

Chapter 1 : Wabash Valley Visions and Voices

Following this precedent, Hoosier regiments in the Spanish-American War in began with in honor of the Civil War regiments. Civil War units were recruited to serve for 30, 60, or days, three, six, or nine months, or one or three years.

Once in a while, they stopped to score a tree, plant a post, and record their progress. For those residents of the Indiana Territory who witnessed this bizarre parade in the fall of , this group represented vastly different futures. For Thomas Jefferson and other leaders of the young United States, this group of men sent to survey the Indiana Territory represented the spread of democracy. For the indigenous people who first called this land home, the marks cut and burned into the trees represented the impending and permanent loss of that home. Despite their disparate perspectives, both would soon see the redefinition and reorganization of the landscape by the rectangular survey system. After the American Revolutionary War and via the Treaty of Paris , the British surrendered their claim to the thirteen colonies and ceded a vast amount of western and southern territory to the young United States. In order to grow the republic and repay war debt, the new government needed a system of organizing this land for sale. In response to these needs, the Continental Congress created a committee chaired by Thomas Jefferson to create a system for surveying the new territory. Jefferson passionately believed that the system had to make small plots of land available to the individual farmer as opposed to large plots available only to the wealthy, to speculators, or to large companies in order to spread democracy throughout the territory. In , Jefferson wrote: We have now lands enough to employ an infinite number of people in their cultivation. Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs: These surveyed squares could then be subdivided, numbered, and recorded for sale. In this manner, the landscape could be divided and sold to settlers unseen – that is, without the surveyor having to physically walk the entire area, mapping the land in the old system of metes and bounds which used natural markers like trees and rivers to define property. While the Ordinance did not become law, it did define the rectangular system and laid out the principles that would measure and divide the landscape into what it is today. The ordinance stated that surveying would begin on the Ohio River, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the termination of a line which has been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. Draft Report of Northwest Ordinance, March Broadside with emendations by Thomas Jefferson. The removal of the native tribes living in the territories was the first step of the survey process. The United States government worked towards this end through both military action, economic pressure, and treaties in order to make space for white male settlers to farm the land. On July 13, , Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance , an act which created the Northwest Territory an area that would become the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota and provided a system for settling the area to create new states. Between and , Indian villages in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio were constantly attacked by the American army and militias. Over Indian villages were burned and destroyed, leaving an unknown number of civilian casualties. Pictorial History of the United States, accessed [http:](http://) After suffering major losses at the Battle of Fallen Timbers , many tribes living in the Northwest Territory were resigned to settling for peace. This resulted in the Treaty of Greenville , in which some tribal leaders ceded large sections of land in Ohio and Indiana to the United States and opened much of the area to white settlement. Still other native leaders resisted and contested this and subsequent treaties, and would later fight to regain their land under the leadership of Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa. In some cases, they fell into debt and lost even more land as a result. This situation was often exploited by the United States government. We shall push our trading houses, and be glad to see the good and influential individuals among [Great Lakes Indians] run in debt, because we observe that when these debts get beyond what the individuals can pay, they become willing to lop them off by a cession of lands. After the Treaty of Greenville provided prospective colonists the security of peaceful settlement, Congress passed the Land Act of This legislation provided for the sale of land in the Northwest Territory. Jared Mansfield, Essays, mathematical and physical: Printed by William W. Morse, [], accessed HathiTrust. Jared Mansfield came to the attention of President Jefferson in upon the publication of his book Essays, Mathematical and Physical, one of the earliest works of original mathematics

