

- increased recruiting for the regiments in the field. In Indianapolis at Camp Burnside, three bounty jumpers from Indiana regiments were shot for desertion.
- Dec. 25 Butler's joint Army-Navy Expedition failed to take Fort Fisher, North Carolina.
- Dec. 26 Reports from Savannah showed that twenty-seven Indiana regiments were with Sherman on his march through Georgia.
- Dec. 28 The Battle of Vernon, Mississippi, involved the Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment. Governor Morton did not call an extra session of the Legislature.
- Dec. 29 Fifty-nine men who were paroled in Texas and sent to Camp Distribution, New Orleans, arrived in Indianapolis. They were paroled home and efforts were made for them to be paid.
- Dec. 30 Reports from Nashville told of the important role played by the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, Brigadier General Nathan Kimball, Commander, in the decisive Battle of Nashville.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1865

- Jan. 2 Governor Morton appointed Brigadier General Silas Colgrove as Judge of the Judicial Circuit Court, composed of Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Jay, and Delaware Counties.
- Jan. 3 The non-veterans of the Fiftieth Regiment, Major Atkinson, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis, were paid, and mustered out of Federal service. The remainder of the regiment was left at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Jan. 5 The State Legislature opened its session in Indianapolis.
- Jan. 10 General Jefferson C. Davis, Commander, Fourteenth Corps (Sherman's Army), was severely reprimanded

- for turning back slave women and children who sought to follow their husbands and fathers in the march through Georgia.
- Jan. 13 Seventeen hundred horses were sent forward from Indianapolis for use by the Army of the Southwest.
- Jan. 14 Governor Morton ordered the State Legislature to make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina.
- Jan. 15 Hood was relieved at his own request of command of the Army of the Tennessee.
- Jan. 16 Company H, Ninety-first Regiment, left for the front.
- Jan. 17 The Thirteenth Regiment played a major role in the capture of the rebel Fort Fisher, Wilmington, North Carolina.
- Jan. 18 Governor Morton appointed John Wallace, Chaplain Losier, and Joseph Davis to look after the welfare of Indiana soldiers in Sherman's Army. Governor Morton sent Colonel John Coburn to Washington to make an effort to exchange Indiana prisoners of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments who were captured during the raid under Colonel Streight in Rome, Georgia.
- Jan. 19 The Eleventh Regiment was stationed at Fort Marshall.
- Jan. 21 Major General Thomas recommended that the Eighth and Seventh Batteries of Light Artillery be consolidated. Colonel Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Regiment, traveled through Indianapolis enroute to join his regiment at Savannah, Georgia.
- Jan. 23 Governor Morton left for Cincinnati and met with the Indiana regiments with the Twenty-third Army Corps.
- Jan. 26 The Union people were outraged at Senator Thomas A. Hendrick when he stated on the floor of the Sen-

ate that the Union prisoners in Andersonville Prison received the same treatment as the rebel guards. General Carrington forwarded one hundred and eighty-eight men and substitutes to the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The Thirty-fifth Regiment served in the Army of the Cumberland.

- Jan. 28 The steamer *Eclipse* blew up at Johnsonville, Tennessee; thirty-six persons were killed and sixty-nine wounded. Ten of the killed and all of the wounded belonged to the Ninth Battery. President Lincoln's call for new regiments was answered all over Indiana. Two hundred and fifty to three hundred men were sent daily to Indianapolis and prepared for the "Tented field."
- Jan. 30 Colonel James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier General.
- Jan. 31 The U. S. Congress submitted to the states the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery. Colonel T. J. Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, was commissioned Brigadier General for meritorious conduct in the field.
- Feb. 1 Sherman began his invasion of the Carolinas.
- Feb. 2 The Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment took part in the Battle of River's Bridge, South Carolina. Governor Morton appointed Warner L. Vestal Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment.
- Feb. 3 Lincoln and Seward met the Confederate leaders, Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell in an unsuccessful peace conference at Hampton Road, Virginia. The One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments arrived in Washington, D. C., and went into camp at Geisboro Point.
- Feb. 4 Adjutant General Terrell issued an order which set February 1, 1865, as the time limit to bill the quota for the eleven new regiments without a draft.
- Feb. 6 Robert E. Lee was appointed Commander in Chief of the Confederate armies. Major General Iew Wal-

