

would take possession of the arsenal at Indianapolis and use it for the manufacture of ammunition for the western army. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Sewell Coulson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.

Dec. 27 Secretary of State William Seward announced the release of Mason and Slidell and acknowledged Wilkes' error in seizing them.

Dec. 30 The Fortieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, William C. Wilson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Announcement was made of the first exposé of the society known as the nights of the Golden Circle. The society was believed to have existence in Terre Haute, Rockville, Madison, and Indianapolis and allegedly was led by John G. Davis and "the *Sentinel* crowd."

Dec. 31 The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Ray, and the Fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Dunham, Commander, left Evansville to join Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood's division at Bardstown, Kentucky. The Sixty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers organized, James McManomy, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry recruited in Indianapolis paraded through the streets.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1862

Jan. 1 From the *Evansville Journal*: The Sixteenth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Owen, returned from a tour through Posey County with a number of new recruits. The Sixtieth had four hundred men enrolled.

Jan. 3 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), Colonel Bridgeland, left New Albany for Bardstown, Kentucky, to join Brigadier General Buell's command.

Jan. 6 The Thirty-eighth Regiment, stationed in Kentucky, reported that more than three hundred men had either the measles or typhoid fever. Colonel John S. Simon-

son of the United States Army was assigned as General Superintendent of the recruiting service in Indiana. He was from Clark County and served in the Indiana General Assembly before entering the army.

- Jan. 9 In Indianapolis, the Democratic State Convention passed resolutions sustaining the war effort and heard speeches denouncing the war. Senator Jesse D. Bright appeared before the United States Senate Judiciary Committee to explain his position.
- Jan. 10 After nominating a full ticket for the coming state elections and adopting a platform, the Democratic State Convention adjourned.
- Jan. 11 Simon Cameron resigned as United States Secretary of War and was replaced by Edwin M. Stanton.
- Jan. 13 The Chaplain, Mr. Sawyer, presented a regimental banner from the ladies of Wabash County to the Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel James R. Slack, Commander, stationed at Bardstown, Kentucky. At the Louisville Hotel, the ladies of Gibson County presented the Fifty-eighth Regiment with a stand of colors.
- Jan. 16 The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Ray, Commander, was ordered from Bardstown, Kentucky, to London, Kentucky.
- Jan. 17 The Fifty-sixth Regiment (Railroad), Colonel William McReynolds, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis, went into quarters at Camp Morton, and began recruiting.
- Jan. 18 A report from the *Evansville Journal* stated that Captain Francis M. Edmonds, Forty-second Regiment, with a posse of men from the Sixty-second Regiment captured three deserters in Shelton Township, Warlick County. The three deserters and thirty-four citizens were arrested and taken to Evansville.
- Jan. 19 Brigadier General George Thomas defeated the Confederates, under Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, Kentucky, and secured Union control of eastern Kentucky. The Tenth Regiment fought in the engagement.

- Jan. 20 The Ira Harris Guard (cavalry), including four Indiana companies, formed a part of the Burnside Expedition.
- Jan. 21 Senator Jesse D. Bright's case was discussed in the United States Senate. He was accused of writing to Rebel President Jefferson C. Davis and introducing an acquaintance who wished to sell arms to the Confederacy. Debate took place between Senator Bright and Senator Lane of Indiana. The Senate adjourned without taking action.
- Jan. 22 Governor Morton invited Mr. Holmon, of the Congressional Investigation Committee, to visit Indiana and examine state expenditures and affairs connected with the conduct of the war.
- Jan. 23 At Bardstown, Kentucky, Colonel Carr, Fifty-eighth Regiment, was temporarily appointed Brigadier General of a brigade composed of the Fortieth, Fifty-seventh, and the Fifty-eighth Regiments and a Kentucky regiment.
- Jan. 25 The Tenth Battery Artillery, Jerome B. Cox, Commander, and the Twelfth Battery Artillery, George W. Sterling, Commander, were mustered into Federal service for three years. The Paymaster General decided that volunteers who served less than two years were not entitled to bounty money. The decision also applied to soldiers already discharged except those disabled in action. This affected the Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments which were enlisted for only one year.
- Jan. 28 The Forty-eighth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Norman Eddy, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier General Thomas Wood's command, including the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Regiments, built a military road from Stanford to Somerset, Kentucky.
- Jan. 29 Major General John Love was in Vanderburgh County organizing the Indiana Legion to protect the home-front.
- Jan. 31 The Thirty-second Regiment (German), Colonel Willich, Commander, erected on the knoll where their

friends were buried, a stone tablet with the names and ages of their comrades who died in the Battle of Munfordsville, Kentucky.

- Feb. 1 The Fifty-sixth Regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-second Regiment (Railroad), three-year volunteers, James M. Smith, Commander, and was mustered into Federal service as the Fifty-second Regiment.
- Feb. 2 Colonel McMullen of the Fifty-seventh Regiment left Indianapolis to rejoin his command in Kentucky after recruiting enough volunteers to fill the vacancies in the Regiment's Tenth company.
- Feb. 3 The Goshen *Times* reported that Colonel Hascall, Seventeenth Regiment, rejoined his command at New Haven, Kentucky, as Acting Brigadier General. A dispatch from the St. Louis *Democrat* stated that Brigadier General Wallace was transferred to Smithland to assume command of the forces there.
- Feb. 5 Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate for his activities in support of pro-Confederate elements in the North.
- Feb. 6 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant and Flag Officer Andrew Foote led a successful joint army-navy attack on Fort Henry, Tennessee; the Twenty-third Regiment took part in the attack. The Quartermaster General's staff assembled packages of clothing for the 102 Hoosier prisoners in the South. Each man received an overcoat, blanket, two pairs of socks, shoes, drawers, a coat, and a knapsack containing: soap, needle and thread, writing paper, etc. General Asahel Stone left for Kentucky to visit various hospitals and Indiana regiments.
- Feb. 7 General Johnston ordered a Confederate retreat from southwestern Kentucky. Brigadier General Burnside's expedition arrived at Fort Monroe on its way to Roanoke Island, North Carolina. The Fifty-second Regiment (Railroad) left Terre Haute for Cairo to join the garrison command. Their regimental flag was decorated with an American eagle bearing a scroll with the motto, "Clear the Track." The Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Eddy, left Goshen for Cairo on the Joliet and Illinois Central Railroad.

- Feb. 8 A Federal expedition under Brigadier General Ambrose E. Burnside took Roanoke Island.
- Feb. 11 Brigadier General Grant's forces surrounded Fort Donelson, Tennessee. The Fifty-ninth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Jesse I. Alexander, Commander, completed its organization and was mustered into Federal service.
- Feb. 12 The steamers, *B. J. Adams*, *E. H. Fairchild*, *Thomas E. Tutt*, and *Baltic*, with the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments passed down the Ohio River and went up Green River embarking most of the troops at Spotsville. Acting Brigadier General Charles Cruft, Thirty-first regiment, was in command.
- Feb. 13 Admiral Foote, with his fleet of gunboats, left Cairo for the Cumberland River to join Brigadier General Grant's forces in the siege of Fort Donelson. In that battle, Indiana troops involved were: the Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-second Regiments.
- Feb. 14 Lieutenant James M. Pritchett, United States Navy, was the Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Foote. He was the son of Dr. Pritchett of Centerville, Indiana, who was Surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.
- Feb. 15 The men of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Colgrove, Commander, stationed near Frederick, Maryland, sent \$31,300.00 home to their families.
- Feb. 16 Fifteen thousand Confederates, including three generals, were captured when Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner unconditionally surrendered Fort Donelson to Brigadier General Grant.
- Feb. 17 The Fifty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Alexander, Commander, moved its camp from Gosport to New Albany.
- Feb. 20 The United States Congress adjourned early, other Federal Government departments were closed, and flags flew at half-mast in memory of President Lincoln's son, William, who died on February 19. Approximately three thousand rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson were scheduled to arrive at Camp Morton.