by an American. The land which would become Indiana was difficult to survey because much of it had yet to be acquired through treaty. The Vincennes Tract, an area ceded by local tribal authorities to French settlers in 1763, provided another unique obstacle. This area ran along the Wabash River and thus had been surveyed at an angle, and French settlers acquired titles to the land based upon this survey. Since 1763, the inhabitants of the Vincennes Tract regularly petitioned Congress to validate their titles. In May 1800, Congress determined that the territory should be surveyed by the rectangular method except where it had been previously surveyed. In other words, the Vincennes Tract would sit like an oddly angled puzzle piece within the rest of the rectangular pieces. The lines forming the rectangles would stop at the edge of the Vincennes Tract and then continue after it on all sides. According to survey historian Bill Hubbard, since the purpose of the rectangular survey was to organize the land for sale, there was no need to resurvey the tract. Meanwhile, in March 1803, Ohio attained statehood, which left the rest of the former Northwest Territory as the Indiana Territory. Congress wanted the Indiana Territory surveyed in full in preparation for American colonization. Instead, he determined that he could create a meridian and a baseline ran off the corners of the Vincennes Tract which would be the foundation of a grid made up of six-mile by six mile square plots of land called townships. Mansfield planned a baseline that would start at the southwestern corner of the Vincennes Tract and run east-west to the edge of the territory and a meridian which ran from the southeastern edge of the tract north through the territory. From the intersection of these lines, survey lines could be calculated every six miles in all four directions to create the grid of townships. Each township could then be further divided into one mile squares creating thirty-six sections of land. Each section contained acres of land which could then be divided further in half, quarter, half-quarter, and quarter-quarter sections as needed. These plots would then be numbered and sold to settlers without the surveyor hiking the entire territory, the running of the two lines being the only physical surveying needed. While Mansfield mathematically planned the baseline which would serve as a foundational line for the survey of the Indiana Territory, someone still had to mark the line into the landscape and take measurements. That task fell to a small crew led by deputy surveyor Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. Originally from Connecticut, Buckingham migrated to Ohio in 1796 and began work as a farmhand for General Putnam. He assisted Putnam on survey trips in several Ohio counties, and in 1800, Putnam swore in Buckingham as a deputy surveyor. Routledge, 1997. In 1800, Mansfield appointed Ebenezer Buckingham to lead a crew to run the base line. They began at a point on the south-side of the Vincennes Tract and ran a line east for 12 miles. Buckingham and crew then went to the southeast corner of the Vincennes Tract and ran a line due north until they reached the baseline. When they intersected the baseline, they marked the initial point. Then, they marked section corners and half-section corners until they reached the east end of the Vincennes Tract again. They packed up for the winter and returned the next season to finish extending the baseline east twelve miles and the meridian north in September 1800. The placement of the baseline and meridian in these locations allowed Buckingham and his crew to lay the foundations for the survey system and include the Vincennes Tract in it, all without encroaching on lands that still belonged to Native Americans. After this, the townships could be numbered and the land further divided. The township numbers would be increased east and west away from the Principal Meridian and be numbered away from the Baseline north and south, starting at the Initial Point where the two lines crossed. This was not true in states not mapped in such a standardized way. For example, in Kentucky, the same land was sometimes surveyed multiple times in different ways giving rise to title disputes. For example, in 1808, a carpenter and cabinet maker named Thomas Lincoln purchased a farm near Nolin Creek, Kentucky. The following year, in the cabin that Thomas built on his land, his son Abraham Lincoln was born. The family soon moved to another farm, along Knob Creek for which Thomas paid cash years later in 1816. However, the titles of both his farms were challenged by competing claimants. According to Abraham Lincoln biographer William E. In fact, much of the country is organized by this system. According to historian Michael P. Photo from Miami Nation of Indiana, accessed <http://www.miaminationofindiana.com/>

Chapter 2 : Hoosier â€” The Indiana History Blog

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. [6] After the war, veterans programs were initiated to help wounded soldiers with housing, food, and other basic needs.

