

= Indiana in the American Civil War =

Indiana , a state in the Midwest , played an important role in supporting the Union during the American Civil War . Despite anti @-@ war activity within the state , and southern Indiana 's ancestral ties to the South , Indiana was a strong supporter of the Union . Indiana contributed approximately 210 @,@ 000 Union soldiers , sailors , and marines . Indiana 's soldiers served in 308 military engagements during the war ; the majority of them in the western theater , between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains . Indiana 's war @-@ related deaths reached 25 @,@ 028 (7 @,@ 243 from battle and 17 @,@ 785 from disease) . Its state government provided funds to purchase equipment , food , and supplies for troops in the field . Indiana , an agriculturally rich state containing the fifth @-@ highest population in the Union , was critical to the North 's success due to its geographical location , large population , and agricultural production . Indiana residents , also known as Hoosiers , supplied the Union with manpower for the war effort , a railroad network and access to the Ohio River and the Great Lakes , and agricultural products such as grain and livestock . The state experienced two minor raids by Confederate forces , and one major raid in 1863 , which caused a brief panic in southern portions of the state and its capital city , Indianapolis .

Indiana experienced significant political strife during the war , especially after Governor Oliver P. Morton suppressed the Democratic @-@ controlled state legislature , which had an anti @-@ war (Copperhead) element . Major debates , which lead to violence , related to the issues of slavery and emancipation , military service for African Americans , and the draft . In 1863 , after the state legislature failed to pass a budget and left the state without the authority to collect taxes , Governor Morton acted outside his state 's constitutional authority to secure funding through federal and private loans to operate the state government and avert a financial crisis .

The American Civil War altered Indiana 's society , politics , and economy , beginning a population shift to central and northern Indiana , and contributed to a relative decline in the southern part of the state . Increased wartime manufacturing and industrial growth in Hoosier cities and towns ushered in a new era of economic prosperity . By the end of the war , Indiana had become less rural state than it previously had been . Indiana 's votes were closely split between the parties for several decades after the war , making it one of a few key swing states that often decided national elections . Between 1868 and 1916 , five Indiana politicians were vice @-@ presidential nominees on the major party tickets . In 1888 Benjamin Harrison , one of the state 's former Civil War generals , was elected president of the United States .

= = Indiana 's contributions = =

Indiana was the first of the country 's western states to mobilize for the Civil War . When news reached Indiana of the attack on Fort Sumter , South Carolina , on April 12 , 1861 , many Indiana residents were surprised , but their response was immediate . On the following day , two mass meetings were held in Indianapolis , the state capital of Indiana , and the state 's position was decided : Indiana would remain in the Union and would immediately contribute men to suppress the rebellion . On April 15 , Indiana 's governor , Oliver P. Morton , issued a call for volunteer soldiers to meet the state 's quota set by President Abraham Lincoln .

Indiana 's geographical location in the Midwest , its large population , and its agricultural production made the state 's wartime support critical to the Union 's success . Indiana , with the fifth @-@ largest population of the states that remained in the Union , could supply much @-@ needed manpower for the war effort , its railroad network and access to the Ohio River and the Great Lakes could transport troops and supplies , and its agricultural yield , which became even more valuable to the Union after the loss of the rich farmland of the South , could provide grain and livestock .

= = = Military service = = =

On April 15 , 1861 , President Lincoln called for a total of 75 @,@ 000 volunteers to join the Union army . On the same day , Governor Morton telegraphed the president offering 10 @,@ 000 Indiana

volunteers . The state 's initial quota was set at six regiments (a total of 4 @, @ 683 men) for three months of service . Orders were issued on April 16 to form the state 's first regiments and to gather at Indianapolis . On the first day , five hundred men were encamped in the city ; within a week more than 12 @, @ 000 Hoosier volunteers had signed up to fight for the Union , nearly three times as many needed to meet the state 's initial quota .

