MILITARY HISTORY.

was all mounted, after which it was kept constantly on the move on scouting expeditions.

On the 18th of May, the men were armed with Spencer rifles, which proved very effective weapons. On the 24th of June, the Seventeenth attacked the rebels at Hoover's Gap, where the enemy was strongly posted, and, although opposed by a superior force, captured a large number of prisoners and arms and equipage. In this engagement, the regiment lost forty-eight men, killed and wounded. After the engagement, they pursued the rebels to Manchester, capturing many prisoners on the way. From this time on, the regiment accompanied the army on its way south, making raids in various directions, until it arrived in the neighborhood of Chattanooga on the 21st of August, when it skirmished with the enemy at the crossing of the Tennessee River. Soon after this, the regiment moved to the vicinity of the Chickamauga battle-field, where it took a conspicuous part in both days' battles. During the month of October, the Seventeenth accompanied Gen. Crook's command in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, who then occupied the Sequatchie Valley, which mission was highly successful, almost destroying a rebel brigade, and capturing the colors of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. On the 7th of October, the Seventeenth again attacked the enemy at Farmington, capturing 300 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery and numerous stores. In this action, the regiment lost 48 men, killed and wounded, including three commissioned officers. On the 27th of October, the regiment went into winter quarters at Maysville, where it remained until, on the 18th of November, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Thomas, 250 of the best mounted of the regiment were dispatched to Chattanooga, where they crossed the Tennessee on Sherman's pontoon bridge, on the night of the 23d. Moving in the direction of Cleveland, they went round by Tyner's Station, whilst the battle was raging at Mission Ridge, to within seven miles of Ringgold, and destroyed rebel wagon trains and stores. They returned to Cleveland on the 26th, after accomplishing their object. At Cleveland, they were attacked by a rebel brigade, the next day, and were forced to fall back to Knoxville, where, after a series of wanderings and narrow escapes, the regiment finally went into camp at Pulaski, Tenn., at which place 286 re-enlisted as veterans, and the Seventeenth started for Indianapolis, via Nashville, where it arrived January 25, 1864.

At Indianapolis, the regiment was remounted, and left again for the front on the 2d day of April, and arrived at Nashville on the 25th of the same month. Leaving Nashville, the regiment joined Sherman's army en route for Atlanta, May 10. From this time to the end of October, the Seventeenth was almost constantly engaged in cavalry and scouting operations incident to the march upon and capture of Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood's army, retreating northward, and participated in numerous engagements, among which were Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie River (being the first troops to cross this stream), Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburg and Goshen. On the 1st of November, 1864, the regiment turned over its horses to Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and returned to Chattanooga, and thence to Louisville, Ky., where it was remounted and again marched to the front, and, early in the spring of 1865, was assigned to Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Division. The Seventeenth took a prominent part in the attack on Roddy and Forrest's rebel Cavalry, at Ebenezer Church, on the 1st of April, losing 8 killed and 11 wounded, and capturing 100 prisoners and 1 gun.

On the 2d of April, the regiment took part in the capture of Selma, Ala., capturing 300 prisoners and a four-gun battery. In this action, the Seventeenth lost 12 killed, and 80 wounded. From Selma, the regiment marched to Montgomery, thence to Columbus, Ga., from which latter place it marched to Macon and engaged the enemy on the 20th of April, driving them into the city, when the city surrendered with 3,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and 3,000 stands of small arms, besides several stands of colors. This was the last battle of the war in that section, and, from that time forward, the Seventeenth saw no active service, although it remained at Macon doing garrison duty until the 8th of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service. Leaving Macon, the regiment arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th of August, with 25 officers and 675 enlisted men.

During its term of service, the Seventeenth Regiment marched over four thousand miles, captured upward of five thousand prisoners, six thousand stands of arms, seventy pieces of artillery and more than three thousand horses and mules. All this was done with a loss of three officers and sixty-six enlisted men killed, and thirteen officers and one hundred and seventy-six men wounded, a total of killed and wounded of two hundred and fifty-eight.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

(Three Years.)