Bertita Carla Camille Leonarz de Harding: The Hungarian author spoke five languages, interviewed dictators, and witnessed the gleam of royal jewels. Her experiences compelled her to author more than a dozen lucrative books, mostly biographies. Indianapolis firm Bobbs-Merrill published most of her books. Bertita brought a fresh approach to biography, giving depth to royal figures, illuminating their motives, and endowing them with humanity. Her life was as interesting and tragic as the royal figures about which she so aptly wrote. As a child, she grew intrigued with the story of ill-fated Carlotta and Maximilian , Emperor and Empress of Mexico. The story is worthy of a Shakespearean quarto: Austrian archduke Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph accepted the offer of the Mexican throne in , having been assured that the Mexican people voted for his governance. However, he was installed into power through the collusion of Mexican conservatives and the French emperor, against the wishes of many Mexicans. When French troops pulled out of Mexico, and former Mexican president Benito Juarez returned, Carlotta fled to Europe to fruitlessly plead for support of her husband. Unwilling to abandon the impoverished people he had advocated for, Maximilian refused to abdicate the throne. He was executed near Queretaro, devastating his wife who remained in Europe. She fell into a debilitating depression and never recovered, refusing to acknowledge his death. Chapultepec castle, courtesy of the National History Museum. Bertita traveled to the United States for school, training to be a pianist at the University of Wisconsin, where she met her husband Jack Harding. The couple moved to Indianapolis, where he worked as an executive at Harding Advertising Company. Eventually, the pair applied their literary gifts to writing film scripts in Hollywood. She had a rare gift for being folksy and fabulous, cozy and continental at the same time. If the cake burned, the chapter turned out to be a masterpiece. If the chapter was bad, the cake was delicious. And many times both turned out just right. She went on the lecture circuit, speaking to clubs around the country about her experiences. Their great capacity is for work. The Story of Karl and Zita of Hungary. Royal mazes are unraveled. Motives for strange actions grow lucid. In October , she traveled to Brazil to gather material for a forthcoming book. By this time, Nazi Germany had captured France, and the Allied Powers feared that Brazil, which had been fairly politically neutral, could be susceptible to Nazi attack. Harding interviewed Brazilian dictator President Getulio Vargas, concluding that although Vargas was a dictator, Brazilians would never permit a European dictatorship. By , Bertita and her husband Lieutenant Colonel Jack Harding, an executive officer of public relations, were fully entrenched in the war effort. This day belongs to the infantryman, may God protect him. She continued to do what she did bestâ€”write about royal exiles. After the death of her beloved first husband, she married Count Josef Radetsky in Vienna in , an ancestor of Austrian nobility. In , her life took another somber twist when a Vienna court found Radetsky guilty of trying to defraud her, sentencing him to eighteen months in an Austrian prison. If life results in writing, that is good:

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War years[edit] During the American Civil War , Indianapolis served as a gathering place for organizing troops. City residents experienced rising prices and wartime hardships, such as food and clothing shortages. Morton , requested it, but they were not needed until spring. On February 11, , president-elect Abraham Lincoln arrived in Indianapolis, one of several train stops he made en route to Washington, D. The pre-inauguration stop made Lincoln the first president-elect to visit Indianapolis. On April 12, news arrived in Indianapolis via telegraph that Confederate forces had opened fire on Fort Sumter , a federal fort in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina. On April 13, two mass meetings were held in Indianapolis, where resolutions were approved to support the Union. Indianapolis citizens proclaimed, "We unite as one man to repel all treasonable assaults upon the Government, its people, and citizens in every department of the Unionâ€”peaceably, if we can, forcibly if we must. These included the 6th Indiana , the 7th Indiana , [20] the 8th Indiana , the 9th Indiana , the 10th Indiana , and the 11th Indiana infantry regiments. Men from Indianapolis and surrounding Marion County, Indiana , served in 39 regiments. In total, Indianapolis sent an estimated 4, men into the service. The first resident of Indianapolis to die in the war was Private John C. Hollenbeck, of Company B, 11th Indiana. He died near Romney, Virginia on June 27, Shoup , also from Indianapolis, briefly led the Independent Zouaves before the war, but he decided to go south and ultimately became a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army. The city became a hub for Union troop organization and training. The most notable of these was J. Bingham, the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel. A mob forced Bingham to take a loyalty oath after articles critical of his political views appeared in the Indianapolis Journal. After the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson , the Union began to collect a large number of Confederate prisoners of war for transport to the North. Governor Morton volunteered to hold some of the prisoners at Indianapolis. Many of the 2, Confederates in the first group were sick, ill fed, and without sufficient clothing for the cold, northern winters. The citizens of Indianapolis rallied to provide humanitarian aid for the prisoners, which included additional food, clothing, and supplies. Local doctors aided the sick and local women provided nursing care. The city government increased its police force, local merchants hired private security, and guards were posted at Union Station to deal with law-enforcement issues. Fights, robberies, gambling, prostitution, and drunkenness became significant problems. Because there was so much street violence, city police never bothered to discover who murdered an officer from Pennsylvania. Tested in Indianapolis and patented in November , the hand-cranked, rapid-fire gun was a predecessor to the modern machine gun. Navy adopted the Gatling gun during the war, where it was used on federal gunboats, but the U. Army did not formally adopt it for use until Robert Gay, a year-old schoolteacher from Clay County, Indiana , was executed by a man firing squad. After his capture by Confederates at Richmond, Kentucky , Gay declared allegiance to the Confederate States of America to escape further army service. After his return to Indiana, Gay was convicted of treason and executed, but not before he apologized for what he had done. Only 14 votes were cast for Democratic candidates in the nine Indianapolis wards. In response to the perceived threat, soldiers were posted to guard the city and protect government property. On May 20 Union soldiers attempted to the convention, forcing the proceedings to be adjourned. Elsewhere in the city, men were arrested for carrying concealed weapons or taken into custody for further questioning. After the convention adjourned, Union soldiers stopped and searched two departing trainloads of convention delegates, demanding that the passengers surrender their personal weapons. The Republicans used the seized weapons as evidence that the Democrats were disloyal to the Union and guilty of treasonable plots. Only the day before, the citizens of Indianapolis were rejoicing over the Union victories at Vicksburg, Mississippi , and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Many Hoosiers feared Morgan would attack the city and attempt to free the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton. Ellsworth also sent false information suggesting Morgan would attack Indianapolis, among other locations. Tension in the city ended on July 14, when it was confirmed that Morgan had left Indiana and