- Feb. 21 Several ladies from Putnam County left to care for soldiers in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.
- Feb. 22 Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as permanent President of the Confederate Government. A large crowd gathered around the Indianapolis station and stayed until the train carrying the rebel prisoners arrived; most of them were from Mississippi and Tennessee. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Sewell Coulson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Feb. 24 A battalion organized from the Sixty-third Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Williams, Commander, guarded the rebel prisoners impounded at Camp Morton. A group of Confederate officers, including Brigadier General Buckner and his staff, who were captured at Fort Donelson, arrived in Indianapolis. They were under the guard of eighty-five men of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were placed under the supervision of Colonel King, Nineteenth United States Infantry. Brigadier General Buckner was confined to one of the rooms in the upper story of the United States Court House. Governor Morton announced that Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright was appointed to fill the United States Senate seat vacated by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Governor Morton and Ex-Governor Wright, before leaving for Washington, D. C., spoke at the Hall of the House of Representatives.
- Feb. 25 The Confederates abandoned Nashville, Tennessee. After Colonel J. W. T. McMullen resigned, Major Cyrus C. Hines, Twenty-fourth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.
- Feb. 26 The Fifty-third Regiment, three-year volunteers, Walter Q. Gresham, Commander, completed its organization, was consolidated with the Sixty-second Regiment, and was mustered into Federal service as the Fifty-third Regiment.
- Feb. 27 Governor Morton granted the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton the privilege of writing their families and friends to inform them of their whereabouts.

- Since many had neither paper nor postage, the citizens of Indianapolis were asked to donate these items and reading material.
- March 1 A *Journal* editorial criticized Brigadier General Burnside for paroling the rebel prisoners taken at Roanoke Island, North Carolina.
- March 2 Major General Polk abandoned the Confederate's Mississippi River stronghold at Columbus, Kentucky.
- March 3 An order from Secretary of War Stanton prohibited newspapers from publishing news of troop movements, transfers, and concentrations. The Confederate Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment imprisoned at Lafayette thanked the townspeople for their kind treatment.
- March 3-14 At the siege of New Madrid, Missouri, Indiana's Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Regiments were involved.
- March 5 After General Wood went forward with his division, the command of the post at Munfordville, Kentucky, went to Colonel Walker of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.
- March 6 The *Monitor*, the first Federal ironclad, left New York. The Twenty-first Regiment, Colonel McMillan, Commander, sailed from Fort Monroe to take part in coastal expeditions.
- March 6-8 C.S.S. *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) destroyed the U.S.S. *Congress* and the U.S.S. *Cumberland*. Indiana's Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The Confederates lost the two-day battle, thus insuring Union control of Missouri.
- March 9 Reports gave the Union's casualties as 1,384 and the Rebel's loss was approximately 800. Indiana troops were commended for their bravery. The *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* met in an indecisive battle at Hampton Roads.
- March 10-
April 17 During the siege of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, Tennessee, the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiments participated in the action.

- March 11 Major General Halleck was given command of all Federal forces in the West. Major General McClellan was removed as Federal General in Chief, but retained command of the Army of the Potomac. The Sixtieth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Richard Owen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. During the march from Munfordville to Nashville, a slave was asked by an Indiana soldier, "How long has your master been for the Union?" and received for an answer, "Ever since the troops been comin' along."
- March 12 The Ninth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-second Regiments, and the Fourth Independent Battery (Bush's Battery) was at Nashville, Tennessee, under Brigadier General Buell's command.
- March 13 While Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Foster assumed command of the Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Sullivan, Thirteenth Regiment, acted as Brigadier General of the Second Brigade at Camp Chase, Virginia. The Seventeenth Battery Artillery, organized for three years, Milton L. Miner, Commander, rendezvoused at Indianapolis.
- March 14 Southern forces abandoned New Madrid, Missouri, which opened the way for a Union attack on Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River.
- March 17 Major General McClellan transported the Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe and made preparations for the Peninsular Campaign against Richmond. Brigadier General Grant assumed command of the Federal army at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee.
- March 18 Robert Dale Owen of Indiana, who purchased arms for the state, was appointed Commissioner; his duties were to examine and adjust all contracts for the purchase of arms, ordinances, and ammunition for the Federal Government. Brigadier General Burnside was promoted to Major General of Volunteers.
- March 21 The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Lew Wallace, who commanded a division at Fort Donelson, as Major General of Volunteers.

- March 22-23 The Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments took part in the Battle of Winchester, Virginia.
- March 23 Major General Burnside's Expedition captured Beaufort, North Carolina. Major General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson was defeated at Kernstown, Virginia, by Federal Brigadier General James Shields in the first battle of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
- March 24 Colonel James Gavin, Seventh Regiment, reported that his regiment had received no pay for nearly five months. Surgeon Joseph S. Allen, Tenth Regiment, stationed near Mill Springs, Kentucky, said that typhoid fever and other illnesses had done more damage to the regiment than the rebels. The Fourteenth Battery Artillery, Meredith H. Kidd, Commander, three-year volunteers, were mustered into Federal service. In a three month period, the Randolph County treasury paid \$1,024.31 to the families of volunteers.
- March 25 Steven S. Harding of Indiana was nominated as Governor of the Utah Territory. After Colonel Hascall was promoted to Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder and Major George W. Gorman took command of the Seventeenth Regiment.
- March 26 Colonel Manson, Tenth Regiment, was made a Brigadier General. An Indiana soldier, commenting on the cold weather causing poor conditions in the Kentucky camps, said that the soldiers' motto was—"united we sleep, divided we freeze."
- March 27 Nearly 2,500 of the Camp Morton prisoners signified their willingness to take the oath to obtain their release on the conditions set forth by the government.
- March 29 The members of the Fifty-first Regiment's band were mustered out of the service after the paymaster decided that the band was not entitled to pay, because it was mustered in after the October 1861 order prohibiting the acceptance of additional bands. General Johnston reassembled Confederate western forces at Corinth, Mississippi.
- April 1 Colonel Miller of the Twenty-ninth Regiment was an acting Brigadier General at Nashville, Tennessee .

- April 4 Major General McClellan's Union Army on the Peninsula started its advance on Richmond, Virginia.
- April 5 Major General McClellan besieged the Confederate defenses at Yorktown, Virginia.
- April 6 Confederates at Shiloh, Tennessee, made a surprise attack on Brigadier General Grant's army. After General Johnston was killed, General Beauregard took command of the rebel army.
- April 6-7 Indiana's Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Regiments, and the Sixth and Ninth Batteries of Artillery were involved in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.
- April 7 Major General Buell reinforced Brigadier General Grant at Shiloh, turning the battle for the Union and forcing General Beauregard to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi.
- April 8 After a long siege, Island No. 10, Mississippi River, Tennessee, fell into Union hands. Over five thousand Confederates surrendered to Major General John Pope, thus opening more of the Mississippi River. The Reverend William G. Brownlow, a leading Tennessee Unionist, arrived in Indianapolis as Governor Morton's guest and spoke at Metropolitan Hall.
- April 10 Information concerning the casualties of Shiloh, Tennessee, reached Indiana. The Federal troops had 1,754 killed and 8,408 wounded; the Confederate troops had 1,723 killed and 8,012 wounded. Indiana's loss was 144 killed and 1,041 wounded. The Forty-fourth Regiment was the hardest hit with 24 killed and 168 wounded. Governor Morton dispatched to the battlefield medical supplies and thirty surgeons.
- April 11 Reports from the Shiloh battlefield told of the April 7th arrival of Major General Wallace's command. It was learned from Nashville that the Forty-second Regiment, Colonel Jones, Commander, drove off rebel cavalry near War Trace, Tennessee. Fort Pulaski, Georgia, was taken by Federal troops to insure the blockade of Savannah, Georgia.