- lace, Commander of the Middle Department, arrived in Indianapolis.
- Feb. 8 Colonel A. A. Stevens commanding at Camp Morton received orders to prepare the muster rolls of three thousand of the rebel prisoners confined there in exchange for a corresponding number of Union soldiers.
- Feb. 11 Many of the prisoners at Camp Morton showed a reluctance to accept the exchange offered them; they preferred their quarters in Camp Morton to being placed in the battle ranks.
- Feb. 13 The Indiana General Assembly voted to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Colonel I. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Regiment, a resident of Lafayette, was appointed a Brevet Brigadier General.
- Feb. 15 General Carrington sent all the drafted men, substitutes, and colored troops quartered at Camp Carrington to the field in order to make room for the new regiments. Colonel A. A. Stevens, Commander at Camp Morton, informed authorities that of the 1,882 rebel prisoners examined for exchange, only 336 were willing to be exchanged. The members of both Houses of the General Assembly, Governor Morton, and other State officials visited the military camps in Indianapolis.
- Feb. 16 The One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Under the call for eleven new regiments, the One hundred and fifty-first Regiment, raised in the Sixth Congressional District, was mustered into Federal service. Colonel Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Regiment, was confirmed a Brigadier General; Lieutenant Colonel Merrill, Seventieth Regiment, was appointed Colonel of the regiment.
- Feb. 17 Sherman occupied the South Carolina capital, Columbia, which was raised in the Third Congressional District. Governor Morton held a large gala reception at the Bates House for members of the General Assembly and other state officials.

- Feb. 18 The Federals siezed Charleston after Fort Sumter was abandoned.
- Feb. 19 The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Fort Anderson, North Carolina. Several hundred of the Camp Morton rebel prisoners were sent forward for exchange.
- Feb. 20 The Thirteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, Ninety-first, and One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Town Creek Bridge, North Carolina. Colonel David Shunk, Eighth Regiment, was confirmed as a Brevet Brigadier General by the Senate.
- Feb. 21 The One hundred and forty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Governor Morton appointed John F. Grill Colonel of the One hundred and forty-third Regiment.
- Feb. 22 Welmington, North Carolina, surrendered to Schofield. Johnston was recalled to command the Army of the Tennessee and opposed Sherman's advance in North Carolina. Indiana officers who received promotions were: Brigadier General Nathan Kimball was confirmed as Brevet Major General; Colonels Thomas Harrison, Eighth Cavalry; J. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Regiment; Ira G. Grover, Seventh Regiment; and R. F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Regiment, were confirmed Brevet Brigadier Generals.
- Feb. 23 Governor Morton appointed William H. Fairbanks, formerly Major of the Thirty-first Regiment, as Colonel of the newly formed One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment.
- Feb. 24 The One hundred and forty-third Regiment left for the field.
- Feb. 25 The One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Brigadier General Solomon Meredith was relieved of his command of the District of Western Kentucky.

- Feb. 27 The One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment drew their arms and left for the field. The order which relieved General Meredith was revoked by the War Department and he was re-enlisted in command.
- March 1 The One hundred and forty-ninth and One hundred and fifty-third Infantry Regiments were mustered into the Federal service for one year.
- March 2 Sheridan destroyed Early's remaining troops in the Shenendoah Valley at Waynesboro, Virginia.
- March 3 The One hundred and forty-sixth and One hundred and Fifty-first Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for one year. The One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Fairbanks, Commander, left for the front. Lieutenant Colonel Darnell sent to the front 144 recruits from the Eleventh Regiment. Governor Morton appointed O. H. P. Carey as Colonel of the One hundred and fifty-third Regiment.
- March 4 Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term. A splendid parade of the new regiments was held at Camp Carrington in honor of the re-capture of all the coastal forts held by the rebels. Governor Morton and General Carrington were present.
- March 5 The One hundred and fifty-third Regiment left for the front. The citizens of Indianapolis gave a splendid reception and greeting for Nicholas P. Ruckle, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, who was appointed Colonel.
- March 6 General Carl Schurz arrived in Indianapolis on a tour of inspection and helped organize Hancock's Corps. The One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
- March 8 The Senate confirmed the appointment of Hugh McCulloch of Indiana as the new Secretary of the Treasury.
- March 9 Governor Morton made a speech to the One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Riddle, Commander, before they left for Baltimore. The One hundred and fiftieth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Colonel Cyrus Dunham,