entered Ohio. Morgan was captured on July 1862. An accident caused by the explosion of ammunition in a caisson killed a boy, three soldiers, and two horses as some of the soldiers were departing town. The 28th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, organized between December 24, 1862, and March 31, 1863, was the only black regiment formed in Indiana during the war. It included enlisted men who signed on for a term of three years, but the war was effectively over within a year, cutting short its term of service. The regiment guarded railroads in Tennessee and Alabama, which were firmly in the control of Union forces, to relieve the regular U. S. Army units in Indiana, which was formed mostly of young boys and older men, was a favorite among Indianapolis citizens. Twelve of its members died of disease before the regiment returned home. In a landmark civil liberty case that became known as *Ex parte Milligan*, the U. S. Supreme Court overturned the convictions. On April 3, 1866, the Court ruled that the military trial was illegal because the civilian courts were open and functioning during the war. News of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox in April 1865 reached Indianapolis. The last military troops organized in Indianapolis was the 10th Indiana, which mustered into service on April 12 for a year of service. On June 12 the last Confederate prisoner was paroled at Camp Morton. Indianapolis City Hospital was equipped and staffed to begin treatment of civilian patients in 1864. Existing railroad lines expanded and new ones were established, linking Indianapolis to other cities across the nation. Veterans programs were initiated to help wounded soldiers with housing, food, and other basic necessities. Five Indiana politicians were vice-presidential nominees on the major party tickets in elections held between 1864 and 1868. It is one of two national military cemeteries established in Indiana as a result of the war. Construction began in 1864 after two decades of discussion. The monument was completed in 1868 and dedicated on May 15, 1868. When the dead were reinterred at Crown Hill National Cemetery beginning in 1868, the monument was moved to its current location in Garfield Park.

Chapter 4 : Indiana Illustrators and Hoosier Cartoonists: The Civil War

Get this from a library! Hoosiers in the Civil War. [Arville L Funk] -- A history of Hoosiers' involvement in the Civil War. Includes details of battles fought in Indiana, lists of dead, biographical data about selected officers, and correspondence.