- April 11- May 30 At the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Indiana's Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second (First German), Thirty-sixth, Forty-first (Second Cavalry), Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Regiments, and the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Batteries of Artillery were engaged in the fighting.
- April 12 "The Great Locomotive Chase" ended in northern Georgia; Federal raider James J. Andrews and seven of his men were hung as spies.
- April 14 Brigadier General Manson left Crawfordsville to re-join his forces stationed near Corinth, Mississippi. At Savannah, Tennessee, the steamer *B. F. Adams* took on approximately three hundred wounded Hoosier soldiers; their destinations were Evansville and New Albany.
- April 15 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Tennessee. Colonel Nathan Kimball, Fourteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.
- April 17 During a riot at Camp Morton, four prisoners and one guard were wounded.
- April 21 President Lincoln nominated Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana for a promotion to a Brigadier General of U. S. forces.
- April 25 After successfully passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Flag Officer David G. Farragut captured New Orleans, Louisiana.
- April 26 Governor Morton forwarded complete outfits of clothing to the Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Regiments, serving on the Mississippi River. He also sent Colonel Fitch, Forty-sixth Regiment, seven hundred Enfield rifles.

- April 28 Colonels William Benton (Eighth Regiment), Thomas Crittenden (Sixth Regiment), Alvin Hovey (Twenty-fourth Regiment), Jeremiah Sullivan (Thirteenth Regiment), and James Veatch (Twenty-fifth Regiment) were appointed Brigadier Generals.
- April 29 After taking over Brigadier General Grant's army, Major General Halleck began his advance on General Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi.
- April 30 The Indiana Brigade under Major General Pope was chosen to lead the advance down the Mississippi River.
- May 1 Major General Butler occupied New Orleans, Louisiana, and began his administration of the city. Governor Morton chartered the steamer *W. W. Crawford* as a hospital boat to follow Indiana troops in the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers.
- May 3 Over 230 sick soldiers from Indiana regiments arrived at Madison from Nashville. The Sixteenth Regiment received orders to be in Washington, D. C., on May 10, 1862, to be mustered out of the service. Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the regiment in place of Colonel Sullivan, who was appointed Brigadier General.
- May 4 The siege of Yorktown, Virginia, ended as Confederates under Brigadier General Johnston retreated.
- May 5 Major General James Longstreet fought a successful rear guard action against Major General McClellan at Williamsburg, Virginia. There were approximately 275 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Indianapolis.
- May 6 A *Journal* editorial protested that Indiana troops were widely scattered instead of being concentrated so that Indiana brigades could be formed. Colonel Pleasant Hackleman, Sixteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.
- May 7 Colonel Coburn acted as Brigadier General of the brigade composed of the Thirty-third Indiana and the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiments. During the Battle

- of Summerville Heights, Virginia, the Thirteenth Regiment participated.
- May 8 The rebels adopted a new flag known as the "Stars and Bars." As part of his Shenandoah Valley Campaign to keep reinforcements from joining Major General McClellan, Major General "Stonewall" Jackson defeated Brigadier General Robert H. Milroy at McDowell, Virginia. Indiana's Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery took part in the action.
- May 9 Major General McClellan's advance on Richmond, Virginia, forced the Confederates to abandon Norfolk.
- May 10 Brigadier General Frederick Steele's expedition, located at Pocahontas, Arkansas, was composed of three brigades. The Third Brigade was under the command of Acting Brigadier General Conrad Baker, Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry). Lieutenant Edward Smith, Twenty-eighth Regiment, was Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Pensacola, Florida, was occupied by Federal troops.
- May 11 Governor Morton, Adjutant General Lazarus Noble, Dr. J. S. Bobbs, and Professor Miles J. Fletcher left for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, to arrange transportation home for Hoosier soldiers who could be moved and to have suitable hospital arrangements provided for those who could not be moved.
- May 12 Federal troops occupied Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- May 13 Lieutenant Colonel David Shunk, Eighth Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of that regiment, succeeding Colonel Benton who was promoted to Brigadier General. Three companies of the Sixty-third Regiment, Colonel Williams, Commander, marched from Camp Morton to the Armory and exchanged their arms.
- May 16 After the Thirteenth Battery Artillery, escorted by a portion of Colonel Williams' Sixty-third Regiment, marched to the depot from Camp Morton, they left for the seat of war.
- May 17 The Tenth Regiment was part of the division, under the command of Brigadier General Sherman, that

made up a section of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee.

- May 19 Union gunboats on the James River were repulsed.
- May 20 About 150 men from Indiana's Forty-eighth Regiment were in the hospital at Paducah, Kentucky. The Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Eddy, Commander, was with Major General Pope's division under the immediate command of Brigadier General Napoleon B. Buford. The Seventeenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Milton L. Miner, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- May 21 A Soldiers' Home, under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, was established at the old Galt House on Illinois Street, known also as the Branch of the Spencer House. Meals and lodging were provided for sick and indigent soldiers passing through Indianapolis.
- May 22 The *W. W. Crawford* arrived at Evansville from the Tennessee River with 220 sick soldiers. General Stone was in charge of the boat and the sick were cared for by Dr. Rooker and Dr. Rucker of Indianapolis. The officers and men of the Sixty-first Regiment (Second Irish) were consolidated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment (First Irish), Colonel Walker, Commander, and joined the Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Bernard F. Mullen, Sixty-first Regiment, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment when the two regiments merged as the Thirty-fifth Regiment.
- May 23 Major General Jackson drove the Federal troops from Front Royal, Virginia; Indiana's Twenty-seventh Regiment was involved.
- May 24 The gunboat *Ithaca*, with Admiral Farragut, was commanded by Captain Amos Johnson of LaPorte, Indiana.
- May 25 Major General Jackson routed Major General Nathaniel P. Banks at Winchester, Virginia. The Twenty-seventh Regiment was engaged in the battle; three men were killed and seventeen wounded. Major Gen-

- eral Halleck arrived at Corinth, Mississippi, after a twenty-six day, twelve-mile advance. Colonel William's Sixty-third Regiment received marching orders and left for Washington, D. C.
- May 26 The steamer *Citizen* reached Evansville with two hundred sick soldiers under the care of Adjutant General Noble and William Hannaman, President of the Sanitary Commission. The Sixteenth Regiment was reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander.
- May 28 The call for companies of the Indiana Legion was answered. Plans were made for those companies to be stationed at Camp Morton to assist in guarding the prisoners so that Colonel Owen's command (Sixtieth Regiment) could march to the field. Authority was given to Colonel Link, Twelfth Regiment, and Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, to reorganize their troops.
- May 29 A number of companies of the Indiana Legion reported to Major General John Love in Indianapolis; among them was one company from Terre Haute with approximately 60 men and one from Switzerland County with 136 men.
- May 30 The Confederates under General Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Mississippi.
- May 31 Brigadier General Johnston was wounded in the inconclusive Battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, Virginia; Indiana's Twentieth Regiment fought in the battle. During the Battle of Tuscumbia Creek, Mississippi, the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) participated.
- June 1 General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate forces defending Richmond, Virginia, as the fighting ended at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
- June 3 A *Journal* editorial denounced Major General Butler's order that the ladies of New Orleans who insulted Union officers and soldiers should be treated as "women of the town."