Governor Morton and Lew Wallace , Indiana 's adjutant general , established Camp Morton at the state fairgrounds in Indianapolis as the initial gathering place and training camp for the state 's Union volunteers . (Camp Morton was converted to a prisoner @-@ of @-@ war camp in 1862 .) By April 27 , Indiana 's first six regiments were fully organized as the First Brigade , Indiana Volunteers , under the command of Brigadier General Thomas A. Morris . Members of companies not selected for these first regiments were given the option of volunteering for three years of service or returning home until they were needed ; some companies formed into regiments in the state militia and were called into federal service within a few weeks .

Indiana ranked second among the states in terms of the percentage of its men of military age who served in the Union army . Indiana contributed 208 @, @ 367 men , roughly 15 percent of the state 's total population to serve in the Union army , and 2 @, @ 130 to serve in the navy . Most of Indiana 's soldiers were volunteers ; 11 @, @ 718 were re @-@ enlistments . Deserters numbered 10 @, @ 846 .

Indiana 's volunteers responded to requests for military service in the early months of the war ; however , as the war progressed and the number of casualties increased , the state government had to resort to conscription (the draft) to fill its quotas . Military conscription , which began in October 1862 , was a divisive issue within the state . It was especially unpopular among Democrats , who viewed it as a threat to individual freedom and opposed legislation that allowed a man to purchase an exemption for \$ 300 or pay another person to serve as his substitute . A total of 3 @, @ 003 Hoosier men were drafted in October 1862 ; subsequent drafts in Indiana brought the total to 17 @, @ 903 .

Indiana 's volunteers and draftees provided the Union army with 129 infantry regiments , 13 cavalry regiments , 3 cavalry companies , 1 regiment of heavy artillery , and 26 light artillery batteries . In addition to providing Union troops , Indiana also organized its own volunteer militia , known as the Indiana Legion . Formed in May 1861 , the Legion was responsible for protecting Indiana 's citizens from attack and maintaining order within the state .

By the end of the war , Indiana could claim 46 general officers in the Union army who had at one time resided in the state . These men included Don Carlos Buell , Ambrose Burnside , Lew Wallace , Robert H. Milroy , and Joseph J. Reynolds , among others .

More than 35 percent of the Hoosiers who joined the Union army became casualties : 24 @, @ 416 , roughly 12 @. @ 6 percent of Indiana 's soldiers who served , lost their lives in the conflict . An estimated 48 @, @ 568 soldiers , double the number of Hoosiers killed in the war , were wounded . Indiana 's war @-@ related death toll eventually reached 25 @, @ 028 (7 @, @ 243 from battle and 17 @, @ 785 from disease) .

= = = Training and support = = =

Slightly more than 60 percent of Indiana 's regiments mustered into service and trained at Indianapolis . Other camps for Union soldiers were established elsewhere in the state , including Fort Wayne , Gosport , Jeffersonville , Kendallville , Lafayette , Richmond , South Bend , Terre Haute , Wabash , and in LaPorte County .

Governor Morton was called the " Soldier 's Friend " because of his efforts to equip , train , and care for Union soldiers in the field . Indiana 's state government financed a large portion of the costs involved in preparing its regiments for war , including housing , feeding , and equipping them , before their assignment to the standing Union armies . To secure arms for Indiana 's troops , the governor appointed purchasing agents to act on the state 's behalf . Early in the war , for example , Robert Dale Owen purchased more than \$ 891 @, @ 000 in arms , clothing , blankets , and cavalry equipment for Indiana troops ; the state government made additional purchases of arms and

supplies exceeding \$ 260 @, @ 000 . To provide ammunition , Morton established a state @-@ owned arsenal at Indianapolis served the Indiana militia , home guard , and as a backup supply depot for the Union army . The state arsenal operated until April 1864 , employing 700 at its peak ; many of its employees were women . A federal arsenal was also established in Indianapolis in 1863 .

