

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1861

- April 12 The Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina.
- April 13 After word was received of the firing on Fort Sumter, a patriotic rally was held at Metropolitan Hall in Indianapolis to demonstrate support for the national administration. Fort Sumter surrendered.
- April 15 Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. Governor Morton received a dispatch from the Secretary of War calling for Indiana to furnish six regiments of 1,000 men each. Lew Wallace began recruiting 1,200 men for his Zouave regiment.
- April 16 Governor Morton issued a call for five thousand volunteers. The following companies offered their services for the defense of the nation: Indianapolis—The National Guards, City Greys, Independent Zouaves, Zouave Guards; Crawfordsville—Montgomery Guards; Terre Haute—Fort Harrison Guards; Noblesville—Hamilton Continentals; companies from Wabash, New Albany, Rising Sun, Logansport, Knightstown, and two companies each from Lafayette and Madison. After Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville was appointed Adjutant General of the state, he issued general orders for the formation of the militia in Indiana. The following regiments of three-month volunteers were organized: the Sixth Regiment, Thomas T. Crittenden, Commander; Seventh Regiment, Ebenezer Dumont, Commander; Eighth Regiment, William P. Benton, Commander; Ninth Regiment, Robert H. Milroy, Commander; Tenth Regiment, Joseph J. Reynolds, Commander; and the Eleventh Regiment, Lew Wallace, Commander, and were ordered to rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- April 17 Three companies were formed in Putnam County; one in Spencer, Owen County; and one in Franklin, John-

- son County. Recruiting stations in Indianapolis were open all day and nearly all companies were filled. Militia companies from the Indianapolis area were to rendezvous at Camp Morton which was established at the state fair grounds.
- April 18 Infantry companies from across the state prepared to leave for their points of rendezvous.
- April 19 The Delaware Guards from the Muncie and Richmond company arrived in Indianapolis, were sworn in, and were quartered at Camp Morton. Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of Confederate ports from South Carolina to Texas.
- April 22 Governor Morton called the legislature into special session, effective April 24.
- April 23 The Howard Rifles, a volunteer company from Kokomo, Captain Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, arrived at Camp Morton. Adjutant General Lew Wallace issued a proclamation stating that Indiana's quota of six regiments was filled.
- April 25 Lew Wallace resigned as Adjutant General to assume a field command; Governor Morton appointed Judge John M. Wallace of Grant County as his successor. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments, three-month volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- April 27 Ports in North Carolina and Virginia were included in the blockade.
- May 1 The Sixth Regiment marched through Indianapolis to receive arms from the Quartermaster General.
- May 2 Indiana was asked to provide a volunteer cavalry regiment. Young ladies of Marion presented a flag to the Marion Guards of Grant County stationed at Camp Morton.
- May 3 Lincoln called for 42,034 three-year volunteers and enlarged the regular army and navy. The Twelfth Regiment, one-year volunteers organized, John M. Wallace, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twelfth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized,

Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Nathan Kimball, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Fifteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, George D. Wagner, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Sixteenth Regiment, one-year volunteers organized, Pleasant A. Hackleman, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Seventeenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Milo S. Hascall, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers organized, John T. Wilder, Commander. Governor Beriah Magoffin and the Honorable John J. Crittenden of Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis for a Governors' Conference to discuss the position of the border states in the war. The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of three-month volunteers marched through Indianapolis and were armed.

- May 4 A company of cavalry (Forty-first Regiment, Second Cavalry), named in honor of the Governor, was organized at Richmond with John A. Bridgeland, Commander.
- May 6 Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis, one of Fort Sumter's defenders, arrived in Indianapolis to take charge of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments connected with the Indiana regiments mustered into Federal service. Governor Morton contracted with a Cincinnati foundry for eight brass six-pound and four twelve-pound howitzers.
- May 7 Companies from Kosciusko and Union Counties arrived and were quartered at Camp Morton.
- May 8 Young ladies of Indianapolis presented Captain Charles Howard's Company H of the Eighth Regiment with a flag in a ceremony at Camp Morton.
- May 9 Before entraining for Evansville, Lew Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) was honored in a ceremony at the State House Square at Indianapolis.
- May 10 Governor Morton appointed Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Brigadier General of the six regiments raised for home service.