- June 4 Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, was evacuated by the rebels. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Regiments were engaged in this battle. Major Joseph B. Cox, Sixtieth Regiment, was the Commandant of Camp Morton where the three-month troops were receiving instructions and guarding the prisoners. Colonel Reed, Forty-fourth Regiment, was nominated by the President as a Brigadier General.
- June 5 After a Federal naval victory, Memphis, Tennessee, was taken and occupied by the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Regiments commanded by Colonel Fitch. Of the 1,500 troops called out for service at Indianapolis, most were mustered in for three-months service. The corps were under the direction of Major General Love. The camp of the "Home Guards" was located south of Camp Morton. The following companies had reported: two from Jefferson, Switzerland, Vigo, and Monroe Counties, and the town of Logansport.
- June 7 The Meigs Battery, Captain Charles A. Naylor, was encamped on Capital Hill, Washington, D. C. All absent Indiana members of the battery were requested to report to Adjutant General Noble at Indianapolis in order to be sent on to Capital Hill. The Fourteenth Regiment, three-year volunteers, Colonel Nathan Kimball, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- June 8 Major General Jackson defeated Major General Fremont at the Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, in which Indiana's Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery participated.
- June 9 Major General Jackson defeated Brigadier General Shields at Port Republic, Virginia; the Seventh Regiment fought in the battle. The Forty-ninth Regiment was hard-hit by disease with 300 sick in addition to nearly 500 sick at Bardstown and Lexington, Kentucky; this left only 100 to 125 men able to perform their duties. A contract for 1,000 cavalry horses at \$95.50 per head was awarded by Captain Ekin to F. B. Smith of Boone County.
- June 10 The Fifty-fourth Regiment, three-month volunteers, D. Garland Rose, Commander, rendezvous at Indi-

- anapolis, was mustered into Federal service. Since enough men had volunteered to fill the requisition, the Adjutant General stopped accepting companies for three-months service.
- June 11 A number of rebel prisoners, captured in the Cumberland Mountains by Union forces, arrived in Indianapolis and were interned at Camp Morton. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Monterey, Kentucky.
- June 12 Indiana's Seventh Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Front Royal, Virginia.
- June 14 From the New Albany *Ledger*, it was learned that steps had been taken to apprehend a gang of horse thieves reported to have had their headquarters in Washington County and to have stolen 125 horses in Indiana and Kentucky in the past year.
- June 15 Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart completed a four-day reconnaissance ride around Major General McClellan's army.
- June 16 The Fifty-fifth Regiment, three-month volunteers, John R. Mahan, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- June 17 Major General Jackson's army left the Shenandoah Valley to join General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Richmond. During the Battle of St. Charles, Arkansas, the Forty-sixth Regiment was involved. Colonel Fitch's force, the Forty-sixth Regiment, captured a rebel battery after a one and one-half hour fight in which the Union gunboat *Mound City* was hit and 125 men were killed as her boiler exploded. Major General Lew Wallace was placed in command of the Union troops stationed at Memphis, Tennessee.
- June 18 The Thirty-third and Forty-ninth Regiments participated in the Battle of Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The Union State Convention began in Indianapolis. William R. Holloway left for the headquarters of the Seventh Regiment to aid in the transporting of wounded Hoosier soldiers to their homes. New guns and shoes were forwarded to the Thirteenth Regiment stationed in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

- June 20 The Eleventh Regiment was located twelve miles east of Memphis, Tennessee. The Nashville *Union* reported that the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Scribner, Commander, took part in the engagement at Chattanooga, Tennessee, under General O. M. Mitchell. The Thirty-eighth Regiment was commended for its conduct during the six hour engagement.
- June 23 From the Nashville *Union* it was learned that Captain Horace N. Atkisson, Fiftieth Regiment, and twenty men captured 6,200 pounds of powder at Sycamore Mills, Tennessee. They also stopped at Fort Zollicoffer and obtained a thirty-two pounder gun.
- June 24 The Thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Robinson, Commander, arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, from New Madrid, Missouri. There were four Indiana Regiments in Memphis—the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh in addition to those in Major General Wallace's command. The steamer *Golden State* arrived at Evansville from the Tennessee River with more than two hundred sick Hoosier soldiers aboard. Colonel Harrison, Commander, Thirty-ninth Regiment, passed through Indianapolis on his way to rejoin the regiment, which was at southern Tennessee.
- June 25 Major General McClellan attacked Oak Grove, Virginia, starting the Seven Days' Battles; the Twentieth Regiment fought in this action. Indiana stood highest on the war sanitary list. Of all the states that had troops in the Union armies, in proportion to the numbers in the field, Indiana had the fewest on the sick list.
- June 26 General Lee attacked Major General McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville, Virginia, but he failed to destroy Brigadier General Fitzjohn Porter's corps. Major General Pope was given command of the Union Army of Virginia, which had been formed from the commands of Major Generals Fremont, McDowell, and Banks. Admiral Farragut's ships started bombarding Vicksburg, Mississippi. A Cincinnati paper reported that when Major General Wallace reviewed his Eleventh Regiment (Indiana Zouave) in Memphis,

- Tennessee, even the southern ladies waved their handkerchiefs to show their admiration for the regiment.
- June 27 General Braxton Bragg replaced General Beauregard in command of the Confederate Army of Mississippi. General Lee continued his attack on Brigadier General Porter, achieved a breakthrough at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, and forced Major General McClellan to retreat toward the James River. In that battle, the Twentieth Regiment was engaged. While Major General Wallace was on furlough, Brigadier General Grant was in command at Memphis, Tennessee.
- June 28 Indiana's Twentieth Regiment participated in the Battle of White Oak Swamp (Glendale), Virginia. The first Union meeting of the campaign was held at the Bates House corner.
- June 29 General Lee continued his attack on the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Savage's Station, Virginia. The Twentieth Regiment was involved in the engagement.
- June 30 General Lee failed to cut off Major General McClellan's retreat at the Battle of Frayser's Farm, Virginia. Governor Morton organized a new department to deal with the problems of the regimental and sanitary agents, the Soldiers' Homes, and the transportation of the sick and wounded; General Stone was in charge.
- July 1 General Lee's last effort to disrupt Major General McClellan's retreat was repulsed at Malvern Hill, Virginia, ending the Seven Days' Battles; the Twentieth Regiment took part in the action. The Union State Ticket as announced was: Secretary of State, William A. Peellee; Auditor of State, Albert Lange; Treasurer of State, Jonathan S. Harvey; Attorney General, Delana E. Williamson; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, John I. Morrison.
- July 2 President Lincoln called for 300,000 three-year enlistments. The United States Senate passed a bill establishing arsenals for the deposit and repair of arms at Indianapolis, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio; and Rock Island, Illinois. During the year ending June 6, 1862,

the Wayne County treasury paid \$25,941.00 to the families of volunteers in the Union army. Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, Twenty-third Regiment, was Provost Marshall of Memphis, Tennessee. The Federal Government was considering the Gatling Gun, invented by Dr. Richard Gatling of Indianapolis.

- July 3 Major General McClellan was entrenched on the James River at Harrison's Landing, Virginia. The Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Owen, Commander, was stationed at Cave City, Kentucky, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
- July 4 Colonel John H. Morgan and Major General Nathan B. Forrest, Confederate cavalry leaders, began raids in Kentucky and Tennessee to hamper Major General Buell. The Thirty-seventh Regiment was at Stevenson, Tennessee, guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.
- July 5 The Fifteenth Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, John C. H. Von Sehlen, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- July 6 Major General Wallace requested permission to be given the command of a number of Indiana and Ohio regiments and to be sent to join Major General McClellan.
- July 7 Major General Ambrose Burnside's forces joined Major General McClellan's army. In the Battle of Cotton Plant, Arkansas, the Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments were involved. The Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Round Hill, Arkansas. The following units of three-year volunteers completed their organization: the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Andrew Lewis, Commander, rendezvous at Princeton; Sixty-sixth Regiment, Roger Martin, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Sixty-seventh Regiment, Frank Emerson, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Sixty-eighth Regiment, Benjamin C. Shaw, Commander, rendezvous at Greensburg; Sixty-ninth Regiment, William A. Bickley, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Seventieth Regiment, Benjamin Harrison, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis;

Seventy-first Regiment, R. W. Thompson, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Seventy-second Regiment, Abram O. Miller, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Seventy-third Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; Seventy-fourth Regiment, William Williams, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; Seventy-fifth Regiment, John U. Petit, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash; Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), Isaac P. Gray, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Eli Lilly, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Nineteenth Battery Artillery, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Twentieth Battery Artillery, Frank A. Rose, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; and the Twenty-first Battery Artillery, William W. Andrew, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. A Union meeting was held at Bates House Corner; Governor Morton and the Honorable Richard W. Thompson spoke.

