

Baltimore on December 29, 1862, the Seventeenth Battery Artillery was stationed as a part of Brigadier General John R. Kenly's Brigade inside the fortifications surrounding Harper's Ferry, Virginia. General Bragg held the edge over Major General Rosecrans after a day of heavy fighting at Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee. The following Indiana troops fought in the Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee: Sixth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Fifty-first, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Batteries of Artillery.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1863

- Jan. 1 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Seventy-first Regiment, captured at Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, and paroled by Brigadier General Morgan, arrived in Indianapolis and went to Camp Burnside.
- Jan. 2 General Braxton Bragg was repulsed when he renewed his attacks on Major General William S. Rosecrans at the Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee.
- Jan. 3 General Bragg withdrew from Stones River in spite of a tactical victory. The Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth (Rigby's Independent) Batteries went to the battalion artillery camp near Camp Morton.
- Jan. 6 By order of Governor Oliver P. Morton, additional surgeons were sent from Indiana to the Army at Nashville, Tennessee.
- Jan. 9 In a message to the Indiana Legislature, Governor Morton discussed the Federal Government's request

- for additional Hoosier troops and Indiana's reaction to the draft.
- Jan. 10 The Forty-sixth Regiment participated in the Battle of Duval's Bluff, Arkansas.
- Jan. 11 Union troops captured Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Arkansas. The Sixteenth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments were involved in the fighting.
- Jan. 14 At a Union meeting in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, Governor Morton spoke about Indiana and the alleged northwest Confederacy plot.
- Jan. 17 The five batteries of artillery camped at Indianapolis were issued new guns and were drilled by Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington in the field.
- Jan. 19 Brigadier General James C. Veatch of Indiana succeeded Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut as commander of the post at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Jan. 21 In the "Battle of the Cotton Clads," Texas Steamers "armored" with cotton temporarily broke the Federal blockade.
- Jan. 23 Major General Ambrose E. Burnside's plan for a new offensive against General Robert E. Lee bogged down in the "mud march."
- Jan. 26 Brigadier General Joseph Hooker succeeded Major General Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh Regiment was with Major General John A. McClernand's expedition which advanced up the Arkansas River toward Little Rock. Citizens of Brown County circulated a petition which requested the state legislature to instruct Indiana's senators and representatives to vote for an armistice with the Confederacy.
- Jan. 27 The Fiftieth Regiment was at Jackson, Tennessee. A group of men from Owen County drew up a petition and asked the state legislature to take control of the militia out of Governor Morton's hands and then establish a military board. A tax resolution was intro-

duced in the Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio legislatures which provided a central fund used for cooperation in the war effort.

- Jan. 28 Lieutenant Colonel Herman Sturm, Fifty-fourth Regiment, was appointed Colonel by Governor Morton and assumed command of the state arsenal in Indianapolis. Wounded rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis from Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
- Jan. 30 The Thirteenth Regiment took part in the Battle of Deserter Farm, Virginia. The Thirty-third Regiment in Louisville, Kentucky, traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, by river.
- Feb. 1 A meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle was held at the Indianapolis Military Hall.
- Feb. 2 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant cut the levee at Yazoo Pass, Mississippi, which allowed Federal gunboats on the Yazoo River to reach Vicksburg. The Fifty-third Regiment was stationed at Moscow, Tennessee. A detail of soldiers sent to Morgan County to arrest deserters was fired on by some citizens. Brigadier General Carrington heard of this incident and dispatched fifty cavalymen to the neighborhood to arrest the civilians engaged in the affair.
- Feb. 3 The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was ordered to rendezvous at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, for reorganization. Major Isaiah D. Walker left Indianapolis with more than two hundred men and rejoined the regiment.
- Feb. 5 Representative Hanna introduced a bill which created an Executive Council in the House of Representatives to take over the duties of the Governor.
- Feb. 11 Major General Rosecrans issued a general order that completely exonerated Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden from all blame in the surrender of his forces at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on July 13, 1862.
- Feb. 12 Six guerrillas captured by Hoosier soldiers at Henderson, Kentucky, passed through Indianapolis on their way to Johnson's Island, Ohio.

- Feb. 17 Ripley County paid bounties amounting to \$11,920.00 to volunteers.
- Feb. 20 Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall, Army of the Cumberland, established his headquarters in Indianapolis. He and his staff were to arrest and bring together all deserters in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from Major General Rosecrans' army and return them to their commands.
- Feb. 23 The Seventy-first Regiment, James Biddle, Commander, was authorized to be mounted; thus the Seventy-first Regiment was known as the Sixth Cavalry.
- Feb. 25 By special order of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Twenty-first Regiment, John A. Keith, Commander, was transferred from infantry to artillery duty. The Twenty-first Regiment was thenceforth known as the First Heavy Artillery.
- Feb. 26 A Union Convention held in Indianapolis featured the guest speaker, Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. The trial was held for the men who fired on the soldiers in Morgan County.
- March 2 Two hundred wounded rebel prisoners arrived from Louisville, Kentucky.
- March 3 The United States Congress passed a conscription act that applied to all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five; men who were exempt paid \$300.00 or hired a substitute. The Federal ironclad gunboat *Indianola*, commanded by Captain George Brown of Indianapolis, was captured below Vicksburg by two rebel rams. The Ninety-ninth Regiment was in Tennessee and guarded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The following six batteries of artillery were trained at Camp Morton: Fifteenth, Captain John C. H. Von Sehlen, six guns; Twenty-second, Captain Benjamin F. Denning, four guns; Twenty-third, Captain James H. Myers, six guns; Twenty-fourth, Captain Joseph A. Sims, six guns; and the Twenty-sixth (Wild-er's Battery), Lieutenant Benjamin M. Ricketts, five guns.

