

from Washington to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 25th of June. During its term of service, the Forty-second lost 629 in killed and wounded, and, when mustered out, had 846 men, including recruits.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The companies composing the Forty-fourth Regiment were raised in the old Tenth Congressional District, and rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, where the organization of the regiment was completed on the 24th of October, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed as Colonel. In December, the regiment was ordered to Henderson, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Cruft. It remained there until February, 1862, when it took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, suffering considerable loss. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the Forty-fourth was engaged both days, losing 33 killed and 177 wounded, after which it took part in the siege of Corinth and the pursuit of the enemy when it was evacuated. During the pursuit of Bragg, it was also engaged at the battle of Perryville.

From this time on the fortunes of the Forty-fourth were closely identified with those of the Army of the Cumberland, taking its share of the hard knocks at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana to enjoy their veteran furlough. Upon the return of the regiment to the front, it was made the provost guard at Chattanooga, which place it held until mustered out of the service, September 14, 1865. During its term of service, the Forty-fourth lost 350 killed and wounded, and had 68 deaths from disease.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was organized at Logansport on the 4th of October, 1861, with Graham N. Finch as Colonel, and mustered into service December 11, of the same year, when it marched to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., where it remained until February 16, 1862, when it marched to Paducah, and from there to Commerce, Mo., where it joined Gen. Pope's army and participated in the attack on New Madrid and Island No. 10, and also in the attack upon and capture of Fort Pillow. On the 6th of June, 1862, the Forty-sixth was the first regiment to occupy Memphis. During the summer, the regiment was engaged in several expeditions, the principal of which was the capture of Arkansas Post, November 16. From this time forward, the regiment remained at Helena, Ark., until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign, where it bore a gallant part. It was also engaged at Port Gibson, where it suffered severely. During the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment lay in the trenches four days. After the fall of Vicksburg, the Forty-sixth was ordered to New Orleans, where it was placed under the command of Gen. Banks, and, soon afterward, was engaged in the Teche expedition. In December, 1864, the Forty-sixth returned to New Orleans, and there re-enlisted as veterans on the 2d of January, 1864. During the following spring, the regiment formed part of Gen. Banks' command on the ill-fated Red River campaign, during which it was engaged at Sabine Cross-roads, and at Mansfield, April 8, 1864, where it lost very heavily, and also at Pleasant Hill April 9.

At the conclusion of the campaign, the regiment returned to New Orleans, and, on the 12th of June, left for home on veteran furlough, after the conclusion of which, the Forty-sixth was ordered to Kentucky, to operate against the rebel forces which were continually threatening the State with invasion, and remained there, doing effective service until September, 1865, making its headquarters at Lexington, but being generally out on expeditions against the enemy.

On the 4th of September, 1865, the Forty-sixth was mustered out of the service, and started for Indianapolis, where it was greeted with a fine reception.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, Ind., on the 10th day of October, 1861, with James R. Slack as Colonel, and was composed mainly of companies raised in the Eleventh Congressional District. On the 13th of December, the regiment left for Kentucky, and was placed under command of Gen. Buell, where it remained until 1863, when it was assigned to the Army of Gen. Pope, in Missouri, and while in that army, it was engaged at New Madrid, Fort Pillow and "Brown's Plantation," after which, it went into camp at Helena, Ark., where it remained until March, 1863, when it took part in Gen. Quimby's expedition to Yazoo Pass. During the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh bore a prominent part, being engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, and the several assaults on the rebel lines. During this campaign, the Forty-seventh lost a large number of men and officers.

At the close of the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh was ordered to New Orleans, where it remained until December, 1863, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on furlough, where they received an immense reception at the Metropolitan Theatre. Upon its return to the field, the regiment moved with Gen. Banks' army on the ill-fated Red River campaign, where it lost heavily of its best and bravest men.

On the 31st of December, 1864, Col. Slack was commissioned Brigadier General, and John A. McLaughlin was commissioned as Colonel. In the spring of 1865, the Forty-seventh took a leading part in the operations which resulted in the fall of the city of Mobile and the forts surrounding. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment was ordered to Shreveport, La., and it there took an active part in the campaign which ended in the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Price.

