

- 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.

- Jan. 9 Indiana successfully met her quota of the President's call for troops by volunteers; hence, a draft was avoided. Over eighteen thousand men answered the call leaving a surplus of over two thousand to apply on the next call. Four hundred convalescents, members of the One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and seventeenth, and One hundred and eighteenth (six-month) men, arrived in Indianapolis from Camp Nelson and were furloughed home. A company of one hundred men for the Eleventh Cavalry Regiment arrived from Shelby County and went into camp.
- Jan. 11 The gallant Twenty-ninth Regiment, Colonel John F. Miller, Commander, of the re-enlisted veterans arrived in Indianapolis; after marching to the Soldiers' Home, they received a substantial breakfast. According to Colonel Dunn, the Twenty-ninth Regiment during extreme cold weather traveled on hog cars from Nashville to Louisville. Colonel James R. Slack received intelligence of the re-enlistment of his regiment, the Forty-seventh, which was on its way home from New Orleans.
- Jan. 12 The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment, Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth Infantry Regiments, and the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery fought in the Battles of Mossy Creek, Tennessee. During a large welcoming reception held in the Indianapolis Masonic Hall, Governor Morton spoke honoring the Twenty-ninth Regiment for services rendered to their country and state. The Thirty-eighth Regiment, from the Army of the Cumberland, rendezvoused at New Albany and were furloughed home from that place. Colonel B. F. Scribner, Commander, Thirty-eighth Regiment was in Indianapolis January 11, 1864. Governor Morton made arrangements to have hot coffee furnished to all the regiments that arrived at Jeffersonville.
- Jan. 13 From New York:
At a full meeting of the Democratic National Committee held January 12, 1864, it was unanimously

voted to hold the National Convention at Chicago on July 4, 1864.

The Seventeenth (Wilder's Brigade) Regiment re-enlisted and were sent home on furlough.

- Jan. 14 Brigadier General Nathan Kimball returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, in pursuance of orders from the War Department.
- Jan. 15 The Thirty-second (First German) Regiment, Colonel Michael Gooding, Commander, re-enlisted while on duty near Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Jan. 16 Four Cavalry Regiments, the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, stationed at Indianapolis were organized and officers were appointed.
- Jan. 17 The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Dandridge, Tennessee. After suffering a great loss at the Battle of Gettysburg, the Nineteenth Regiment re-enlisted and left for Indianapolis to recruit additional men for their regiment.
- Jan. 18 A large reception was held at the Indianapolis Masonic Hall for the re-enlisted veterans of the Nineteenth Regiment, Colonel Williams, Commander. Governor Morton and General Solomon Meredith addressed the veterans paying tribute to the patriotic performances of the Nineteenth Regiment on many battlefields of the war. The Thirty-first Regiment, with the Army of the Cumberland, Colonel John T. Smith, Commander, re-enlisted and started home.
- Jan. 20 Recruits of the Twenty-first Regiment, Lieutenant Hughes, Commander, with a detachment of forty men left Indianapolis and joined the regiment at New Orleans.
- Jan. 25 The One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and eighteenth Regiments, and the Twenty-third Battery of Light Artillery were among the troops, under the command of Colonel Mahan, defending the Cumberland Gap. Colonel Shuler was sent to East

Tennessee to attend to all the interests of Indiana soldiers in that department. His endeavor, if possible, was to procure the return of the six-months troops before they were mustered out, to remain there until they were ready to return, and to accompany them home. Colonels John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment; Benjamin J. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Regiment; Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Regiment; and William Grose, Seventy-sixth Regiment were promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Each of these officers commanded a brigade for two years and were the four senior Colonels of Indiana.

- Jan. 26 The Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, and Forty-fourth Regiments returned home and were greeted in Indianapolis with a tremendous welcoming celebration. The regiments were honored by Governor Morton and others at a large program at the State House Square.
- Jan. 28 The House Committee on Ways and Means drafted a Bill of Appropriation which provided \$2,000,000.00 for the payment of Minute-men militia raised in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee to expell guerrillas. The re-enlisted veterans of the Forty-second Regiment returned home and were honored with a speech by Governor Morton at the Metropolitan Hall in Indianapolis.
- Jan. 30 President Lincoln issued a call for another 300,000 three-year troops. The Thirty-first Regiment returned home and were honored in Indianapolis with an afternoon welcoming reception at which Governor Morton and other dignitaries spoke.
- Feb. 1 The Thirty-first Regiment left for Terre Haute, their place of rendezvous, where a reception and welcome was given them. The Court of Inquiry in the case of General T. T. Crittenden of Indiana convened at Louisville, Kentucky; General Crittenden was accused of misconduct of his corps at Chickamauga.
- Feb. 2 The Tenth Cavalry Regiment was mustered into the Federal service for three years.
- Feb. 3 The Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments left Stevenson, Alabama, enroute to Indianapolis for their re-enlistment furloughs.

- Feb. 5 One hundred and fourteen recruits for old regiments left Indianapolis for the field via the Jeffersonville Railroad.
- Feb. 7 The Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundred and seventeenth Regiments arrived home in Indianapolis.
- Feb. 8 The One hundred and seventeenth Regiment returned their arms to the government before they were mustered out of the service.
- Feb. 9 A large reception was held to welcome home the Forty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and One hundred and seventeenth Regiments; they paraded to the State House and were officially welcomed home by General Carrington.
- Feb. 10 The Colored Battalion at Camp Fremont was drilled daily by their Commander, Colonel Charles Russell, under which they rapidly acquired the discipline and qualities of soldiers. The One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, six-months men, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The Fourteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Morton's Ford, Virginia.
- Feb. 12 The Twenty-second Regiment arrived in Indianapolis for its re-enlistment furlough.
- Feb. 13 A reception was held for the Twenty-second and One hundred and fifteenth Regiments.
- Feb. 17 The Confederate submarine *Hunley* sunk the U. S. S. *Housatonic*. General Jefferson C. Davis arrived in Indianapolis from Chattanooga for a short leave. Colonel Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Regiment, escaped from Libby Prison and arrived safely inside Union lines.
- Feb. 18 Colonel Dobbs, with the veterans and recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment, left for the field in front of Charleston, South Carolina. The furloughs of the Twenty-ninth Regiment expired and the men gathered at Camp Carrington.
- Feb. 19 The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Egypt Station, Mississippi. The Thirty-fifth (Irish) Regiment

left for the field. The Twenty-first, Forty-seventh, and one hundred and eighteenth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis on their re-enlistment furloughs; the citizens of the city honored them with a large welcoming reception.

- Feb. 20 Union forces under Brigadier General Truman Seymour were defeated at the Battle of Olustee, Florida.
- Feb. 21 The Twenty-seventh Regiment arrived home; they were honored with a grand reception and dinner.
- Feb. 22 Confederate Cavalry under the command of Forrest defeated Brigadier General William Sooy Smith's Cavalry at Okalona, Mississippi. The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Okalona, Mississippi. It was rumored that John Morgan had crossed the Tennessee River with ten thousand men and was headed for a raid across the Ohio. The Nineteenth Regiment rendezvoused in Indianapolis and prepared to leave for the field. A company of the Ninety-first Regiment, Lieutenant Wise, Commander, drove back a large Confederate Cavalry force near Cumberland Gap; the rest of the Union force was captured. The court martial which reviewed the cases of Generals McCook and Crittenden adjourned after both men were vindicated of the charges brought against them.
- Feb. 23 The Unconditioned Union Party met in a grand convention in Indianapolis and nominated the following state ticket: Oliver P. Morton—Governor, Nathan Kimball—Lieutenant Governor, Nelson Tressler—Secretary of State, T. B. McCarty—State Auditor, John I. Morrison—State Treasurer, B. E. Williamson—Attorney General, and Professor G. W. Hoss—Superintendent of Public Instruction. The important dignitaries called upon to address the convention were: Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Brough of Ohio, and Governor Morton of Indiana.
- Feb. 24 The Nineteenth Regiment left Indianapolis and rejoined the Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock River.