- March 4** Four rebel leaders from Morgan County were fined \$500.00 because they violated the laws of the United States.
- March 5** Brigadier General John Colwin's brigade, which included the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Regiments, surrendered at the Battle of Thompson's Station, Tennessee.
- March 6** The Eighty-seventh Regiment was in Nashville, Tennessee.
- March 8** In his attempt to by-pass Vicksburg's river defenses, Brigadier General Grant abandoned the Canal and Lake Providence routes.
- March 9** The Fifty-first Regiment was camped on Stones River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
- March 12** Reports throughout Indiana stated that arms were distributed among the Knights of the Golden Circle.
- March 13** Colonel Thomas W. Bennett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Major Arthur J. Hawhe, Forty-ninth Regiment, were members of a Military Board of Examiners appointed by Brigadier General Grant.
- March 14** Admiral David G. Farragut's fleet passed the Port Hudson, Louisiana, batteries and steamed north and blockaded the Red River. The Twenty-sixth Battery Artillery (Wilder Battery), stationed at Camp Morton, received its marching orders. A skirmish between Union sympathizers and Butternuts occurred at a Butternut rally in Rising Sun, Indiana.
- March 16** Governor Morton appointed John Wheeler as Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment; he replaced John Van Valkenburg.
- March 17** Brigadier General Grant's Yazoo Pass Expedition was blocked at Fort Pemberton. The Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth (Wilder) Batteries of Artillery left Camp Morton for duty in Kentucky.
- March 20** Indiana's One hundred and first Regiment fought in the Battle of Milton, Tennessee. George H. Chapman was appointed Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Cavalry); he replaced Scott Carter.

- March 21 An attempt to reach Vicksburg ended as Major General William T. Sherman rescued Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter's ironclads trapped in Steele's Bayou. The Third Cavalry joined the Army of the Potomac and camped near Hope Landing, Virginia.
- March 25 Major General Burnside was appointed Commander of the Department of the Ohio; he operated in eastern Tennessee.
- March 26 Indiana became a separate military district with Brigadier Carrington in charge; he reported to Major General Burnside at his Cincinnati headquarters.
- March 27 The Seventieth Regiment was stationed near Gallatin, Tennessee. The execution of Robert Gay, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment (Sixth Cavalry), was believed to be the first in the West for desertion.
- March 29 The Battle of Tallahatchie River, Mississippi, took place.
- March 30 Governor Morton left Washington, D. C., for a brief visit to the Indiana regiments on the Rappahannock River. The Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments and the First Battery of Artillery were at Vicksburg.
- March 31 The Fiftieth Regiment guarded the Mississippi Central Railroad between Jackson and Bolivar, Tennessee.
- April 2 Brigadier General Nathan Kimball was assigned as Commander of the District of Jackson, Tennessee.
- April 7 Rear Admiral Samuel F. du Pont's attack on Fort Sumter was repulsed.
- April 8 The Eighty-second Regiment was camped near Triune, Tennessee.
- April 9 The Federal Government decided to set up three hospitals at Evansville to care for soldiers in the West.
- April 11 Major General James Longstreet opened the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. The men of Colonel Coburn's brigade captured at Thompson's Station, Tennessee, were paroled and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland.

- April 13 An Indiana soldier in Kentucky was brought before his commanding officer for stealing a rebel's goose. His defense was that he found the bird hissing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.
- April 15 Major General Burnside issued General Order Number thirty-eight which established the death penalty for persons within the Department of the Ohio found giving aid to the enemies of the Union. It also declared that those who openly expressed sympathy for the rebellion would be transported beyond the lines of the Federal army.
- April 16 In preparation for Brigadier General Grant's new campaign south and east of Vicksburg, Rear Admiral Porter's flotilla ran past the city's guns.
- April 17 To disrupt rebel communication with Vicksburg, Mississippi, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson led a Federal cavalry raid behind Confederate lines.
- April 20 The Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments joined a mounted provisional brigade under Colonel Abel D. Streight.
- April 24 Major General Burnside gave a brief speech after Major Maxwell welcomed him to Indianapolis. The Indiana boat, *Lady Franklin*, left Evansville for Vicksburg with 110 tons of sanitary supplies and 13 nurses aboard.
- April 27 The first Congressional Medals of Honor were issued to the twenty-one survivors of the raid sent out by General Ormsby Mitchell against the southern railroads. The military hospitals at New Albany had 848 soldiers.
- April 28 The Forty-third Regiment sent home \$24,000.00.
- April 29 Major General George Stoneman led a Federal cavalry raid behind General Lee's lines in Virginia. The Eighteenth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Fitzhugh's Crossing, Mississippi. Colonel Conrad Baker, Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry), Commander, was appointed Superintendent and Commissioner of Provost Marshals in Indiana; he supervised the enforcement of the Conscription Law.

- April 30 President Lincoln proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer for the Union cause. Brigadier General Grant crossed the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg and reached Bruinsburg, Mississippi. After crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, Brigadier General Hooker concentrated his Union forces at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Indiana's Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments participated in the Battle of Day's Gap, Alabama.
- May 1 Brigadier General Grant defeated Confederate forces at Port Gibson, Mississippi; Indiana troops included were: the Eighth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and the First Battery of Artillery. The Twenty-third Regiment took part in the Battle of Thompson's Hill, Mississippi. At the Battle of Crooked Creek, Alabama, the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments were engaged. While covering Brigadier General Hooker's advance, the Nineteenth Regiment had several men wounded in a skirmish four miles south of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- May 2 Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson routed Brigadier General Hooker's exposed right flank at Chancellorsville; Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men. Colonel Grierson reached the Union lines at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments fought in the Battle of Blount's Farm, Alabama. The Sixty-ninth Regiment had sent more than \$18,000.00 home.
- May 2-3 Indiana's Seventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments participated in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.
- May 3 Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart replaced Lieutenant General Jackson. He and General Lee pushed Brigadier General Hooker toward the Rappahannock River. After breaking through the Confederate line at Fredericksburg, Major General John Sedgwick moved to Brigadier General Hooker's aid. While trying to reach Rome, Georgia, Colonel Streight of Indiana and his brigade, which included the Fifty-first

and Seventy-third Regiments, were captured by a Confederate force under the command of Major General Forrest.