- previously of the Fiftieth Regiment, a Representative in the General Assembly, violently attacked Governor Morton's message to the Legislature as an open attempt to dictate to that body.
- March 10 The Secretary of War authorized Governor Morton to raise five more regiments of volunteers. The One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battle of Wise Forks, North Carolina.
- March 11 Sherman reached Fayetteville, North Carolina, and re-established contact with Federal forces on the coast. The One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Welch, Commander, left for the eastern front.
- March 13 The One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Taylor, Commander, left for the front. Brigadier General Charles Cruft was confirmed as a Brevet Major General, Colonel James A. Ekin, former Quartermaster at Indianapolis, and Colonel Thomas W. Bennett of the Sixty-ninth Regiment as Brevet Brigadier Generals.
- March 16 Sherman defeated Hardee at Averysboro, North Carolina. Henry S. Lane, U. S. Senator from Indiana, passed through Indianapolis enroute to Crawfordsville. The Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Averysboro, North Carolina. The One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Peden, Commander, left for the front. The One hundred and fifty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Colonel J. P. C. Shanks, Seventh Cavalry, and Colonel H. O. Washburn, Eighteenth Regiment, were confirmed as Brevet Brigadier Generals.
- March 17 Major General E. R. S. Canby opened a Federal attack on Mobile, Alabama. In a ceremony in Wash-

- ington, D. C., a rebel battle flag captured by the One hundred and fortieth Regiment, was presented to Governor Morton.
- March 18 The One hundred and fifty-second Regiment, Colonel Griswold, Commander, left for the front.
- March 19 Sherman repulsed Johnston's attack on Bentonville, North Carolina, and the rebels retreated toward Raleigh. The Indiana troops involved in the attack were: the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Fifty-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, and the Nineteenth Battery of Light Artillery.
- March 20 The Sixtieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service. Colonel John T. Smith, Thirty-first Regiment, resigned his commission because of pressing domestic affairs.
- March 22 Major General James H. Wilson launched a sweeping Federal cavalry raid into Northern Alabama. The Ninth Battery left for Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.
- March 23 Sherman occupied Goldsboro, North Carolina.
- March 24 An epidemic of small-pox broke out in communities in Jay and Randolph Counties.
- March 25 Major General John B. Gordon captured Fort Stedman at Petersburg but was forced to retreat under heavy Federal counterattacks.
- March 27 Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac. Indiana troops involved in the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, were: Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery), Twenty-sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Ninety-third Infantry Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the First and Fourteenth Batteries of Light Artillery. The Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery)

Regiment, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-third, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-third Infantry Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the First, Third, and Fourteenth Batteries of Light Artillery were engaged in the siege of Mobile, Alabama. Fifteen hundred and thirty-nine rebels died at Indianapolis and were buried in numbered graves west of Indianapolis.

- March 28 Lincoln discussed peace terms with Grant and Sherman on board the *River Queen* at City Point, Virginia.
- March 30 Colonel R. B. Jones, Thirty-fourth Regiment, resigned.
- April 1 General George Pickett was defeated at Five Forks, Virginia. Sheridan turned Lee's flank at Petersburg. The Battle of Ebenezer Church, Alabama, involved the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Fiftieth Battery of Light Artillery.
- April 2 Grant broke through Lee's lines at Petersburg; Confederate Lieutenant General A. P. Hill was killed. Lee abandoned Petersburg and began to retreat westward toward Amelia Court House, Virginia. The Battle of Five Forks, Virginia, and the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia, involved the Right Wing of the Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment. The Twentieth Infantry Regiment and the Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia. Wilson's Federal Cavalry captured Selma, Alabama. Indiana troops involved in this battle were: Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery. The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment fought in the Battle of Scottsville, Alabama.

- April 3 Federal troops entered Richmond, Virginia. Great excitement reigned in Indianapolis and throughout the state as the news of the fall of Richmond, the Confederate Capitol, was received; church bells were rung, cannons fired, and great crowds gathered to celebrate.
- April 4 Lincoln visited Richmond, Virginia.
- April 5 Sheridan blocked Lee's escape route south from Amelia Court House. Lee moved West toward Lynchburg, Virginia. A national salute of one hundred guns was fired from University Square in Indianapolis in honor of the glorious achievements of the Union armies. General Carrington, Commander of the Draft, rendezvous at Indianapolis, was relieved of his command and ordered to report to Major General Thomas.
- April 6 Grant captured Lee's rear-guard under Ewell at Sailor's Creek, Virginia. Colonel Thomas Stillwell left for Charleston, South Carolina, and represented Indiana in the ceremony of hoisting the flag over Fort Sumter.
- April 7 Lee's troops fought off a Union attack at Farmville. Grant and Lee entered into correspondence leading to surrender. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment participated in the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
- April 8 Sheridan reached Appomattox Station and cut off Lee's retreat.
- April 9 Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The Twentieth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Clover Hill, Virginia. The Twenty-fourth, Fifty-second, Sixty-ninth Regiments, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, and the Third Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Fort Blakely, Alabama. Indianapolis went wild as the news of Lee's surrender reached there. A great crowd gathered at the telegraph