- Feb. 25 The One hundred and eighteenth Regiment was at Camp Carrington and the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment was at the West Market House; they were paid and mustered out of service.
- Feb. 26 The Ninth Regiment left for the field and took about 125 recruits with them; they traveled to Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Feb. 27 The Twenty-ninth Regiment, Major Weitzes, Commander, left the city for Knoxville, Tennessee, via the Cincinnati train.
- Feb. 29 The Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-first Veteran Regiments received their marching orders and prepared to leave for the field. The veterans of the Fortieth and Fifty-first Regiments arrived in Indianapolis; a grand reception was held for them.
- March 1 The Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, One hundred and twentieth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Cavalry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for three years. The Fifty-second Regiment, under the command of Major Strickland, was stationed at Fort Pillow for eighteen months. At the time of the formation of Sherman's Expedition, the Fifty-second joined Sherman in his march through Mississippi and Alabama. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Fortieth and Fifty-first Regiments. The One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and seventeenth, six-months men, were paid and mustered out of the service.
- March 2 General Nathan Kimball, the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, was in charge of the election held in Arkansas in March, 1864.
- March 3 A Union Cavalry raid on Richmond led by Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick and Colonel Ulric Dahlgren failed; Dahlgren was killed and incriminated in an assassination plot against Jefferson Davis. The Seventeenth and Forty-second Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and prepared to leave for the field. The Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furloughs.

- March 4 Sherman's troops returned to Vicksburg after a month-long damaging raid on Meridian, Mississippi. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Regiments.
- March 6 The Fourth Cavalry captured sixty rebels in a skirmish at Chilahavee Mountain, Tennessee.
- March 7 Brigadier General Hascall and his staff, from Knoxville, Tennessee, and Colonel Benjamin Spooner of the Ninety-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis.
- March 8 The Twentieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. After rendezvousing at Terre Haute, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment, composed of two companies from Lafayette, three from Terre Haute, and five from Vincennes arrived at Camp Carrington.
- March 9 The Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel J. T. Smith, Commander, arrived from Terre Haute and awaited transportation to the field.
- March 10 The One hundred and twenty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. The Seventeenth Regiment left from Indianapolis for the field and took over five hundred new recruits with them. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service. A large welcoming reception was held in Indianapolis for the Twentieth Regiment and the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery. Many of the returned veterans took Governor Morton's advice and got married; they had no trouble finding wives.
- March 12 Grant, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, became General in Chief of the Armies of the United States. Having been summoned by the Secretary of War, Major General Lew Wallace arrived in Washington; it was reported that he would command the Middle Department with headquarters in Baltimore. The One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. Colonel Edward McCook, Second Cavalry, and commanding officer of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, arrived in Indianapolis with two

- captured rebel battle flags. The flags captured from the Eighth Alabama and the Fourth Georgia Regiments were presented to Governor Morton and were placed in the trophy room in the capitol.
- March 14 The following Indiana troops participated in the Battle of Fort DeRussey, Louisiana: Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery.
- March 15 Porter's Union flotilla reached Alexandria, Louisiana, to spearhead the Red River Campaign.
- March 16 General Hovey led six new infantry regiments to Nashville, Tennessee.
- March 18 Sherman assumed command of the principal Union armies in the West. The Fifty-second Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Cairo and began their re-enlistment furlough. The One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments were encamped at Louisville, Kentucky, where they awaited the arrival of the other four new regiments. The six new regiments were brigaded in General Hovey's division. The One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years.
- March 19 General Burnside visited Indianapolis and inspected the troops of the Colored Battalion. The Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth Regiments left for the field.
- March 21 The Eighteenth Infantry Regiment and the Ninth Battery of Light Artillery were engaged in the Battle of Henderson's Hill, Louisiana. The Twenty-third and the Fifty-third Regiments arrived in New Albany and were welcomed by General Carrington.
- March 22 Frederick Steele advanced from Little Rock, Arkansas, and joined the Union Red River Campaign.
- March 24 The Colored Battalion paraded through the streets of Indianapolis. The One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Richard P. DeHart, Commander, traveled through Indianapolis from Michigan City on its way to the front.

- March 25 Nathaniel P. Banks assumed command of the Red River Campaign.
- March 26 The Thirty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from the Army of the Cumberland and began their re-enlistment furlough.
- March 28 The citizens of Indianapolis gave a large ovation and reception for the Thirty-third Regiment.
- March 30 The Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments arrived in Indianapolis from Cairo and began their re-enlistment furloughs. The Forty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis to return to the field in the Department of the Gulf. The ladies of Lafayette, in a patriotic ceremony, presented a beautiful battle flag to the Twentieth Regiment.
- March 31 The citizens of Indianapolis held a grand reception for the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments. The Twenty-seventh Regiment and several hundred new recruits left for the field with the Army of the Potomac.
- April 1 The Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery) Regiment, Colonel John A. Keith, Commander, left for the field. In a ceremony at Camp Carrington, the citizens of Indianapolis presented the Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Wilder, Commander, with a beautiful battle flag.
- April 2 The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Teree Noir Creek, Arkansas. The Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Wilder, Commander, left for the field. The Sixtieth Regiment, Colonel Gelser, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis.
- April 4 The citizens of Indianapolis held a grand reception in honor of the returned veterans of the Sixtieth Regiment.
- April 6 General Hovey's Division left Nashville and marched across the country to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Colonels Barker, One hundred and twentieth Regiment, and McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, were assigned to the command of the brigades

which consisted of all the new infantry regiments from Indiana and a few other states. Governor Morton appointed Lieutenant Colonel William M. Wilds to succeed Michael Gooding who resigned as Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Thirty-ninth Volunteers, Colonel James Blake, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Louisville, Kentucky.

- April 7 Major General Philip H. Sheridan was assigned the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.
- April 8 At Sabine Crossroad, Louisiana, Confederate Major General Richard Taylor blocked Banks advance on Shreveport and halted the Red River campaign. The Sixteenth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiments; Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery) Regiment; and the First Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana.
- April 9 The Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. The Fifty-first Regiment left for the field via Louisville, Kentucky.
- April 10 The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment was involved in the defense of Suffolk, Virginia.
- April 11 The Fifty-eighth Regiment and the Thirteenth Battery of Light Artillery left for the field.
- April 12 Nathan B. Forrest captured Fort Pillow, Tennessee, and was accused of the massacre of Federal Negro troops. General Solomon Meredith relieved General Paine who was commanding the District of Western Kentucky.
- April 13 The Fortieth Veteran Regiment, Colonel Blake, Commander, left Indianapolis for the field. The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton suffered from an epidemic of pneumonia; the mortality rate of the prisoners was high from the disease. Brigadier General Nathan Kimball declined the nomination for Lieutenant Gov-

ernor on the Union State Ticket; Colonel John Curn, Thirty-third Regiment, was mentioned as a possible replacement.