- May 11 The Twelfth and the Sixteenth Regiments, one-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- May 13 Northern papers carried accounts of the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, Missouri, by Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, from state secessionist forces after civilian secessionist rioting. Queen Victoria proclaimed British neutrality, recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent. Citizens of Rockport exchanged shots with the towboat, *Guthrie*, which flaunted the rebel colors.
- May 14 The established military camps at Richmond, Terre Haute, and Lafayette were filled to near capacity.
- May 16 The Confederate Congress authorized the recruiting of 400,000 men.
- May 18 An epidemic of measles broke out among the soldiers at Camp Morton. More than fifty cases were reported at City Hospital with the disease spreading. Volunteer nurses were "enlisted" to care for the sick.
- May 22 Governor Morton received the official requisition from the United States War Department for Indiana's quota of three home-service regiments and one new regiment.
- May 23 At a ceremony in front of the State House, the ladies of Terre Haute and Indianapolis presented the Eighth Regiment with a national flag and a regimental banner which Colonel Benton accepted.
- May 24 Union troops advanced into Virginia and occupied Arlington Heights and Alexandria.
- May 27 The officers appointed for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments were announced.
- May 27-29 Union troops advanced from Fort Monroe and occupied Newport News, Virginia.
- May 28 The Federal Government in Washington, D. C., accepted six Indiana regiments for three-months service.
- May 30 The Ninth Regiment left Indianapolis for the seat of war.

- May 31 The Sixth and Seventh Regiments left Indiana for western Virginia.
- June 3 Major General George B. McClellan's army invading western Virginia, routed Confederates at Philippi where Indiana regiments were engaged for the first time. Indiana troops involved were the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Regiments.
- June 4 Brigadier General Thomas A. Morris of Indiana was appointed commander of all the Federal forces in western Virginia. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments left Indianapolis and camped three miles east of the city. The new camp was named in honor of General McClellan.
- June 5 Colonel Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) was ordered east to Virginia.
- June 7 The Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Nathan Kimball, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- June 10 Federal troops were forced to withdraw after the Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia. Napoleon III proclaimed French neutrality. The Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) was organized for three years, Conrad Baker, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville.
- June 11 The Eleventh Regiment took part in the Battle of Romney, Virginia. The Eighteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Thomas Pattison, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- June 12 The Seventeenth Regiment, Milo S. Hascall, Commander, and the Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery, John T. Wilder, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- June 13 Recruiting for other states was reported to be going on in Indiana. The Irish Brigade of LaPorte was recruiting in northern Indiana and at Terre Haute officers from St. Louis were recruiting for Frank Blair's Missouri Brigade. Announcement was made that the Federal Government would accept six more three-year regiments from Indiana. Senator Henry S. Lane was responsible for this move which was welcomed in Indiana.

- June 14 The Fifteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, George D. Wagner, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- June 17 The Twelfth Regiment was reported to have taken up quarters at Camp Wallace near Evansville.
- June 19 The Eighth and Tenth Regiments left Indianapolis for the "theatre of war." They went to Marietta, Ohio, to await further orders before crossing into Virginia. The Thirteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- June 20 The Fifteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and camped northwest of Camp Sullivan.
- June 24 The Federal Government allowed a requisition for four additional three-year volunteer regiments from Indiana. The Fourteenth Regiment, from Terre Haute, arrived in Indianapolis and was quartered at Camp Reynolds. The organization of the following regiments of three-year volunteers with their commanders and places of rendezvous was announced: Nineteenth Regiment, Solomon Meredith, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twentieth Regiment, William L. Brown, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Twenty-first Regiment, James W. McMillan, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twenty-second Regiment, William G. Wharton, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Twenty-third Regiment, William L. Sanderson, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Cyrus Allan, Commander, rendezvous at Vincennes; Twenty-fifth Regiment, James G. Jones, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Twenty-sixth Regiment, William M. Wheatley, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Silas Colgrove, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- June 26 Indiana's Eleventh Regiment participated in the Battle of Kelly's Island, Virginia.
- July 1 The Fifteenth Regiment left Indianapolis for western Virginia via Cincinnati.