The Twentieth Regiment was organized at La Fayette in July, 1861, after which it removed to Indianapolis, where it was mustered into service on the 22d day of July, 1861. The regiment left almost immediately for the seat of war, arriving in the vicinity of Baltimore on the 2d of August.

On September 24, the regiment sailed for Hatteras Inlet, where it remained until the 9th of November, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived the following day, where it lay in camp until March, 1862, when it moved to Newport News, and took part in the engagement between the Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress on the 8th of March. The regiment being deployed on shore, prevented the rebels from taking possession of the ship Congress, which had struck its colors, wounding the rebel Commander Buchanan, and killing and wounding many more. On the 10th of May, it assisted in the capture of Norfolk, and soon after joined the army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy at Fair Oaks on the 8th of June, at the battle of the Orchards on the 25th of June, and in the celebrated "seven-days' fight" it took a conspicuous part, and finally covered the retreat of the Third Army Corps. At Glendale, the regiment also lost heavily. After this campaign, the Twentieth formed one of the flanks of the army on its march across the peninsula to Yorktown, where it went on board a steamer for Alexandria, and, upon arriving there, immediately marched to Manassas Plains, where it took part in the battle of the 29th of August, the brave Col. Brown falling early in the engagement. On the 1st day of September, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Chantilly Heights.

On the 11th of October, the regiment crossed into Maryland, where it remained until the 29th day of October, when it crossed the Potomac and marched to Warrenton, and, on the 11th of December, took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and, on the 30th of April, 1863, crossed the Rappahannock and fought with the Third Army Corps at Chancellorsville, where it did gallant work, capturing the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment entire.

After resting a month, the Twentieth moved with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and participated in the second day's battle at Gettysburg. In this battle it lost its commanding officer, Col. John Wheeler, and 152 men and officers killed and wounded. On the 4th of July, it was again engaged, losing considerably. After this, it joined in the pursuit of Lee, crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and overtaking and defeating Lee's rear guard at Manassas Gap.

Subsequently, the Twentieth was sent with other troops to New York City, to suppress the threatened draft riots, after which it rejoined the army, in time to take part in the battles of Locust Grove and Mine Run, in November. It then went into winter quarters; and, on the 1st day of January, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted for the veteran service, and departed for home on their veteran furlough.

In May, 1864, the Twentieth crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. At the latter place, the veterans and recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment were consolidated with the Twentieth, after which the regiment crossed the James River, and was engaged in the battles of Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom. After this, it took its place in the trenches in front of Petersburg, where it lay under a heavy fire, every day losing many officers and men. Among others, Lieut. Col. George W. Meikel here lost his life.

On the 18th of October, 1864, the recruits and veterans of the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were transferred to and consolidated with the Twentieth; and Lieut. Col. Orr, of the Nineteenth, was made Colonel of the consolidated regiment. After the consolidation, the regiment remained in front of Petersburg, until the army made its advance in the spring of 1865; in the meanwhile, it belonged to the detachment which cut the Weldon Railroad, and participated in the battles fought on the left of Petersburg, at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run.

In the engagements from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond, the Twentieth took a leading part, and was in the advance on the pursuit of Gen. Lee, after the flight from Richmond, and was present and took part in the last battle fought with Lee at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865. Soon after, the regiment marched to Washington, and from there was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 14th of June, and was mustered out of the service July 12, 1855, with 23 officers and 390 men present for duty.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Infantry.

(Three Years.)

The Twenty-first Regiment was mustered into the service as an infantry organization for three years, at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th of July, 1861, with James W. McMillan as Colonel. The following week, it was ordered East, reaching Baltimore August 3, where it remained until February 19, 1863, during which time it participated in Gen. Lockwood's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia.

On the 4th of March, it joined Butler's Expedition to New Orleans; was present at the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, and, on the 29th, was the first of Gen. Butler's command to march into New Orleans, after which it went into camp at Algiers, where it remained until the 30th of May, during which time it captured several blockade-runners.

On the 1st of June, the regiment was transferred to Baton Rouge, and participated in the battle at that place on the 5th of August, losing 126 in killed and wounded.