- May 4 General Lee attacked Major General Sedwick at Salem Church and drove him back toward Fredericksburg. Major General Longstreet lifted the siege of Suffolk, Virginia.
- May 6 After his defeat at Chancellorsville, Brigadier General Hooker retreated across the Rappahannock River.
- May 7 Brigadier General Jeremiah C. Sullivan of Indiana commanded the Union troops at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.
- May 8 The Fiftieth Regiment was stationed at Corinth, Mississippi. In Kentucky, the Sixty-fifth Regiment campaigned against guerrilla bands. The Union Party was successful in nearly all the local elections throughout Indiana.
- May 9 Several deserters were arrested in Jackson Township, Randolph County, by Lieutenant Ruley of the Indiana Provost Guard. The ladies of Jefferson Township, Boone County, presented a silk flag to the Jefferson Home Guards. Captain Francis M. Tipton replied to the presentation speech given by Miss Mollie Cory.
- May 10 Confederate Lieutenant General Jackson died of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville. The Thirty-third Regiment, under Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, left Memphis for Vicksburg.
- May 11 Colonel Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Regiment, was in command at Fort Pillow, Tennessee; the troops there were: the Fifty-second Regiment (Company E and G, Mounted Infantry), Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, and one company of Illinois Cavalry.
- May 12 Brigadier General Grant defeated Confederate troops at Raymond, Mississippi; the Twenty-third, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Regiments were involved in the battle. After the investigation of Major General Don Carlos Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee was completed, Major General Lew Wallace returned to Indiana to await further orders.

- May 13 Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Confederate troops in Mississippi. The Tenth Regiment was camped at Stewart's Creek, Tennessee.
- May 14 After driving Brigadier General Johnston from Jackson, Mississippi, Brigadier General Grant turned toward Vicksburg. The Eighth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Ninety-third Regiments took part in the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Brigadier General Coburn, Thirty-third Regiment, arrived in Indiana after his release from Libby Prison, Virginia, where he had been held following the capture of his brigade at Thompson's Station, Tennessee, on March 5, 1863.
- May 15 Brigadier General Hascall appointed Brigadier General Coburn as commandant of Camp Carrington where paroled prisoners were quartered.
- May 16 As he continued his advance on Vicksburg, Brigadier General Grant defeated Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton at Champion's Hill, Mississippi. Indiana troops engaged in the battle were: the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-third Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery.
- May 17 Brigadier General Grant routed Lieutenant General Pemberton's rear-guard at the Battle of Big Black River. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and the First and Sixth Batteries of Artillery fought in the battle.
- May 18 Lieutenant General Pemberton withdrew into the Vicksburg defenses. The Twenty-first Regiment was stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana.
- May 19 Brigadier General Grant's assault on Vicksburg was repulsed.
- May 20 A dispatch from Washington, D. C., reported that an Invalid Corps of disabled soldiers was to be formed to curtail disloyal activities in the North. An expedi-

tion led by Colonel Robert S. Foster of Indiana repaired the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad near Suffolk, Virginia. At the Democrat's mass meeting in Indianapolis, speeches were made by Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Hendricks.

May 21 The siege of Post Hudson, Louisiana, involved the Twenty-first Regiment.

May 22 After a second frontal assault on the city failed, Brigadier General Grant opened the siege of Vicksburg; the following forces participated in the engagement: the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments, and the First Battery Artillery. The Twenty-second Regiment was at Corinth, Mississippi.

May 25 Up to this date, Indiana had furnished 19,600 more men than the required quota. Governor Morton suggested that the people of Indiana buy a tract of land near Indianapolis and convert it into a cemetery for Hoosier soldiers. Colonel Wheeler, Twentieth Regiment, sent the old "Kearney Battle Flag," which was riddled by bullets and shell fragments and blackened by powder smoke, to Crown Point. The men from Lake County in the Twentieth Regiment had followed the flag in the Battle of Orchards, June 25, 1862; Glendale, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; and Fredericksburg, December 12 and 13, 1862.

May 26 The steamer *Courier*, which carried sixty surgeons, nurses, sanitary agents, and supplies, including ice and vegetables, left Evansville for Vicksburg.

May 27 Union Major General Banks besieged Port Hudson, Georgia. Major General Daniel E. Sickles presented twenty-five members of the Twentieth Regiment with the Kearney War Medal for meritorious service to the Union.

- May 28 Governor Morton received enough money to pay the Indiana Legion and the Minute Men who were on active duty during Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith's Kentucky raid in the summer of 1862.
- June 1 Military authorities were notified that 2,500 rebel prisoners captured by Brigadier General Grant's forces were being sent to Indianapolis; Captain Ekin prepared Camp Morton to receive them. Major General Burnside ordered the paroled men of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio, to Indianapolis. The Sixty-third Regiment was at Wilson's Creek, Kentucky, with the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio, Major General George L. Hartsuff, Commander.
- June 2 Indianapolis citizens met in the Senate Chamber and made plans to raise the necessary funds to purchase ground for the Soldiers' Cemetery proposed by Governor Morton.
- June 3 From Fredericksburg, Virginia, General Lee launched a second invasion of the North. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the Battle of Beverly Ford, Virginia.
- June 4 Major General John L. Mansfield, Indiana Legion, was on duty in Indianapolis and opened an office in the State House.
- June 6 The Vincennes *Gazette* reported that a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle was organized near there and held weekly meetings.
- June 8 The men of the Eighty-eighth Regiment stationed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, presented Colonel George Humphrey with a sword.
- June 9 As a result of a cavalry battle at Brandy Station, Virginia, Brigadier General Hooker learned of General Lee's northward advance. Colonel Edward M. McCook, formerly of the Forty-first Regiment, commanded the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, which was composed of the Forty-first (Second Cavalry) and the Seventy-seventh (Fourth Cavalry) Indiana Regiments and the Second and Third East Tennessee Cavalry.