- July 8 Hundreds of discharged soldiers who had been waiting in Indianapolis for two or three weeks were paid by Major Sherman, Paymaster.
- July 9 During the Battle of Aberdeen, Arkansas, the Thirty-fourth Regiment participated.
- July 11 Major General Halleck became General in Chief of the Union armies.
- July 12 A Union rally was held at the Masonic Hall with Governor Morton, General Dumont, the Honorable D. McDonald, William Wallace, and Benjamin Harrison speaking.
- July 13 When Confederate forces under the command of Major General Forrest attacked Union troops stationed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, General Duffield, Brigadier General Crittenden of Indiana, and a Michigan regiment were captured.
- July 14 Major General Pope led an advance of the Union Army of Virginia on Gordonsville, Virginia.
- July 15 C.S.S. ram *Arkansas* ran through the entire Federal squadron at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Governor Morton

was warned by Brigadier General Jeremiah Boyle that Indiana might be in danger of invasion by rebel forces reported to be marching through Kentucky toward the Ohio River. Colonel John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Regiment, acted as Commandant of the post at Nashville, Tennessee, in General Dumont's absence.

- July 16 Reports concerning the rebel raiders in Kentucky under Brigadier General Morgan were that the troops were moving steadily north. The Seventy-sixth Regiment, thirty-day volunteers organized, James Gavin, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Seventy-eighth Regiment, sixty-day volunteers, William L. Farrow, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. A report from Nashville stated that the Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Owen, Commander, surprised five hundred guerrillas above Burksville, Kentucky.
- July 17 Brigadier General Morgan's raiders besieged Paris, Kentucky. Colonel August Willich, Commander, Thirty-second Regiment (First German), was promoted to Brigadier General. About four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, three-month volunteers, Major Fielding Mansfield, Commander, left Indianapolis for Kentucky.
- July 18 Brigadier General Morgan captured Cynthiana, Kentucky. His force numbered approximately 2,500 men. He was reported to be moving toward Newport and Covington, Kentucky.
- July 19 Rebel guerrillas captured Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana. Since it was thought that Evansville was in danger, the whole state was alarmed. Governor Morton dispatched Home-Guard troops, Major General Love, Commander, to recapture Newburg, and to drive out the rebels. They succeeded and afterwards garrisoned Evansville.
- July 20 The Seventy-sixth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for thirty days.
- July 21 Governor Morton received authority from Secretary of War Stanton to raise a cavalry regiment for service on the Indiana-Kentucky border.

- July 22 President Lincoln showed to his Cabinet his first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. A charter which provided for prisoner exchange, was signed by the North and the South. Brigadier General Morgan's raiders were attacked and routed near Owensville, Kentucky. Most of the arms, stock, and stolen property taken by the raiders at Cynthiana was recovered.
- July 26 Twenty-five of Morgan's raiders captured in Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis and were sent to Camp Morton.
- July 28 Special bounties for soldiers were authorized by the Commissioners of Rush, Wabash, Elkhart, Hendricks, Marion, Fayette, Wayne, Dearborn, Delaware, and Henry Counties; while most appropriated \$20.00, some fixed the bounty at \$25.00 and Wayne County gave \$50.00 to each volunteer. The Seventieth Regiment was recruiting and had approximately four hundred men in camp.
- July 29 The *Alabama* left Liverpool, England, and began attacking northern ships.
- July 30 Sixty more prisoners arrived from Kentucky and were sent to Camp Morton. Major General Wallace arrived in Indianapolis.
- July 31 The Honorable Schuyler Colfax spoke at a war meeting at Rensselaer. After he was serenaded by the Nineteenth United States Infantry Band at the Bates House, Major General Wallace spoke to the crowd.
- Aug. 1 The Honorable Schuyler Colfax spoke at a war meeting in LaPorte. A company of 120 sixty-day men arrived from Parke County to join the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Farrow, Commander.
- Aug. 2 The Eighth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Austin, Mississippi. Ex-Governor Wright spoke in Indianapolis at the Governor's Circle. Two companies of the Fifty-fifth Regiment arrived in Evansville, boarded the steamer *Mattie Cook*, and went to Henderson, Kentucky, hoping to stop the Confederate

raids. In three days Lieutenant Henry Tindall recruited nearly a full company from Indianapolis to guard the arsenal. Schuyler Colfax spoke at Valparaiso. A public meeting to encourage enlistments was held in Martinsville. Speeches were made by Judge Hughes and others after which more than twenty men volunteered.

- Aug. 4 After the failure of the July 2nd appeal for soldiers, President Lincoln issued a third call for 300,000 nine-month volunteers. A report from New York stated that Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky were to be formed into an independent military department in Major General Buell's department, with a commanding general whose headquarters would be located in Cincinnati, Ohio. Governor Morton telegraphed Major General Halleck that five regiments would be ready to move that week for the seat of war.
- Aug. 5 During the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Indiana's Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) took part. The Nineteenth Battery Artillery, Samuel J. Harris, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Seventy-eighth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Farrow, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for sixty days. In an attempt to enlist volunteers, Major General Wallace remained in Indiana a few days speaking in some of the counties bordering on the Ohio River.
- Aug. 6 Governor Morton appointed county commissioners to enroll men liable for military duty. As soon as the rolls were completed, a draft was to be put into effect to fill the new levy of 300,000 men for nine-month service and to fill the vacancies in the older regiments. Major General Wallace spoke to a large audience at Terre Haute.
- Aug. 7 Major General Lew Wallace spoke at Princeton.
- Aug. 8 An address was given by Major General Wallace to the citizens of Evansville.
- Aug. 9 As Lee sought to destroy Pope before McClellan's army could join him, Major General Jackson defeated Major General Banks at the Battle of Cedar Moun-

tain (Culpeper), Virginia; Indiana's Seventh and Twenty-seventh Regiments and the Sixteenth Battery Artillery fought in the engagement. At the Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee, the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was involved. The Adjutant General stopped issuing commissions to recruiting officers. It was believed that the surplus of volunteers along with those to be recruited by officers already commissioned would fill the state's quota of 300,000.

- Aug. 11 The Nineteenth Battery Artillery arrived in Indianapolis and marched to camp.
- Aug. 12 The Seventieth Regiment, Benjamin Harrison, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After Governor Morton received news of the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Culpeper), Virginia, he telegraphed William T. Dennis in Washington, D. C., to go to the battle field and adjacent hospitals, collect the wounded of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and arrange for them to be hospitalized in the same area. The Fifty-fourth Regiment, which had been on duty at Camp Morton for two months, left for Kentucky under the command of Lieutenant Colonel L. Gilbert Knox.
- Aug. 13 The following regiments were organized for three years: Seventy-ninth Regiment, Frederick Knefler, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; Eightieth Regiment, Andrew Lewis, Commander, rendezvous at Princeton; Eighty-first Regiment, William M. Caldwell, Commander, rendezvous at New Albany; Eighty-second Regiment, Morton C. Hunter, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Eighty-third Regiment, Benjamin J. Spooner, Commander, rendezvous at Lawrenceburg; Eighty-fourth Regiment, Nelson Trusler, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; Eighty-fifth Regiment, John P. Baird, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Eighty-sixth Regiment, Christopher Miller, Commander, rendezvous at Lafayette; Eighty-seventh Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; Eighty-eighth Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; and the Ninety-eighth Regiment, Charles D. Murray, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash. The

Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Captain Eli Lilly, Commander, was under marching orders. The Seventieth Regiment left Indianapolis for Louisville, Kentucky.