- July 3 Two companies of volunteers, one from Muncie and one from Selma, arrived in Indianapolis for Colonel Meredith's Nineteenth Regiment.
- July 4 An independent cavalry company, Robert R. Stewart, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- July 5 The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments left Indianapolis via railroad for western Virginia.
- July 11 Major General McClellan won the Battle of Rich Mountain in western Virginia in which the Eighth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments played a part.
- July 12 The Sixth Regiment fought in the Battle of Carrick's Ford, Virginia.
- July 15 The War Department accepted three hundred cavalry volunteers from Indiana.
- July 17 Captain James R. Bracken's volunteer cavalry, Company K, (Twenty-eighth Regiment) First Cavalry, left via railroad for Virginia.
- July 18 The *New York Tribune* praised Indiana's Brigadier General Morris and Colonel Crittenden for their conduct during the Philippi Campaign.
- July 21 The first Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) ended in a rout of Major General McDowell's Union forces. At St. Louis, Major General John C. Fremont assumed command of the Union forces in the West.
- July 22 The Twentieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William L. Brown, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- July 25 The Sixth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis after completing its three-months duty. The United States Congress passed the Crittenden Resolution, which declared that the object of the war was the preservation of the Union.
- July 26 The Eighth Regiment of three-month volunteers arrived in Indianapolis after completing its tour of duty.

- July 27** Major General McClellan replaced Brigadier General McDowell as commander of Federal troops in the Washington area.
- July 28** The Tenth Regiment, three-month volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis after completing its period of service.
- July 29** After fulfilling its period of service, the Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) arrived in Indianapolis and was honored with a reception. The Nineteenth Regiment, Solomon Meredith, Commander, and the Twenty-third Regiment, William L. Sanderson, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- July 30** A reception honoring Brigadier General Morris and his staff was held at the Bates House.
- July 31** The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments left Indianapolis for the seat of war. Announcement was made of the organization of a band for the Nineteenth Regiment by Mr. Earl Reed, a well-known bugler and band leader. The Twenty-fourth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Alvin P. Hovey, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 2** The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments, three-month volunteers, were mustered out of service.
- Aug. 3** Joseph J. Reynolds of Indiana was appointed Brigadier General. Announcement of the reorganization of the following regiments for three-years enlistment was made by the Adjutant General of Indiana: Sixth Regiment, Thomas T. Crittenden, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Seventh Regiment, Ebenezer Dumont, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eighth Regiment, William P. Benton, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Ninth Regiment, Robert H. Milroy, Commander, rendezvous at Westville; Tenth Regiment, Mahlon D. Manson, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Eleventh Regiment, Lew Wallace, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twenty-ninth Regiment, John F. Miller, Commander, rendezvous at LaPorte; Thirtieth Regiment, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne;

Thirty-first Regiment, Charles Cruft, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Thirty-third Regiment, John Coburn, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Thirty-fourth Regiment, Thomas N. Stilwell, Commander, rendezvous at Anderson; Thirty-sixth Regiment, William Grose, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Carter Gazlay, Commander, rendezvous at Lawrenceburg; and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin F. Scribner, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany. Three companies of cavalry arrived at Madison; one each from Switzerland, Dearborn, and Clark Counties. The Twentieth Regiment left for Washington, D. C., via the Bellefontaine Railroad.

- Aug. 5 The Nineteenth Regiment left for Washington, D. C. The First Battery Artillery, Martin Klauss, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Second Battery Artillery, David G. Rabb, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Third Battery Artillery, Watton W. Frybarger, Commander, rendezvous at Connersville, were all organized for three-year service.
- Aug. 9 The three-month volunteers of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments were paid for their services. The Second Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, David G. Rabb, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 12 The Thirty-second Regiment (German), three-year volunteers organized, August Willich, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.
- Aug. 14 The Monroe County Grenadiers arrived in Indianapolis, nearly every man was a six-footer.
- Aug. 15 The Twenty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers, William G. Wharton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 16 A sword was presented by the citizens of Indianapolis to Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Commander of the Twenty-second Regiment and a hero of Fort Sumter. The Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments left Vincennes for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The First Battery Artillery,

