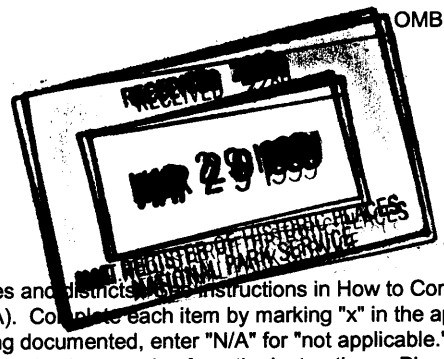
NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018



486

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crown Hill National Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 700 West 38th Street ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Indianapolis ☐ vicinity N/A

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally ☐ (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Jones Tupek, Federal Preservation Officer — 3/24/99
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Director — 3-12-99
Signature of commenting or other official/Title — Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 4.29.99
Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

8

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation
walls
roof
other Iron

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1866-1949

Significant Dates

1866

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.4

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	570790	4407525
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date March 23, 1999

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS:

Other: Stone

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Crown Hill National Cemetery is located within the 555-acre Crown Hill Cemetery, 700 West 38th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in Marion County. The national cemetery, containing 1.4 acres, is situated on the western half of a gently-sloping hill and is actually Section 10 of the private cemetery. A bronze plaque in the eastern corner identifies the national cemetery. A drive passes along the base of the hill the entire length of the circumference of the national cemetery. On the summit of the hill at the northern end of the national cemetery is a circular plat, 40 feet in diameter, in the center of which stands a flagpole, which was erected in 1938.

The cemetery was established in 1866. Graves were originally marked by headboards, painted and lettered, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. As of December 31, 1998, there were 795 sites used for the interment of 795 casketed remains. The cemetery closed in 1959.

There is one commemorative monument within the Crown Hill National Cemetery:

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MONUMENT – A soft limestone monument, manufactured by James F. Needler, an Indianapolis stone cutter. The monument is located near the southern end of the national cemetery and is inscribed as follows:

SOUTH SIDE

Erected by Maj. Robert Anderson Woman's Relief Corps
No. 44, Auxiliary to Post No. 369
G. A. R., Department of Indiana
May 30th A. D. 1889

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

NORTH SIDE

In memory of the unknown dead who fell in our country's service in the War of the Union
A.D. 1861-1865
No name to bid us know
Who rests below
No word of death or birth
Only the grasses wave
Over a mound of earth
Over a nameless grave

There are two monuments, each made of an original cast-iron seacoast artillery tube and secured by a concrete base. One is located on the southern end of the national cemetery and the other in the northern portion of the cemetery near the flagpole. A bronze plaque is affixed to the monument located on the south side and is inscribed as follows:

UNITED STATES
NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY
CROWN HILL
ESTABLISHED 1866
INTERMENTS 708
KNOWN 672
UNKNOWN 36

There are three plaques inscribed with selected verses of Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead." Theodore O'Hara wrote this poem in August 1847, in memory of Kentuckians who fell at Buena Vista. The locations of the plaques and the selected verse from the poem inscribed on each are as follows:

Near the northwest corner

REST ON EMBALMED AND SAINTED DEAD
DEAR AS THE BLOOD YE GAVE.
NO IMPIOUS FOOTSTEP HERE SHALL TREAD
THE HERBAGE OF YOUR GRAVE.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

At the southern end of the cemetery

THE MUFFLED DRUM'S SAD ROLL HAS BEAT
THE SOLDIER'S LAST TATTOO.
NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE SHALL MEET
THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW.

Along the eastern boundary

ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD.
AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

A plaque located just to the south of the flagpole is inscribed with the language of the Act to Protect and Establish National Cemeteries, and reads as follows:

AN ACT
TO ESTABLISH AND PROTECT NATIONAL CEMETERIES
APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1867
Section 3

And be it further enacted. That any person who shall willingly destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, gravestone, or other structure, or shall willfully destroy, cut, break, injure, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of any of said National Cemeteries, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States within any State or District where any of said National Cemeteries are situated, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offense. And the Superintendent in charge of any National Cemetery is hereby authorized to arrest forth with any person engaged in committing any misdemeanor herein prohibited, and to bring such person before any United States Commissioner or Judge of any District or Circuit Court of the United States, within any State or District where any of said Cemeteries are situated, for the purpose of holding said person to answer for said misdemeanor then and there make complaint in due form.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crown Hill National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with many wars and every branch of service who have served their country honorably throughout its history.

Although this national cemetery meets the registration requirements of the multiple property nomination, it does not possess all the same physical characteristics. There is not a fence or wall enclosing the national cemetery. The national cemetery is located within the Crown Hill Cemetery, which is enclosed. The Crown Hill Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 28, 1973. The national cemetery is only briefly mentioned in this nomination.

Several ways were considered to end the period of significance. Since the contributing resources were constructed many years ago, and a reasonable date could not be defined to end the period, the date of 1949 (50 years ago) was used.