The Indiana Sanitary Commission , created in 1862 , and soldiers ' aid societies throughout the state raised funds and gathered supplies for troops in the field . Hoosiers also provided other forms of support for soldiers and their families , including a Soldiers ' Home and a Ladies ' Home , and Orphans ' Home to help meet the needs of Indiana 's soldiers and their families as they passed through Indianapolis .

During the war some women took on the added responsibility of running family farms and businesses . Hoosier women also contributed to the war effort as nurses and volunteers in charitable organizations , most commonly the local Ladies ' Aid Societies . In January 1863 Governor Morton and the Indiana Sanitary Commission began recruiting women to work as nurses in military hospitals and on ships .

Wounded soldiers were cared for at Indiana facilities in Clark County (Port Fulton , near Jeffersonville and New Albany) , Jefferson County (Madison) , Knox County (Vincennes) , Marion County (Indianapolis) , Warrick County (Newburgh) , and Vanderburgh County (Evansville) . Jefferson General Hospital at Port Fulton , Indiana , now a part of present @-@ day Jeffersonville , was briefly the third @-@ largest hospital in the United States . Between 1864 , when Jefferson General opened , and 1866 , when it closed , the hospital treated 16 @, @ 120 patients .

== Prison camps ==

Indianapolis was the site of Camp Morton , one of the Union 's largest prisons for captured Confederate soldiers . Lafayette , Richmond , and Terre Haute , Indiana , occasionally held prisoners of war as well .

== Military cemeteries ==

Two national military cemeteries were established in Indiana as a result of the war . In 1882 the federal government established in New Albany , Indiana , the New Albany National Cemetery , one of fourteen national cemeteries established that year . In 1866 the federal government authorized a national cemetery for Indianapolis ; Crown Hill National Cemetery was established within the grounds of Crown Hill Cemetery , a privately owned cemetery northwest of downtown .

== Conflicts ==

Indiana troops participated in 308 military engagements , the majority of them between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains . Soldiers from Indiana were present on most of the Civil War battlefields , beginning with the first engagement involving Hoosier troops at the Battle of Philippi (West Virginia) on June 3 , 1861 , to the Battle of Palmetto Ranch (Texas) on May 13 , 1865 . Nearly all the fighting was outside of the state 's boundaries . Only one significant conflict , known as Morgan 's Raid , occurred on Indiana soil during the war . The raid , which caused a brief panic in Indianapolis and southern Indiana , was preceded by two minor incursions into Indiana .

== Raids ==

On July 18 , 1862 , during the Newburgh Raid , Confederate officer Adam Johnson briefly captured Newburgh , Indiana , after convincing the town 's Union garrison that he had cannon on the surrounding hills (they were merely camouflaged stovepipes) . The raid convinced the federal government of the need to supply Indiana with a permanent force of regular Union Army soldiers to counter future raids .

On June 17 , 1863 , in preparation for a planned cavalry offensive by Confederate troops under the command of John Hunt Morgan , one of his officers , Captain Thomas Hines and approximately 80 men crossed the Ohio River to search for horses and support from Hoosiers in southern Indiana . During the minor incursion , which became known as Hines ' Raid , local citizens and members of Indiana 's home guard pursued the Confederates and succeeded capturing most of them without a fight . Hines and a few of his men escaped across the river into Kentucky .

Morgan 's Raid , the Confederate army 's major incursion into Indiana , occurred a month after Hines ' raid . On July 8 , 1863 , General Morgan crossed the Ohio River , landing at Mauckport , Indiana , with 2 @, @ 400 troopers . Their arrival was initially contested by a small party from the Indiana Legion , who withdrew after Morgan 's men began firing artillery from the river 's southern shore . The state militia quickly retreated towards Corydon , Indiana , where a larger body was gathering to block Morgan 's advance . The Confederates advanced rapidly on the town and engaged in the Battle of Corydon . After a brief but fierce fight , Morgan took command of high ground south of town , and Corydon 's local militia and citizens promptly surrendered after Morgan 's artillery fired two warning shots . Corydon was sacked , but little damage was done to its buildings . Morgan continued his raid north and burned most of the town of Salem .