On the 8th of September, the Twenty-first surprised Waller's Texan Rangers near Carrollton, killing and capturing a large number of that command. After this, the regiment removed to Berwick's Bay, where it remained until February, 1863. During its stay at this place, the regiment was placed on board gunboats, and had several encounters with blockade-runners and rebel gunboats.

On the 29th of November, 1862, Col. McMillan was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. John A. Keith succeeded to the command of the regiment. In February, 1863, the regiment was, by order of Gen. Banks, changed to the heavy artillery service, and designated the First Heavy Artillery, and, in July and October, under orders of the War Department, two additional companies—L and M—were organized and added to the regiment.

The regiment took part in the siege of Port Hudson. Its loss, during the forty-two days of the siege, was twenty-eight killed and wounded.

A portion of the regiment accompanied Gen. Banks on the Red River Expedition, and was engaged at Sabine Pass. During the winter of 1863–64, a large majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. After the return of the regiment from Indiana, the different companies were stationed at various points in the Department of the Gulf. In April, 1865, six batteries from the Twenty-first, under the command of Major Roy, participated in the investment of Mobile and the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the capture of Spanish Fort and the city of Mobile. At the close of active operations, the different batteries were assigned to duty at Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, and in the works at Baton Rouge and other points of river defense, with regimental headquarters at Mobile.

In November, 1865, the regiment was ordered to concentrate at Port Hudson, to be mustered out.

On the 24th of December, the regiment had its first grand parade, with all its batteries—twelve in number—present, and, on the 10th day of January, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of the service, when it departed, with 18 officers and 223 enlisted men, for Indianapolis, under the command of Capt. William Bough, the remainder of the regiment preferring to be mustered out in Louisiana.

During its period of service, the Twenty-first had 2,819 men upon its muster-roll, of which number 1,298 were discharged, and 373 either killed in action or died of wounds or disease.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

The Twenty-second Regiment was organized at Madison on the 15th day of July, 1861, and mustered in for three years at Indianapolis, on the 15th day of August, 1861, with Jeff C. Davis (then Captain in the regular army) as Colonel.

On the 17th of August, it moved to St. Louis, where it joined the army of Gen. Fremont, and was soon after sent up the Missouri to the relief of Col. Mulligan at Lexington; while on the way, Maj. Gordon Tanner was severely wounded, and afterward died at Jefferson City. Before reaching Lexington, the news of Mulligan's surrender reached them, and the expedition was abandoned. On the 18th of December, Col. Jeff C. Davis was commissioned Brigadier General.

On the 6th of March, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, losing heavily in killed and wounded; among the former, Lieut. Col. John A. Hendricks. Soon afterward, the Twenty-second joined the army in front of Corinth until the evacuation; when, after doing garrison duty at several points, it joined in the chase of Gen. Bragg to Louisville, Ky., and was in the front of the battle at Perryville, losing half of its effective force; among that number was the lamented Col. Keith.

On the occasion of the battle of Stone River, the Twenty-second again lost heavily, losing 75 men, killed and wounded. From this time on, the regiment's history was identified with that of the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in all its battles, among which were Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Ga., Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta (July 28, and August 7), Red Oak Station, Jonesboro, siege of Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville.

On the 23d of December, 1864, enough of the Twenty second re-enlisted as veterans to retain the regimental organization, when they returned to Indiana on their veteran furlough. The Twenty-second was one of the most efficient regiments from Indiana, and its conduct on the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and thence north to Richmond, was all that could have been expected. After Johnston's surrender, the regiment marched with the Fourteenth Corps to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service for three years at Indianapolis, on the 31st day of August, 1861, with William M. Wheatley as Colonel. On the 7th of September, it left for the front, going to St. Louis and taking part in Gen. Fremont's Missouri campaign. The regiment remained in Missouri and Arkansas, doing garrison work until in June, 1863, when it was ordered to join Gen. Grant's army at Vicksburg, where it rendered effective service until the fall of that city on the 4th of July.

Soon after the surrender of Port Hudson, the regiment was transferred to that place, and subsequently to Carrollton, La. On the 29th of September, the regiment was badly defeated by a superior force of the enemy at Morganza, and nearly one-half of the regiment captured and taken to Tyler, Tex., where they were confined for many months. In October, 1863, the Twenty-sixth formed a part of the expedition to Texas under the command of Gen. Herron.

