jim Morris to the AMPATH-KENYA program’s work against AIDS. The award specifically honored three men: Marty Moore, Daniel Ochieng, and Bob Einterz.

After the award ceremony, corporate citizen Dave Lindsey talked about his mission as CEO of Defender Direct, a home security company. Lindsey believes that a company is only stronger when it encourages and provides service opportunities for its staff. With that in mind, he created the Super Service Challenge, the big vision of which is turning a giving company into a company of givers.

Vice President Mike Pence, Former Indiana Governor, awarded Lindsey with the Sagamore of the Wabash award for his excellence in corporate citizenship. The conference was the largest convening of those whose lives of services merit the Sagamore of the Wabash award, given by Indiana Governors to honor Hoosiers. VP Pence addressed the Sagamores of the Wabash and called them to continued civic action.

Following lunch, a forum was held in the Tobias Theatre for a conversational time to think about citizen action. Sue Ellsperman delivered remarks on the Indiana Bicentennial “Big Ideas” Visioning Project. Bob Einterz, Ellen Schellhase (Purdue University), and Daniel Ochieng talked about the Kenya program. Following that, Dave Lindsey participated in a Q&A on Global Volunteerism. Finally, an Indy Hunger Network panel was held featuring Dave Miner, Jennifer Vigran (Second Helpings) and Stephen Smith (Dow Agrosciences).
2016

The 2016 Indiana Conference on Citizenship introduced the Indiana Visioning Project report and launched Sagamore Institute’s Third Century Project.

The 2016 Indiana Conference on Citizenship convened hundreds of citizen leaders in partnership with the Indiana Bicentennial Commission. Featuring a keynote address by Commission Co-Chair Lee Hamilton, conference participants reviewed the Bicentennial Visioning Project’s findings and transferred them into the newly launched Third Century Project.

Sue Ellspermann facilitated a conference session in which attendees were asked to write their names on posters of the fifty Visioning Project recommendations they most supported. Six of the recommendations received sufficient support to immediately launch work groups, each with its own citizen leader, and four more groups formed soon after the conference. The most popular topics touched on education, children, elections, entrepreneurship, mental health, and the environment.

The groups are supported by the Third Century Project.

The Third Century Project was created to celebrate, educate, and engage citizens in order to make Indiana’s third century its best yet. The Project not only provides resources to the citizen groups as they implement the report recommendations, but also seeks out additional significant citizen initiatives to support.

Central to the Project is enlisting the skills and wisdom of those who have received the Sagamore of the Wabash award from Indiana governors for their public service.
The Kimberlins Go to War: A Union Family in Copperhead Country

Michael B. Murphy

Although Scott County had been ripe with sympathy and support for the South, answering the call to serve the Union cause from the county were Jacob T. Kimberlin, a 21-year-old farmhand; his older brother, John J.; and his cousins, William H.H. Kimberlin, Benjamin F. Kimberlin and James Stark. These five young men could not have known at the time that none of them would ever again see their homes. They only knew that the Kimberlins were going to war.

This is the story of the Kimberlin family from Scott County, Indiana, that sent 33 fathers and sons, brothers and cousins, to fight for the Union during the Civil War. Ten family members were killed, wounded or died of battlefield disease, a 30-percent casualty rate that is unmatched in recorded Scott County history. Their feelings about the war come from 40 letters and from the battlefield that have survived. This book examines such questions as: Were they fighting to save the Union or to free the slaves? How did they express grief over the loss of a brother? Did they keep up with their business and the women at home? And what did they think about “secesh” neighbors in Southern Indiana who tried to undermine the Union?

$19.95
153 pp., b/w illustrations, index

TO ORDER WHOLESALE, CONTACT BECKE BOLINGER AT (317) 234-3683 OR bbolinger@indianahistory.org
For individual, school or library orders, please contact the Basile History Market at (317) 234-0020.
Welcome from Event Chairman

Dr. Wernert serves as the director of the Sagamore Institute Health Innovation Center and the honored Chairman of the 2017 Indiana Conference on Citizenship and gathering of the Society of Sagamores. We welcome Governor Holcomb and our honored Sagamores to the home of the Sagamore Institute and hope you have a fabulous day on the historic grounds of the Levey Mansion.

About the Society of Sagamores

When Indiana’s most distinguished citizens receive the Sagamore of the Wabash award, they read a parchment that calls them to serve as counsel to the governor.

Governor Gates’ inspiration in 1942 to bestow the honor:
“To enlist our best minds and talents to make Indiana better.”

The formation of the Society of the Sagamores will facilitate this grand vision by designing creative opportunities for the Sagamores to dialogue with the sitting governor, past governors, and other state leaders in pursuit of innovative solutions to our greatest challenges.

Key Features of the Society of the Sagamores:

- Annual luncheon in Indianapolis or regional city
- Members-only newsletter with premium content
- Interaction with state political leaders and national leaders
- Opportunities to offer policy counsel and civic service
- Inspire the next generation of Indiana citizens

If you would like a copy of your picture from the pinning ceremony please visit sagamoresociety.com