- office and heard the dispatches read. Church bells were rung, brass bands played, and one hundred-gun salute was fired.
- April 12 Wilson's Union Cavalry captured Montgomery, Alabama. Johnston told Jefferson Davis at Greensboro, North Carolina, that further resistance was impossible. The One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year. Governor Morton proclaimed April 20, 1865, as a day of celebration for our victory and April 29, 1865, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer for the victory.
- April 13 Sherman entered Raleigh, North Carolina. The flag which floated off Columbia, the capital of South Carolina and which was captured by the Twelfth Regiment, arrived in Indianapolis and was put in the State House by Governor Morton as a trophy of Indiana.
- April 14 John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington and Lewis Paine wounded Secretary of State Seward. Major General Robert Anderson raised the same flag he had lowered four years earlier over Fort Sumter. The Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Mooresville, North Carolina.
- April 15 Abraham Lincoln died and Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. The news of Lincoln's assassination touched off a tumult of fear and sadness among the citizens of Indianapolis. A large meeting was held on the State House lawn.
- April 16 The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of West Point, Georgia.
- April 17 Governor Morton proclaimed April 20th, which was to have been a day of celebration, a day of mourning for President Lincoln.
- April 18 Johnston and Sherman met near Raleigh, North Carolina, where they signed a broad armistice agreement. The day of mourning in Indiana was the 19th instead of the 20th to correspond with the President's

funeral. Governor Morton left for Washington to attend the President's funeral. He visited Sherman's Army before he returned. Suratt, the man who attempted to kill Secretary of State Seward, was captured in Washington. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.

- April 19 The funeral of President Abraham Lincoln was held in Washington. He was interred in Springfield, Illinois. Several soldiers of the Forty-third Regiment at Camp Carrington were severely beaten by their comrades for rejoicing over the death of President Lincoln.
- April 20 The Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Regiment, Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Macon, Georgia. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
- April 21 President Johnson and the Cabinet disapproved of Sherman's armistice with Johnston and sent Grant to North Carolina. Governor Morton who headed a delegation from Indiana called upon President Johnson in Washington and offered their support.
- April 24 A dispatch from Governor Morton announced that President Lincoln's funeral train would stop in Indianapolis on April 30, 1865.
- April 26 Johnston accepted from Sherman the same surrender terms that Grant offered Lee. John Wilkes Booth was trapped and killed by Federal cavalry near Bowling Green, Virginia. The One hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Wilson, Commander, left for the front.
- April 27 The One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment left for the front.
- April 28 The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment left for the front, Colonel John P. Gapin, Commander.
- April 30 President Lincoln's body lay in state in Indianapolis; thousands of mourners passed by his coffin during

- the day. A very solemn ceremony was held in memory of the great President Lincoln. Indianapolis was decorated with wreaths and flags along the route from the station to the capitol.
- May 4 Richard Taylor surrendered to E. R. S. Camby, thus ending Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi.
- May 5 Nineteen hundred rebels remained in the prison camps at Indianapolis. The men took the oath of allegiance at the rate of one hundred per day. It was reported that a gang of fifteen to twenty deserters from Putnam County burned houses, robbed, and killed stock near Cloverdale and Cataract.
- May 6 Orders were received to secure iron. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, tried for treason and confined at the Soldiers' Home, awaited the official promulgation of their sentence.
- May 8 General Hovey investigated the disturbance in Putnam County and sent a detachment of troops to hunt the scoundrels. A requisition was filed with Canadian authorities for the return of H. H. Dodd to stand trial for treason. He had fled to Canada to avoid trial.
- May 10 Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner by Union Cavalry near Orevinsville, Georgia. By orders received from Washington, General Hovey passed sentence upon Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey; they were sentenced to hang at Camp Morton on May 19, 1865. The detachment of the Forty-third Regiment sent to Cloverdale, Putnam County, to capture the bandit gang operating in that area captured six of the gang and pursued the rest.
- May 13 The last engagement of the war took place at Palmeto Ranch near Brownsville, Texas. The Thirty-fourth Regiment fought in the Battle of Palmetto Ranch, Texas. Rebel prisoners emerged from Camp Morton many of them sought employment in Indiana while others returned to the South. General Solomon Meredith was removed from his command in western Kentucky at the request of prominent Kentuckians, who complained that he dealt with rebels too leniently.