On September 11, 1861, the War Department directed, in General Orders No. 75, that commanding officers of military corps and departments were responsible for the burial of any officer or soldier who died within their jurisdiction. Partial expedients were sought by acquiring soldiers' plots in cemeteries near large general hospitals, where a far greater number of men were destined to die than fell on the battlefield.

During the Civil War, soldiers who died while stationed in the various camps near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, were buried in the city cemetery later known as "Greenlawn Cemetery." Nearly all of these men had been stationed in Indianapolis during the war and had died of disease at City Hospital; others were mortally wounded on the field of battle and transported to Indianapolis, where they later died. From June 8, 1861 until January 28, 1866, one wagon after another traveled between the hospital and the old cemetery, carting these honored dead to this place of rest. They were buried in the chronological order of their death dates, and white headboards were placed at their grave upon which was clearly painted the solider's name, rank, and unit of service. These burials were made under the direction of General James A. Ekin, who was stationed there. With the expansion of the city, it soon became apparent that Greenlawn Cemetery would be abandoned in a few years.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

On February 3, 1866, board members of the three-year-old Crown Hill Cemetery Association met to discuss a federal request that land be provided which would be suitable for the interment of Union Soldiers. Two months later, they sent a proposal to Washington offering such a burial location. The resolution suggested that a section (valued at a selling rate of $15,000) be donated for this purpose, provided that the United States "improve the same in conformity with the rules and regulations of the cemetery." On August 27, the Crown Hill management met with Brigadier General James A. Ekin, a Government representative who presented a letter stating that, in accordance with the orders of the Quartermaster General, he was to make arrangements as may be necessary to remove the remains of deceased Union soldiers at Indianapolis to the Crown Hill Cemetery. He further stated that although the Quartermaster General appreciated their offer of the land on the condition that the United States shall spend funds for improvement and ornamentation, he was not authorized to accept this proposition because there was no fund at his disposal out of which such an expenditure could be made. General Ekin had been instructed to arrange for the purchase of the lots at a price not greater than $1,000 with the understanding that the Crown Hill Cemetery management would agree to expend at least a similar sum in improvements and ornamentation in the immediate neighborhood of the U. S. lots. General Ekin had served with the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was eventually breveted a brigadier general for his work with the quartermaster service during the latter years of conflict.

In a letter dated May 24, 1866, O. P. Morton, the Governor of Indiana, proposed plans for the proper care of the remains of the soldiers interred in the state of Indiana, particularly in Indianapolis. He stated that several hundred soldiers who died in the area were buried close together and their graves only temporarily marked. He further stated that the trustees of the Crown Hill Cemetery had offered to donate to the Government suitable grounds, valued at over $15,000, for burial of the soldiers, provided the Government would improve the same in conformance with their rules and regulations, to the amount of $5,000.

General Ekin was placed in charge by the Quartermaster General to make arrangements for the reinterments. By letter dated November 15, 1866, General Ekin reported that the final arrangements had been made.

Although the Government had accepted the offer of the Crown Hill Cemetery to donate the burial grounds, there was no legal authority for the Government to expend funds for improvements, so the grounds were purchased for $5,000 with the understanding that the full amount was to be spent ornamenting the grounds. General Ekin and Governor Morton selected the plat, known as Section 10, in the Crown Hill Cemetery, consisting of 1.4 acres.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Mr. William Weaver of Indianapolis, formerly the Government undertaker, had kept records of interment of the soldiers from the commencement of the Civil War and was familiar with their burial sites. He was awarded the contract (approximately $10 per person) for the disinterments and reinterments. Captain James Wilson, for the Quartermaster General, reported that there were 709 interments (694 white and 15 black). The contract stipulated that the original coffins would be placed in new boxes (7 feet by 20 inches by 17 inches), with the headboards nailed thereon, to be interred in the Crown Hill Cemetery in separate graves, 7 feet by 2 feet and 2 feet apart.