- April 15 The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighty-third Regiment at Larkinsville, Alabama, made Colonel Spooner, Commander of the Eighty-third Regiment, a present of a beautiful sword, sash, and belt. The sword was presented with a speech by Sergeant Somerville after which Colonel Spooner responded with an appropriate and patriotic address.
- April 16 The Sixth Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Commander, arrived at the Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis. Judge D. S. Gooding addressed a large Union meeting held in Franklin.
- April 17 Grant halted prisoner exchange which increased the Confederate manpower shortage. The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Red Mound, Arkansas. The Forty-third and the Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Camden, Arkansas.
- April 18 The Eighth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough; a welcoming reception was held in their honor.
- April 19 The C. S. S. ram *Albermarle* attacked a Federal squadron in North Carolina and sank the U. S. S. *Southfield*. Governor Morton left Indianapolis for Washington. The Twentieth Regiment left Indianapolis for the Army of the Potomac.
- April 20 The Twenty-eighth Colored Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years. One hundred and fourteen men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Major Headington, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The following promotions were approved by Governor Morton: Lieutenant Colonel H. Tripp—Colonel, Sixth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Dunn—Colonel, Twenty-ninth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Roger Martin—Colonel, Sixty-sixth Regiment; and Lieu-

tenant Colonel William O'Brien—Colonel, Seventy-fifth Regiment.

- April 21 Brigadier General Willich passed through Indianapolis during his travels from Ohio to the Army of the Cumberland. He visited Camp Carrington, the rendezvous of his old regiment, the Thirty-second (First German) Regiment. Four citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, arrived in Indianapolis, under orders of Governor Carney of Kansas, to verify or denounce the identification of the prisoner at the Soldiers' Home. They interviewed the prisoner and were entirely satisfied that he was not Quantrill but rather a man named Burgess, a native of Todd County, Kentucky.
- April 23 The Fifty-second Regiment and a large number of recruits left for the field to return to their old division. Governor Morton called for twenty thousand volunteers to perform military services for the state for one hundred days. The men were armed, clothed, and subsisted by the United States Government but were paid no bounty. The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment, Samuel C. Vance, Commander; One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, Robert N. Hudson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, James Gavin, Commander; One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment, William C. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment, John W. Foster, Commander; One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Edward J. Robinson, Commander; One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, James H. Drannon, Commander; and the One hundred and thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment, George Humphrey, Commander, were organized for one hundred days service. Their place of rendezvous was Indianapolis.
- April 25 Brigadier General Nathaniel P. Banks retired to Alexandria, Louisiana. A large war meeting was held at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis regarding Governor Morton's call for twenty thousand One Hundred Day Volunteers; speeches were given by Colonels Streight and Colburn.
- April 26 The Union State Central Committee appointed Colonel Conrad Baker of Vanderburg County, Command-

er, First Cavalry, as the Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor after the declination of General Nathan Kimball. The list of Congressional candidates in each district for the Fall elections grew so large that run-off elections were necessary; nearly every district had five or six announced candidates.

- April 28 A grand parade and rally was held in Indianapolis to support the Governor's call for the One Hundred Day Volunteers. Several hundred men volunteered for duty.
- April 29 Major General W. J. T. Dana arrived in Indianapolis on orders from the War Department. He inspected the cavalry regiments and hurried all available troops to the field. The Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for three years.
- April 30 Frederick Steele, defeated by the Confederates at Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, was forced to withdraw to Little Rock, Arkansas. The Forty-third and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Second Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, which prepared to return to New Orleans, and the Thirty-third Regiment, which prepared to return to Chattanooga, arrived in Indianapolis and were camped at Camp Carrington.
- May 2 In response to Governor Morton's call, most of the Indiana Legion regiments volunteered for One Hundred Days service.
- May 3 The Thirty-third Regiment left Indianapolis to return to the field at Chattanooga.
- May 4 Grant crossed the Rapidan River and attacked Lee. The newly recruited cavalry regiments stationed at Indianapolis, Columbus, and Kendallville were sent to the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga.
- May 5 The armies of Grant and Lee collided in the Wilderness and fought an indecisive battle. Butler's Army of the James left Fort Monroe and attacked Petersburg and Richmond. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Craig's Meeting House, Virginia. Three members of

the Tenth Cavalry Regiment were killed and sixty-one injured when their train crashed head on with another locomotive near Gallatin, Tennessee. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.

- May 6 Longstreet's arrival halted Grant's offensive in the Wilderness. Rebel counterattacks pushed in both Union flanks; in the fighting Longstreet was wounded by his own men. Sherman opened the Atlantic Campaign against Johnston's Army of the Tennessee.
- May 7 Grant resumed his offensive despite the Wilderness defeat and raced Lee for the Spotsylvania Court House. The Sixth, Ninth, Twenty-second, Forty-eighth, and Eighty-fourth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Tunnel Hill, Georgia. The Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiments and the First, Third, and Ninth Indiana Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Moore's Plantation, Louisiana. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Wathel Junction, Virginia. The Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments left Indianapolis for New Orleans to return to the field.
- May 8-10 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments, and the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia. The Seventh, Ninth, and the Nineteenth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia. Indiana troops involved in the Battle of Buzzard's Roost Gap, Georgia, were: Tenth, Twelfth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Regiments; Eighth Cavalry Regiment; and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery.
- May 9 The Army of northern Virginia entrenched at Spotsylvania. Union Major General John Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter. Major General Philip H. Sheridan launched a heavy Union Cavalry on Richmond. Sherman's first attempt to flank Johnston at

Dalton, Georgia, failed. By order of the War Department, Camp Morton was repaired and made capable of accommodating five thousand prisoners; Colonel Stevens, Commandant of the U. R. Corps at Burnside Barracks, attended to the work. The twenty-second, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Rocky Ridge, Georgia. The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment and the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Varnell's Station, Georgia. Several companies of One Hundred Day Volunteers arrived in Indianapolis.

- May 10 Grant's attack on Lee's Spotsylvania lines were repulsed. Butler withdrew to Bermuda Hundred after an abortive sortie toward Petersburg, Virginia. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Chester's Station, Virginia.
- May 10-12 The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Po River, Virginia.
- May 11 Rebel cavalry halted Sheridan's Richmond raid at Yellow Tavern; JEB Stuart was mortally wounded. The Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Colonel Harrison, Commander, left Camp Carrington and joined the Army of the Cumberland.
- May 12 After a day-long fight at the "Bloody Angle," Lee mended the break in his Spotsylvania lines. Butler attacked the Richmond defenses at Drewry's Bluff on the James River. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Meadow Ridge, Virginia. Governor Morton received a message from Isaac Monfort, Indiana Military Agent in Washington, which concerned the loss suffered by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments in the battles in the Wilderness, Virginia. Colonel Williams, Nineteenth Regiment, was killed; the regiment suffered 14 killed, 73 wounded, and 19 missing. The Twentieth Regiment had 4 officers wounded, 20 men

killed and 120 men wounded. The Twentieth Regiment captured the flags of the Fifty-fifth Virginia and the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiments.

- May 13 Johnston withdrew from Dalton to Resaca, Georgia. Porter's flotilla safely passed the rapids at Alexandria. Banks continued his withdrawal from the Red River Campaign. There were nearly four thousand One Hundred Day men in camp at Indianapolis.
- May 15 Sherman resumed his flanking movement and forced Johnston to abandon Resaca. Indiana troops who participated in the Battle of Resaca, Georgia, were: Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery. Major General John C. Breckinridge defeated Major General Franz Sigel at New Market, Virginia, which halted the Union Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Major General Robert H. Milroy traveled through Indianapolis on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, and took command of all One Hundred Day men sent there.
- May 16 Beauregard drove Butler from Drewry's Bluff back into the Bermuda Hundred defenses.
- May 17 Grant continued his effort to flank Lee at Spotsylvania. The Seventeenth and Twenty-second Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Rome, Georgia. The One hundred and thirty-third Infantry Regiment was mustered into service for one hundred days.