- June 10 Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, One hundredth Regiment, was presented with a sword by the men of his regiment.
- June 11 The Forty-first (Second Cavalry) and the Eighty-fourth Regiments took part in the Battle of Triune, Tennessee.
- June 12 Colonel Foster, Thirteenth Regiment, was appointed Brigadier General.
- June 15 In the fourth call for troops, the Federal Government asked for 100,000 six-month volunteers. Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell led General Lee's invasion and destroyed the Union garrison at Winchester, Virginia. Private Peter Apple of Oakland, Eleventh Regiment, attempted to storm a Vicksburg battery. When the Union troops withdrew because of rebel fire, Apple, the "raw recruit," did not see the backward movement and went forward until he reached the rebel gun, caught a gunner by the collar, and took him within Union lines, saying, "Boys why didn't you come on? Every fellow might have got one." Colonel Bernard F. Mullen, Thirty-fifth Regiment, was appointed Post Commandant at Madison, Indiana.
- June 19 A force of 150 rebel guerrillas invaded Orange County and destroyed track and bridges of the New Albany, Salem, Jeffersonville, and Indianapolis Railroads; a skirmish between the rebels and the local citizens took place near Orleans, Indiana.
- June 20 Colonel John P. C. Shanks raised a cavalry regiment in his Eleventh District.
- June 21 A detachment of the Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) fought in the Battle of La Fourche Crossing, Louisiana. The Home-Guards captured the guerrilla force that had invaded southern Indiana.
- June 22 By order of Major General Mansfield, the Indiana Legion and the Home-Guard pursued the nine hundred rebel guerrillas who crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky and stole horses.

- June 23 Major General Rosecrans advanced on Tullahoma and dislodged General Bragg from Tennessee.
- June 24 The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Hoover's Gap, Tennessee: the Seventeenth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-second, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. Wilder's Mounted Brigade distinguished itself at the Battle of Hoover's Gap, Tennessee. The One hundred and nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry) was organized for three years, John P. C. Shanks, Commander. The Home-Guard continued its pursuit of the rebel guerrillas.
- June 25 A federal mine exploded at Vicksburg with little effect; the attack failed. Brigadier General Hooker crossed the Potomac River to check General Lee's advance. While on a cavalry raid, Brigadier General Stuart rode around Brigadier General Hooker's army and screened General Lee's advance into Pennsylvania.
- June 26 Indiana's Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Eighty-first Regiments, and the Fifth Battery Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Liberty Gap, Tennessee.
- June 28 Major General George G. Meade replaced Brigadier General Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Major General Jubal A. Early's division siezed York, Pennsylvania.
- June 29 Upon learning that the Federal troops were north of the Potomac River, General Lee ordered his forces to concentrate near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- July 1 Confederate Lieutenant Generals Ambrose P. Hill and Richard S. Ewell routed Major General Meade's advance forces at Gettysburg. General Lee concentrated on Seminary Ridge, Major General Meade on Cemetery Hill. Lieutenant Colonel James McMonomy was promoted to Colonel of the Sixty-third Regiment. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-fifth (Right Wing of

- Third Cavalry) Regiments took part in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In the first day of the fighting, the "Iron Brigade," commanded by Brigadier General Solomon Meredith of Indiana, lost two-thirds of its 1,800 effectives; this included 210 of the 288 men who went into battle from the Nineteenth Regiment.
- July 2 Brigadier General Stuart rejoined General Lee. Lee's heavy attacks on both ends of Major General Meade's lines at Gettysburg were repulsed.
- July 3 General Lee ordered an attack on Major General Meade's center; as "Pickett's Charge" was broken, the three day battle at Gettysburg ended. Lieutenant General Pemberton asked Brigadier General Grant for terms for Vicksburg's surrender.
- July 4 Vicksburg with 30,000 troops was surrendered to Brigadier General Grant. The Forty-third Regiment was involved in the Battle of Helena, Arkansas.
- July 5 General Lee retreated from Gettysburg.
- July 6 The Seventeenth Battery Artillery from Indiana fought in the Battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. A group of the Knights of the Golden Circle broke into the depot at Huntington, Indiana, and took two boxes of guns and ammunition.
- July 7 When he found the Potomac River flooded, General Lee entrenched at Williamsport, Maryland. Confederate raiders under Brigadier General Morgan siezed two steamers, the *J. T. McCombs* and the *Alice Dean*, near Brandenburg, Kentucky.
- July 8 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Boonsboro, Maryland. As Brigadier General Morgan's forces moved north, Adjutant General Lazarus Noble called out the Indiana Legion and the Home-Guards from southern Indiana. The forces under Brigadier General Morgan crossed the Ohio River, entered Harrison County, and camped near Corydon, Indiana. The Secretary of War ordered Colonel Carrington to report to Governor Morton and to assist in the organization of the six-month troops and the Indiana militia.