On the 23d of October, 1865, the Forty-seventh was mustered out of the service at Shreveport, and left for Indianapolis, reaching there with 32 officers, and 530 enlisted men.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, Ind., on the 6th of December, 1861, and Norman Eddy commissioned Colonel. It left Indiana for Fort Donelson February 1, 1862, and arrived there the next day after the surrender. During its term of service, the Forty-eighth was engaged in the following campaigns, viz.: Siege of Corinth, during which, at the battle of Iuka, it lost 116 men killed and wounded; the Vicksburg campaign and the advance on Atlanta, and the march to the sea; thence northward to Washington, via Beaufort, Columbia, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond. During these campaigns, the Forty-eighth killed and wounded the enemy at Tunnel Hill, Ga., Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Avery'sboro and Bentonville, and lent a hand during the siege of Savannah.

While at Huntsville, Ala., in January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough.

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of July, 1865. During its term of service, it was engaged in twenty-six hard-fought battles, beside skirmishes innumerable, and was in all respects a credit to the State.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, Ind., in October, 1861, with Henry M. Carr as Colonel, and left for the field in December. Arriving at Louisville, it was assigned to Wood's Division of Buell's army. Thenceforward, it was closely connected with the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and during the campaigns of that army, was engaged at Pittsburg Landing in the last day's fight, the siege of Corinth, and the pursuit of Bragg.

It was the first regiment to enter Chattanooga, and, in the battle of Chickamauga, which followed, was unfortunate in losing 171 men killed and wounded. At the battle of Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, the Fifty-eighth again followed, and was wounded. After the battle of Mission Ridge, the Fifty-eighth accompanied the troops sent to raise the siege of Knoxville, after which, it remained as veterans, and left for Indiana on veteran furlough.

It re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on veteran furlough. Upon its return to Chattanooga, in April, it was assigned to the Engineer Department, and placed in charge of the pontoon trains of Sherman's army, in which capacity the Fifty-eighth did excellent service. In October, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the Tenth Indiana were placed in the Fifty-eighth, where they continued to serve until the muster-out of the command. On the march to the sea, the Fifty-eighth bore a conspicuous part, and in the charge of the pontoons of the army, did really marvelous work. As soon as a river was reached, the Fifty-eighth had the pontoon bridges ready almost before the troops were ready for crossing.

During the march from Savannah to Washington City, via Columbia, Raleigh and Richmond, their services were of great use. Upon reaching Washington City, at the close of the war, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on the 25th of July, 1865.

In July, 1865, ninety men were transferred to the regiment from the One Hundred and First Indiana, being the recruits remaining in the service after the muster-out of that organization. These men were mustered out with the Fifty-eighth. During its term of service, the regiment lost in battle and by disease 265 men. The Fifty-eighth was a gallant regiment, and did its full duty.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Gov. Morton authorized the raising of the Fifty-ninth Regiment in October, 1861, and Jesse L. Alexander, of Rockford, was commissioned as Colonel. The regiment was mustered into service on the 11th day of February, 1862, and on the 18th of the same month, left for Cairo, subsequently joining Gen. Pope's command, when it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Shack.

During its term of service, the regiment participated in the different campaigns in Missouri, in 1862; and, afterward, accompanied Grant's army during the siege with the battle of Mission Ridge, and, in 1864, participated in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea; after which, it concluded its term of service by marching in the grand review, at Washington, at the close of the war.

The Fifty-ninth was engaged with the enemy at New Madrid, Fort Thompson, Corinth, Miss., Booneville, Mo., Fort Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, the Fifty-ninth Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and shortly afterward returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. The Fifty-ninth was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 17, 1865. During its term of service, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and deaths from disease, 793 men, and had marched on foot and by rail, the great distance of 13,679 miles.