When General Ekin arrived in Indianapolis on October 17, 1866, to begin the work, it was hastily determined to pay suitable honors to the soldiers with grand and imposing ceremonies in which the executive and judicial authorities of Indianapolis and a large concourse of military officers and civilians from every part of the state would participate. The arrangements of the solemn and interesting occasion were under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided by the Governor to have the body of one soldier lie in state in the rotunda of the State House and ceremonies would be held to properly befit the solemn dedication of the cemetery. The first body was removed on October 19, 1866. The remains of Matthew Quigley, formerly a member of Company A, 13th Regiment, were placed on a catafalque in the rotunda under the dome of the State House, which was handsomely decorated with regimental colors and flags draped in mourning. The coffin was enveloped in a large American flag and covered with evergreen wreaths. Low gas jets were kept burning and the effect was exceedingly solemn. The colors draped were those belonging to the 11th, 13th, 15th, 66th, 70th, 79th, and 100th Regiments. A guard of honor was kindly furnished by a Lt. Colonel Harris, commanding the U. S. arsenal, and consisted of a Corporal Kelly and eight privates. At two o'clock, the ceremonies for the burial of Quigley commenced. The pallbearers were furnished by the Grand Army of the Republic. The procession formed at the south entrance of the State House. The Grand Army of the Republic and a band formed in open ranks and the procession, in the following order, moved to the carriages in waiting, the band playing the dirge for the dead: the military guard, the draped colors, the coffin, the state officers, and city clergy. The procession moved from the State House east to Pennsylvania Street, thence north to North Street, where carriages were waiting for those on foot. When the cortege reached the cemetery, the bell from the lodge tower tolled solemnly until the procession entered the gates and slowly marched to the selected grounds. Around the open grave and in the rain, the assembled people stood with uncovered heads, the military guard saluting the corpse with the regulation salute, as it was slowly lowered into the vault.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Colonel Shlater of the Governor's staff, called upon Reverend Mr. Day of the First Baptist Church, to open the ceremonies with prayer. After the prayer, General Ekin read an address, followed by the reading of a poem by Reverend Mr. Foster. Governor Morton, stepping from his carriage, made his speech expressing his thanks for the honor done to the heroic dead with references to the Trustees of the Crown Hill Cemetery, General Ekin, the Secretary of War, and the Quartermaster General. Captain Brouse of the One Hundredth Regiment, dismissed the assembly with the benediction, after which the military squad fired the regulation salute of three volleys. Thus, the ceremony ended. When the transfer of the remains was completed, markers were placed at each new grave.

In March 1867, both General Ekin and Oliver P. Morton were added to Crown Hill's Board of Corporators representing the United States in the care of the Union soldiers. Morton, who served Indiana as its wartime governor, became a United States Senator. General Ekin maintained his Board membership for four years, while Morton served Crown Hill Cemetery until 1878.

The Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869 stated that John Trindle, a discharged private of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry, was serving as superintendent, and that his appointment was dated September 27, 1867. A paper in National Cemetery System microfilm records states that because of being incapacitated with the loss of one leg and also being quite illiterate, he was dismissed and the national cemetery was placed under the care of the superintendent of the Crown Hill Cemetery.

In 1868, the government suggested that a lodge be constructed near the Crown Hill National Cemetery to house a superintendent who should be selected to oversee maintenance of the small national facility. The cost of building such a structure was estimated at $3,000, so to eliminate such needless expense, the Board recommended that Frederick Chislett, superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery, be named to that position too. Because he already had a home located in the southwest part of the cemetery, no additional structure was necessary. The government concurred and, on October 7, 1869, his selection was approved. Since that time, all subsequent superintendents of the Crown Hill Cemetery have held this role.

On October 7, 1869, the first survivor of Union service during the Civil War was laid to rest in Grave No. 709 of the national cemetery. He was John F. Wilson, once a private in Company E, 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. From that date and while space remained, a total of eighty-five other veterans were laid to rest in the section's remaining space.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

In 1889 a petition was received from Colonel James B. Black who represented the United States Government, requesting additional land for veteran burials be furnished by Crown Hill. On April 9 of that year, the Board of Corporators addressed the issue and offered a section lying south and west of the section, containing some 59,860 feet. They also suggested a Government agent make an inspection of these grounds and negotiate the purchase, but the Government did not act on this proposal.

On November 16, 1898, John H. Tull, formerly a private in Company D, 72nd Indiana Volunteers, became the last Civil War soldier to be buried in the national cemetery. The local Grand Army of the Republic chapters appealed to Crown Hill to extend special burial rights for Army and Navy veterans, allowing them to continue the custom of being interred together, despite the unavailability of space in the national cemetery and the Government's unwillingness or inability to purchase additional land. On June 27, 1899, this issue was brought before the Corporate board (which included former President Benjamin Harrison, once commander of the 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry), and the following resolution was passed: ".....until further orders of this board—upon the application of any of the Grand Army Posts of Indianapolis, a member of such post having been a soldier in the army or navy of the United States, may be interred in Section 9 of the Crown Hill Cemetery, upon payment of the fee heretofore charged for making soldiers interments.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map. Also included with this nomination is a drawing showing the location of the national cemetery within the Crown Hill Cemetery.

GEOGRAHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
Marion County, Indiana
Gary Reel, photographer
Date of Photographs: July 18 and November 19, 1998

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Plaque identifying national cemetery
NEG. NO. 1-21
PHOTO 1 of 13

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking south
NEG. NO. 2-24
PHOTO 2 of 13

VIEW OF: Women's Relief Corps Monument and one artillery monument
NEG. NO. 1-19
PHOTO 3 of 13

VIEW OF: Artillery monument near flagpole
NEG. NO. 1-13
PHOTO 4 of 13

VIEW OF: Plaque – "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries"
NEG. NO. 3-16
PHOTO 5 of 13

