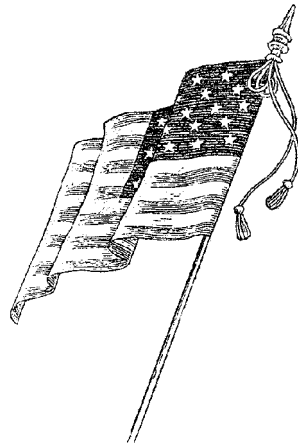


A Governor,
A General,
A Raider,
and
An Iron Brigade:
Indiana in the Civil War

Middle School and High School Lessons

Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum,
An Indiana War Memorials Museum



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Description of Lessons

Indiana played an important role in the success of the Union effort in the Civil War. Governor Oliver P. Morton used his political clout and savvy to engineer vocal and powerful support for the Union cause. General Lew Wallace organized and trained Hoosier men for battle even before the firing on Fort Sumter. He later brought in his Zouave troops as reinforcements at Fort Donelson, helping to win that battle. The 19th Indiana Infantry was part of the famed Iron Brigade which fought valiantly at Antietam, Gettysburg and Petersburg, to name but a few. The Battle of Corydon was the only battle fought on Indiana soil, but Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's raid throughout southern Indiana served to alert Hoosier citizens to the urgent need for a concerted effort to preserve the Union.

These lessons are designed to introduce teachers and students to the important contributions of Indiana during the Civil War. A variety of primary sources are provided, including newspaper accounts, excerpts of speeches, and diary accounts. Ideas for activities are provided for each section.

INSERT ACADEMIC STANDARDS HERE

Objectives

1. The students will be able to analyze and examine excerpts from primary sources related to Indiana's involvement in the Civil War.
2. The students will be able to discuss the contribution of the Hoosier state to the Civil War effort.
3. The students will be able to trace the events of Morgan's Raid in Indiana.
4. The students will be able to construct a time line and map indicating the movement of the 19th Indiana Infantry.

LESSON 1

OLIVER P. MORTON, INDIANA'S WARTIME GOVERNOR

Activities

Handout 1 contains background information about Indiana's governor during the Civil War, Oliver P. Morton. Also included are excerpts from various primary sources that will allow students to examine several points of view regarding reactions to the Civil War. Provide students with copies of Handout 1 for reading in preparation for the following activities.

1. Assist students in rewriting the excerpts from Lincoln's and Morton's speeches in more modern language. Discuss each man's opinion of the importance of the Union and Indiana's role in its preservation.
2. Discuss the point of view contained in the headlines from the Indianapolis newspaper, *The Daily Journal* from April 12, 1861. Ask students to discuss and/or write what the headlines might have been on the same day in what would become one of the Confederate States.
3. Discuss with students the legality or ethics of Governor Morton's method of financing Indiana's war effort.

HANDOUT 1

OLIVER P. MORTON, INDIANA'S WARTIME GOVERNOR

Did You Know?

- Indiana recorded 208,367 enlistments who served in 32 batteries and 136 regiments during the Civil War.
- Almost three-quarters of Hoosier men of military age served in the Civil War.
- More than 24,416 Hoosiers lost their lives due to injury or illness during the Civil war.
- When the Indiana Legislature would not support the war effort, Governor Morton was personally responsible for raising nearly a million dollars to finance the state for two years and obtained loans for even more money to supply soldiers for the Union cause.
- President Benjamin Harrison was a Brigadier General in the Civil War.
- Federal Generals Ambrose Burnside, Lew Wallace, Jefferson C. Davis, and Robert Milroy were all Indiana natives.
- Drummer boy Edward Black was probably the youngest soldier to serve in the Civil War. Eight years old at enlistment, Black was a Marion County native and is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery.
- Fifty-four men from Indiana Regiments were awarded Congressional Medals of Honor during the Civil War.
- Author Ambrose Bierce, writer of *Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge*, was a member of the 9th Indiana Volunteers.
- General Lew Wallace wrote *Ben Hur*.



Handout 1 continued

"In the military crisis Morton revealed himself as an organizational genius, a veritable dynamo, and full of determination...The role of the war governors was of crucial importance, and no governor played his role more valiantly than did Morton."

Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*

Originally from Salisbury, Indiana, Republican Oliver P. Morton first ran for governor in 1856 but was unsuccessful. In 1860, he ran again, only this time as lieutenant governor. A prior agreement was made that the newly elected governor, Henry S. Lane would resign to take the position of U.S. Senator, allowing Morton to assume the office of governor.

By 1861, the controversy of secession was at a fever pitch. President Elect Abraham Lincoln made several stops in Indiana on his way to Washington. A staunch Lincoln supporter, Governor Morton welcomed Lincoln during his stop in Indianapolis. Both men made speeches which emphasized the importance of supporting and maintaining the Union. Excerpts from both men's speeches follow.



"This Union has been the idol of our hopes; the parent of our prosperity; our shield and protection abroad, and our title to the respect and consideration of the world. May it be preserved is the prayer of every patriotic heart in Indiana, and that it shall be, the determination."

Governor Oliver P. Morton, *Indiana Journal*, February 12, 1861

"I will only say that to the salvation of this Union there needs but one single thing, the hearts of a people like yours."

President Elect Abraham Lincoln, *Indiana Journal*, February 12, 1861

Only two months later, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the Union was jolted into action. The following headlines appeared in the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* on April 12, 1861.

By Telegraph
Expressly for
THE DAILY JOURNAL
BY THE UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

WAR BEGUN!
FT. SUMTER ATTACKED!

THE TRAITORS COMMENCE THE WAR!

10,000 MEN AGAINST 70!

The Fort in a Dangerous Condition!

Anderson True to the Last!

Morton's exuberance and support for the war can be seen in his response to President Lincoln's call for six regiments. Lincoln's War Department asked Morton to supply 6,000 men, and Morton quickly responded that he was offering 10,000. Transcripts of telegrams from the Secretary of War and Governor Morton follow.

Dispatches Received

April 15th, 1861
War Department,
Washington

Call made on you by to night's mail for Six Regiments
of Militia for immediate service.

Simon Cameron
Sec'y of War

Dispatches Sent

April 15, 1861
Honorable A. Lincoln
Pres. of the U.S.

On behalf of the State of Indiana I tender to you for
the defense of the Nation and to uphold the authority
of the Government Ten thousand men. O.P. Morton,
Gov. of Indiana

Morton's strong loyalty and commitment also brought with it strong opinions of how the war should be run with regard to Indiana's protection. During the four years of the Civil War, 22,000 telegrams would be exchanged between Morton and the Lincoln administration. Morton made his views known, regardless of whose feathers might be ruffled. For example, the possibility that Kentucky might secede or side with the South caused Morton to advise the War Department that Union forces should occupy strategic points in Kentucky. Confederate control of

Kentucky was geographically Indiana's most immediate concern. General Winfield Scott and General George McClellan did not agree with Morton's recommendations. Union supporters in Kentucky did not appreciate Morton's "concerns" and felt that they knew better than "friends abroad" how to deal with the Confederate threat. Morton's involvement, which some would call meddling, earned him the nickname of "The Governor of Indiana and Kentucky."

Governor Morton personally pointed out to President Lincoln that the states were instrumental in organizing and supplying soldiers for the Union cause, and he noted his displeasure that the states' recommendations were not followed.

Morton was also experiencing conflict within the state. The Democrat-controlled Indiana Legislature took steps to pass measures that would limit the Governor's powers with regard to the militia. The Republicans left the legislature in order to prevent a passing of this bill. Unfortunately this Republican withdrawal resulted in the legislative session ending without being able to enact appropriation bills. This meant that the monies from the State treasury had not been legally budgeted for the State's use, and therefore Morton had no legal access to the money in the State treasury. Without this money, the State had no funding on which to operate. Undaunted, Morton was able to raise the money himself to ensure the government could continue to fund its offices, programs and its soldiers. He borrowed or secured money from the New York Banking firm of Winslow, Lanier and Company, the federal government, and private individuals. Knowing that if he deposited the money into the State treasury that he would likely not be allowed to draw it out, he kept the money in a safe in his office and used it to finance the state and the war efforts.