- May 15 A delegation from Indiana, which included Joseph E. McDonald and Mrs. Bowles, urged President Johnson to commute the sentence of Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey.
- May 17 President Johnson suspended the sentences of Bowles and Milligan until June 1, and commuted the sentence of Horsey to life imprisonment.
- May 18 A number of leading citizens of Indiana met at the Court House in Indianapolis under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor Baker and established permanent homes for disabled veterans and others who were made homeless by the war.
- May 22 Six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment V. R. C., which were on duty in Indiana for eight months, left for Columbus, Ohio. They paraded through the streets of Indianapolis and were addressed by Governor Morton.
- May 23 A grand review for the Army of the Potomac was held in Washington, D. C. Seven hundred rebel prisoners were released from Camp Morton which left two hundred and fifty men in camp.
- May 24 The Grand Review for the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia was held in Washington, D. C. Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke to a large gathering at the Roberts Chapel in Indianapolis.
- May 26 Kirby Smith surrendered to Camby, the Confederate troops west of the Mississippi, thus ending the Civil War.
- May 27 Extensive preparations were made for the reception of the veterans who returned from the war.
- May 31 President Johnson commuted to life imprisonment the sentences of Bowles and Milligan. The War Department extended the order issued for the muster-out of troops to include all white troops except Veteran Reserve Corps whose terms of service expired prior to October 17, 1865.
- June 6 The Nineteenth Battery and a portion of the Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service.

- June 8 Seventy-four men of the Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were paid.
- June 9 The Thirty-sixth Regiment, Colonel George F. Dick, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Nashville, Tennessee, to be paid and discharged.
- June 10 The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Colonel Fred Kneffler, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of Federal service.
- June 11 A large reception was given by the citizens of Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Eighty-sixth, Twenty-fifth, Fifty-eighth, Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments and the Nineteenth Battery. Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke to the veterans.
- June 12 A reception was given for the returned veterans of the Twenty-third, Fifty-third, Forty-third, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-ninth Regiments. Governor Morton and other speakers welcomed the heroes home from the war. The last rebel prisoner was released from Camp Morton.
- June 13 The government decided to allow the Union volunteers who were mustered out of the service to keep their guns. The Seventieth and Seventy-fifth Regiments returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
- June 14 A large reception was held for the returned veterans of the Twelfth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and One hundredth Regiments; welcoming speeches were given by Governor Morton and General Hovey.
- June 16 A reception was held in Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Twenty-second, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-second Regiments. Speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Hovey, and General Benjamin Harrison.
- June 17 The Eighty-first Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Louisville and were mustered out of the service. General Jefferson C. Davis, Commander, Fourteenth Army Corps, was in Indianapolis for a short visit with

- his family then journeyed to Major General Thomas' command.
- June 18 The Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-seventh Veterans arrived home and were mustered out of Federal service.
- June 19 Three hundred and fifty-one men and five officers of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Nashville and were mustered out of Federal service.
- June 20 The Seventy-first Regiment and the Sixth Cavalry arrived in Indianapolis.
- June 22 Three hundred and seventy-five men of the Sixty-eighth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
- June 24 The Forty-second, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Twenty-second Regiments of the Fourteenth Corps and parts of the Fifteenth Corps were with Sherman's Army near Louisville, Kentucky.
- June 26 A military reception was held in Indianapolis for the returned veterans of the Seventeenth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-fourth Regiments and the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Light Artillery.
- June 27 The Fifty-eighth Regiment and the Twenty-third and Third Batteries arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
- June 29 The Sixty-second and Seventy-second Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The Seventy-second Regiment brought home with them the flag of the Thirty-third Regiment which was captured from them by the rebels at Thompson's Station, Tennessee; the Seventy-second Regiment recaptured it at Macon.
- June 30 A reception was held at Indianapolis for the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-second Regiments and the Second, Third, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery. Governor Morton, Lieutenant Governor Baker, General Hovey, and other dignitaries spoke to the veterans welcoming them home from the war.