- Aug. 14 From Knoxville, Tennessee, Major General Edmund Kirby Smith opened the Confederate invasion of central Kentucky. Major General McClelland began to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula as ordered by Major General Halleck. Organization of the following three-year volunteers was completed: Ninety-first Regiment, John Mehringer, Commander, rendezvous at Evansville; Ninety-third Regiment, DeWit C. Thomas, Commander, rendezvous at Madison; Ninety-seventh Regiment, Robert F. Catterson, Commander, rendezvous at Terre Haute; Ninety-ninth Regiment, Thomas S. Stanfield, Commander, rendezvous at South Bend; One Hundredth Regiment, Sanford J. Stoughton, Commander, rendezvous at Fort Wayne; and the One hundred and first Regiment, William Garver, Commander, rendezvous at Wabash.
- Aug. 15 A mass demonstration of the Butternuts led by John G. Davis was held in Rockville, Indiana. After Governor Morton received authority from the Secretary of War to raise another cavalry regiment, the Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) was organized for three years, Felix W. Graham, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis. The Seventieth Regiment was located near Lebanon, Kentucky. After taking the oath of allegiance, approximately five hundred of the Tennessee prisoners at Camp Morton were released.
- Aug. 16 The Seventy-second Regiment, Abram O. Miller, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. An order from the War Department, extending the time for accepting volunteers until August 22, 1862, gave men a few days to escape the draft. Ex-Governor Wright addressed a Union meeting at Delphi.
- Aug. 17 The Twelfth Regiment, reorganized for three years, William H. Link, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 18 The Seventy-first Regiment, three-year volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Melville D. Topping, Commander,

was mustered into Federal service. After news of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky was received, Governor Morton ordered all available Indiana troops, General Morris in command, to be sent to Kentucky. The Seventy-second Regiment arrived in Louisville, Kentucky. The Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Regiments, camping in the Ohio River districts, received orders to be ready to march for Kentucky. About thirty-five of the old Brickridge Party, John R. Edler, President, met at the Court House to organize the Democratic Convention; a full ticket was nominated.

- Aug. 19 The Sixteenth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Thomas J. Lucas, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Sixty-sixth Regiment, Roger Martin, Commander; Sixty-eight Regiment, Edward A. King, Commander; Sixty-ninth Regiment, William A. Bickle, Commander; and the Seventy-fifth Regiment, John U. Petit, Commander, were mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 20 A detachment of the Fiftieth Regiment composed of Captain Atkinson and twenty men, defeated one thousand of Morgan's Cavalry in the Battle of Edgefield Junction, Tennessee. The Sixty-fifth Regiment, John W. Foster, Commander, and the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Frank Emerson, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. Ex-Governor Wright was scheduled to speak at a Union rally in Shelbyville, on August 20, 1862, and at Rushville, August 21, 1862. The Fifty-third Regiment, Colonel Gresham, Commander, was at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Aug. 21 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Gallatin, Tennessee. The Seventy-fourth Regiment, Charles W. Chapman, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-third, and the Seventy-fifth Regiments left for Kentucky. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments left for Kentucky from Cincinnati, Ohio. General Morris arrived in Madison and took command of the Indiana forces preparing to go to Kentucky.

- Aug. 22 Indiana's Sixteenth Battery Artillery and the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia. The Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), three-year volunteers, Isaac P. Gray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Governor Morton received authority to raise three additional batteries of artillery. The Seventy-third Regiment, Colonel Hathaway, Commander, left for Kentucky.
- Aug. 24 The Eighteenth Battery Artillery, Eli Lilly, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 25 The Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Regiments were under marching orders.
- Aug. 26 After Major General Jackson destroyed Major General Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction, Virginia, Pope turned and pursued him. The Seventy-ninth Regiment was also under marching orders.
- Aug. 27 During the Second Battle of Gallatin, Tennessee, Indiana's Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took part.
- Aug. 28 Major General Jackson's encounter with Brigadier General Rufus King at Groveton, Virginia, revealed Jackson's position to Major General Pope. The Eighty-ninth Regiment, Charles D. Murray, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After signing the loyalty oath, 1,200 prisoners from Camp Morton left for Cairo and Vicksburg via the Terre Haute Railroad. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis arrived in Indianapolis and stopped at the Bates House. Indiana's Nineteenth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Gainesville, Virginia. The Seventy-first Regiment (Sixth Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky. At the Battle of Madisonville, Kentucky, the Sixty-fifth Regiment was engaged in the action. General Bragg's Confederate army left Chattanooga, Tennessee, to join Major General Smith in Kentucky. While the Thirteenth Regiment was at Yorktown, Virginia, Colonel Foster sent two officers to Indianapolis to recruit new men for the regiment.

- Aug. 29 Major General Pope attacked Major General Jackson but failed to dislodge him; Jackson was reinforced by Major General Longstreet and this action began the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas). Indiana troops that fought in the battle were: the Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and the Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments. The Eighty-first Regiment, William W. Caldwell, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighty-eighth Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Aug. 30 Major General Longstreet enveloped Major General Pope's left flank and the Second Battle of Bull Run ended in a Confederate victory. During the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry) Regiments were involved. The Union forces were defeated with 206 killed and 844 wounded; the Confederates had 78 killed and 372 wounded. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was commended for its conduct under fire. The Eighth Battery Artillery participated in the Second Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee. The Eighty-second Regiment, Morton C. Hunter, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Major General Buell ordered the pursuit of General Bragg and Major General Smith.
- Sept. 1 Major General Jackson attacked Pope's forces at Chatilly, Virginia; the Twentieth Regiment took part. The Eighty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Murray, left for Kentucky. Governor Morton started for Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky, was evacuated as the Union troops retreated.
- Sept. 2 Major General Pope was replaced by Major General McClellan who took over the defense of Washington, D. C. Major General Smith occupied Lexington, Kentucky. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Frederick Knefler, Commander, and the Eighty-fifth Regiment, John P. Baird, Commander, were mustered into Federal service. Major General Wallace assumed command of the Union Forces at Cincinnati, Ohio. After the One hundred and first Regiment arrived from Wabash, they were quartered in the Union Depot.

- Sept. 3 The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Nelson Trusler, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 4 The Eighty-sixth Regiment, Orville S. Hamilton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 5 General Lee crossed the Potomac River into Maryland which opened his first invasion of the North. The Eightieth Regiment, Charles Denby, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, presented Captain Atkisson, Fiftieth Regiment, with a sword bearing the inscription "For Valor Displayed." At the request of Governor Morton, the authorities at Cairo dispatched three gunboats to travel down the Ohio River between Louisville and Wabash. The six Indiana regiments that were engaged in the Richmond, Kentucky, battle arrived in Cincinnati. Colonel Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, Commander, returned to Indiana from Suffolk, Virginia, where his regiment was stationed.
- Sept. 7 General Lee reached Frederick, Maryland. The One hundred and first Regiment, William Garver, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Sept. 8 Indiana's Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) fought in the Battle of Des Allemands (Bayou), Louisiana. The Eleventh Regiment was at Helena, Arkansas, the base of operations for the Army of the Southwest. The Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and the One hundred and first Regiments left for Cincinnati to reinforce the Union command. The One hundredth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Fort Wayne.
- Sept. 9 Before invading Pennsylvania, General Lee split his army and sent Major General Jackson to capture Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The Second and Third Batteries of Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri. The Twenty-first Battery Artillery, William W. Andrew, Commander; the Eighty-third Regiment, Benjamin J. Spooner, Commander; and the Nineteenth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), Felix W. Graham, Commander, were mustered into Federal

service for three years. The Eightieth Regiment received its advance pay and bounty and left for the seat of war.