The Fifty-ninth was a good regiment in every respect, and did as much hard service as, perhaps, any regiment from Indiana.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment was raised in the old Fourth Congressional District, and mustered into the service at Greensburg on the 19th of August, 1862, with Edward A. King (Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Regular Infantry) as Colonel.

On the 25th of the same month, the Sixty-eighth was ordered to Lebanon, Ky., and thence to Mumfordsville, where it was engaged with a part of Gen. Bragg's rebel army, and was, with the other troops, compelled to surrender.

On the 26th of December, the regiment having been exchanged, the Sixty-eighth left for Louisville, and thence to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. From this time forward, the history of the Sixty-eighth is that of the Army of the Cumberland, with which army it stood its full share of the work on the battle-field, until the march to the sea, when the Sixty-eighth was ordered to operate against Hood in his movement against Nashville. The Sixty-eighth had inscribed on its colors "Hoover's Gap, Pond Springs, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ga., Decatur, Ala., Atlanta campaign and Nashville."

At the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was so unfortunate as to lose its Colonel, who died bravely leading his command in the advance upon the enemy's position.

After the battle of Mission Ridge, the Sixty-eighth was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger, and with that command marched to the relief of Knoxville, where Gen. Burnside was surrounded by a powerful Confederate force under Gen. Longstreet.

The Sixty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Nashville on the 20th of June, 1865, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it met with an enthusiastic reception, after which the boys separated for their homes, bearing with them the good wishes of all the loyal people of Indiana.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in the Tenth Congressional District (three companies from this county), and was organized at Fort Wayne, with eight companies, on the 21st of August, 1862, with Charles W. Chapman as Colonel, and was at once ordered to Louisville, Ky. On the 1st of October following, it having, in the mean time, been assigned to the First Division of the Army of the Ohio, marched in pursuit of Bragg, and, after the battle of Perryville and the movements following, reached Castilian Springs, Tenn., where, on the 4th of December, Companies C and K joined the regiment, making the organization complete. These two companies had been left at Indianapolis to fill up their ranks and complete their organization, which being done, they were ordered to report to their regiment. On the march to do so, they were halted to assist in the defense of Munfordsville, Ky., which was threatened by the enemy. The place was attacked on the 17th of September by a greatly superior force, and, after a gallant defense, was surrendered. These two companies, with the other troops, were paroled and sent to the rear, and, on the 17th of November, were exchanged, and at once reported to their regiment as before stated. The regiment had a sharp skirmish with the command of the rebel General, John Morgan, on the 7th of December, at Huntsville, and, on the 30th of December, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, Ky. A short time after, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It was engaged in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., on the 26th of June, 1865, and in all the movements connected with the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns, and performed every duty assigned it to the entire satisfaction of its division and corps commanders.

At the battle of Chickamauga, it lost heavily and acquitted itself well, as it did also at the battle of Mission Ridge, losing heavily in killed and wounded at each. A short time afterward, it was transferred to the Third Brigade in its old division and corps. During the winter of 1863-64, but few movements were made by our army, but preparations were made for the Atlanta campaign on a gigantic scale. The movement commenced on the 3d of May, and was one continuous series of skirmishes, rapid and hard marches, and hardly-contested battles until September 1, when our troops occupied Atlanta. In all of these movements, the Seventy-fourth did its part bravely and well. On the 1st day of September, it, with the brigade to which it was attached, carried the enemy's works at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., capturing four pieces of artillery and over seven hundred men. Capt. (then Lieutenant) Kuder, of Warsaw, has since received a bronze medal from the Congress of the United States for bravery shown in that battle. After the battle of Jonesboro, they next fell back to Atlanta, and laid there until the 3d of October, when it marched with its corps in pursuit of Hood's army that was trying to get northward. After Hood had been deceived into thinking that he had effectually distracted Sherman's attention from any proposed movement to the south of Atlanta, Sherman, leaving Thomas to take care of Hood, suddenly wheeled around and commenced the march to the sea. The Seventy-fourth participated in all the movements of its corps on that campaign, and finally reached Washington, via Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Richmond, on the 19th of May, 1865, and was mustered out of the service. It reached Indianapolis on the 16th of June, and its members separated to their respective homes, and they and their friends can always be proud of the achievements of the Seventy-fourth, whose honor was never tarnished by a single stain.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry) was organized at Indianapolis on the 22d of August, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as Colonel. Upon the completion of its organization, the aspect of affairs in Kentucky being threatening, the regiment was divided, four companies under the command of Maj. John A. Piattier being ordered to Henderson, Ky., and the remainder to Louisville and thence to the interior of the State.