During Morgan's raid, 65,000 Hoosier men volunteered their services. The following regiments were organized and ordered to rendezvous at Indianapolis: the One hundred and second Regiment, Benjamin M. Gregory, Commander; One hundred and third Regiment, Lawrence S. Shuber, Commander; One hundred and fourth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander; One hundred and fifth Regiment, Kline G. Shyrock, Commander; One hundred and sixth Regiment, Isaac P. Gray, Commander; One hundred and seventh Regiment, DeWitt C. Rugg, Commander; One hundred and eighth Regiment, William C. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and ninth Regiment, John R. Mahan, Commander; One hundred and tenth Regiment, Graham N. Fitch, Commander; One hundred and eleventh Regiment, Robert Conover, Commander; One hundred and twelfth Regiment, Hiram F. Braxton, Commander; One hundred and thirteenth Regiment, George Burge, Commander; and the One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Samuel Lambertson, Commander.

July 9

The Confederacy was split as Port Hudson, Louisiana, surrendered and gave the Union forces control of the Mississippi River. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Beaver Creek, Maryland. Corydon, Indiana, fell into Confederate hands as the Home-Guards were defeated by Brigadier General Morgan's forces. The raiders then moved North and entered Greenville, Palmyro, and Paoli, Indiana.

July 9-16

The following Indiana troops were engaged in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi: the Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments, and the First and Sixth Batteries of Artillery.

July 10

The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Tunkstown, Maryland. General Wilcox, Commander of the district that included Indiana and Michigan, ordered his troops to southern Indiana. After sending part of his force to

destroy the property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between Mitchell and Seymour, Brigadier General Morgan occupied Salem, Indiana. At this time, he decided to move East rather than go to Indianapolis. After burning the railroad depot and bridge at Vienna, Brigadier General Morgan and his raiders occupied Paris and Lexington, Indiana. The One hundred and second, One hundred and third, One hundred and fourth, One hundred and fifth, One hundred and sixth, One hundred and seventh, One hundred and eighth, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twelfth, One hundred and thirteenth, and One hundred and fourteenth Regiments were mustered into Federal service.

- July 11 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the action at the Battle of Williamsport, Maryland. When Brigadier General Morgan reached Vernon and found two regiments of the Indiana Legion waiting, he moved eastward to Dupont. Colonel James G. Jones, Forty-second Regiment, became the Commander of Camp Carrington. Brigadier General Carrington was in charge of all Indiana troops. He ordered troops arriving in Indianapolis to report to Camp Carrington for organization.
- July 12 At Versailles, Indiana, Brigadier General Morgan captured three hundred militia and confiscated \$5,000.00 from the Ripley County treasury. Troops under Colonel Gavin engaged Confederate raiders under Colonel Basil W. Duke near Sunmon, Indiana.
- July 13 Morgan's Indiana raid ended as he rode east out of Harrison, Ohio, on the Indiana-Ohio border; at the same time, the Hoosier militia entered the town from the west.
- July 14 General Lee completed his withdrawal across the Potomac River. Rebel Major General Henry Heth fought a rear-guard action at Falling Waters, Maryland; the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the battle. Governor Morton offered to Governor David Tod of Ohio the services of six

- thousand Indiana troops to aid in the pursuit of General Morgan.
- July 15 Four companies of the One hundred and sixth Regiment, Colonel Gray, Commander; the One hundred and tenth Regiment, Colonel Felix W. Graham, Commander; and the One hundred and eleventh Regiment, Colonel Conover, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service. Fifty preachers in Indianapolis organized a company called the "Independent Minute Men."
- July 16 Governor Morton ordered Generals Carrington, Hughes, Mansfield, and Love to organize mounted troops in southern Indiana. The One hundred and third Regiment, Colonel Shuler, Commander, and the One hundred and thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Burge, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service.
- July 17 The One hundred and second Regiment, Colonel Gregory, Commander; the One hundred and ninth Regiment, Colonel Mahan, Commander; and the One hundred and twelfth Regiment, Colonel Braxton, Commander, were mustered out of the service.
- July 18 The One hundred and fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander; the One hundred and fifth Regiment, Colonel Shyrock, Commander; the One hundred and sixth Regiment, Colonel Gray, Commander; the One hundred and seventh Regiment, Colonel Rugg, Commander; and the One hundred and Eighth Regiment, Colonel Wilson, Commander, were mustered out of Federal service.
- July 19 After an engagement at Buffington Island, Ohio, seven hundred of Brigadier General Morgan's men surrendered. The Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) was engaged in the Battle of Buffington Island.
- July 21 The One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Lambertson, Commander, was mustered out of the service.
- July 22 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Chester Gap, Virginia.

- July 23 The Twentieth Regiment took part in the action at the Battle of Manassas Gap, Virginia.
- July 24 The Army of Northern Virginia concentrated at Culpeper, Virginia. Eight hundred prisoners from Brigadier General Morgan's command arrived at Camp Morton.
- July 26 Brigadier General Morgan and his force of 364 men were captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, by Brigadier General James M. Shackleford.
- July 27 Money was confiscated from the prisoners who were former Morgan's Raiders. The money returned by General Burnside was used by citizens of Indiana and Ohio who incurred damage during the raid.
- July 29 The Twentieth Battery of Artillery was ordered to take charge of the siege guns at Nashville, Tennessee.
- Aug. 3 A detachment of the Sixty-third Regiment, sent to arrest deserters, was attacked by a band of Butternuts near Edinburg, Indiana; after five Butternuts were killed in the fight, the deserters were arrested.
- Aug. 4 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of the Third Cavalry) was involved in the Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia.
- Aug. 6 Between July 4th and August 6th, Adjutant General Noble organized more than 125 companies of the Indiana Legion; this brought the home force to a total of ten regiments with twelve companies each.
- Aug. 8 Company K, Tenth Regiment, presented Major General Rosecrans with a gold-bound cross made from the pearl-like portion of a mussel found in Stone's River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Four hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Camp Morton.
- Aug. 15 Major General Burnside moved toward Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Aug. 16 Major General Rosecrans moved toward Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- Aug. 17 The One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, Colonel John R. Mahan, Commander, and the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment, Colonel William C. Kise,

Commander, were mustered into Federal service for six months.