Morton also had to deal with opposition in the form of what was called "Copperheads." Nicknamed by the Republicans after the poisonous snake found in Southern Indiana, this group consisted of conservative Democrats who felt that the Republicans were using the war as an excuse to gain political advantage. They would wear copper pennies as identifying badges, and this, too, may have influenced the nickname. On the other hand, the Republicans viewed the Copperheads as Southern sympathizers and therefore no better than traitors to the Union cause. Most scholars today agree that the real threat of these so-called Copperheads was minimal, and still others believe that it was simply a "Republican constructed myth." Nevertheless, there were those in Indiana who did not support Morton's or Lincoln's approach to dealing with secession.

It cannot be denied, however, that Morton was the backbone of Indiana's war effort, the caretaker of its people, and a fervent supporter and supplier of its soldiers. He was popular among the general population, and soldiers sang his praises. The following words were written by George W. Squier, a Civil War

soldier, in a letter to his wife, telling her of his feelings about Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton's reelection in 1864. His feelings echoed those of many Civil War soldiers and the sentiments of the majority of the citizens in Indiana.

"Hallalujah! All pr(a)ise and honor and glory to the loyal people of Indiana! The credit of the old Hoosier state is saved--Governor Morton is reelected! Freedom rejoices! And me thinks the Angels of Heaven clap their fair hands in ecstatic delight, and the hosts of Heaven raise one universal cry of joy!"

Governor Morton had carried Indiana through the toughest times of the war. Whether or not some of his activities were legal as far as his executive duties were concerned is arguable. Nevertheless he believed his intentions were always for the protection of the Union and the good of the Hoosier citizens.



LESSON 2

THE GENERAL

Activities

1. Read General Wallace's letter to the *Daily Journal* from Handout 1 and discuss the following questions.
 - a. The regiments, when possible, would "be formed of companies from the same Congressional District." What might be the advantages and disadvantages of such a method of organization?
 - b. Why were the regiments numbered beginning with the 6th?
 - c. Why might arms and uniforms not yet be available?
 - d. In what ways do the methods of communication and transportation during the Civil War period differ from those of today? In what ways did this affect their ability to communicate and transport goods and troops?
 - e. Troops consisted of men from surrounding communities, and these men were responsible for electing officers. If troops were recruited from your area today, who might be elected as officers?
2. Visit the General Lew Wallace and Ben Hur website at www.ben-hur.com to view Wallace's military record. Discuss General Wallace's contributions to the war effort and his role as statesman.

HANDOUT 2#

THE GENERAL

Lew Wallace was the son of former Indiana Governor David Wallace. As Adjutant General of the Indiana Militia, Lew Wallace appealed to the people of Indiana to form a regiment of Zouaves. His notice appeared prominently in the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* on April 16, 1861, and a reproduction follows.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

GENERAL ORDERS!

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1861

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Attention is called to the following regulations adopted for the organization of the Militia of Indiana:

1. Companies must number eighty four, rank and file.
2. Each company must elect the following officers for commissions: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant and one Third Lieutenant.
3. When formed and organized by the election of officers, the Captain must report immediately to this office, sending names of officers, company roll, the exact locality of their muster, and the particular arm of service they have chosen, whether infantry, rifle, artillery or cavalry.
4. Notice of their acceptance will be immediately given by telegraph or in the speediest possible manner; and when, so notified, companies must hold themselves in readiness for instant march to the place of rendezvous.
5. Regiments will, if time permits it, be formed of companies from the same Congressional District. If time will not allow, companies will be assigned to regiments according to the date of their report, as above designated.

6. Respect for the five regiments sent from Indiana to the Mexican war, and avoidance of historical confusion hereafter, require that regiments would be numbered in order beginning with the sixth.
7. Companies not already uniformed will take no step about uniforming until they know the regiment they are attached to.
8. Arms will be distributed to accepted companies as soon as possible. If not distributed before marching to the place of rendezvous, patience must be exercised.
9. If practicable, an inspecting officer will be sent to such companies, notice being given of the time of his coming.
10. Accepted companies must not wait for arms, but begin their drilling immediately.
11. All communications touching arms, place of rendezvous, and organization, must be addressed to this office.
12. Notice of time and place of general rendezvous will be given in future orders.