The battalion commanded by Maj. Piattier engaged the enemy at Madisonville, on the 28th of August, just four days after being mustered in, losing a number in killed and wounded. In the spring of 1863, the regiment was again all together, with the exception of Company C, which was detailed for escort duty at the headquarters of Gen. A. J. Smith, where it afterwards remained.

During the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg, the Fourth Cavalry did excellent service, scouting in the neighborhood of the enemy, and frequently engaging him, and in December engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan, and was in the battle fought with Morgan's troops near Munfordsville, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Moving into Tennessee in January, 1863, the regiment reached Murfreesboro in February, in which vicinity it remained for some months.

When Gen. Rosecrans moved forward on his campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, the Fourth Cavalry led the advance, and in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, it took a prominent part, after which it moved to East Tennessee, where it remained until the spring of 1864.

On the 27th of January, 1864, the Fourth Cavalry was engaged in a severe fight with the enemy at Fair Garden, in which a battalion of four companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Leslie, made a saber charge upon a rebel battery, capturing it and more prisoners than there were men engaged in the charge. Lieut. Col. Leslie was killed by a rebel bullet through his breast, while gallantly leading and encouraging his men.

During the campaign against Atlanta, the Fourth Cavalry operated on the flanks of Gen. Sherman's army, and took part in the McCook raid, and was engaged in several battles. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment returned to Tennessee, where it was assigned to Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Division, and in the spring of 1866 accompanied it on the raid in Alabama, during which it was engaged with the enemy at Plantersville and Selma.

The war having been ended, the regiment made its way north to Edgeland, Tenn., where it was mustered out of the service on the 23th of June, 1865, and the officers and men returned to their homes without going to the State Capital in a body. Company C, as before mentioned, was detailed for escort duty at the headquarters of Gen. A. J. Smith, and remained with him until late in 1864, when it rejoined the regiment. During its service with Gen. Smith, the company was present in all the operations against Vicksburg, and accompanied the ill-fated Red River expedition.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Eighty-third Regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg, in September, 1862, and Benjamin J. Spooner commissioned Colonel. The organization consisted of nine companies of volunteers and one of drafted men, who were discharged in September, 1863, their term of service having expired.

The Eighty-third, soon after completing its organization, was ordered to Memphis, where it remained until the opening of the Vicksburg campaign, when it took part in the storming of Arkansas Post and the battle of Champion Hills, after which it took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22d of May. Upon the conclusion of the campaign, the Eighty-third accompanied Sherman's army to the relief of Chattanooga, where it took part in the storming of Mission Ridge.

In the Atlanta campaign, the Eighty-third was engaged in all the prominent battles fought, among which were Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles of July 22 and 28 in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro. The regiment formed a part of the command that made the march to the sea, and was engaged in the assault upon Fort McAllister, and then moved north with Sherman via Columbia, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City, where it took part in the grand review.

On the 3d of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis on the 9th of June, after which the men separated for their homes.

A number of recruits belonging to the regiment were transferred to the Forty-eighth Regiment, at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of July, 1865.

During its term of service, the Eighty-third marched nearly seven thousand miles, and was two hundred days under the enemy's fire.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, and mustered into service on the 29th of August, 1862, with George Humphrey as Colonel, and left immediately for Kentucky, to repel the invasions of Gen. Kirby Smith, and was assigned to Rousseau's Division.