- Aug. 20 Brigadier General Meredith reported that the Nineteenth Regiment had only 100 men out of the 1,046 original members and 200 recruits who were fit for duty. Major General Kimball was elected President at the Democratic Convention held in Indianapolis; speeches were made by Brigadier General McClelland and Major General Kimball.
- Aug. 22-24 A small force under the command of Colonel John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment, crossed the Tennessee River near Chattanooga and burned a strategic railroad bridge and broke communication between the rebel's right and left wings. The Sixteenth Battery of Artillery and the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing of Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia.
- Aug. 26 The Court of Inquiry, which investigated the retreat of Major General Robert H. Milroy's command in face of the Confederate advance into Pennsylvania, convened in Washington, D. C.
- Aug. 28 A detachment of the Second Battery of Artillery from Indiana fought in the Battle of Perryville.
- Sept. 1 The Second Battery of Artillery was engaged in the Battle of Cotton Gap, Arkansas.
- Sept. 2 Major General Burnside occupied Knoxville, Tennessee. The Sixty-fifth Regiment was a part of the first brigade to enter the city.
- Sept. 4 As Major General Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee River in his advance on Chattanooga, General Bragg retreated.
- Sept. 5 A crowd of approximately eight hundred armed men attended a Copperhead meeting at Rensselaer and became disorderly when one of their speakers was arrested.
- Sept. 7 Federal troops occupied Fort Wagner which guarded Charleston, South Carolina.

- Sept. 8 Union Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren's attack on Fort Sumter was repulsed.
- Sept. 9 Federal forces entered Chattanooga, Tennessee, after General Bragg retreated into northern Georgia. Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden commanded a division of Major General Rosecrans's army when it took possession of the city.
- Sept. 10 Little Rock, Arkansas, was captured by Major General Frederick Steele. Eastern Tennessee came under Union control after Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was recaptured from Confederate troops without a fight. A regiment of the Invalid Corps arrived in Indianapolis from St. Louis; they rendezvoused at Camp Baker.
- Sept. 11 The Thirty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments and the Fourth Battery of Artillery participated in the Battle of Day's Gap, Georgia. The One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and Seventeenth, and One hundred and eighteenth Regiments, at Camp Carrington, received new Enfield rifles.
- Sept. 12 Brigadier General George D. Wagner's brigade, which included men of the Seventy-third Regiment, repulsed an attack by Major General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry near Ringgold, Georgia. There was no draft in Indiana in spite of the Federal call for troops. Although Indiana's quota for 1861-1862 was 62,942, she furnished 93,858 three-year troops, which was 28,501 more than required.
- Sept. 15 The government authorized Governor Morton to raise eleven regiments and paid \$300.00 to new recruits and \$400.00 to veterans.
- Sept. 16 The One hundred and eighteenth Regiment, George W. Jackson, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for six months.
- Sept. 17 Major General Rosecrans concentrated his troops near Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia. The Ninety-third Regiment took part in the Battle of Brownsville, Missouri. The One hundred and seven-

teenth Regiment, Thomas J. Brady, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for six months. Colonel Mahan, Commander of Camp Carrington, left for the field and took charge of a brigade; the One hundred and seventeenth Regiment and the Twenty-third Battery of Artillery left Indiana and joined Mahan's command. The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment left Camp Dearborn, Detroit, Michigan, where it had been stationed to prevent draft riots. The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment went to Cleveland on the steamer *Morning Star* and joined Major General Burnside's army in eastern Tennessee.

- Sept. 18 Major General Longstreet's Corps arrived by rail from Virginia and reinforced General Bragg at Chickamauga. The Board of Investigation exonerated Major General Milroy of the charges based on his defense of Winchester, Virginia.
- Sept. 19-20 The Federal troops under the command of Major General George H. Thomas absorbed the Confederate assaults when the Battle of Chickamauga opened. The following Indiana forces were involved in the battle: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing of Third Cavalry), Fifty-eighth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-second (Mounted), Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-seventh (Fourth Cavalry), Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Colonel Frederick Knefler, captured the First Virginia Battery of Longstreet's Corps.
- Sept. 20 Major General Longstreet broke the Union line at Chickamauga; Major General Thomas held out long enough for Major General Rosecrans' defeated army to escape to Chattanooga. The Sixty-fifth and ninetytieth (Fifth Cavalry) regiments fought in the Battle of Zollicoffer, Tennessee.

- Sept. 21 The following regiments were organized for three-year service: the One hundred and twentieth Regiment, Simeon Stansifer, Commander, rendezvous at Columbus; One hundred and twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), George W. Jackson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, John C. McQuiston, Commander, rendezvous at Greenburg; One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment, John F. Kibbey, Commander, rendezvous at Richmond; One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment (Tenth Cavalry), Thomas N. Pace, Commander, rendezvous at Columbus; One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment (Eleventh Cavalry), Robert R. Stewart, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis; One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry), Edward Anderson, Commander, rendezvous at Kendallville; One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Richard P. DeHart, Commander, rendezvous at Michigan City; One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, Charles Case, Commander, rendezvous at Michigan City; One hundred and thirtieth Regiment, T. N. Stilwell, Commander, rendezvous at Kokomo; and the One hundred and thirty-first Regiment (Thirteenth Cavalry), Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Commander, rendezvous at Indianapolis.
- Sept. 22 Indiana's Sixty-fifth and Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Blountsville, Tennessee; many prisoners and a twenty-four pounder howitzer were captured by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Butler and a portion of the Ninetieth Regiment.
- Sept. 23 General Bragg occupied Missionary Ridge and Look-out Mountain and began the Confederate siege of Chattanooga.
- Sept. 24 Brigadier General Hooker and fifteen thousand reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac left Virginia for Chattanooga. Colonel Stewart, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment (Eleventh Cavalry), received a gold watch from the officers of the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) in which he had been a member.
- Sept. 29 The Twenty-sixth Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Sterling Camp, Louisiana.