February 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on their veteran furlough. Returning to the front June 1, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Butler, where it remained until the spring of 1865. On the 18th of February, 1865, the non-veterans and recruits of the Sixtieth Regiment were transferred to the Twenty-sixth.

When the campaign opened against Mobile in March, 1865, the Twenty-sixth took part in that movement, and was actively engaged in the assault upon Spanish Fort. Upon the occupation of Mobile, the Twenty-sixth was assigned to duty in the city, but was afterward marched via Montgomery and Selma, to Meridian, Miss. At Meridian, the regiment did post duty for a considerable time until it was transferred to Macon, where it remained until a short time prior to its muster-out, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where the regiment was finally mustered out of the service on the 15th of January, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the service for three years on the 27th day of August, 1861, with John F. Miller as Colonel.

On the 9th day of October it joined Gen. Rousseau's command at Camp Nevin, Ky. The first battle in which the regiment participated was that of Shiloh, where it lost largely in men and officers. During the siege of Corinth, the regiment was on the front line, and, after its evacuation, followed in the pursuit of Bragg.

On the 31st of December, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone River, and was also engaged at the same place on the 1st and 2d days of January, 1863. It also won an enviable record at La Vergne, Triune and Liberty Gap. In the great battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was closely engaged both days of the fight, where it lost very heavily. After the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment went into winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until the 1st of January, 1864, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and returned home on furlough. After the expiration of its furlough, the regiment returned to Chattanooga and thence to Marietta, where it did garrison duty until mustered out of the service December 2, 1865.

The Twenty-ninth was an excellent regiment, and, although it did not see the amount of fighting that some of our other regiments did, it was not their fault.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

(Three Years.)

The Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne and mustered into the service for three years on the 24th day of September, 1861, with Sion S. Bass as Colonel. Upon reporting at Indianapolis, the 30th was ordered to Camp Nevin, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Rousseau on the 9th of October, and was assigned to McCook's Division.

When Gen. Buell's army moved southward, the Thirtieth accompanied it, marching first to Munfordsville and then to Bowling Green, and, in March, 1862, arrived at Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville the regiment moved to the battle-field of Shiloh, where it bore a conspicuous part in the battle fought April 7, 1862, and lost heavily in men and officers; among the latter was the Colonel of the regiment, who fell severely wounded, from which he died a few days afterward at Paducah, Ky. Upon the death of Col. Bass, he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Dodge. The Thirtieth then accompanied the army on its march to, and the siege of Corinth, and subsequently followed after Bragg on his invasion of Kentucky and the pursuit on his retreat, when it finally reached Nashville, where it remained until the forward movement of Rosecrans' army, when it accompanied the command and took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, where it was engaged with the enemy on each of the three days of the battle and losing many valuable officers and men. In the campaign which followed, the Thirtieth bore its full share, and, at its finale, at the battle of Chickamauga, contributed many of its bravest and best men for the safety of the balance of the army. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Thirtieth moved to Whiteside's and Tyner's Stations, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters.

In December, the Thirtieth re-enlisted as veterans, and was mustered in as veterans at Blue Spring, Tenn., in January, 1864; soon after which, the command returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. Returning from home in the spring of 1864, the Thirtieth took part in the memorable Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles and skirmishes which preceded the fall of that city. After the muster-out of non-veterans, the Thirtieth was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, by order of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, on the 3d day of December, 1864, and the command of battalion given to Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton. Having been attached to the Fourth Army Corps, the Thirtieth moved northward with it to intercept Hood on his march toward Nashville, and, arriving at that city, took part in the battle fought on the 15th of December. When Hood retreated, the regiment followed in pursuit as far as Huntsville, Ala., from where it proceeded with the Fourth Army Corps to East Tennessee. Returning to Nashville, the battalion remained there until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Texas. On the 12th of July, the company of the residuary battalion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Capt. John P. Swisher, was transferred to the Thirtieth and made Co. H thereof, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Sheridan. The battalion, after its arrival in Texas, made many long marches and saw considerable hard service prior to its muster-out.