LEWIS WALLACE
Adjutant Gen. Ind. Militia.



Wallace left his post as Adjutant General of Indiana to command the 11th Indiana Voluntary Infantry, known as Wallace's Zouaves. The unit took their name and styled their dress after the exotic uniform used by the French. The name "Zouave" is based on the name of an Algerian tribe, but later French infantry units imitated the Algerians in their brilliant uniforms. French units originated in the 1830s and toured the United States before the Civil War, thus inspiring the formation of "Zouave Regiments" in America. Here is how Colonel Wallace described the uniform:

"Our outfit was of the tamest grey twilled goods, not unlike home made jeans---a visor cap, French in pattern, its top of red cloth not larger than the palm of one's hand; a blue flannel shirt with open neck, a jacket Greekish in form, edged with narrow binding, the red scarcely noticeable; breeches baggy but not petticoated; button gaiters connecting below the knees with the breeches, and strapped over the shoes."¹

Even before the firing on Fort Sumter, this unit had organized and drilled and included the first troops to enlist. In February of 1862 they were sent south to Fort Henry with Ulysses Grant. A soldier later wrote in his diary "General Wallace said 'You have been wanting a fight-you have got it.'"² At the battle of Fort Donelson, Wallace brought reinforcements to help win the battle. As a reward, Lew Wallace became a Major General. He was the first Hoosier of the war to be promoted to this rank. Only two men in the West outranked Wallace: Halleck and Grant.

General Wallace fought a second battle in the west, the Battle of Shiloh. Here there was some confusion about where he was to be, and he arrived on the second day of the battle. After this, Wallace was given no more battlefield commands. He returned to Indiana to recruit more troops for the post at Cincinnati where he was made military commander. He was given a second military command at Baltimore, where he delayed the Confederate troops marching on Washington.

¹ Don Troiani's Soldiers in America 1754-1865, Don Troiani (art), Earl J. Coats and James L. Kochan (text), Mechanicsburg, PA, Stackole Books, (1998) p. 159.

² Thornbrough, Emma Lou. Indiana in the Civil War Era 1850-1880. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965. p. 147



LESSON 3

MORGAN'S RAID

Activities

1. Use a map of Indiana to trace General Morgan's raid through Indiana. Locate the following cities through which he traveled: Mauckport, Corydon, New Salisbury, Palmyra, Salem, Vienna, Lexington, Paris, Vernon, Dupont, Bryantsburg, Versailles, Osgood, and Harrison.
2. Discuss the following: Morgan made a point of destroying bridges, railroad tracks and depots and telegraph offices, because these were the main forms of transportation and communication. In what ways would such a raid differ if it occurred today?
3. General Morgan disobeyed General Bragg's orders to undertake a raid in Kentucky only. Write a letter to General Bragg as you think General Morgan might have, explaining and justifying his actions.
4. Historic Hoosier Hills, in Versailles, Indiana, is sponsoring the John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail project. The objective of the Morgan Raid Project is to "identify, interpret and promote" the trail of General Morgan and his men. Maps, guide books, brochures and audio tapes will be made available to the public, as will free educational material for school children. The materials generated by the Morgan Raid Project will add to the experience of "following Morgan." For more information call Historic Hoosier Hills at 1-812-689-6456.

HANDOUT 3

MORGAN'S RAID

While Hoosier soldiers were fighting battles in distant states, a volunteer militia called the Indiana Legion was formed at home. Its mission was to protect the Hoosier State from Confederate invaders and to maintain order. There were Legion units throughout the state; however, the most active units were in the south around the Ohio River, because that border would be the most likely place for Confederate troops to enter.