- Martin Klauss, Commander, and the Eighteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Thomas Pattison, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 17 The Twelfth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William H. Link, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighteenth Regiment left Indianapolis and the Twenty-third Regiment left Vincennes for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command.
- Aug. 19 The Sixteenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment, James C. Veatch, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 20 The Eighth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William P. Benton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Twenty-ninth Regiment, (First Cavalry), three-year volunteers, Conrad Baker, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, organized for three years, Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.
- Aug. 21 Eight companies of cavalry under the command of Colonel Conrad Baker (Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Cavalry) left Evansville for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish), three-year volunteers organized, John C. Walker, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.
- Aug. 24 The Third Battery of Artillery, Watton W. Frybarger, Commander, and the Thirty-second Regiment (First German), three-year volunteers, August Willich, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 27 The Ninth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Robert H. Milroy, Commander, and the Twenty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, John F. Miller, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 28 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant was given command of Federal troops in southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois.

- Aug. 29 John C. Walker of LaPorte was appointed Colonel of the Irish Regiment (Thirty-fifth). The Thirty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Thomas J. Harrison, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 30 The Honorable Robert D. Owen, acting on Governor Morton's instructions, ordered five thousand Enfield rifles for Indiana troops; the cost of the contract was \$30,000. A bawdy house on the corner of New Jersey and Market Streets in Indianapolis was wrecked by soldiers from the Eighth Regiment in retaliation for the wounding of one of their comrades.
- Aug. 31 The Eleventh Regiment, reorganized for three years, Lew Wallace, Commander, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William M. Wheatley, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 4 Confederate Major General Leonidas Polk seized Columbus, Kentucky, ending that state's neutrality. The batteries of Captains Klauss and Frybarger left their camps for St. Louis via the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad to join Major General Fremont's command.
- Sept. 5 After recruiting fifty men, the Federal gunboat *Conestoga* left Evansville for Cairo. The Forty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, James G. Jones, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville, and the Forty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, George K. Steele, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute.
- Sept. 6 Union troops under Brigadier General Grant took Paducah, Kentucky. In Grant County, a recruiting officer for the Eighth Regiment told of the enlistment of a volunteer who refused to be sworn in until he was promised he could go barefoot wherever the regiment went. He had gone barefoot for eighteen years and refused to change for the army. While France's Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde were in Indianapolis, a reception was held for them by Governor Morton and other dignitaries.

- Sept. 7 The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments left Indianapolis for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command. The Sixth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Frederick Behr, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville, was organized and mustered into Federal service. The Ninth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Noah S. Thompson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Seventh Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Eighth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, George T. Cochran, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- Sept. 10 General Albert Sydney Johnston was given command of the Confederate armies in the West. The Battle of Lucas' Bend, Missouri, was the first engagement of the Union's Western Flotilla. The Eighth Regiment left Terre Haute for St. Louis to join Major General Fremont's command.
- Sept. 11 The Thirty-ninth Sharpshooter's Regiment, Colonel Harrison, Commander, formed a camp on the site of old Camp McClellan and named it Camp Harrison. The Nineteenth Regiment fought in the Battle of Lewisville, Virginia.
- Sept. 12 At the Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Regiments were involved. Indiana's Twenty-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Black River, Missouri. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, organized for three years, Silas Colgrove, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 15 The Seventh and Ninth Regiments left for western Virginia and the Twenty-seventh Regiment left for Washington, D. C. The Fourth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Asahel K. Bush, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Thirty-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Charles Cruft, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 16 The Fifth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Peter Simonson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Thirty-third Regiment, John Coburn, Commander; the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Asbury Steele, Commander; and the Thirty-sixth Regiment,