- May 18 The Fifty-second and Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiment and the First, Third, and Ninth Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana. The Eighty-ninth Infantry Regiment took part in the Battle of Bayou Delloise, Louisiana. The One hundred and thirty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.
- May 19 The rebel attack under Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell at Spotsylvania failed. Johnston was flanked out of his Cassville, Georgia, defensive line. The Ninth, Thirty-third, Seventieth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-seventh, and One hundred and first Infantry Regiments, Fifth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery, and the Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment participated in the Battle of Cassville, Georgia. Word was received that Colonel George W. Leonard, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died May 14, 1864, while leading his regiment in the engagement of General Sherman's Army.
- May 20 Grant left his Spotsylvania lines in an attempt to flank Lee. The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Foster's Farm, Virginia. Sixty-seven re-enlisted men of the Fourteenth Battery arrived in Indianapolis direct from Memphis and began their thirty-day furlough. The One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, Colonel Hudson, Commander of the One Hundred Days Volunteers, left for the field. The policemen at Indianapolis presented Lieutenant Colonel Cramer of the City Regiment of One Hundred Days Volunteers with a beautiful sword and belt.
- May 21 The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment left for the field at Nashville, Tennessee. Eight companies of One Hundred Days men arrived at Camp Carrington from the First, Third, Ninth, and Eleventh Districts.
- May 23 The One hundred and thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.
- May 24 Grant found Lee's new defensive position at the North Anna River too strong; Sheridan rejoined Grant.

- May 25** A four day fight between Johnston and Sherman opened at New Hope Church, Georgia. Indiana troops who took part in the battle were: Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Fortieth, Forty-seventh, Seventieth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Ninety-first, Ninety-seventh, One hundredth, and One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry Regiments and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery. The Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of North Anna River, Virginia. The One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal service for one hundred days. Six hundred rebel prisoners from Sherman's Army arrived in Indianapolis; they were confined in Camp Morton. The commandant was ordered to prepare for one thousand more rebel prisoners.
- May 20** The One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander, of One Hundred Day Volunteers, left for the field. The young ladies of the Greensburg Female Academy presented the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment with a beautiful flag.
- May 27** The Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, One hundredth, One Hundred and first, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Dallas, Georgia. The One hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Colonel W. C. Wilson, Commander, left for the field in the South. The Eighth Regiment and the Seventeenth Battery rendezvoused at Camp Carrington and prepared to leave for the field. The One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and thirty-eighth Infantry Regiments were mustered into Federal Service for one hundred days.
- May 28** Grant and Lee began a four-day skirmish along Topotomoy Creek, Virginia. General Carrington was

appointed Commander of the District of Indiana, with headquarters in Indianapolis. The One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel E. J. Robinson, Commander, left for the field from Indianapolis. The citizens of Indiana gave the Eighth Regiment a gala welcoming reception. After the reception, the Eighth Regiment returned to the field. Verification was received of the report of the death of Colonel Ira G. Grover, Seventh Regiment, during the Battle of the Wilderness.

- May 29 The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Shannon, Commander, left Indianapolis for the field at Nashville, Tennessee.
- May 30-31 The Seventh Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Bethesda Church, Virginia. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia.
- June 1 Lee began to entrench at Cold Harbor, Virginia; Grant took up a position facing him.
- June 3 Grant was severely repulsed in the Cold Harbor assault. The Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and the Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Salem Church, Virginia.
- June 4 Johnston shifted his lines to Lost Pine and Brush Mountains to check Sherman's advance. The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Washburn, Commander, arrived in Indiana and began their re-enlistment furloughs.
- June 6 The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment was stationed at Stevenson, Alabama. The citizens of Indianapolis gave a grand reception and dinner to the veterans of the Eighteenth Regiment; speeches were given by Governor Morton, Mayor Caven, and Colonel Washburn.
- June 7 The War Department gave the State of Indiana credit for 122,410 three-year volunteers, and charged her with her quota under all calls, 110,923 men, which

left a credit to the state over all calls of 11,437 men. The state was entitled to a further credit of approximately three thousand re-enlisted veterans not included in the above account.

- June 8 The Republican National Convention, which met at Baltimore, nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson, a war Democrat, for Vice President. The One hundred and thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one hundred days.
- June 10 The Ninety-third Infantry Regiment, Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment, and the Sixth and Seventeenth Batteries of Light Artillery were involved in the Battle of Guntown, Mississippi. The Forty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. The Forty-third Regiment heard of Morgan's threat in Kentucky and volunteered their services to Governor Morton; they then left for Louisville.
- June 11 A grand rally of Unionists was held on the State House lawn to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson; speeches were made by Governor Morton and Colonel Baker.
- June 12 Sheridan abandoned his cavalry raid on the Shenandoah Valley after he was repulsed by Major General Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station, Virginia.
- June 13 The second battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, and the Battle of Riddles Shop, Virginia, involved the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment. Morgan's raid into Kentucky threatened Frankfort, the capital of the state. Indiana Legion forces crossed the Ohio to help defend Kentucky.
- June 14 Grant moved his army across the Peninsula and then began to cross the James River in order to attack Petersburg, Virginia. Confederate Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia. The Seventh, Twenty-second, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Big Shanty, Georgia.

- June 15 Grant's advance guard under the command of William F. Smith failed to take the thinly held Petersburg line. The Battle of Golyotha Church, Georgia, involved the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments. The Fourteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of the service; one hundred and twenty re-enlisted men and recruits were transferred to the Twentieth Regiment. A reception was held for the Fourteenth Regiment.
- June 16 Beauregard abandoned the Bermuda Hundred lines and repulsed the Union attacks at Petersburg. The Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments and the Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment took part in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia.
- June 17 Lee's Army reoccupied the Bermuda Hundred lines before Butler could advance. The Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Seventy-fourth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Lost Mountain, Georgia. The Third Battery, Captain Cockefair, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from Memphis and began their re-enlistment furloughs. The gallant Forty-third Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Kentucky. They were given a welcoming reception.
- June 18 Lee's troops arrived at the Petersburg lines and Grant opened the siege of Petersburg after further assaults failed. Union Major General David Hunter, replaced Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley and was defeated by Early at Lynchburg, Virginia.
- June 19 Johnston withdrew from Pine Mountain to Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. The Confederate raider *Alabama* was sunk by the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, France.
- June 21 The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment participated in the Second Battle of Upperville, Virginia. By order of General Carrington, Camp Mor-

ton, which contained approximately four thousand rebels, was completely surrounded by a strong board enclosure. This was rendered necessary by the persistent attempts by the prisoners to tunnel out. The Fifteenth Regiment, Major Frank White, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of service. All of the Fifteenth Regiment's re-enlisted veterans were transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment. The Forty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Bringham, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. The emergency in Kentucky passed and the regiments of the Indiana Legion which were called out to meet the threat of Morgan returned to their homes.

- June 22 The Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Culp's Farm House, Georgia. Eight hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Hunter at Stanton, Virginia, arrived in Indianapolis and were confined at Camp Morton.
- June 23 A. P. Hill blocked Union troops who advanced on the Weldon Railroad at Petersburg. Early opened a Confederate offensive in the Shenandoah Valley. The Right Wing, Third Cavalry Regiment took part in the Battle of Nottoway Court House, Virginia.
- June 24 Over two hundred of the Thirteenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. A detachment of the Wilder Battery whose term of service expired arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service.
- June 25 The Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment fought in the Battle of Roanoke Station, Virginia. The One hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Gavin, Commander, was stationed at Decatur, Alabama. Approximately fifty rebel prisoners who belonged to Morgan's command captured in Kentucky arrived in Indianapolis and were sent to Camp Morton.
- June 27 Sherman's frontal assault on Kenesaw Mountain was driven back by Johnston; Indiana troops involved were: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth,

Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Batteries of Light Artillery.