- Oct. 1 The One hundred and nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry), John P. C. Shanks, Commander, was mustered into Federal service for three years.
- Oct. 2 Colonel McCook with the First Wisconsin and Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) attacked Major General Wheeler's force at Anderson's Cross Roads, Tennessee; the Confederates lost 270 men. Union troops recaptured 800 mules and some wagons taken from a Federal wagon train earlier that day.
- Oct. 3 The Seventeenth Regiment and Eighteenth Battery of Artillery participated in the Battle of Thompson's Cove, Tennessee.
- Oct. 4 The same forces took part in the third Battle of McMinnville, Tennessee.
- Oct. 5 U. S. S. *New Ironsides* was badly damaged by the Confederate torpedo boat *David*.
- Oct. 7 At the Battle of Farmington, Tennessee, the Seventeenth Regiment and Eighteenth Battery of Artillery were involved.
- Oct. 8 Colonel Dunbarn left New Albany and reported to Major General Burnside; Major T. W. Fry took over his post.
- Oct. 9 General Lee moved toward Bristoe Station, Virginia, and damaged the reduced Army of the Potomac.
- Oct. 10 The One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and sixteenth Regiments fought in the Battle of Blue Springs, Tennessee.
- Oct. 11 While the Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), was engaged in the Battle of Henderson's Mill, Tennessee, the Sixty-fifth Regiment participated in the Battle of Rheatown, Tennessee. The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs, Commander, was stationed at Folly Island, South Carolina.
- Oct. 12 The Burnside Barracks, the winter quarters of the Invalid Corps in Indianapolis, was completed.
- Oct. 14 The Fourteenth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia. A parade and reception

were held in Indianapolis for Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase.

- Oct. 17 Brigadier General Grant was made Supreme Commander of the Federal forces in the West. The fifth Federal Government call for troops was for 300,000 three-year men. The Seventy-first Regiment captured six rebel guerrillas near Mount Sterling, Kentucky.
- Oct. 18 After Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Brigadier General Grant met in Indianapolis, they left for Louisville via railroad. The Seventeenth Battery of Artillery fought in the battle at Charleston, Virginia.
- Oct. 19 At Chattanooga, Major General Thomas replaced Major General Rosecrans as the Commander of the Union Army of the Cumberland. One hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Camp Morton from Chattanooga. Colonel Baker was in charge of recruiting in Indiana.
- Oct. 21 The Eleventh Regiment took part in the Battle of Opelousas, Louisiana.
- Oct. 23 Brigadier General Grant arrived at Chattanooga and took personal command of the Union's defensive forces. The members of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Regiments who had been on guard duty at Camp Morton left for Tennessee.
- Oct. 25 The Second Battery Artillery participated in the Battle of Buffalo Mountain in the Indian Territory.
- Oct. 27 Major General William F. Smith opened the "Cracker Line" supply route into Chattanooga. The Sixth Regiment was involved in the Battle of Brown's Ferry, Tennessee. A six-company battalion of the Invalid Corps took over the responsibility of guarding the prisoners at Camp Morton.
- Nov. 1 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Philamont, Virginia.
- Nov. 2 The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) fought in the Battle of Union, Virginia. The Seventh Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Ashby's Gap, Virginia. During a mass meeting in Shelbyville, Indiana, it was decided to issue a bounty of \$100.00 to each volunteer from that area.

- Nov. 3 While the Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) participated in the Battle of Upperville, Virginia, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Sixtieth, and Sixty-seventh Regiments were involved in the Battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana; two hundred men of the Sixty-seventh Regiment were captured.
- Nov. 4 Major General Longstreet's troops were detached from General Bragg in order to attack Major General Burnside at Knoxville. The Forty-fifth Regiment (Right Wing, Third Cavalry) took part in the Battle of Barber's Cross Roads, Virginia.
- Nov. 6 Dr. J. P. Miller, who was recruiting for the First Colored Michigan Regiment, addressed a war meeting at the African M. E. Church in Indianapolis.
- Nov. 7 The Eightieth Regiment and the Fifteenth Battery Artillery fought in the Battle of Kingston, Tennessee. The Sixteenth and Forty-fifth (Left Wing, Third Cavalry) Regiments engaged the rebels at Rogersville, Tennessee. Brigadier General Charles Cruft assumed command of Major General John M. Palmer's division of the Army of the Cumberland.
- Nov. 10 After the indecisive Bristoe Campaign, General Lee withdrew to a line on the Rapidan River.
- Nov. 11 The Sixteenth Battery Artillery participated in the Battle of Snicker's Gap, Virginia.
- Nov. 16 The Fifteenth and Twenty-six Batteries of Artillery were involved in the Battles of Campbell's Station and Concord, Tennessee. Governor Morton and a group of Indiana citizens attended the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- Nov. 17 The Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry) Regiment and the Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Batteries of Artillery took part in the defense of Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Nov. 19 President Lincoln delivered the "Gettysburg Address." Indiana regiments with the Army of the Potomac sent a commissioned officer and two privates from each company to Indiana to enlist new volunteers.

Ladies of Indianapolis held a three day festival for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Fund.