- William Grose, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 18 The Tenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Mahlon D. Manson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Thirty-seventh Regiment, George W. Hazzard, Commander, and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin F. Scribner, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 20 Governor Morton returned after a trip in which he visited Indiana troops at St. Louis and investigated affairs in Kentucky. Colonel Crittenden and his Sixth Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from Madison answering Kentucky's call for aid; they were the first troops to arrive. The Forty-sixth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Graham N. Fitch, Commander, rendezvous at Logansport. The Sixth Regiment, reorganized for three years, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 23 The Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel Charles Cruft, Commander, was sent from Terre Haute to Kentucky to aid in the threatening situation in Kentucky caused by rebels under Brigadier General Simon Buckner. News was received in Indiana of the promotion of Lew Wallace, Commander of the Eleventh Regiment, to Brigadier General. The Forty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, John W. Ray, Commander, rendezvous at Jeffersonville.
- Sept. 24 The Thirtieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Fiftieth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, Cyrus L. Dunham, Commander, rendezvous at Seymour.
- Sept. 25 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), organized for three years, John A. Bridgeland, Commander.
- Sept. 27 The Forty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers, George K. Steele, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 28 The Thirty-second Regiment (German) left Madison for Kentucky.

- Sept. 29 The Thirty-third Regiment, Colonel Coburn, Commander, left for Kentucky.
- Sept. 30 The Fourth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Asahel K. Bush, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Forty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, E. W. H. Ellis, Commander, rendezvous at Goshen.
- Oct. 3 At the Battle of Greenbrier, Virginia, Indiana troops involved were the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and the Seventeenth Regiments. The Twenty-second Regiment fought in the Battle of Glasgow, Missouri. The Thirtieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Fort Wayne and marched to Camp Robinson to stay until embarkation to the front.
- Oct. 4 At the Battle of Chickamacomico, North Carolina, the Twentieth Regiment participated. The Twenty-ninth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and went to camp before being issued arms and equipment and embarking for the front.
- Oct. 8 Brigadier General William T. Sherman assumed command of the Federal army in central and eastern Kentucky. He replaced Brigadier General Robert Anderson.
- Oct. 9 The Forty-second Regiment, three-year volunteers, James G. Jones, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Oct. 10 The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments left for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command. The Forty-seventh Regiment, James R. Slack, Commander, was organized for three years.
- Oct. 12 C. S. S. *Manassas* attacked Federal blockading vessels at the head of the pass in the Mississippi River and damaged the U. S. S. *Richmond*. The Thirty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command.
- Oct. 15 A reception, at the Governor's mansion in Indianapolis, was held for Secretary of War Simon Cameron and his party.

- Oct. 21 Federal troops were defeated at Ball's Bluff, Virginia; the Sixteenth Regiment participated. The Thirty-third Regiment fought in the Battle of Wildcat, Kentucky.
- Oct. 22 During the Battle of Pilot Knob, the Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Indiana Cavalry) charged a rebel battery. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry) was organized for three years, Scott Carter, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis, and was mustered into Federal service.
- Oct. 24 The Forty-fourth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Hugh B. Reed, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Oct. 25 At the Battle of Fredericksburg, Missouri, Indiana's Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) was involved. The Thirty-seventh Regiment left Lawrenceburg for Louisville to join Brigadier General Sherman's command.
- Nov. 1 General Winfield Scott resigned as U. S. General in Chief and was replaced by Major General George B. McClellan.
- Nov. 2 Major General Fremont was relieved of his command. From St. Louis, it was learned that three hundred men of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, (Colonel James Veatch, Commander) at Otterville, Missouri, had the measles. From the Muncie *Times* came the report that a company attempting to leave for service in General Sumner's projected expedition against California was arrested for violation of the law prohibiting the recruiting of companies in the state for service outside of the state.
- Nov. 7 Brigadier General Grant suffered a tactical defeat at Belmont, Missouri. The Federal forces of Flag Officer Samuel F. DuPont took Port Royal, South Carolina. An editorial in the *Journal* denounced the administration in Washington for the removal of Major General John C. Fremont from command in Missouri.
- Nov. 8 Captain Charles Wilkes seized the Confederate envoys; James M. Mason and John Slidell were aboard the British mail steamer *Trent*.