VIEW OF: "Bivouac of the Dead" plaque
NEG. NO. 3-13
PHOTO 6 of 13

VIEW OF: "Bivouac of the Dead" plaque
NEG. NO. 3-3
PHOTO 7 of 13

VIEW OF: "Bivouac of the Dead" plaque
NEG. NO. 1-4
PHOTO 8 of 13

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 1-14
PHOTO 9 of 13

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking south

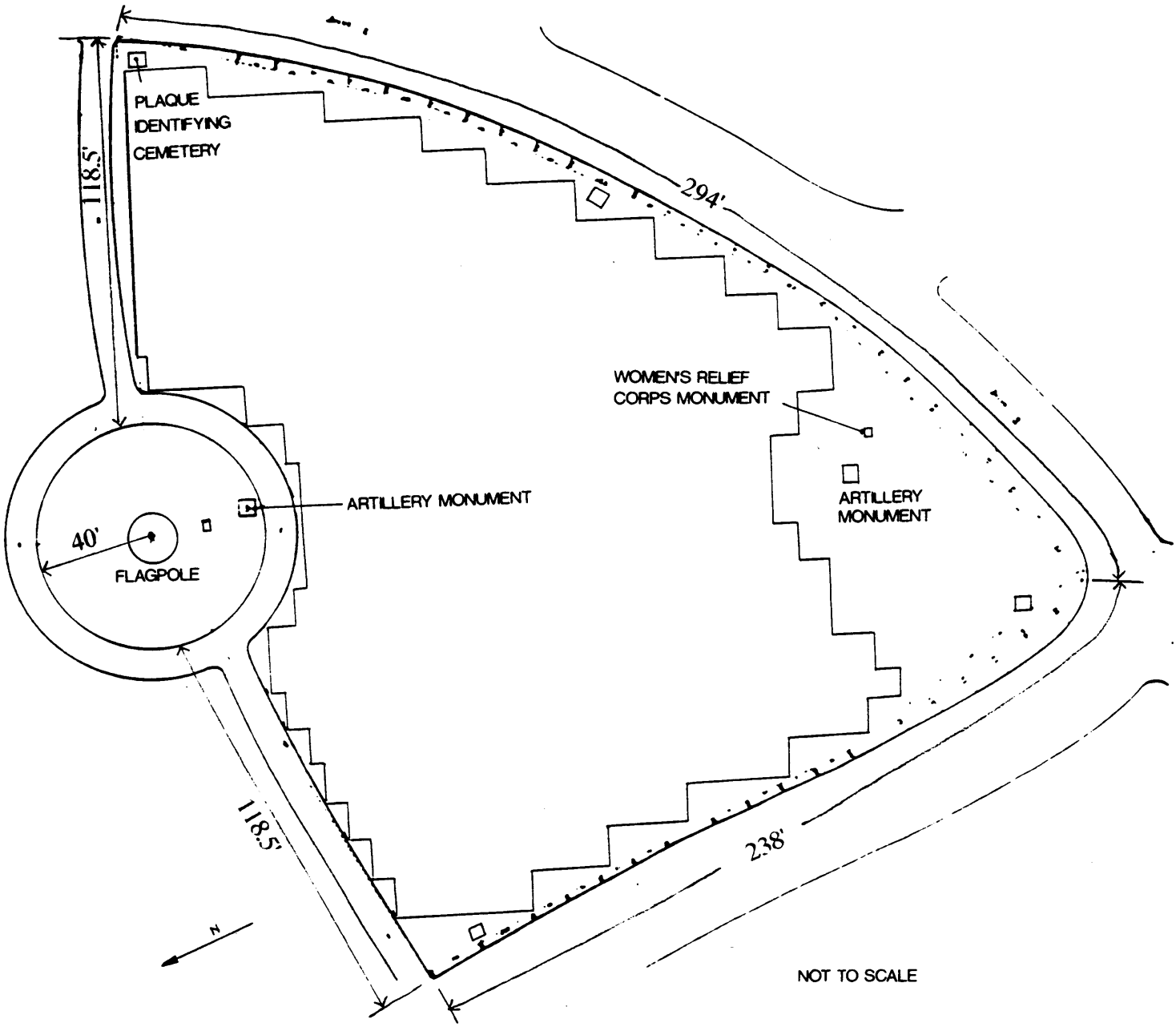
NEG. NO. 1-11
PHOTO 10 of 13

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 2-15
PHOTO 11 of 13

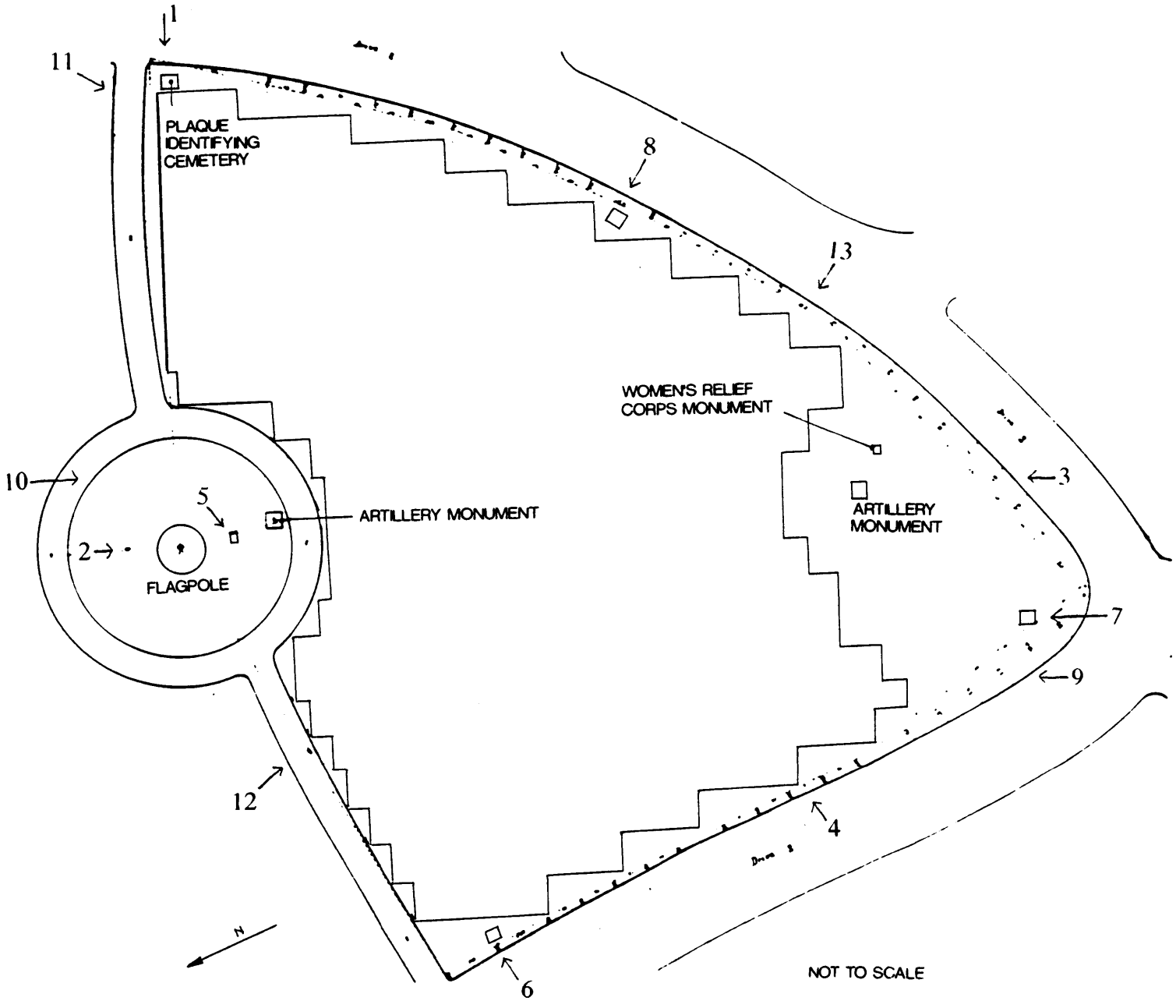
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southeast