On the 25th of November, 1865, the Thirtieth was mustered out of the service at Victoria, Tex., and, on the 6th of December, arrived at Indianapolis with 22 officers and 180 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, where it was finally discharged. During its term of service, the Thirtieth saw as much hard service and lost as many men as probably any regiment that went from the State.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

("First Irish.")

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, or "First Irish," as it was popularly termed, was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service December 11, 1861, with John C. Walker as its Colonel. On the 13th of December, it left for Kentucky, where it lay at Bardstown for several weeks in a camp of instruction, after which it was attached to the army of Gen. Buell, with which it participated in the Nashville campaign and the pursuit of Bragg, being engaged with the enemy at Perryville. Prior to this, the Sixty-second Regiment, or "Second Irish," under command of Col. Bernard Mullen, was consolidated with the Thirty-fifth, and Col. Mullen commissioned its Lieutenant Colonel, afterward succeeding to its Colonelcy. During the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, the Thirty fifth was always found at the post of duty, participating in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, acquitting itself with great gallantry.

At the close of the Atlanta campaign, the Thirty-fifth was ordered north with the troops intended to operate against Hood, and, receiving about 400 recruits while on the way, was again serviceable during the campaign preceding the battle of Nashville, doing excellent fighting at the battle of Franklin and the two-days' battle in front of Nashville, and then participating in the pursuit as far as Duck River. The regiment then moved with the Fourth Army Corps to Huntsville, and then to Knoxville, returning to Nashville in the spring of 1865.

In June, the Thirty-fifth was ordered to Texas, where it remained on duty until September, making many long and tiresome marches, at which time the regiment was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 20th of October.

Our Irish fellow-citizens may well feel proud of the achievements of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Eighth Cavalry.

The Thirty-ninth was organized as an infantry regiment at Indianapolis, on the 29th of August, 1861, and, early in September, left for Kentucky, where it participated in the campaigns of Gen. Buell and the pursuit of Bragg, being engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, and later, under the command of Gen. Rosecrans, took part in the battle of Chickamauga.

In September, 1863, authority was given for the Thirty-ninth to be re-organized as a cavalry regiment, and companies L and M having been added, the regiment was, on the 15th of October, 1863, mustered as a cavalry regiment. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga, doing scouting and picket duty, until the 22d of February, 1864, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in April, the Thirty-ninth returned home on veteran furlough, where it remained some weeks, rejoining the army in time to take part in the close of the Atlanta campaign, at which time it was placed in Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Command, and with it participated in the "march to the sea," and thence north through Columbia and Raleigh, remaining in North Carolina until the 20th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service, and started for home.

The Thirty ninth was an excellent regiment, and a credit to the State.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Second Cavalry.

The Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry) was the first complete cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was organized at Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as Colonel, and marched to Kentucky in December. From this time, its history is connected with the campaigns of Gens. Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman, and was engaged with the enemy at Shiloh, Pea Ridge, Tenn., Corinth, McMinnville, Perryville, Triune and Talbott's Station.

On the 10th day of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans.

In May, 1864, the regiment accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign, and, prior to the fall of Atlanta, were engaged at Resaca, Ackworth, Newnan, and the battles immediately around Atlanta.

After the fall of Atlanta, the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under the command of Maj. Roswell S. Hill, and during the remainder of its term of service was on scouting and picket duty, with the exception of being with Gen. Wilson on his cavalry raid into Alabama, about the close of the war. The consolidated battalion was mustered out at Nashville July 22, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville, Ind., with James G. Jones as Colonel, on the 9th of October, 1861. It, like many other regiments of Indiana troops raised at that time, was sent to the army of Gen. Buell, and its history is the same as those of many of the regiments that precede it. It first took part in the campaign against Nashville, and, subsequently, followed north in pursuit of Bragg, and afterward took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the storming of Lookout Mountain. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, soon after, returned to Indiana on veteran furlough.

On their return from Indiana, the Forty-second went on the famous Atlanta campaign, and were engaged with the enemy at Rome, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles around Atlanta. In November, 1864, the Forty-second moved from Atlanta on the "march to the sea," and, from Savannah, accompanied Sherman's army to Washington. At the close of the war, the regiment was ordered