- June 28 Three hundred and sixteen hard-looking rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis and were quartered at Camp Morton along with approximately five thousand other rebels.
- June 30 Governor Morton made his first address of the election campaign in his hometown of Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. Colonel Thomas Johnson, Sixty-fifth Regiment, was in Indianapolis in ill health; Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Regiment, was also in the city.
- July 3 Johnston withdrew from Kenesaw Mountain to his Chattahoochee River defenses and escaped Sherman's flanking movement. The Sixth, Ninth, Seventeenth, Thirty-third, and Seventieth Regiments took part in the Battle of Marietta, Georgia.
- July 4 The Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Maryland Heights, Maryland.
- July 6 Early crossed the Potomac River into Maryland. Governor Morton went to Washington with business matters concerning the defense of Indiana's border. The guerrillas became bolder in their actions. General Mansfield and Colonel Frybarger left Indianapolis and conducted a tour of inspection for the Indiana Legion located in the counties bordering on the Ohio River below New Albany.

- July 7 Major General Lew Wallace defeated Early's advance forces near Frederick, Maryland. The Battle of Chattoohoochee River, Georgia, involved the Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments.
- July 9 Johnston withdrew from the Chattahoochee River line when Sherman outflanked him and pushed toward Atlanta. Early reached Frederick, Maryland, and won a victory at Monocary.
- July 10 The Forty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Keigwin, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and began their reenlistment furlough. The citizens of Indianapolis gave them a welcoming reception.
- July 11 Reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac arrived in Washington to protect the capital.
- July 12 Early, after reaching the outskirts of Washington, was forced to withdraw to the Shenandoah Valley. The State Democratic Convention was held in Indianapolis and nominated Joseph E. McDonald for Governor.
- July 14 Three hundred and twenty-five prisoners direct from Georgia entered upon private life at Camp Morton.
- July 15 Union Major General A. J. Smith withdrew from Tupelo, Mississippi, despite a tactical victory over Forrest and Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee.
- July 16 The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Washburn, Commander, received orders to join the Nineteenth Army Corps and left for City Point.
- July 17 As Sherman neared Atlanta, General John Bell Hood replaced Johnston in command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee.
- July 18 The Federal Government issued the sixth call for troops which called for 500,000 men for 1, 2, or 3 years enlistment.
- July 19 The Ninety-first, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hun-

dred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Decatur, Georgia.

- July 20 Hood's attack on the Federals at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, was repulsed; Sherman moved to cut Atlanta's rail connections. The Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-third, Fifty-seventh, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and Ninety-first Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth and Nineteenth Batteries of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Georgia.
- July 21 The siege of Atlanta, Georgia, began, the following Indiana troops were involved: Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventieth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiment, and the Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery.
- July 22 Hood failed to turn Sherman's flank at the Battle of Atlanta; Union Major General James B. McPherson was killed.
- July 23 A detachment of 104 men of the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps arrived in Indianapolis from Madison, Wisconsin, where they were stationed; they served at Camp Burnside. Steps were taken to raise Indiana's quota under the President's call for five thousand additional volunteers.

- July 24 Early defeated Union troops at Kernstown in the Shenandoah Valley.
- July 25 General Carrington siezed a large quantity of commissary from the Indianapolis depot and a warehouse on Washington street. The goods consisted of flour, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, and beans and were all in the original government packages. The citizens sold them at the market at rates far below their value.
- July 26 The eighty-four members of the Twentieth Regiment who chose not to re-enlist arrived home and were mustered out of service. Colonel W. C. L. Taylor, Twentieth Regiment, resigned and arrived in Indianapolis.
- July 27 Approximately three hundred soldiers arrived in Indianapolis from Madison and took quarters in Camp Burnside; among the men were convalescents from the hospitals in Madison transferred to the Fifth Regiment Reserve Corps on duty in Indianapolis.
- July 28 Federal troops who made a feint at Richmond were repulsed at Deep Bottom, Virginia. The Eighth and Forty-seventh Infantry Regiments were involved in the Battle of Atchafalaya, Louisiana. Hood's third attack on Sherman was broken at Azara Church, Georgia. The veterans of the Third and Ninth Batteries left for Memphis, Tennessee, under the command of Captain George R. Brown, Ninth Regiment; they joined General A. J. Smith's division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The Forty-third Regiment, Colonel McDeane, Commander, rendezvoused at Camp Carrington and prepared to leave for the front.
- July 29-31 The Second Battery of Light Artillery was involved in the defense of Fort Smith, Arkansas.
- July 30 A Federal mine breached Lee's Petersburg lines but the rebels halted the Union breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater. Brigadier General John McCausland's rebel cavalry burned Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. George Stoneman's Union cavalry attempted to liberate Andersonville prisoners but was captured

near Macon, Georgia, by Major General Joseph Wheeler. The traitorous actions and dealings of the organization of rebel sympathizers known as the Sons of Liberty were exposed. The name of the leaders of the order were published and made public; H. H. Dodd of Indianapolis was the Grand Commander for the District of Indiana.

- July 31 The Second Cavalry (Forty-first) Regiment, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment, and the Eighteenth Battery of Light Artillery participated in the Battle of Newman, Georgia. The Twenty-fourth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Sunshine Church, Georgia. The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment took part in the Battle of Hillsboro, Georgia.
- Aug. 1 Eleven regiments of one-year volunteers were called by state authorities; places of rendezvous were announced at a later date.
- Aug. 2 The Twenty-third Regiment, Captain Walters, Commander, arrived and took quarters at the Soldiers Home where they waited to receive their money and be mustered out of the service. A detachment of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment, Lieutenant A. M. Golay, Commander, returned to Sherman's Army; they guarded three hundred rebel prisoners on their way to Camp Douglas near Chicago.
- Aug. 3 Senator Henry S. Lane arrived in Indianapolis and began a speaking tour of the state in support of the Union State and National tickets. The One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiment was organized for one years service, Thomas J. Brady, Commander, the place of rendezvous at Indianapolis; the One hundred and forty-second Infantry Regiment was organized for one years service, J. M. Comparet, Commander, the place of rendezvous at Fort Wayne.
- Aug. 4 Colonel George H. Chapman, Third Cavalry, was promoted to Brigadier General.
- Aug. 5 Farragut was victorious in the Battle of Mobile Bay. The Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) and the Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiment were involved in the Battle of Fort Gaines, Arkansas.

- Aug. 6** The Fiftieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and began their re-enlistment furlough. John M. Orr was appointed Colonel of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment by Governor Morton.
- Aug. 7** Sheridan assumed command of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley. McCausland was defeated at Moorefield, West Virginia.
- Aug. 8** Two hundred new recruits for the Seventeenth Regiment U. R. C. arrived in Indianapolis; the regiment had provost duty at the Soldiers' Home.
- Aug. 9** Governor Morton toured Indiana; he was scheduled to speak at LaPorte, South Bend, Goshen, Brownstown, and Bedford.
- Aug. 10** Wheeler began a month long Confederate Cavalry raid on Sherman's communication lines between Atlanta and Nashville. Major General Lew Wallace assumed command of the Eighth Army Corps in the Middle Department, General Sheridan, Commander.
- Aug. 12** The Forty-sixth Regiment was sent to Kentucky by General Carrington and helped put down the guerilla threat to the Indiana border.
- Aug. 13** The Fifty-second Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Hurricane Creek, Mississippi. Governor Morton and Joseph E. McDonald, the Democratic gubernatorial candidates staged a series of debates throughout Indiana. A large Union rally was held at the Circle Park in Indianapolis, General E. Dumont was the principal speaker.
- Aug. 14** Colonel S. C. Aldrick, Forty-fourth Regiment, died at his residence at Pleasant Lake, Stueben County, Indiana.
- Aug. 15** The Sixty-eighth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Dalton, Georgia.
- Aug. 17** Colonel Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Regiment, was killed in the engagement at Graysville, Georgia.
- Aug. 18** The Seventh Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth) Regiment took part in the Battle of LaVavoo, Mississippi.