NEG. NO. 1-12
PHOTO 12 of 13

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 1-22
PHOTO 13 of 13

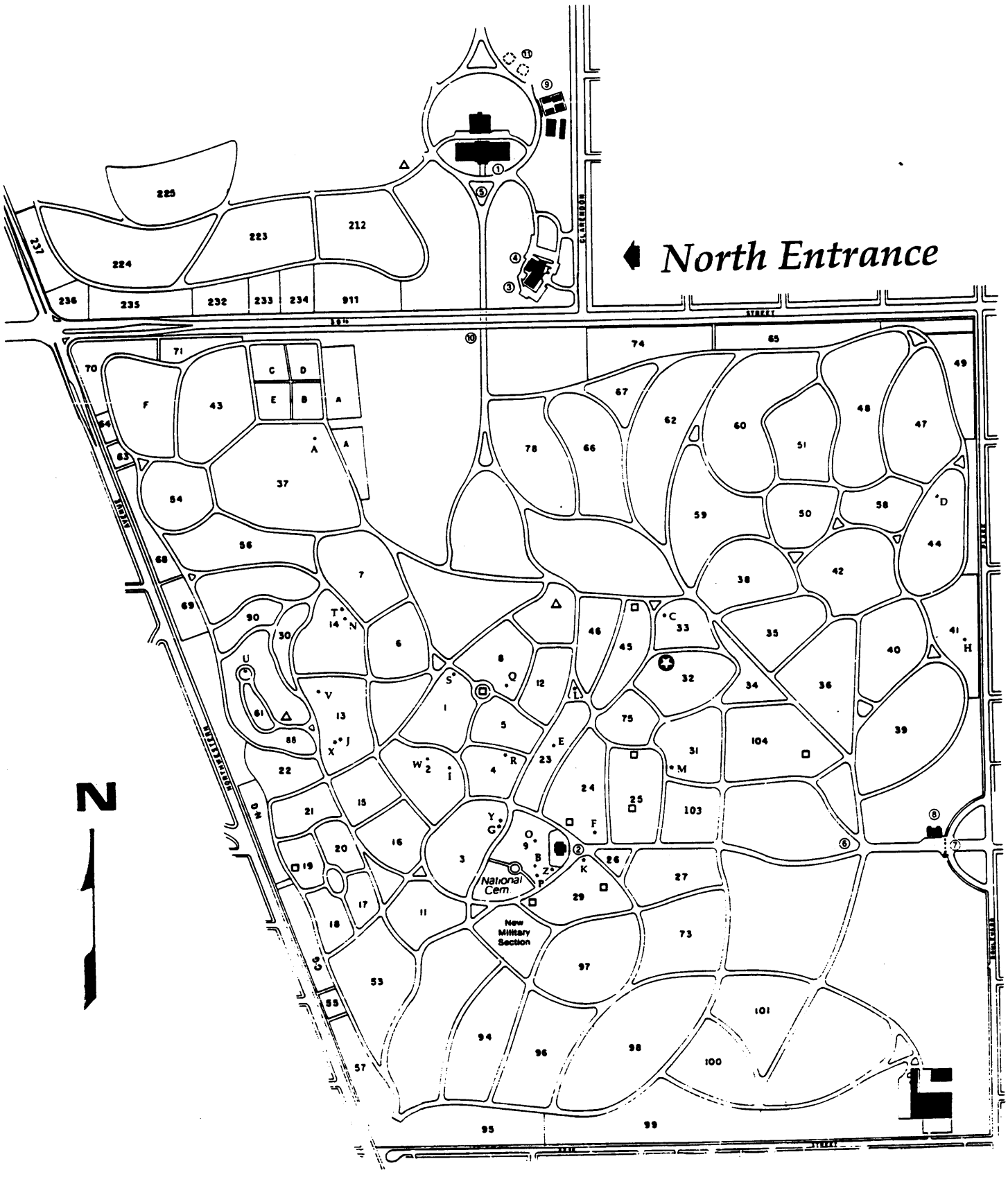


Base Map
Crown Hill National Cemetery
Marion County, Indiana



Sketch Map
Crown Hill National Cemetery
Marion County, Indiana

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs



Crown Hill National Cemetery
Marion County, Indiana

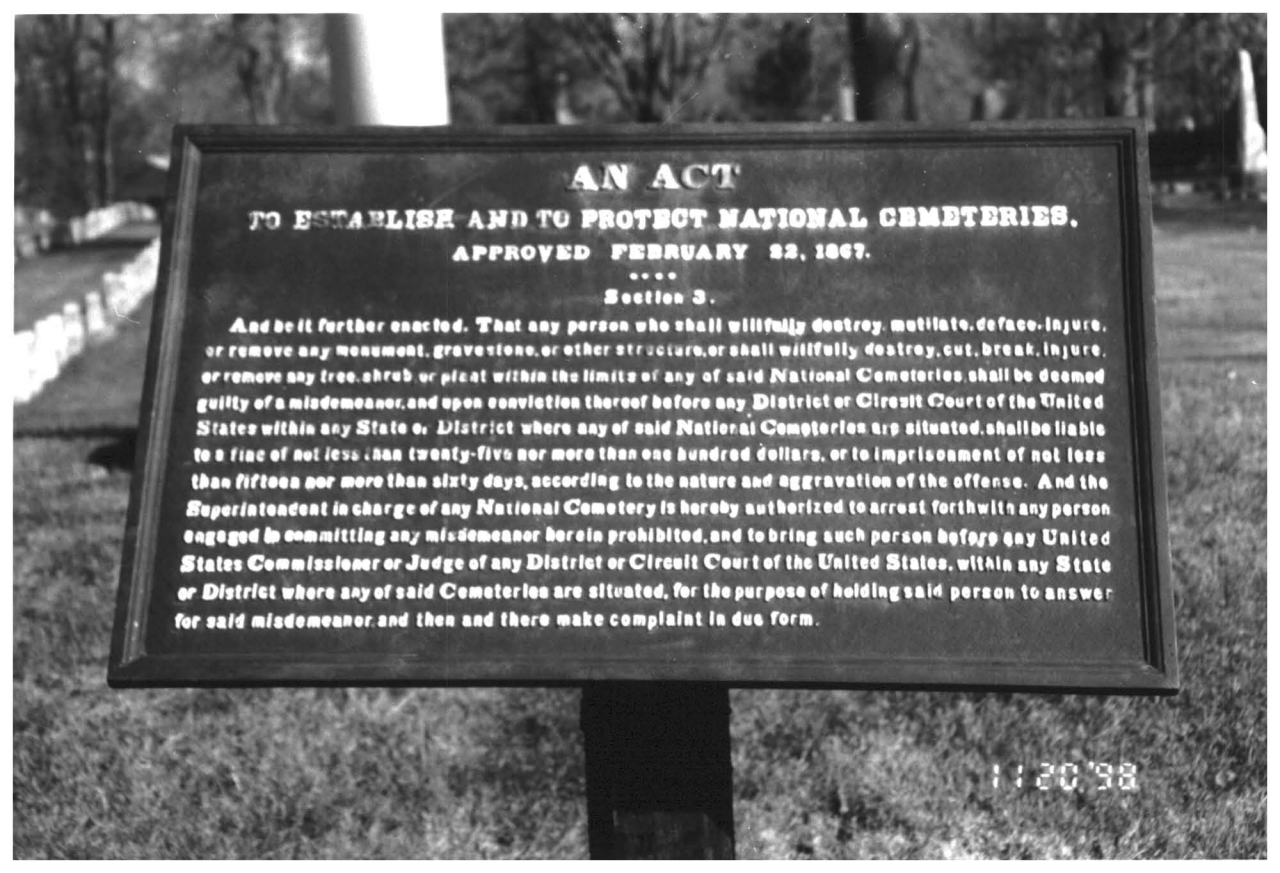
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
1930
CROWN HILL
NATIONAL CEMETERY