When Morgan 's movements appeared to be headed toward Indianapolis , panic spread through the capital city . Governor Morton had called up the state militia as soon as Morgan 's intention to cross into the state was known , and more than 60 @, @ 000 men of all ages volunteered to protect Indiana against Morgan 's men . Morgan considered attacking Camp Morton , the prisoner @-@ of @-@ war camp in Indianapolis , to free more than 5 @, @ 000 Confederate prisoners of war imprisoned there , but decided against it . Instead , his raiders turned abruptly east and began moving towards Ohio . With Indiana 's militia in pursuit , Morgan 's men continued to raid and pillage their way toward the Indiana @-@ Ohio border , crossing into Ohio on July 13 . By the time Morgan left Indiana , his raid had become a desperate attempt to escape to the South . He was captured on July 26 in Ohio .

= = = Indiana regiments = = =

Many of Indiana 's regiments served with distinction in the war . The 19th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment , 20th Indiana Infantry Regiment , and 27th Indiana Infantry Regiment suffered the highest casualties of the state 's infantry regiments as a percentage of the regiment 's total enrollment .

Indiana 's first six regiments organized during the Civil War were the 6th , 7th , 8th , 9th , 10th , and 11th Indiana infantry regiments . The men in these regiments volunteered for three months of service at the start of the war , but their brief terms provided inadequate ; most of these soldiers re @-@ enlisted for three additional years of service .

By the end of 1861 , forty @-@ seven Indiana regiments had mustered into service ; most of the men enlisted for terms of three years . The majority of the three @-@ year regiments were deployed in the western theater . In 1862 another forty @-@ one regiments from Indiana were mustered into service ; about half were sent to the eastern theater and the other half remained in the west . During 1863 six more regiments were mustered into service to replace the casualties of the first two years ' fighting , and on July 8 , 1863 , and additional thirteen temporary regiments were established during Morgan 's Raid into southern Indiana . The men in these temporary regiments enlisted for terms of three months , but the regiments disbanded once the threat posed by Morgan 's troops was gone . In 1864 twenty @-@ one Indiana regiments mustered into service . As the fighting declined , most of Indiana 's regiments mustered out of service by the end of 1864 , but some continued to serve . During 1865 fourteen additional Indiana regiments were mustered into a year of service . On November 10 , 1865 , the 13th Regiment Indiana Cavalry became the state 's final regiment to be mustered out of the U.S. Army .

The 11th Indiana Infantry Regiment , also known as the Indiana Zouaves , under the command of Lew Wallace , was the first regiment organized in Indiana during the Civil War and the first one to march into battle . The 11th Indiana fought in the Battle of Fort Donelson , the Siege of Vicksburg , the second day of the Battle of Shiloh , and elsewhere . In 1861 the 9th Indiana Infantry Regiment

became one of the first Hoosier regiments to see action in the war . The 9th Indiana fought in many major battles , including the Battle of Shiloh , the Battle of Stones River , the Atlanta Campaign , and the Battle of Nashville , among others .

The 14th Indiana Infantry Regiment was nicknamed the " Gibraltar Brigade " for maintaining its position at the Battle of Antietam . It secured Cemetery Hill on the first day of the three @-@ day fight at the Battle of Gettysburg , where it lost 123 of its men . The 19th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment , part of the Iron Brigade , made critical contributions to some of the most important engagements of the war , including the Second Battle of Bull Run , but was almost completely destroyed in the Battle of Gettysburg , where it sustained 210 casualties . The 19th Indiana suffered the heaviest battle losses of any Indiana unit ; 15 @.@ 9 percent of its men were killed or mortally wounded during the war . The 27th Indiana Infantry Regiment earned the nickname " giants in the cornfield " at the Battle of Antietam . The regiment also fought at the Battle of Chancellorsville , the Battle of Gettysburg , and in the Atlanta Campaign . The 27th Indiana 's casualties were 15 @.@ 3 percent of its total enrollment , nearly as many as the 19th Indiana .