- Aug. 19 The Seventh and Nineteenth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Yellow House. Jefferson C. Davis was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Corps in place of John M. Palmer who resigned.
- Aug. 20 The Twenty-second Infantry Regiment was involved in the Battle of Red Oak Station, Georgia. The Provost Guard of Indianapolis raided the establishment of H. H. Dodd and Company and seized boxes containing 400 navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of ammunition; these arms belonged to the Sons of Liberty of which Dodd was State Commander. They also seized the Great Seal of the organization and the official list of its members.
- Aug. 21 After the Battle of Globe Tavern, Grant seized the Weldon Railroad which led south from Petersburg. Forrest reached Memphis, Tennessee, on a cavalry raid.
- Aug. 22 Judson Kilpatrick's five-day Union Cavalry raid failed to destroy Hood's supply line into Atlanta. Discovery of secret correspondence of rebel sympathizing Indiana Congressman Daniel Voorhees, State Auditor Joseph Ristine, and Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Joseph C. McDonald, exposed a state-wide treasonous conspiracy to raise arms and men to aid the Confederacy.
- Aug. 23 The fall of Fort Morgan ensured Union control of Mobile Bay. The Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) and the Sixty-seventh Infantry Regiment were involved in the Battle of Fort Morgan, Alabama. The Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery was engaged in the Battle of Halftown, Virginia. The Fortyninth Regiment, Colonel Keigwin, Commander, enroute to a post in Kentucky traveled by means of the Jeffersonville Railroad.
- Aug. 25 Brevet Major General Hovey was ordered to take command of the District of Indiana; during this period, General Carrington relieved General Morrell who was in charge of the draft rendezvous. The Thirtieth-second (German) Regiment was at Camp Car-

- rington and awaited the expiration of their enlistment and muster out.
- Aug. 26 In Indianapolis, Major General Rosecrans consulted General Hovey and General Carrington on military matters. The Forty-fifth (Third Cavalry) Regiment arrived from the Army of the Potomac and was mustered out of service.
- Aug. 27 The National Democratic Convention opened in Chicago; the two most prominent candidates were General McClellan and Senator Seymour of New York.
- Aug. 29 The Democrats, who met at Chicago, nominated McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President. The Democratic Party of Indiana nominated General Manson as its candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The One hundred and thirty-second, One hundred and thirty-third, One hundred and thirty-fourth, and One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiments, One Hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service; the citizens of Indianapolis gave them a large welcoming reception.
- Aug. 31 The Federals cut the Macon and Western Railroad, Hood's last rail connection into Atlanta.
- Sept. 1 After Sherman reached Jonesboro, south of Atlanta, Hood evacuated Atlanta. The following Indiana troops were involved in the Battle of Jonesboro: Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-Fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One hundredth, One hundred and first, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Left Wing Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment, and the Fifth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Batteries of Light Artillery.
- Sept. 2 Sherman occupied Atlanta and Hood established a Confederate defense line at Lovejoy's Station, south

of Jonesboro. The Ninth Infantry Regiment, Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth) Regiment, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Lovejoy's Station, Georgia. A large Democrat rally was held at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis. Speeches were made supporting McClellan and Pendleton by Senators Hendricks and Joseph McDonald, candidate for Governor; they pledged themselves to a platform of peace at all costs. Andrew Johnson, Union candidate for Vice President, made a tour of Indiana.

- Sept. 3 A large Union rally was held on the circle in Indianapolis; Ex-Governor Wright was the principal speaker. H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, was arrested and placed in jail in Indianapolis.
- Sept. 4 Sherman ordered the civilians out of Atlanta. At Greenville, Tennessee, Confederate raider John Hunt Morgan was killed.
- Sept. 6 Lieutenant Colonel Barnell, Captain Caven, and 180 men of the old Eleventh Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Harper's Ferry.
- Sept. 7 The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment participated in the Battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina. At the United States Arsenal in Indianapolis, a detachment of Co. G, Seventeenth Regiment V. R. C., by order of the War Department, fired a one hundred gun salute in honor of the achievement of victories in Mobile Bay.
- Sept. 8 Colonel John Coburn of Indiana had the honor of leading the march into Atlanta, a distinction which he had well earned by his distinguished gallantry. Colonel Mank, Thirty-third Regiment, was authorized by the War Department to raise seven new companies to complete his Regiment.
- Sept. 9 Colonel F. W. Bennett and Captains Wingate and Garretson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in the Department of the Gulf, arrived in Indianapolis on recruiting service. Governor Morton and his Democratic oppo-

- nent, Joseph McDonald, spoke in a debate at New Castle.
- Sept. 10 A man believed to be the notorious Missouri guerilla, Quantrill, was captured at the Bates House in Indianapolis.
- Sept. 11 One hundred and twenty men of the Eighth Regiment, Captain Rose, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from the Department of the Gulf.
- Sept. 12 The Fiftieth Regiment left for the front and renewed its acquaintance with shot and shell.
- Sept. 13 Two hundred and fifty-six men of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Grover, Commander, and three hundred and sixty-two men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Cory, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. Reports of the capture of Quantrill stirred up public interest and excitement in Indiana.
- Sept. 14 John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, arrived in Indianapolis and addressed a large Union meeting on the Circle. The Tenth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis from Atlanta and were mustered out of the service.
- Sept. 15 The Thirteenth and Thirtieth Infantry Regiments fought in the Battle of Strawberry Plains, Virginia. The Sixth Battery arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out of the service.
- Sept. 16 The individual confined at the Soldiers' Home under suspicion of being Quantrill was identified by a gentleman from Delaware County, who had known him in Missouri. Quantrill was much agitated, trembled like a leaf, and was unable to speak.
- Sept. 17 The One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiments, One Hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis. They remained at Camp Carrington until they were mustered out.
- Sept. 18 The Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia.

- Sept. 19 Sterling Price opened a Confederate raid on Missouri. Sheridan defeated Early at Winchester, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley. The Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery and the Right Wing, Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment were involved in the Battle of Opequan, Virginia.
- Sept. 20 The Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battles of Chapin's Bluff, Virginia, and Fort Gilmore, Virginia. Two hundred and forty-three men of the gallant Twenty-sixth Regiment, Captain Logan, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. By order of Governor Morton, thirty-four guns were fired in honor of the glorious achievements of the Indiana troops in the Shenandoah Valley.
- Sept. 22 Sheridan routed Early at Fisher Hill, Virginia. Indiana troops involved in the battle were: Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery.
- Sept. 23 The draft was made in the districts of the state which did not fill their quotas by volunteers under the latest call for troops by President Lincoln. The following Indiana troops were involved in the Battle of New Market, Virginia: Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery. In an address to the people of Crawfordsville, Joseph McDonald, Democratic candidate for Governor, expressed his sentiments that the war should be brought to an end and not another blow struck until an effort had been made to bring about a permanent peace.
- Sept. 24 The Thirtieth Regiment, Colonel Dodge, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis.
- Sept. 25 A detachment of the Ninth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-first) Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Sulpher Branch Trestle, Alabama.
- Sept. 26 The One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Robinson, Commander, One Hundred Day Volunteers arrived in Indianapolis and was mustered out

of service. Governor Morton and McDonald continued their joint addresses with a speech at Versailles.