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 1 OF 13

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 2 OF 13

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 3 OF 13

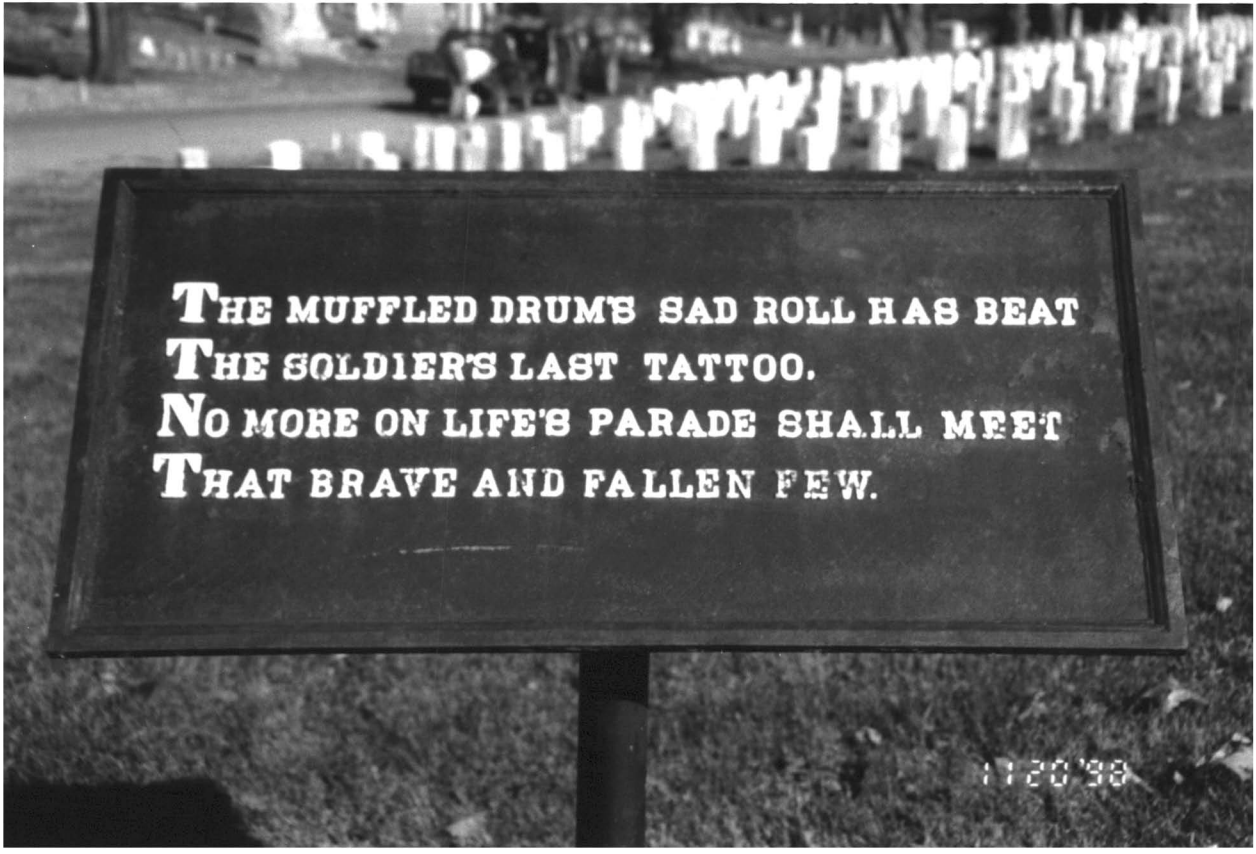
CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 4 OF 13