Most of Indiana 's regimental units were organized within towns or counties , but ethnic units were also formed , including the 32nd Indiana , a German @-@ American infantry regiment , and the 35th Indiana , composed of Irish Americans . The 28th Regiment U.S. Colored Troops , formed at Indianapolis between December 24 , 1863 , and March 31 , 1864 , was the only black regiment formed in Indiana during the war . It trained at Indianapolis 's Camp Fremont , near Fountain Square , and included 518 enlisted men who signed on for three years of service . The regiment lost 212 men during the conflict . The 28th participated in the Siege of Petersburg and at the Battle of the Crater , where twenty @-@ two of its men were killed . At the end of the war the regiment served in Texas , where it mustered out of service on November 8 , 1865 .

The last casualty of the Civil War was a Hoosier serving in the 34th Regiment Indiana Infantry . Private John J. Williams died at the Battle of Palmetto Ranch on May 13 , 1865 .

= = Politics = =

Hoosiers voted in favor of the Republicans in 1860 , and in January 1861 , Indiana 's newly elected lieutenant governor , Oliver P. Morton , became governor after Henry Smith Lane resigned from the office to take a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate . Hoosiers also helped Abraham Lincoln win the presidency in the 1860 election and voted in favor of his re @-@ election in 1864 . Although Lincoln won only 40 percent of the country 's popular vote in the U.S. presidential election in 1860 , he earned Indiana 's 13 electoral votes with 51 @.@ 09 percent of its popular vote , compared to Stephen Douglas 's 42 @.@ 44 percent , John Breckenridge 's 4 @.@ 52 percent , and John Bell 's 1 @.@ 95 percent . In the 1864 presidential election , Lincoln once again carried the state , this time by a wider margin , earning Indiana 's electoral votes with 53 @.@ 6 percent of the state 's popular vote compared to George McClellan 's 46 @.@ 4 percent .

As one of Lincoln 's " war governors " , Morton and the president maintained a close alliance throughout the war ; however , as war casualties mounted , Hoosiers began to doubt the necessity of war and many became concerned over the increase in governmental power and the loss of personal freedom , which resulted in major conflicts between the state 's Republicans and Democrats .

= = = Southern influence = = =

The Civil War era showed the extent of the South 's influence on Indiana . Much of southern and central Indiana had strong ties to the South . Many of Indiana 's early settlers had come from the Confederate state of Virginia and from Kentucky . Governor Morton once complained to President Lincoln that " no other free state is so populated with southerners " , which Morton believed kept him from being as forceful as he wanted to be .

Due to their location across the Ohio River from Louisville , Kentucky , the Indiana cities of Jeffersonville , New Albany , and Port Fulton saw increased trade and military activity . Some of this

increase was due to Kentucky 's desire to stay neutral in the war . In addition , Kentucky was home to many Confederate sympathizers . Military bases in southern Indiana were needed to support Union operations against Confederates in Kentucky , and it was safer to store war supplies in towns on the north side of the River . Jeffersonville served as an important military depot for Union troops heading south . Towards the end of the war , Port Fulton was home to the third @-@ largest hospital in the United States , Jefferson General Hospital .

In 1861 , Kentucky 's governor Beriah Magoffin refused to allow pro @-@ Union forces to mobilize in his state and issued a similar order regarding Confederate forces . Governor Morton , who repeatedly came to the military rescue of Kentucky 's pro @-@ Union government during the war and became known as the " Governor of Indiana and Kentucky " allowed Kentuckians to form Union regiments on Indiana soil . Kentucky troops , especially from Louisville , which included the 5th Kentucky Infantry and others , at Indiana 's Camp Joe Holt . Camp Joe Holt was established in Clarksville , Indiana , between Jeffersonville and New Albany .