In the summer of 1863, Union forces were in Tennessee, heading south toward Chattanooga. Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's raid into Indiana had its beginnings as a way to lead Union troops away from their course in Tennessee. Confederate General Braxton Bragg ordered Captain Morgan to leave eastern Tennessee and to raid through Kentucky. Bragg very reluctantly gave Morgan consent for the raid and issued strong orders for Morgan to restrict his raid to Kentucky and not to cross the Ohio River. Morgan and his men were able to move throughout Kentucky with little problem, seeing as how Morgan and many in his division were from Kentucky. Their movement was challenged only by Federal troops and some home guards. However, Morgan decided on his own to extend his raid into southern Indiana and on into Ohio. It is still not clear why he chose to deviate from Bragg's orders. Morgan held little respect for Bragg and his authority. Morgan was "riding high" on his popularity and felt there were many Southern sympathizers in Southern Indiana and Ohio, and he hoped to gain aid from these sympathizers once he entered the Hoosier state. More importantly, Morgan wanted to bring the war to the people of the North. John Hunt Morgan's purpose was, of course, to draw the attention of Union General Burnside's Army of the Ohio away from eastern Tennessee. The Army of the Ohio was a threat to Rebel forces, and there was a possibility that the Army of the Ohio could "connect" with Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland and then move on toward Chattanooga. Morgan's raid would cause much damage and destruction in several Indiana towns and result in the only battle of the Civil War fought on Indiana soil, the Battle of Corydon.

It was July 8, 1863 when Morgan entered Indiana with about 2000 men. They had seized two steamboats on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River and crossed over to the Indiana town of Marvin's Landing, slightly upriver from Mauckport. Morgan and his men quickly squelched the opposing fire from a small Legion unit and a small Federal gunboat called the *Springfield*. On July 9th, Morgan's advance guard was headed toward Corydon, when they were met by Harrison County Home Guard (Indiana Legion's 6th Regiment). The Legion unit numbered about 500 and put up a brave fight for about an hour before they were defeated.

This was the only organized resistance that Morgan's Raiders would encounter in the Hoosier State, and the Battle of Corydon is officially listed as the only battle on Indiana soil.

Less than a week earlier, the people of Indiana had been rejoicing for the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Very quickly their attention turned to the threat of warfare within their own state. On July 9th, Governor Oliver P. Morton called for all able-bodied men south of the National Road (Highway 40) to arm themselves and form militia units, frequently referred to as Minutemen. He then called for men from central and northern Indiana to assemble at the state capital. Within two days, 65,000 men converged upon Indianapolis, ready to defend their state, their property and their families. Suddenly, the war had come right into their home territory, their backyards, in fact, and men from throughout the state immediately responded to the call for help.

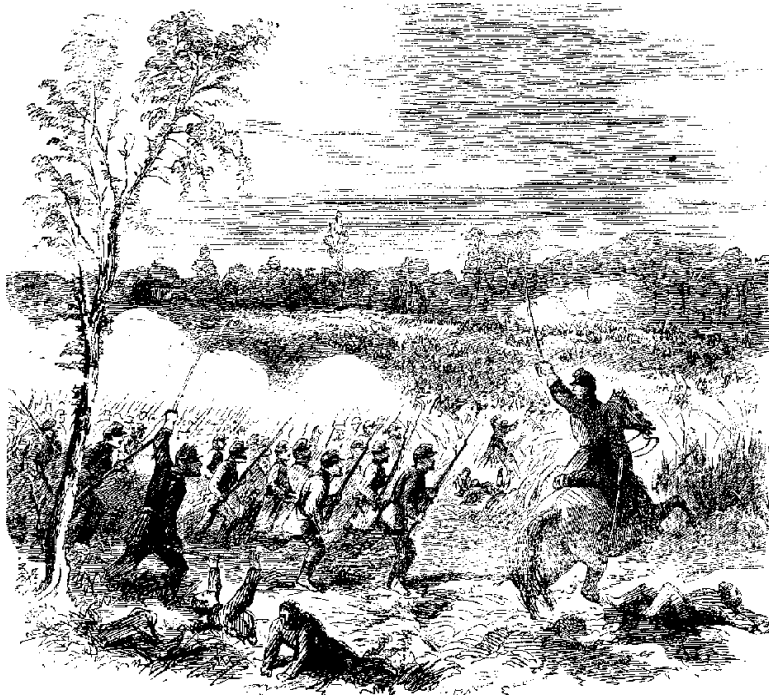
Meanwhile, General Morgan and his men entered Corydon to collect the spoils of victory. Morgan asked for \$3,000 in ransom money from the millers, but settled for \$2,100. Before leaving Corydon, "Lightning" Ellsworth telegraphed that they were headed toward Indianapolis to free prisoners held at Camp Morton. Feints were sent out in all directions, which proved to be a very effective way of keeping the Federals from knowing where they should position their forces. Morgan's forces then headed north, helping themselves to horses and other goods along the way. They plundered through and around New Salisbury and Palmyra before coming to Salem, where they did the most damage. The raiders tore up railroad tracks, destroyed bridges, and again demanded ransoms from mills in return for not burning them.