- Nov. 9 Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell replaced General William T. Sherman in the command of the Department of the Cumberland. At one time, General Buell lived in Dearborn County, Indiana. Governor Morton obtained an order from Washington, D. C., for forty rifle field pieces to form ten artillery batteries; each battery required 156 men.
- Nov. 13 The Tenth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Jerome B. Cox, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Forty-second Regiment departed from Evansville for Henderson, Kentucky, and the front.
- Nov. 18 The Fifty-seventh Regiment, three-year volunteers, John W. T. McMullen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Nov. 19 Major General Henry W. Halleck replaced Major General Fremont in command of the Union forces in Missouri. Governor Morton's request for the Federal Government to transfer Indiana troops from western Virginia to Kentucky was granted.
- Nov. 21 The Forty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, John W. Ray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Nov. 22 The Fortieth Regiment, Colonel William C. Wilson, Commander, participated in a dress parade at Lafayette. The Fifth Battery Artillery, Peter Simonson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Nov. 23 Relations between Great Britain and the Federal Government became strained due to the Trent Affair. The Quartermaster General issued a proclamation thanking the ladies of Indiana who donated clothing to Indiana soldiers.
- Nov. 28 The Forty-third Regiment, camped at Evansville, was presented a regimental flag by the ladies of Terre Haute.
- Nov. 30 The British Government demanded the release of Mason and Slidell and an apology for their seizure. The Forty-third Regiment left Evansville for the Kentucky front.

- Dec. 1 The Fiftieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Cyrus L. Dunham, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Dec. 2 The Seventh Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The American Bible Society presented the Adjutant General with several thousand Bibles to be distributed among the Indiana troops.
- Dec. 3 Uproar was reported throughout the state at the news that Jesse D. Bright, Indiana's pro-southern Senator, arrived in Washington, D. C., and intended to take his seat in the United States Senate. Report from General Smith's headquarters at Paducah, Kentucky, gave high praise to Brigadier General Wallace's Eleventh Regiment (Zouave) for their part in the action near there. Colonel Hascall's Seventeenth Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from western Virginia.
- Dec. 4 Governor Morton left Indianapolis for Washington, D. C.
- Dec. 9 William G. George of South Bend was appointed Adjutant General to Brigadier General Milroy in western Virginia. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), three-year volunteers, John A. Bridgeland, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Dec. 11 Young ladies of Grant County issued a proclamation stating that if the young men of that area did not go to war soon, they could begin to look elsewhere for wives. It was reported that enlistment jumped amazingly. A *Journal* subscriber denounced the manner in which some young military "fools" rode their horses through the city disregarding the safety of women and children. His solution was a solid rock thrown with accuracy. The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish), John C. Walker, Commander, and the Forty-sixth Regiment, Graham N. Fitch, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service.
- Dec. 14 At the Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, where the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments under Brigadier General Milroy's command were engaged, the rebels lost over one-hundred men; the Union lost twenty.

- The Ninth Regiment was commended for bravery. The Fifty-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Abel D. Streight, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Dec. 16 The Thirty-fifth Regiment (Irish) received a banner from the ladies of Indianapolis. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), the Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry), and the Fifty-first Regiment marched through Indianapolis and embarked via railroad for Kentucky.
- Dec. 17 The Eleventh Battery Artillery, Arnold Sutermeister, Commander, and the Fifty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Henry M. Carr, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. The Fifty-eighth Regiment left Evansville for Kentucky. A detachment of the Thirty-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Rowlett's Station, Kentucky. A bill introduced in the United States Senate for the expulsion of Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana for his traitorous activities was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- Dec. 18 After visiting Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where the Thirty-third Regiment was camped, Dr. John S. Bobbs, Brigade Surgeon, and Mr. L. M. Vance of Indianapolis, denounced the deplorable conditions and reported that at least five hundred men were sick with a typhoid-like fever. The Battle of Blackwater, Missouri, occurred.
- Dec. 20 Federal troops under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana routed the rebels near Milford, Missouri, taking 1,300 prisoners. Most of the troops under Colonel Davis were from his native state, Indiana. The Ninth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Noah S. Thompson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Dec. 23 The Fifty-seventh regiment left Indianapolis for Kentucky. Colonel McMullen's men left with nine companies while the tenth company was still being recruited.
- Dec. 26 Governor Morton returned from his visit to Washington, D. C. He reported that the Federal Government