Jesse D. Bright , who represented Indiana in the United States Senate had been a leader among the state 's Democrats for several years prior to the outbreak of the war . In January 1862 , Bright was expelled from the Senate on allegations of disloyalty to the Union . He had written a letter of introduction for an arms merchant addressed to " His Excellency , Jefferson Davis , President of the Confederation . " In the letter , Bright offered the merchant 's services as a firearms supplier . Bright 's Senate replacement was Joseph A. Wright , a pro @-@ Union Democrat and former Indiana governor . As of 2015 , Bright was the last senator to be expelled by the Senate .

= = = Political conflict = = =

Hoosiers cooperated in support of the war effort at its outset , but political differences soon erupted into the " most violent political battles " in state 's history . The major debates , which also lead to violence , related to the issues of slavery and emancipation ; military service for African Americans ; and the draft .

On April 24 , 1861 , Morton addressed a special session of the Indiana General Assembly to obtain the legislature 's approval to borrow and spend funds to purchase arms and supplies for Indiana 's troops . Morton also urged Indiana 's legislators to set aside party considerations for the duration of the war and unite in defense of the Union , but the Republicans and Democrats did not cooperate for long . Initially , the Democratic @-@ controlled legislature was supportive of Morton 's measures and passed the legislation he requested . After the state legislature adjourned in May , however , some of the state 's prominent Democrats changed their opinion about the war . In January 1862 the Democrats clarified their position at a state convention chaired by Thomas Hendricks . Indiana 's Democrats stated that their support for the integrity of the Union and the war effort , but opposed emancipation of black and the abolition of slavery .

After the elections in the fall of 1862 , Governor Morton feared that the legislature 's Democratic majority would attempt to hinder the war effort , reduce his authority , and vote to secede from the Union . After the legislative session convened in 1863 , all but four Republican legislators stayed away from Indianapolis to prevent the general assembly from attaining the quorum it needed to pass legislation , including funding the state government or making tax provisions . This rapidly led to a crisis as the state government began to run out of money to conduct its business and was nearly bankrupt . Going beyond his constitutional powers , Morton solicited millions of dollars in federal and private loans to avert the crisis . To obtain funds to run the state government , Morton turned to James Lanier , a wealthy banker from Madison , Indiana . On two occasions , Lanier provided the state with more than \$ 1 million (USD) in unsecured loans . Morton 's move was successful , he was able to fund the state government and the war effort in Indiana . There was little the legislature could do but watch .

Indiana 's political polarity continued to worsen after the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) made freeing the slaves a war goal . Many of the formerly pro @-@ war Democrats moved to openly oppose the war , and Governor Morton began a crackdown on dissidents . During one notorious incident in May 1863 , the governor had soldiers disrupt a Democratic state convention in

Indianapolis , causing what would latter be referred to as the Battle of Pogue 's Run . No regular session of the Indiana General Assembly was convened until June 1865 .

While most of the state was decidedly pro @-@ Union , a group of Southern sympathizers known as the Knights of the Golden Circle had a strong presence in northern Indiana . The group proved enough of a threat that General Lew Wallace , commander of Union forces in the region , spent considerable time countering their activities . By June 1863 , the group was successfully broken up . Many Golden Circle members were arrested without formal charges , the pro @-@ Confederate press was prevented from printing anti @-@ war material , and the writ of habeas corpus was denied to anyone suspected of disloyalty . In reaction to Governor Morton 's actions against dissenters , Indiana 's Democrats Party called him a " dictator " and an " underhanded mobster ; " Republicans countered that the Democrats were using treasonable and obstructionist tactics in the conduct of the war .