AN ACT
TO ESTABLISH AND TO PROTECT NATIONAL CEMETERIES.
APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1867.
....
Section 3.
And be it further enacted. That any person who shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, gravestone, or other structure, or shall willfully destroy, cut, break, injure, or remove any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of any of said National Cemeteries, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States within any State or District where any of said National Cemeteries are situated, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offense. And the Superintendent in charge of any National Cemetery is hereby authorized to arrest forthwith any person engaged in committing any misdemeanor herein prohibited, and to bring such person before any United States Commissioner or Judge of any District or Circuit Court of the United States, within any State or District where any of said Cemeteries are situated, for the purpose of holding said person to answer for said misdemeanor, and then and there make complaint in due form.
1 1 20 '98

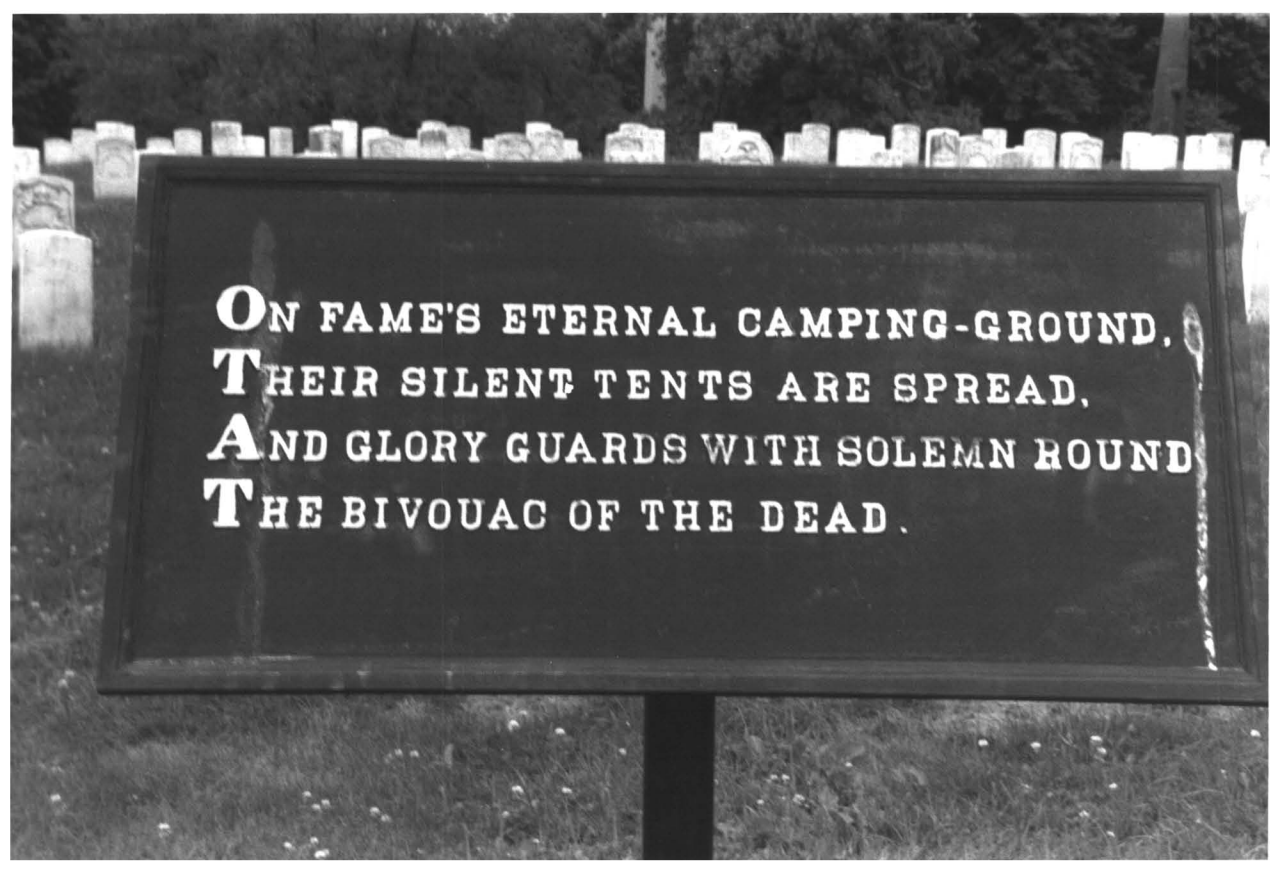
CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 5 OF 13

REST ON EMBALMED AND SAINTED DEAD,
DEAR AS THE BLOOD YE GAVE.
NO IMPIOUS FOOTSTEP HERE SHALL TREAD
THE HERBAGE OF YOUR GRAVE.

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 6 OF 13


THE MUFFLED DRUM'S SAD ROLL HAS BEAT
THE SOLDIER'S LAST TATTOO.
NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE SHALL MEET
THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW.
1720'98

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PHOTO 7 OF 13


ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND,
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD,
AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
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