At the battle of Perryville, the Eighty-eighth highly distinguished itself, losing heavily. Subsequently it was engaged at Stone River, and was complimented for its bravery. The Eighty-eighth took part in all the subsequent campaigns and battles of the Army of the Cumberland, being engaged in the Chattanooga campaign, and the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost very heavily.

In the assault upon Lookout Mountain, the regiment bore a prominent part in the "battle above the clouds," and the following day was engaged in the storming of Mission Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign, the Eighty-eighth was engaged at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, Atlanta, and Utoy Creek, and subsequently followed north in pursuit of Gen. Hood.

When the march to the sea began, the regiment accompanied Sherman's army on that famous march, entering Savannah on the 21st of December, 1864. The Eighty-eighth then accompanied the army on its movement northward, via Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City, where it marched past the President and leading men of the nation, in the grand review at the close of the war. On the 7th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and at once left for Indianapolis, where its members separated for their homes. The Eighty-eighth had an excellent reputation as a fighting regiment, and did excellent service for the cause of the Union.

NINETEETH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry Regiment was organized at Indianapolis in the fall of 1862, and Felix W. Graham commissioned Colonel. The regiment was soon after divided, and stationed at various points in Kentucky, and in Indiana at towns on the Ohio River, where they remained until the following spring, when the regiment was consolidated at Glasgow. During the ensuing summer, the Fifth was kept continually at work scouting the country, cleaning out the guerrillas and in pursuit of John Morgan, who had undertaken his famous raid. At Buffington Island, the Fifth Cavalry headed off the rebel force and attacked and routed it, capturing a battery and numerous prisoners; after which it returned to Louisville, Ky. Subsequently, the regiment moved to East Tennessee, and remained there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign, in which it took part, and was engaged in the Stoneman raid to the rear of Atlanta, where the regiment, being surrounded and cut off from all help, was surrendered by Gen. Stoneman in the face of a protest from Col. Butler, commanding the regiment, against his doing so. After this, the Fifth remained at the rear, doing guard duty until January, 1865, when it was renounced and equipped at Louisville, when it immediately left for Tennessee, scouting and doing courier and guard duty until the close of the war, when, on the 16th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service and left for Indianapolis and home.

During its term of service, the regiment was engaged in twenty-two battles and numerous skirmishes and captured from the enemy 640 prisoners, and numerous pieces of artillery, battle-flags, etc.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Six Months.)

This regiment was mustered into the service on the 16th of September, 1863, with George W. Jackson as Colonel. It was immediately ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., and was assigned to Gen. Wilcox's command, and moved with it into East Tennessee, reaching Cumberland Gap October 3. From there it marched to Morristown and thence to Greenville, where it remained about a month, when it marched to Clinch River, and participated in the battle of Walker's Ford on the 2d of December. The brigade to which the regiment belonged had been sent to the relief of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which had engaged a heavy force of the enemy, two miles south of the river, and was falling back on account of its ammunition being exhausted. The One Hundred and Eighteenth reached the river, plunged in and waded across, formed in line of battle on both sides of the road and advanced upon the enemy. This movement enabled the cavalry to fall back and cross the river. Its retreat was covered by the One Hundred and Eighteenth, which fell slowly back in good order, though strongly pressed by a full brigade of the enemy moving in heavy force on both flanks of the regiment. Its loss was fifteen in killed and wounded. After this battle, the regiment moved to Tazewell and other portions of East Tennessee, doing most arduous duty and suffering many privations. In January, it marched to Maynardsville, thence to Cumberland Gap and thence to Nelson, Ky., and finally reached Indianapolis in February, 1864, and was discharged. It is safe to say that no other part of the State suffered as much as the six-months' regiment did, considering largely of quite young men that were not inured to a soldier's life; they endured all the hardships of a very severe winter campaign; and, owing to the location of the country and the impossibility of getting supplies to them, they were miserably fed and clothed, but they endured it all bravely and unflinchingly.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service on the 1st of October, 1863, with John P. C. Shanks as Colonel. For the next two months, the time was occupied in learning the various evolutions necessary to