

Bend was mustered in October 21, 1862, and sent under Col. Alexander Fowler to Memphis. The One Hundredth, of Fort Wayne, was mustered in, September 10, 1862, under Col. Sanford J. Stoughton and sent to Memphis. The One Hundred First was organized at Wabash, mustered in, September 7, 1862, under Col. William Garver and sent to Covington to oppose Kirby Smith. It will be noticed that of the twelve regiments under this order five failed. Little was done in the way of enlistment from October, 1862 to July, 1863.

Upon the invasion of John Morgan, early in July 1863, the governor called out thirteen regiments of minute men, numbered from the One Hundred Second to the One Hundred Fourteenth inclusive. These men were mustered in about July 10 and mustered out about July 25, 1863, and were made up of volunteers and companies of the Legion. Few were in service more than ten days.

In response to the President's call of June 15, 1863, for 100,000 six months' men, the governor of Indiana ordered a regiment enrolled in each district. The Union armies were all checked and the harvest at home was ripe. As a consequence the response was not encouraging. The One Hundred Fifteenth was organized at Indianapolis and mustered in August 17, 1863, under Col. John R. Mahan and hastened into East Tennessee. The One Hundred Seventeenth was mustered in at Indianapolis, September 17, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady and reported at Cumberland Gap. The One Hundred Eighteenth rendezvoused at Wabash and under Col. George W. Jackson was mustered in, September 16. It followed the two former to East Kentucky and Tennessee.

The One Hundred Nineteenth (Seventh cavalry) was organized at Indianapolis by special permission

Source Citation:

Esarey, Logan. A History of Indiana: From its Exploration to 1922, 3 volumes. Dayton, Ohio: Dayton Historical Publishing Co, 1922. Bk 2965, Volume 2, page 756.