

## HOOSIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

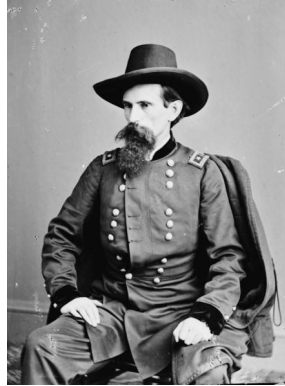
### ▪ Troops

- When Governor Morton issued a call for troops on April 14, 1861, Indiana became the first state in the West to mobilize.
- When Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana's quota was set at 7,500 (one-tenth of the total).
- About 22,000 volunteers reported to enlist.
- Indiana sent 126 infantry regiments, 13 cavalry regiments, and 26 artillery batteries.
- By the end of the war, Indiana had sent 208,367 men, only about 3,000 had been drafted – and those only toward the end of the war.

### ▪ Service

- Hoosiers served at every major battle, from Fort Sumter to Palmetto Ranch.
  - One Indiana native serving at Fort Sumter was the ironically named Lt. Jefferson C. Davis.
  - Private John J. Williams – who died at Palmetto Ranch on May 13, 1865 – was probably the last casualty of the war.
- Over 24,000 were killed during the war and nearly 50,000 returned home wounded.
- The 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment included the first Hoosiers to see combat.
- The 14<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment – the Gallant Fourteenth – took Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, saving the Union Army in that battle.
- The 19<sup>th</sup> Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment was part of the Iron Brigade of the West which suffered the highest casualties of the war and was almost completely wiped out at Gettysburg.
- The 28<sup>th</sup> Indiana Colored Infantry Regiment – assembled in March of 1864 – was the only black Hoosier regiment.
- The 32<sup>nd</sup> Indiana Volunteer Regiment was formed entirely of German immigrants or their descendants.
- The 132<sup>nd</sup> Regiment – composed mostly of young boys and old men – assembled in 1864 to guard railways in Union hands.
- **Lew Wallace** (1827-1905) – The son of Indiana's sixth governor is perhaps best known as the author of *Ben-Hur*, but as Indiana's adjutant general, he played a significant role in recruiting Hoosiers to serve in the Civil War. He was promoted from colonel in the 11<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry to brigadier general in 1861. After the war, Wallace served on the commission that investigated Lincoln's assassination. His stint as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire contributed to his writing *Ben-Hur* which he completed while governor of the New Mexico Territory (though some see the character Judah Ben'Hur's undeserved sufferings at the hands of a Roman military man as a parallel to his feeling his own reputation had been sullied at Shiloh and never corrected by General Grant). Born in

Brookville, Indiana, he died in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where a museum dedicated to him is located today.



Lew Wallace. Wikipedia. 5 August 2008.  
<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Lew\\_Wallace\\_-\\_Brady-Handy.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Lew_Wallace_-_Brady-Handy.jpg)>

▪ **Battles and Raids in the State**

- Confederate commander Adam Johnson affected his raid on Newburgh, Indiana, on July 18 1862, by disguising stovepipes as cannon in the hills surrounding the town, deceiving the Union troops there.
- Thomas Hines' failed spy mission to enlist the aid of Hoosier Copperheads resulted in a skirmish near Leavenworth, Indiana, and in the end saw Hines swim the Ohio to seek his commander in Kentucky.
- On July 9, 1863, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's Great Raid (into Indiana and Ohio – as far north as northeastern Ohio) and his men quickly defeated an unprepared home guard in the Battle of Corydon.
- Morgan ransomed Corydon for money and supplies.
- On July 10, they burned a railroad bridge and depot at Vienna, Indiana.
- On July 11, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry took one of Morgan's officers and some of his men who were later incarcerated in the New Albany jail.
- In Versailles Morgan ordered men who had looted a Masonic Lodge to return the jewelry they had stolen.
- On July 11, members of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry captured Confederate Captain William J. Davis who were attempting to cross the Blue River near New Pekin
- On July 12, Morgan looted Salem before exiting Indiana at Harrison.

- **Politics**



Governor Oliver P. Morton. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Oliver\\_Hazard\\_Perry\\_Morton\\_-\\_Brady-Handy.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Oliver_Hazard_Perry_Morton_-_Brady-Handy.jpg)>

- **Governor Oliver Perry Morton**
  - The governor led the war effort despite the obstacle of a legislature controlled by Democrats (who opposed the war).
  - The governor invited Kentuckians loyal to the Union to join regiments formed in Indiana.
  - He supported the loyal state government of Kentucky, earning himself the title during the war of Governor of Indiana and Kentucky.
  - Hoosiers came to call him the Soldiers' Friend in recognition of his efforts to establish the General Military Agency of Indiana, the Soldiers' Home, and the Orphans' Home as well as maintaining an arsenal for supplying both Indiana's regiments and the Union Army as a whole later in the war.
  - In response to a Democratic convention that declared opposition to the abolition of slavery, Morton did not call the General Assembly into session during 1862.
  - To maintain both the state government and the war effort, he borrowed millions – primarily from Madison businessman **James Lanier** – without legislative approval, he violated the state constitution.
  - In response to a rumor that the Knights of the Golden Circle intended to overthrow the state government and secede from the Union, Morton sent Union troops to raid the Democrat Convention and arrest any of the delegates bearing arms.
  - The fact that many were armed and threw their weapons into a creek called Pogue Run earned the venture the title of the Battle of Pogue Run.

- Following Grant's victories at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson – when the Union needed a place to house prisoners of war, Morton established a prisoner of war camp at the Indiana State Fair grounds called Camp Morton.
  - ❖ Over 3700 prisoners
  - ❖ Hospital established at the Athenaeum



Jesse D. Bright. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:JesseDBright.jpg>>

○ **Jesse D. Bright**

- A US Senator from Indiana, he became the only legislator from a Union state expelled from the Senate for his Confederate sympathies.
- His property in Port Fulton near the Ohio was confiscated and Jefferson General Hospital – the third largest military hospital in the country – was built on the site.



Thomas A. Hendricks. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Thomas\\_Andrews\\_Hendricks%2C\\_photo\\_portrait\\_seated%2C\\_1860-65.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Thomas_Andrews_Hendricks%2C_photo_portrait_seated%2C_1860-65.jpg)>

- **Thomas A. Hendricks**
  - A future senator from Indiana and the first Democrat elected governor in a Union state following the Civil War – chaired the Democratic convention in 1862 that supported the Union but rejected the abolition of slavery.
  - In the wake of the war, Indiana became such an influential national swing state that nearly every national ticket from the end of the Civil War to World War I included a Hoosier.
- **Economics**
  - Trade with the South – once vital to the state's economy – dwindled due to pressure from Governor Morton and other Republicans and from Union victories in the West.
  - New Albany – a center of riverboat building and Confederate sympathies – lost prestige and its status as the most populous and wealthy city in the state.
  - Industry near the Great Lakes boomed.
  - After the war, Colonel Eli Lilly – a Union colonel – founded his pharmaceutical empire in Indianapolis in 1876.
  - Also after the war, Captain G. C. Conn founded a musical instrument manufacturing business in Elkhart.