- Sept. 27 The Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, and the Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Pulaski, Tennessee. An attempt was made by some rebel prisoners in Camp Morton to escape from their confinement; they were discovered in the attempt, one was killed and two escaped. Colonel John Coburn returned to Indianapolis and resumed his private life; he was one of the most able and gallant officers of Sherman's Army.
- Sept. 28 Hood crossed the Chattahoochie River and struck at Sherman's supply lines. Sherman sent Thomas to Nashville where he contained Forrest in western Tennessee. The troops at Camp Burnside were reviewed by General Hovey and Governor Morton. The Second Cavalry, Major Briggs, Commander, and the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, One hundred Day Volunteers, arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of service. The trial of H. H. Dodd, State Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, for treason against the state and the Union, opened in Indianapolis. The Seventieth Regiment arrived in Indianapolis. Colonel Harrison, the Union candidate for Reporter of the State Supreme court, made a short speaking tour of Indiana during his brief furlough.
- Sept. 29 In an attempted advance on Richmond, Grant captured Fort Harrison but was repulsed at Fort Gilmer in the Battle of New Market Heights, Virginia. The Fourth Battery returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out of service.
- Oct. 1 The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment, and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment took part in the Battle of Huntsville, Alabama. The Fifty-second Infantry Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Franklin, Missouri. Noah Glass, a deputy Provost Marshall,

was shot and killed in Adams County while engaged in notifying conscripts that they were drafted.

Oct. 2 The Seventy-third Infantry Regiment was involved in the Battle of Athens, Alabama. A group of two to three hundred armed men collected at Hartford, Cresford County, Indiana, for the purpose of resisting the draft; they also received accessions from Orange County. They killed one man and robbed a number of citizens. Brigadier General Jordan ordered out the Indiana Legion in Harrison and Crawford Counties.

Oct. 3 General Lewis Jordan, Commander of the Sixth Regiment Indiana Legion, retained only the Crawford County men who fled at the first approach of troops. Charles F. Kimball, Indiana Military Agent, was in charge of five hundred and sixty Indiana soldiers who arrived in Indianapolis from New Orleans hospitals.

Oct. 4 Hood struck at Sherman's rail communications at Big Shanty, Georgia. Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, the Union candidate for Vice-President, passed through Indianapolis on his way to Logansport where he addressed a large Union rally.
From Logansport:

"The Union meeting here today was larger than any held in this part of the State for many years. Between sixteen and twenty thousand persons were in attendance. Governor Andrew Johnson spoke from one stand and Schyler Colfax from the other, the crowd being very well divided. Johnson spoke about three hours, making a powerful argument in favor of the Union ticket and an earnest appeal to the patriotism of all honest Democrats."

Evidence in the treason trial of H. H. Dodd of Indianapolis brought to light that four members of the State Democratic ticket were members of the secret organization known as the Sons of Liberty which had for its purpose the overthrow of the Union and establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy with a view to ultimately joining the South.

Oct. 5 J. J. Bingham, Editor of the *Indiana State Sentinel* of Indianapolis, was arrested by the Provost Guard

by order of General Hovey, Commander of the District of Indiana. He was charged for being involved in the Sons of Liberty plot to overthrow the government. Colonel Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Regiment, was captured in Stoneman's raid south of Atlanta; after being exchanged he arrived in Indianapolis. The Indiana State Fair opened with a large attendance.

- Oct. 6 After Sheridan pursued Early to Harrisonburg, Virginia, he devastated the Shenandoah Valley as he withdrew toward Winchester. Major General Lew Wallace returned to his home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, for a short visit.
- Oct. 7 Confederates failed to dislodge Union troops from the Darbutown and New Market roads, north of the James River. Governor Andrew Johnson, the Union candidate for Vice-President, spoke at the Indianapolis Sanitary Fair. H. H. Dodd, on trial for conspiring against the Union by organizing the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, escaped from his confinement in the Post Office Building in Indianapolis; General Hovey offered a \$1,000.00 reward for his capture.
- Oct. 10 Governor Morton concluded the Union campaign with a speech at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis.
- Oct. 11 The Union State ticket headed by Morton and Baker was victorious by a large majority in the state election. The Copperheads created a disturbance at the polls in Lewisville, Henry County, Indiana, during which Captain Freeman, formerly of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, was shot and mortally wounded.
- Oct. 13 Hood damaged Sherman's rail communications to Chattanooga; Sherman moved his army from Atlanta to Resaca. Governor Morton applied to the War Department for the extension of the furloughs of the sick and wounded soldiers until after the Presidential election. Colonel Thomas J. Brady, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, arrived in Indianapolis with six companies of the regiment which was consolidated with the One hundred and fortieth Regiment. The One hundred and forty-first Regiment was made up of men from New Castle and Henry County. An

extremely large Union meeting was held at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis to celebrate the victory of the Union ticket at the polls; speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Lew Wallace, and others.

- Oct. 15 The Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Smoke Creek, Georgia.
- Oct. 16 General Carrington sent 310 men to the field; the troops were assigned to the Twenty-second, Thirty-third, and Eighty-third Regiments.
- Oct. 17 Following the draft, over four thousand men reported to General Carrington.
- Oct. 18 Hood retreated into Alabama.
- Oct. 19 Sheridan defeated Early at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and drove the Confederates from the Shenandoah Valley. The Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, involved the Eighth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Infantry Regiments, Right Wing Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth) Regiment, and the Seventeenth Battery of Light Artillery. General Carrington sent two hundred drafted men to the Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Regiments at the front.
- Oct. 20 By order of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, the veterans of the Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Volunteers were consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment. Governor Morton left for the East where he made a series of speeches in support of President Lincoln.
- Oct. 21 Eleven hundred drafted men reported to General Carrington in Indianapolis.
- Oct. 23 Price's rebel raiders were defeated at Westport, Missouri, and driven from the state.
- Oct. 24 The One hundred and fortieth Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
- Oct. 25 A gang of approximately one hundred and seventy-five professional bounty jumpers were arrested in Indianapolis and confined in the Soldiers' Home.

- Oct. 26 The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments were engaged in the Battle of Little River, Georgia.
- Oct. 26-30 The Sixty-eighth and Seventy-third Infantry Regiments, and the Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment fought in the defense of Decatur, Alabama.
- Oct. 27 A. P. Hill repulsed Grant's attack on the Southside Railroad at Hatcher's Run, Virginia. Governor Morton addressed an immense Union meeting in the Cooper's Institute in New York City.
- Oct. 29 Governor Morton received a threatening letter from members of the Sons of Liberty which warned him of the danger to himself if he further prosecuted Dodd, Bowles, and others in custody for treasonous activities.
- Oct. 30 Sherman sent Major General John Schofield to reinforce Thomas at Nashville and repel Hood's invasion of Tennessee.
- Nov. 1 Colonel Baker, Lieutenant Governor elect, made a speech in support of the Lincoln-Johnson ticket.
- Nov. 2 The One hundred and forty-second and One hundred and forty-third Regiments were consolidated.
- Nov. 3 The Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth Infantry Regiments took part in the Battle of Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana. The One hundred and forty-second Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal service for one year.
- Nov. 4 All the drafted men and substitutes in Indianapolis under the command of General Carrington were given furloughs for the purpose of going home to vote. J. J. Bingham, Editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, and Horace Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, admitted to the charges against them in their treason trial. Bowles and Dodd were in Indianapolis.
- Nov. 7 A tremendous Union rally was held on the eve of the Presidential election at the Union Tabernacle;

speeches were given by Governor Morton, General Carrington, and others. Final returns from the state elections placed Governor Morton over McDonald by a margin of 20,883 votes.