Confederate special agent Thomas Hines went to French Lick in June 1863 , seeking support for Confederate General John Hunt Morgan 's eventual raid into Indiana . Hines met with Sons of Liberty " major general " William A. Bowles , to inquire if Bowles could offer any support for Morgan 's upcoming raid . Bowles claimed he could raise a force of 10 @,@ 000 , but before the deal was finalized , Hines was informed that a Union force was approaching and fled the state . As a result , Bowles provided no support for Morgan 's raiders , which caused Morgan to harshly treat anyone in Indiana who claimed to be sympathetic to the Confederacy .

Large @-@ scale support for the Confederacy among Golden Circle members and Southern Hoosiers in general declined after Morgan 's Confederate raiders ransacked many homes bearing the banners of the Golden Circle , despite their proclaimed support for the Confederates . As Confederate Colonel Basil W. Duke recalled after the incident , " The Copperheads and Vallandighammers fought harder than the others " against Morgan 's raiders . When Hoosiers failed to support Morgan 's men in signifiant numbers , Governor Morton slowed his crackdown on Confederate sympathizers , theorizing that because they had failed to come to Morgan 's aid in large numbers , they would similarly fail to aid a larger invasion .

Although raids into Indiana were infrequent , smuggling goods into Confederate territory was common , especially in the early days of the war when the Union army had not yet pushed the front lines far to the south of the Ohio River . New Albany and Jeffersonville , Indiana , were origination points for many Northern goods smuggled into the Confederacy . The Cincinnati Daily Gazette pressured both towns to stop trading with the South , especially with Louisville , because Kentucky 's proclaimed neutrality was perceived as sympathetic to the South . A fraudulent steamboat company was established to ply the Ohio River between Madison , Indiana , and Louisville ; its boat , the Masonic Gem , made regular trips to Confederate ports .

= = = Southern sympathizers = = =

While it is believed that they were not particularly numerous , the exact number of Hoosiers to serve in Confederate armies is unknown . It is likely that most traveled to Kentucky to join Confederate regiments formed in that state . At least one Hoosier , Sgt. Henry L. Stone of Greencastle , Indiana , rode with John Hunt Morgan when he raided Indiana . Former U.S. Army officer Francis A. Shoup , who briefly led the Indianapolis Zouave militia unit , left for Florida prior to the war , and ultimately become a Confederate brigadier general .

= = = Republican legislative majority = = =

After the elections in 1864 the state 's Republican legislative majority arrived at a critical turning point , as the North was slowly tightening its blockade of the South . The new Republican @-@ controlled legislature fully supported Morton 's policies and worked to meet the state 's commitments to the war effort . In 1865 the Indiana General Assembly validated the loans Morton had secured to run the state government , assumed them as state debt , and commended Morton for his actions during the interim .

= = Aftermath = =

News of Confederate General Robert E. Lee 's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse , Virginia , reached Indianapolis at 11 p.m. on April 9 , 1865 , causing immediate and enthusiastic public celebrations that the Indianapolis Journal characterized as " demented " . A week later , the community 's excitement turned to sadness when news of Lincoln 's assassination arrived on April 15 . Lincoln 's funeral train passed through the capital city on April 30 , and 100 @,@ 000 people attended his bier at the Indiana Statehouse .

= = = Economic = = =

The Civil War forever altered Indiana 's economy . Despite hardships during the war , Indiana 's economic situation improved . Farmers received higher prices for their agricultural products , railroads and commercial businesses thrived in the state 's cities and towns , and manpower shortages gave laborers more bargaining power . The war also helped establish a national banking system to replace state @-@ chartered banking institutions ; by 1862 there were thirty @-@ one national banks in the state . Wartime prosperity was particularly evident in Indianapolis , whose population more than doubled during the war , reaching 45 @,@ 000 at the end of 1864 .