- Sept. 10 The One hundredth Regiment, Sanford J. Stoughton, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier Generals Morris and Reynolds were ordered to Cincinnati to assist in organizing the Indiana troops.
- Sept. 12 A detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment took part in the Battle of Vanderburg, Kentucky. Governor Morton's request for authority to arm and uniform Indiana regiments and pick their commanding generals was refused by the Federal Government.
- Sept. 13 Major General McClellan found a copy of General Lee's orders which revealed the Confederate troops' deployment. A report from Louisville stated there were four batteries of artillery and twenty-two regiments from Indiana in that vicinity.
- Sept. 14 Major General McClellan broke through the South Mountain passes in the Battles of Crampton's Gap and South Mountain and forced General Lee to concentrate his forces at Sharpsburg, Maryland. At South Mountain, the Sixteenth Battery Artillery, Nineteenth, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments participated. Near Green River, Kentucky, a rebel force, under the command of Brigadier General Johnson K. Duncan attacked the Union forces and were repulsed by troops commanded by Colonel Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment.
- Sept. 15 Major General Jackson captured twelve thousand Union troops at Harper's Ferry, Virginia; the Fifteenth and Twenty-six Batteries of Artillery fought and were captured.
- Sept. 16 Major General McClellan was in position at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland; Major General Jackson rejoined General Lee. General Bragg's force attacked the Union troops near Munfordville, Kentucky. Indiana troops involved included: Thirteenth Battery Artillery, a detachment of the Seventeenth Mounted Infantry Regiment, the Fiftieth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-ninth Regiments. General Stone arrived in

Indianapolis with men of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments who had fought in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky; six-day furloughs were issued.

- Sept. 17 Major General McClellan repeatedly attacked General Lee in the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Maryland, but neither could claim a victory in "the bloodiest single day of the war." The Union had 2,108 killed and 9,549 wounded; the Confederates had 2,700 killed and 9,024 wounded. Indiana's Sixteenth Battery Artillery, Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) Regiments fought in the engagement. General Bragg captured Munfordville, Kentucky; Colonel Wilder surrendered the garrison and 4,133 men. When the Sixty-eighth Regiment was forced to surrender, Colonel King, who was temporarily in command, saved the regimental banner by wrapping it around his body and wearing it for eleven days. General Reynolds was re-appointed Brigadier General. Indiana's army around Covington and Newport was strengthened as the citizens, under the direction of Lew Wallace, seamed the hills with rifle pits and breastworks. Two Union gunboats traveled the river between Rising Sun and Carrollton and watched the movements of the rebels in Kentucky.
- Sept. 18 General Lee retreated to Virginia ending his invasion threat.
- Sept. 19 Brigadier General Grant sent Major William S. Rosecrans to defeat Confederate Major General Sterling Price at Iuka, Mississippi; the Thirty-third and Forty-eighth Regiments were engaged in the battle. The Twentieth Battery Artillery, Frank A. Rose, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years.
- Sept. 20 The Twenty-eighth (First Cavalry) Regiment participated in the Battle of Panther Creek, Kentucky. The Ninety-seventh Regiment, Robert F. Catterson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. After General Morris was commissioned a Brigadier General, he declined the appointment.

- Sept. 22 President Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. After abandoning his drive on Louisville, General Bragg reached Bardstown, Kentucky, and tried to join Major General Smith. The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Vinegar Hill, Kentucky. Rebel forces under Generals Bragg and Smith and Union troops under Major General Buell marched toward Louisville. Bragg called upon General Nelson, the Union commander at Louisville, to surrender but Nelson refused.
- Sept. 23 The Ninety-seventh Regiment from Terre Haute arrived in Indianapolis and went into camp for instruction. The Ninety-ninth Regiment from South Bend arrived in Indianapolis.
- Sept. 24 Ex-Governor Wright addressed a Union audience at Wabash. Brigadier General Crittenden's division crossed Salt River and was the first to reach Louisville, Kentucky.
- Sept. 26 At Louisville, after an argument over a requisition of guns, General Nelson suspended Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis from his command. The First Battalion of the Sixty-third Regiment, at Alexandria, Virginia, Colonel Williams, Commander, was ordered home to be united with the rest of the regiment which was on provost duty in Indianapolis.
- Sept. 27 The Ninety-second Regiment, recruited at New Albany, was consolidated with the Ninety-third Regiment at Madison.
- Sept. 29 Colonel George K. Steele, aid to Governor Morton, was in Louisville helping Indiana's sick and disabled soldiers obtain furloughs and discharges. William T. Dennis, military agent from Indiana, returned from the Antietam Battlefield at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and reported Indiana's loss in the battle as 4 officers killed, 16 wounded; 57 enlisted men killed, 393 wounded. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis went into the Galt House at Louisville, Kentucky, where he met General Nelson. After an exchange of words, Nelson struck him on the face. Davis borrowed a pistol and

mortally wounded Nelson. Major General Buell reached Louisville, Kentucky.

- Sept. 30 The Seventieth Regiment took part in the Battle of Russellville, Kentucky.
- Oct. 1 The Ninety-first Regiment, John Mehringer, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Oct. 2 In Indianapolis, a parade of the Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-third, and Ninetieth Regiments, and the Fifteenth United States Infantry Regiment was reviewed by Governor Morton and Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington; this was followed by a "sham" battle. The Union army in Kentucky, under the joint command of Generals Buell and Thomas, started its pursuit of General Bragg's army. Colonel Edward M. McCook of the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) took command of the First Brigade Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
- Oct. 3 The Sixty-third Regiment, John S. Williams, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Oct. 3-4 The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments participated in the defense of Corinth, Mississippi; Brigadier General Pleasant Hackleman was killed.
- Oct. 4 Dr. George F. Chittenden, Surgeon, Sixteenth Regiment, returned to Indianapolis from Kentucky with fifty wounded Indiana soldiers. Major General Rosecrans defeated Major General Earl Van Dorn at Corinth, Mississippi, completing General Bragg's isolation in Kentucky.
- Oct. 5 At the Second Battle of Madisonville, Kentucky, the Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry) was involved. The Thirteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Versailles, Kentucky. The Twenty-fifth and Forty-third Regiments were engaged in the action at the Battle of Hatchie River, Mississippi.
- Oct. 6 Governor Morton ordered the removal of all sutlers from the camps in Indianapolis and transferred to William Hannaman and Alfred Harrison of Indianapolis the business of supplying soldiers; profits went to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Indianapolis. Colonel

- Solomon Meredith, Nineteenth Regiment, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.
- Oct. 7 In two days the citizens of Valparaiso served refreshments to nearly four thousand soldiers who passed through the city.
- Oct. 8 Indiana troops at the Battle of Perryville (Chaplin Hills), Kentucky, included: Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-first (Second Cavalry), Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Artillery. After the inconclusive battle with Major General Buell at Perryville, Generals Bragg and Smith retreated toward Tennessee, ending the Confederate invasion of Kentucky.
- Oct. 10 The Indiana troops that took part in the Battle of Newtonia, Missouri, were the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Second Battery Artillery.
- Oct. 11 The Honorable Caleb G. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the people of Greensburg at a Union meeting.
- Oct. 12 After destroying property at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Stuart completed his second ride around Major General McClellan's army.
- Oct. 13 After the draft went into effect, at least a dozen substitutes were hired at prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$500.00; the average was about \$400.00.
- Oct. 17 The final results of the general elections showed that the Democratic Party won most of the state offices and held a majority in the State Legislature.
- Oct. 18 After the ten thousand Enfield rifles purchased by Robert Dale Owen were received at the Quartermaster General's Department, they were issued to the Legion troops. At Camp Burnside, located south of Camp Morton in Indianapolis, there were three hundred to four hundred officers of the Indiana Legion receiving instruction.