Thirty-three hours later, the Union garrison at the fort surrendered. Thus was ushered in our great Civil War, perhaps the most profound event in American history. In 1849, Indiana was in its forty-fifth year as a state. Its population was 1,100,000, fifth among the states. Initially, Indiana planned on filling the ranks of six regiments, about 40,000 men in all. Lew Wallace, a veteran of the Mexican war, was to serve as adjutant general and was charged with raising the needed number. So many men answered the call that some had to be turned away. By the end of the war, though, 100,000 Hoosiers had served in the Union cause, second among the states. Another 100,000 filled the ranks of the state militia. Over 25,000 of these men lost their lives. The men who went to war came from all walks of life, art included. Some drew and painted scenes in their own diaries, letters, and sketchbooks. Others created works for publication. Lew Wallace of Brookville and Crawfordsville was--in addition to being a lawyer, military officer, governor of New Mexico, minister to the Ottoman Empire, and author of the best-selling American novel of the nineteenth century--an artist and illustrator. Metzner of Indianapolis kept a sketchbook of the things he witnessed during his war years. I have written about him in a previous entry, and his work is subject of a newly published book. Countless artists who came after them have depicted scenes of the Civil War. In any case, we commemorate the men and women who served and died during those four years that rent a nation and the century and a half since that have mended it. The weekly newspaper was a fairly new thing in America when the Civil War began. Rapid communication by telegraph and rapid transport by train allowed publishers to stay on top of current events and to get the news out to a nation of readers in pretty short order. Photography could not yet be reproduced in the mass media. Instead, newspapers and magazines relied on line art, cut on blocks of wood and assembled into printing plates. Most woodcuts were the work of two artists, the sketch artist who submitted his work from the field and the engraver who transferred the sketch to wooden blocks, worked in a painstaking way for the production of the final image. He served for a time with Lew Wallace and the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Regiment, a unit of Zouaves which saw service very early in the war. Remember Buena Vista On page we publish a picture of a most striking scene, which occurred at Indianapolis, in the inclosure [sic] surrounding the State Capitol, a few days since. The artist from whose sketch our picture was made, Mr. To keep this oath more continually before them they have adopted the motto "Remember Buena Vista! The story of the Civil War is of course incomplete without Abe Lincoln. Even then, a legend had begun to build about him and his life. As a child, Franklin Booth learned to draw by imitating woodcut illustrations from books and other publications. By the time Booth began working professionally as an artist, Abraham Lincoln had reached the status of an icon in American art, history, and popular imagination. This drawing, though it has the appearance of a woodcut, was actually done with a pen. He was perhaps the most accomplished Indiana illustrator of his time. His drawing of Lincoln here only hints at his really astonishing technique and enormous body of work. There are of course other illustrations by Indiana artists on the topic of the Civil War. Unfortunately, many of them are protected from usage on the Internet. If anyone has pictures to offer, please send them to me at: Text and captions copyright by Terence E.

Chapter 5 : Hoosiers and the American Story

About , Hoosiers served in the Civil War, totalling nearly 75% of eligible males from Indiana.. About , Hoosiers served in World War I. About , Hoosiers served in World War II.

He saw action at the Battle of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Louisiana, before being captured by Confederate cavalry, allegedly while stumbling drunk over a fence. Because he had given his word of honor not to attempt an escape, he was freed during a prisoner exchange at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in Grant reviewing new recruits in Mattoon, Illinois, in Bierce grew up in Warsaw and Elkhart. Several dailies and weeklies that he wrote for or edited after the war include the Mirror, the Journal, the Saturday Herald, and the Sentinel. The public really enjoyed seeing a victim squirm when he giggered him. Harding, a three-column article with this heading sensationally arranged in display type: Charley Ross, the long lost boy, recovered at last. He is found with Italian organ grinders on Potomac alley [in Indianapolis], dressed as a girl and called Telsla. How Detective Hollywood worked up the case. The father and the child at the Grand Hotel. As a consequence, within half an hour after the Herald appeared on the street, people began to throng the lobby of the Grand Hotel. In , he got into a hot mudslinging dispute with Calvin A. The next day he went to The Democrat office and shot at Light three times, but only succeeded in wounding a printer named Lizius. He was duly arrested and tried, and got off on a plea of insanity. The following Friday, Hathway was seated in his office at an old cherry desk with a flap that let down in front, with his back to the door, which certainly was a breach of the most ordinary editorial precaution. Suddenly the door opened. Hathaway jumped under the imposing table at the first shot. Two printers, setting type at the front of the room, leaped out the open windows at their sides, lit on an awning over an undertaking establishment and rolled off onto the roof of a hearse that was standing at the curb. The horses of the hearse proceeded to run away and started a stampede of other horses. In , Solomon Moritz was a year-old merchant tailor in Indianapolis. Born in Germany, he emigrated to Cincinnati at about age fifteen, then moved to Indiana in Moritz is well known in the city, and is one of the most prominent of the Jewish citizens of Indianapolis. These gentlemen have been warm friends and very intimate in their social relations. This was accomplished last March, and improper relations have been maintained by the parties since that time. Harding made no answer, but pulling out a pistol, began firing at Mr. Moritz supposedly lost an arm, but lived to see Harding go on trial. The whole community have fully approved and justified the act for which my friend Harding stands indicted. It is the common law of the West, and, indeed of the whole country, that he who seduces an innocent female MAY BE SLAIN by her father, brother, or husband with impunity, and in the case at bar the grand jury have, in effect, already said so by returning a bill of indictment for a simple assault and battery. How suddenly he went out! Two weeks ago last Wednesday, he was walking along a street in Indianapolis, and stepped aside to allow some ladies to pass. He stepped on a cellar grating, just as a man was raising it. His right foot went into the opening, and the flesh of his leg was cut to the bone. In the death of George C. Harding, Indiana journalism has lost one of its oldest, most familiar and rarely original characters. We know of no one who can take up the pen which Harding has dropped, never to pick up again. Dying at the age of 51, his life was cut off in the very midst of his powers. Harding any more than there is another Charles Dickens.