Increased wartime manufacturing and industrial growth in Hoosier cities and towns ushered in a new era of economic prosperity . By the end of the war , Indiana had become less rural that it previously had been . Overall , the war caused Indiana 's industries to grow exponentially , although the state 's southern counties experienced growth after the war at a slower rate than its other counties . The state 's population shifted to central and northern Indiana as new industries and cities began to develop around the Great Lakes and the railroad depots erected during the war . In 1876 Colonel Eli Lilly opened a new pharmaceutical laboratory in Indianapolis , founding what later became Eli Lilly and Company . Indianapolis was also the wartime home of Richard Gatling , inventor of the Gatling Gun , one of the world 's first machine guns . Although his invention was used in some Civil War @-@ era campaigns , it was not fully adopted for use by the U.S. Army until 1866 . Charles Conn , another war veteran , founded C. G. Conn Ltd. in Elkhart , Indiana , where the manufacturing of musical instruments became a new industry for the town .

Post @-@ war development was different in southern Indiana . The state 's commerce along the Ohio River was reduced during the war , especially after the closure of the Mississippi River to commercial trade with the South and increased competition from the state 's expanding railroad network . Some of Indiana 's river towns , such as Evansville , recovered by providing transport to Union troops across the Ohio River , but others did not . Before the war , New Albany was the largest city in the state , primarily due to its commerce with the South , but its trade dwindled during the war . After the war much of Indiana viewed New Albany as too friendly to the South . New Albany 's formerly robust steamboat @-@ building industry ended in 1870 ; the last steamboat built in New Albany was named the Robert E. Lee . New Albany never regained its pre @-@ war stature ; its population leveled off at 40 @,@ 000 , and only the antebellum , early @-@ Victorian Mansion Row district remains from its boom period .

= = = Political = = =

When the war ended , the state 's Democrats were upset about their wartime treatment by the Republicans , but they staged a quick comeback . Indiana became the first state after the Civil War to elect a Democratic governor , Thomas Hendricks . His rise to the governor 's office initiated a period of Democratic control in the state that reversed many of the political gains made by the Republican Party during the war .

Indiana 's U.S. senators were strong supporters of the radical Reconstruction plans proposed by Congress . Senators Oliver Morton , who was elected to the Senate after serving as Indiana 's governor , and Schuyler Colfax voted in favor of President Andrew Johnson 's impeachment .

Morton was especially disappointed in Congress 's failure to remove him .

When the South returned to firm Democratic control at the end of the 1870s , Indiana , which was closely split between the two parties , was one of a few key swing state that often decided the balance of power in Congress and the presidency . Five Hoosier politicians were vice @-@ presidential nominees on the major party tickets held between 1868 and 1916 , as the nation 's political parties vied for the support of the state 's electorate . In 1888 , at the height of the state 's post @-@ war political influence , former Civil War general Benjamin Harrison was elected president , and served in that capacity from 1889 to 1893 .

= = = Social = = =

More than half of the state 's households , based on an average family size of four persons , contributed a family member to fight in the war , making the effects of the conflict widely felt throughout the state . More Hoosiers died in the Civil War than in any other conflict . Although twice as many Hoosiers served in World War II , almost twice as many died in the Civil War . After the war , veterans programs were initiated to help wounded soldiers with housing , food , and other basic needs . In addition , orphanages and asylums were established to assist women and children .

After the war , some women who had been especially active in supporting the war on the home front turned their organizational skills to other concerns , especially prohibition and woman suffrage . In 1874 , for example , Zerelda Wallace , the wife of former Indiana governor David Wallace and stepmother of General Lew Wallace , became a founder of the Indiana chapter of the Woman 's Christian Temperance Union and served as its first president .

= = = Memorials = = =

Numerous war memorials were erected to honor the Indiana veterans of the Civil War . Among the largest in Indiana is the Soldiers ' and Sailors ' Monument in downtown Indianapolis . After two decades of discussion , construction for the monument began in 1888 ; it was finally completed in 1901 .

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