- Nov. 8 The Honorable John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, traveled through Indianapolis enroute to Terre Haute where he cast his vote for Lincoln and Johnson. An election riot occurred in Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana, when a group of Copperheads attempted to intimidate the voters to support McClellan. Lincoln and Johnson were elected President and Vice-President.
- Nov. 9 After he had voted, Governor Morton traveled to Cincinnati for a short visit.
- Nov. 11 Colonel Wilder resigned and was mustered out of the service because of ill health.
- Nov. 12 Governor Morton appointed W. H. H. Terrell as Adjutant General of Indiana; Terrell replaced Laz Noble who resigned.
- Nov. 14 The Thirty-seventh and Seventieth Regiments of Sherman's Army were consolidated. At the treason trial of the leaders of the Copperhead organization of the Sons of Liberty, testimony showed that over two million dollars had been furnished by sources in the South to inaugurate a revolution in the North.
- Nov. 15 After he had partially burned Atlanta, Sherman started his March to the Sea. The One hundred and fortieth Regiment drew their guns and equipment and left for the battlefield. A grand jubilee was held at the Union Tabernacle in Indianapolis to celebrate the election of Lincoln and Johnson.
- Nov. 17 General Carrington sent a detachment of four hundred men for the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Regiments.
- Nov. 18 Governor Morton appointed Jacob G. Vail to replace John T. Wilder as Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment. The One hundred and forty-second Regiment started for the front.

- Nov. 19 Hood, joined by Forrest's Cavalry, opened a drive on Nashville, Tennessee.
- Nov. 21 Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall resigned his commission and returned to private life.
- Nov. 22 Governor Morton appointed William T. B. McIntire as Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment.
- Nov. 23 After he had pursued his scorched-earth policy throughout Georgia, Sherman reached Milledgeville, the state's capital. The Twelfth Infantry Regiment fought in the Battle of Griswoldsville, Georgia. General Carrington forwarded two hundred men to the Thirty-fifth, one hundred men to the Twenty-second and one hundred men to the Thirty-first Regiments, all serving in the Army of the Cumberland.
- Nov. 25 The Forty-ninth Regiment, non-veterans, Lieutenant Colonel Hawhee, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from New Orleans and was mustered out of service.
- Nov. 26 The Ninth, Thirty-third, and Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiments and the Seventh Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment participated in the Battle of Columbia, Tennessee. The Twenty-fifth Artillery Battery was mustered into Federal service for one year; this battery, Captain Strum, Commander, was composed of the best material in Indiana.
- Nov. 27 One hundred and fifty-five non-veterans of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Major B. F. Schumerhorn, Commander, arrived in Indianapolis from the Department of the Gulf and were mustered out of the service. Colonel William C. Wheeler, Eighty-first Regiment, resigned.
- Nov. 30 Hood attempted to trap Schofield at Franklin, Tennessee, but failed to cut off his retreat to Nashville; five Confederate generals were killed. The Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fortieth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry Regiments, Eighth Cavalry (Fifty-

ninth) Regiment, Ninth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-first) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery took part in the Battle of Franklin. Governor Morton and twenty-five members of the State General Assembly met in Indianapolis and discussed the plans for an extra session of the legislature.

- Dec. 1 A *Journal* editorial was violently aghast at the news of the horrors of the Andersonville Prison, the Confederate prison in southern Georgia; it was reported the eleven thousand Union prisoners died there in 1864.
- Dec. 2 Hood took up a defensive line south of Nashville. Testimony before the Military Commission in Indianapolis ended in the treason trial of Bowles, Bingham, Dodd, and other leaders of the Sons of Liberty.
- Dec. 3 The Fourth Battery, Captain B. F. Johnson, Commander, left for the front. H. H. Dodd, the State Grand Commander of the treasonous Sons of Liberty, who escaped from custody in Indianapolis while awaiting trial, was heard from in Windsor, Canada.
- Dec. 4 The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment were engaged in the Battle of Overalls Creek, Tennessee.
- Dec. 6 Major General Joseph J. Reynolds succeeded General Steele as the Commander of the Department of Arkansas.
- Dec. 7 The One hundred and fortieth Infantry Regiment fought in the defense of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Twelfth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-seventh) Regiment and the Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment took part in the Battle of Wildinon's Pike, Tennessee. Reports reached Indianapolis concerning the conduct of the gallant Fortieth Regiment during the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The Fortieth Regiment suffered heavy casualties and captured five rebel flags during the heavy fight.

- Dec. 8 The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments participated in the Battle of Little Ogeechee River, Georgia. The Second Battery received its marching orders and left for the front.
- Dec. 11 Oliver B. Torbett, Speaker of the House of Representatives 1849-1850, died suddenly in Indianapolis.
- Dec. 12 Governor Morton made an appeal to the citizens of Indiana and the local authorities for larger measures of relief for the families of the Indiana soldiers.
- Dec. 13 Sherman captured Fort McAllister and established contact with Dahlgren's blockading fleet. The Eighty-third and Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiments and the Nineteenth Battery of Light Artillery fought in the Battle of Fort McAllister, Georgia.
- Dec. 14 The non-veterans of the Forty-seventh Regiment arrived in Indianapolis and were mustered out of Federal service.
- Dec. 15 Thomas assaulted Hood's army in front of Nashville.
- Dec. 15-16 Indiana troops which took part in the Battle of Nashville were: Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Fortieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first, Ninety-third, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Infantry Regiments, Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, Tenth Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-fifth) Regiment, Eleventh Cavalry (One hundred and twenty-sixth) Regiment, Thirteenth Cavalry (One hundred and thirty-first) Regiment, Second, Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Batteries of Light Artillery.
- Dec. 16 Hood suffered a crushing defeat at Nashville and retreated into Mississippi.

- Dec. 17 The argument of the part of the government in the treason trials was concluded and the cases submitted to the court for decision.
- Dec. 18 One thousand seven hundred rebel prisoners arrived in Indianapolis and were quartered in Camp Morton.
- Dec. 19 The Federal Government issued its seventh call for troops; they called for 300,000 men for 1, 2, or 3 years enlistment. Mr. Callen, one of the editors of the *Decatur* (Adams County) *Eagle*, was arrested by the Provost Marshall of that district for treasonous activities and was placed in a military prison to await his trial.
- Dec. 20 The One hundred and forty-third Regiment, John F. Grill, Commander; One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, A. J. Hawke, Commander; One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment, John A. Platter, Commander; One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Isaac P. Gray, Commander; One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, James Burgess, Commander; One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment, R. N. Hudson, Commander; One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, N. B. Taylor, Commander; One hundred and fifty-first Regiment, John M. Wilson, Commander; One hundred and fifty-second Regiment, Isaac Jenkinson, Commander; One hundredth and fifty-third Regiment, Charles S. Ellis, Commander; One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, James Park, Commander; One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, K. G. Shyrock, Commander; and the One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment, Charles M. Smith, Commander, were organized for one years service; their place of rendezvous was Indianapolis. The Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and the Forty-second Infantry Regiments were involved in the siege of Savannah, Georgia.
- Dec. 21 Threatened by an assault from Sherman, Lieutenant General William J. Hardee evacuated Savannah; Sherman occupied the city. William Orr was appointed Colonel of the consolidated Twentieth Regiment.
- Dec. 23 Governor Morton issued a general order for the organization of eleven new twelve-month regiments and