- Nov. 20 Major General Sherman arrived at Chattanooga with reinforcements from the Army of the Tennessee. Governor Morton and J. W. Monfort made arrangements to send supplies to Hoosier soldiers in rebel prisons; supplies were sent to City Point and distributed from there.
- Nov. 23 Brigadier General Thomas opened the Battle of Chattanooga by taking Orchard Knob in front of Missionary Ridge. Governor Morton urged Indiana citizens to fill the ranks of the new regiments so that Indiana could avoid drafting men.
- Nov. 24 Brigadier General Hooker's troops gained possession of Lookout Mountain from the forces of General Bragg. Major General Sherman crossed the Tennessee River and attacked the opposite end of General Bragg's Missionary Ridge line. The Ninth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, and the Fourth Battery Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Lookout Mountain.
- Nov. 25 Major General Sherman's attack on General Bragg's right was halted; Brigadier General Thomas' Army of the Cumberland charged up Missionary Ridge and routed the Confederates. The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth (Left Wing, Third Cavalry), Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, and One hundred and first Regiments, and the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Batteries of Artillery. The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats convened in Chicago, Illinois; Major General McClernand was appointed president and Judge Loverin was appointed chairman of the Platform Committee.

- Nov. 26 Major General Meade crossed the Rapidan River and probed the army of northern Virginia's defenses along Mine Run west of Chancellorsville, Virginia.
- Nov. 27 Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and One hundredth Regiments were involved in the Battle of Graysville, Georgia; the Eighty-eighth Regiment also took part in the Battle of Ringgold, Georgia. The Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Fort Esperanza, Texas. Brigadier General Morgan escaped from the Ohio State Penitentiary.
- Nov. 28 Recruiters from the Forty-first (Second Cavalry) were in Indiana.
- Nov. 29 Major General Longstreet unsuccessfully attacked Fort Sanders which guarded Knoxville.
- Nov. 30 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments fought in the Battle of Mine Run, Virginia. Newton County, Indiana, filled its quota of volunteers.
- Nov. 31 The Seventy-second Regiment participated in the Battle of Mooresville, Alabama.
- Dec. 1 General Bragg left the Army of Tennessee and became Military Advisor to President Davis. Major General Meade withdrew the Army of the Potomac into winter quarters at Culpeper, Virginia, after he found that General Lee's Mine Run defenses were too strong.
- Dec. 2 The Sixty-fifth, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry), One hundred and sixteenth, and one hundred and eighteenth Regiments were involved in the Battle of Walker's Ford, Tennessee. The Eighty-ninth Regiment presented Colonel Charles D. Murray with a horse and equipment at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Dec. 3 The Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Troops, Charles S. Russell, Commander, was organized for three years. Captain James A. Stretch, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiment, brought the regiment's flag, damaged in the Battle of Rheatown, Ten-

nessee, to Indianapolis; it was placed in the trophy room of the Indiana State Library.

- Dec. 4 After he ended the siege of Knoxville, Major General Longstreet retreated toward southwestern Virginia. The One hundred and nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry) Regiment left Indianapolis for the field. Seventy-five prisoners arrived at Camp Morton. Governor Morton and Brigadier General Carrington spoke at a war meeting in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall.
- Dec. 5 The Thirty-fourth Regiment was stationed at Vermillionville, Louisiana. Three hundred uniforms, blankets, and tents were shipped from the Quartermaster's Department to Hoosier prisoners at Belle Island, Virginia.
- Dec. 7 Schuyler Colfax was elected Speaker of the United State House of Representatives.
- Dec. 8 President Lincoln proposed a reconstruction policy which would have restored the seceded states to the Union when one-tenth of the 1860 voters had formed a loyal government. The Reverend William Revels and Mr. Silas Shucraft were authorized to recruit at large throughout the state for the Colored Battalion. The Fifty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Fielding Mansfield, Commander, returned to Indianapolis from New Orleans, Louisiana, and were mustered out of Federal service.
- Dec. 12 The Ninth Regiment, Colonel Isaac C. B. Suman, Commander, re-enlisted for three years.
- Dec. 14 The Sixty-fifth, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry), and the One hundred and seventeenth Regiments, and the Twenty-fourth Battery Artillery took part in the Battle of Bean Station, Tennessee.
- Dec. 15 The Sixty-fifth Regiment fought in the Battles of Powder Spring's, and Skaggs Mills, Tennessee.
- Dec. 16 Brigadier General Foster was assigned the command of the forces of North End Folly Island, South Carolina. Recruiting details from the Twelfth, Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundredth Regiments in Sherman's corps reported to the Adjutant General of

- Indiana. Twenty-seven men were mustered into service as part of the Colored Battalion; each man received \$100.00 bounty.
- Dec. 17 More than fifty men enlisted in the Colored Battalion.
- Dec. 19 A detail of twelve officers from the Forty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Iberia, Louisiana, arrived in Indianapolis and recruited new members.
- Dec. 23 Under orders from the War Department, General Moret arrived in Indianapolis and took charge of the draft rendezvous.
- Dec. 24 Indiana was allowed to form a brigade of all Hoosier men; Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey was ordered by Brigadier General Grant to organize the new Indiana regiments into brigades and divisions.
- Dec. 29 The Forty-first (Second Cavalry) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Talbott's Station, Tennessee.

A CHRONOLOGY OF
INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR
1864

- Jan. 1 The Twenty-ninth Regiment re-enlisted for duty.
- Jan. 3 The Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment, Colonel B. F. Mullen, Commander, and the Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis for the thirty-days furlough given to re-enlisted volunteers.
- Jan. 4 A reception was held, at the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, for the Thirty-fifth Regiment. In behalf of the city and state, Governor Morton welcomed the regiment home and paid a high compliment to their bravery on many a bloody field and their patriotism in re-enlisting for the further prosecution of the war.
- Jan. 5 General Charles Cruft, enroute to his command in Georgia, arrived in Indianapolis from Terre Haute where he had been on a visit with his family.
- Jan. 8 Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana and former Secretary of the Interior, died.