- Oct. 21 The Ninety-ninth Regiment, Alexander Fowler, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, who killed General Nelson, was released from arrest and ordered to report to duty at Cincinnati.
- Oct. 25 The Twenty-second Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, Benjamin F. Denning, Commander, was organized at Indianapolis.
- Oct. 27 Four hundred men of the One hundredth Regiment and two hundred men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry), Coloney Gray, Commander, went from Locust bar on the Indiana shore and occupied Carrollton, Kentucky.
- Oct. 28 The Second Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Fort Wayne, Arkansas.
- Oct. 29 The Fifty-fourth Regiment was organized for one year, Fielding Mansfield, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- Oct. 30 Major General Rosecrans replaced Major General Buell as commander of the Union Army of the Cumberland. Major General Wallace was assigned to duty in the Department of Tennessee.
- Oct. 31 The Ninety-third Regiment, DeWitt C. Thomas, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Nov. 1 The Fifty-fourth Regiment, organized for one year, Colonel Mansfield, Commander, had nearly one thousand men; most had been drafted or were substitutes.
- Nov. 2 Brigadier General Grant launched a campaign from the Tennessee border to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Nov. 3 Camp Carrington, commanded by Colonel O'Neal, was occupied by Federal forces. The Seventy-ninth Regiment was at Cave City, Kentucky, guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
- Nov. 4 The Republican Party suffered a setback in Congressional and State elections in the North.
- Nov. 5 The Eleventh Regiment was stationed at Helena, Arkansas. General Jefferson C. Davis, who was in com-

- mand of troops at Covington and Newport, Kentucky, was ordered forward to assume command of a brigade.
- Nov. 6 The Eightieth Regiment was assigned to post duty at Danville, Kentucky.
- Nov. 7 Governor Morton went to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to see about the condition of the Indiana men in the Army of the Potomac.
- Nov. 8 The Twenty-third Battery Artillery, three-year volunteers, James H. Myers, Commander, was mustered into Federal service. The Eighty-seventh Regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee. Captain Joseph A. Saunders, Twenty-fourth Regiment, recruited three men who were hired as substitutes for \$125.00 each. It was learned that they belonged to an association of substitutes and bounty swindlers operating in Ohio and Indiana. They were captured at Cincinnati after escaping from Camp Sullivan.
- Nov. 9 Major General Burnside, a native of Liberty, Indiana, replaced Major General McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac. A band of guerrillas crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky, entered the town of West Franklin, Posey County, and siezed Dr. Ham as a hostage for Dr. Williams, a rebel, held by Colonel Foster. The Seventy-first Regiment, at Camp Thompson, Terre Haute, was presented a flag and banner by Miss Peppers.
- Nov. 10 The Ninety-third Regiment arrived from Madison on November 9 and left for Kentucky on the next day. Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, reported to Major General Rosecrans at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was assigned to his old command in the Army of the Cumberland.
- Nov. 11 The One hundredth Regiment marched through Indianapolis on its way to the Terre Haute depot; Governor Morton addressed them as they passed the Bates House in Indianapolis.
- Nov. 12 The One hundredth Regiment left for Cairo and the seat of war.

- Nov. 13 Thomas A. Morris of Indiana refused his appointment as a Major General.
- Nov. 15 After being ordered from Pilot Knob, Missouri, the Eighth Regiment went to Helena, Arkansas.
- Nov. 16 The Fifty-fourth Regiment, reorganized for three years, Fielding Mansfield, Commander, was mustered into Federal service.
- Nov. 17 Major General Burnside reached the north bank of the Rappahannock River across from Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- Nov. 18 During the target practice of the Twentieth Battery Artillery, Brigadier General Carrington was so pleased with the accurate firing of the gun sergeants that he presented each of them with \$5.00.
- Nov. 20 The Sixty-sixth Regiment, which had camped at New Albany, after the battle near Richmond, Kentucky, arrived in Indianapolis and went into camp to be re-fitted and made ready to march to the field. The paroled prisoners of the regiment had been exchanged. The Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Richmond and also went to Camp Sullivan.
- Nov. 21 General Lee's army was entrenched in a defensive position at Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- Nov. 22 The Fifth Battery Artillery, Peter Simonson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years. The afternoon of November 21, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Reuben Williams, Commander, marched from Camp Morton to the Terre Haute depot; they left for Cairo on the morning of November 22, 1862.
- Nov. 25 Former Governor Wright and Senator Henry S. Lane spoke at a Union meeting in the Masonic Hall at Indianapolis.
- Nov. 27 The Second Battery Artillery was involved in the Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Major General Buell convened at the Bates House. The following officers were members of the court: Major General Lew Wallace, General Tyler,

- Dec. 11 Major General Burnside's troops started to cross the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Brigadier General Forrest launched a cavalry attack on Brigadier General Grant's communication lines in Tennessee.
- Dec. 11-13 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments fought in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. During the battle, Major General Burnside's repeated frontal assaults on General Lee's lines were repulsed with heavy losses.
- Dec. 15 The defeated Army of the Potomac withdrew across the Rappahannock River. The Twenty-second Battery Artillery, Benjamin F. Denning, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years. The Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) left for the seat of war.
- Dec. 16 In a report to Governor Morton, Allotment Commissioner Thomas A. Goodwin stated that since the first of April he had collected and brought home over \$452,000.00 to the families of Indiana soldiers.
- Dec. 17 The Fiftieth Regiment was stationed at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Dec. 18 The Twentieth Battery Artillery left for Henderson, Kentucky. A detachment of the Fourteenth Battery Artillery was involved in the Battle of Lexington, Tennessee. Governor Morton asked the Federal Government to establish hospitals at Madison and Jeffersonville.
- Dec. 19 The Indiana delegation in the United States Congress recommended General Kimball (Fourteenth Regiment) for Major General and Colonels Gavin (Seventh Regiment), George F. McGinnis (Eleventh Regiment), David M. Dunn (Twenty-ninth Regiment) and Gresham (Fifty-third Regiment) for Brigadier Generals.
- Dec. 20 Major General Van Dorn destroyed Brigadier General Grant's supply depot at Holly Springs, Mississippi, thus, halting Grant's advance on Vicksburg. Major General William T. Sherman left Memphis and started

- down the Mississippi River for Vicksburg. Governor Morton decided to have a telegraph line erected from Jeffersonville to the mouth of the Wabash as an additional means of defense.
- Dec. 21 A detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Davis Mills, Mississippi. Brigadier General John H. Morgan started a cavalry raid on Federal supply lines in central Tennessee.
- Dec. 22 The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Caleb B. Smith as Judge for the District Court of Indiana.
- Dec. 24 Major General Rosecrans requested that Colonel Harrison, Thirty-ninth Regiment, secure horses and mount his men in preparation for pursuing guerrillas.
- Dec. 25 The ladies of New Albany prepared a Christmas dinner and entertainment for the soldiers in the city's hospitals.
- Dec. 26 Governor Morton received permission for paroled Indiana prisoners to report to Camp Morton, Indianapolis instead of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.
- Dec. 27 Major General Sherman's attack on Chickasaw Bluffs (Bayou), Mississippi, was repulsed; the Sixteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments took part. At the Battle of Van Buren, Arkansas, the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Second Battery Artillery participated. Governor Morton was in Louisville to check on the advisability of sending Indiana's militia against the forces of Brigadier General Morgan.
- Dec. 30 Union forces attacked and defeated Brigadier General Morgan's raiders near Bardstown, Kentucky, lifting the threat of invasion from northern Kentucky and Indiana. After being exchanged, the Fifteenth (Von Sehlen) and the Twenty-sixth (Rigby's Independent) Batteries of Artillery were ordered to report from Camp Butler, Illinois, to Camp Morton, Indianapolis.
- Dec. 31 The Fiftieth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Parker Cross Roads, Tennessee. After arriving from