Chapter 6 : Indianapolis in the American Civil War - Wikipedia

Jul 1, Explore Kathleen DeLee's board "Civil War Hoosiers" on Pinterest. | See more ideas about Indiana, America civil war and Soldiers. Discover recipes, home ideas, style inspiration and other ideas to try.

Andrew Jackson Grayson, seated center, with his family circa 1850. In the annals of Hoosier journalism, Grayson had a knack for recognizing a good story. Part of a trio of fascinating brothers who practiced medicine in southeastern Indiana in the mid-1800s, Dr. Mullen was born to an Irish family in Pennsylvania. Louis, Missouri, where he died in 1860. Irish-born Alexander Mullen, left, gave medical lectures in Versailles. His brother, the pediatrician, soldier, and Irish-American radical B. Army, being appointed to that post at the General Hospital in Jalapa, Mexico. In January 1861, Mullen was Democratic candidate for Indiana State Librarian, but died of tuberculosis in an Indianapolis hotel a month later. On to the story. But as the story shows, around the lawyer-doctor was a famous local lawbreaker. Gordon, who afterwards turned to the law and became one of the most brilliant advocates of the Indiana bar, was a medical student. He and a young man named John Glass attended a course of private medical lectures given by Drs. He met and formed a close friendship with young Gordon. The recipient of the note entered heartily into the ghoulish scheme and arrangements were made to carry it out. They had dug clear down to the box and were raining blows on that with a pick in order to force it open when the enraged citizens in ambush descended upon them with a fierce rush. The young fellows knew well that to be caught meant nothing short of lynching. There was but one way of escape. Fully fifty feet of the cliff was a perpendicular wall. To the young men was presented the alternative of dying surely, but disgracefully, at the hands of the mob or of risking a less shameful death and possibly gaining liberty by leaping over the frowning precipice. With Gordon to think was to act. Hurling himself like a cannonball towards the precipice and shouting to his comrades to follow, the daring youth leaped without hesitation over the face of the cliff. Down the trio plunged for, it seemed, an interminable length of time, clutching frantically at branches of trees projecting from ledges, until at last they fell in one quivering, panting heap of humanity into a tangled mass of brush at the bottom, which served to prevent them from being instantly killed. They, however, escaped serious injuries and what was better still, vengeance of the mob. Young Glass sustained a dislocation of an arm, while Gordon and Mullen were simply shaken up and bruised. Hohenberger Photograph Collection, Indiana University. Gordon was about twenty-five. On May 15, a piece appeared in the Versailles Republican. The writer said that he had asked Gordon himself about the location of the famous jump: We asked him if we had been correctly informed as to the locality. As he had visited the spot the day before, he was certain as to the place from which he leaped. But he says he jumped from a tree that stood upon the verge of the bluff and now that tree is not only gone but ten or more feet of the bank is gone. At all events, it was a fearful leap. More variations are told. Gordon lost a patient and could not understand why. He was quite interested in performing an autopsy on the body, but the family of the deceased would have nothing to do with the desecration. In the darkness, Glass ran over the cliff. There had been a strange death. One night real late, he dug up the body. When he got the casket open, the cops and the family came out. Gordon took off running. At the foot of the cliff is Versailles Lake. Gordon fell off and broke a leg. He swam away, and no one ever saw him after that. Medical students at a dissection in Louisville, Kentucky, in the 1850s. So were many of the resurrectionists themselves. There is but one authenticated instance of body-snatching in the Madison cemetery, the body taken being that of an old colored man named Taylor. The reason body-snatching was rare in Madison was that we usually got our subjects from rural graveyards. But to return to the Taylor case: A son of the old man was employed as a messenger in the office of Dr. This suspicion, I remember, was aroused by a remark the youth overheard Dr. One day, when the doctor was out of his office, the boy decided to put into effect a plan he had evolved. He knew that the doctor had in his closet a skeleton that he used for purposes of study and demonstration. He also knew that his father, when living, had struck himself on the ankle bone with an ax, chipping off a piece of the bone. Gaining entrance to the closet, the youth peered long and earnestly at the grewsome object suspended therein. Oddly enough one ankle bone of the skeleton had had a piece chipped from it. To the mind of the imaginative young darky the skeleton of his father, as he verily believed it to be,

seemed to curse the ruthless hand that had dragged it from its peaceful place in the City of the Dead. Years rolled by and the doctor disappeared from our midst, entering the Confederate army and becoming a surgeon in the Civil War. The colored office boy grew to manhood, married and had offspring gathered about him. Death visited his little home one day and took from him one of the little ones. Here was his opportunity to satisfy himself as to the truth of his surmise formed at that time. Accordingly he requested the sexton of the cemetery to permit the body of the child to be buried in the grave of its grandfather. The official assented and the old grave was re-opened. When the bottom was reached there was found, true to the long-entertained belief, the remnants of a coffin, but no trace of the body it once contained.

Chapter 7 : Hoosier History – The Indiana History Blog

Life changed rapidly for Hoosiers in the decades after the Civil War. Old ways withered in the new age of industry. As factories sprang up, hopes rose that economic growth would make a better life than that known by the pioneer generations.

The men in these regiments volunteered for three months of service at the start of the war, but their brief terms proved inadequate; most of these soldiers re-enlisted for three additional years of service. The majority of the three-year regiments were deployed in the western theater. In 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 fourteen additional Indiana regiments were mustered into a year of service. 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. It secured Cemetery Hill on the first day of the three-day fight at the Battle of Gettysburg, where it lost of its men. Colored Troops, formed at Indianapolis between December 24, 1862, and March 31, 1863, was the only black regiment formed in Indiana during the war. The regiment lost men during the conflict. At the end of the war the regiment served in Texas, where it mustered out of service on November 8, 1865. Morton, became governor after Henry Smith Lane resigned from the office to take a vacant seat in the U. Hoosiers also helped Abraham Lincoln win the presidency in the election and voted in favor of his re-election in 1864. Much of southern and central Indiana had strong ties to the South. 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. 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. 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. Wright, a pro-Union Democrat and former Indiana governor. The major debates, which also led to violence, related to the issues of slavery and emancipation; military service for African Americans; and the draft. In January the Democrats clarified their position at a state convention chaired by Thomas Hendricks. After the legislative session convened in 1862, 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. Many of the formerly pro-war Democrats moved to openly oppose the war, and Governor Morton began a crackdown on dissidents.

Chapter 8 : Indiana in the American Civil War - Wikipedia

1 Chapter XIII THE CIVIL WAR Contents INTRODUCTION 1. HOOSIER GERMANS IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION William A. Fritsch () 2. THE GERMANS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

Chapter 9 : Civil War in Indiana | Hoosier State Chronicles: Indiana's Digital Newspaper Program

In the Civil War era Southerners applied it indiscriminately to all Northerners. In the world wars, many a boy from Dixie doubtless felt a sense of shock when he discovered that in the eyes of our British (Limey) allies that all Americans were Yanks!