Governor Morton had turned to General Lew Wallace for leadership. Wallace's mission was to "push General Morgan through Indiana as rapidly as possible." Direct conflict was to be avoided, since the Indiana militia was not well-armed. Union troops under the leadership of General Hobson were closing in on Morgan at one point, missing him by only four hours. Morgan and his men were riding horses and the pursuing troops were infantry and therefore on foot. This certainly gave Morgan an advantage.

In Vienna, Morgan's men were able to take over the railroad telegraph, and they sent confusing messages to Indianapolis, Madison, and Louisville, preventing the real news from being sent by wire. From there they moved to Lexington and then Vernon and North Vernon. While exchanging messages with the local commander with regard to a Union surrender, Morgan actually was preparing to move his men out of town and south toward Dupont. Again they took over the railroad telegraph and sent out false messages before heading east to Bryantsburg and northeast to Versailles, where they spent several hours

plundering. In Osgood they destroyed railway bridges and railway track before heading east and crossing into Ohio on July 13th. By July 26th, Morgan was captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.

Morgan and his men caused over \$400,000 worth of damage during their 5-day rampage through Indiana. Approximately 17 Hoosiers were killed in the process. Although this was not an action that directly affected the outcome of the war, it provided insight into the heart of Hoosier politics. The unified response to Morgan suggests that what divided Hoosiers politically was not pro-Confederate and pro-Union sympathies, but was instead disagreements about the nature and definition of the Union both sides cherished.

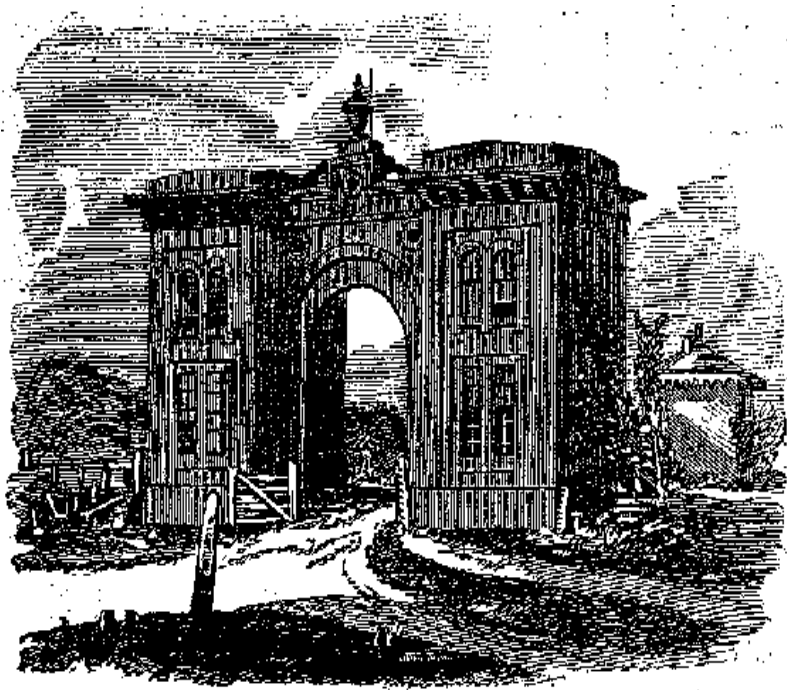


LESSON 4

THE IRON BRIGADE AND THE 19TH INDIANA

Activities

1. Using the regimental history, make a timeline of the service of the 19th Indiana.
2. Construct a map, identifying the movement of the 19th Indiana.
3. Visit the following Gettysburg website to read soldier biographies, including a soldier from Wisconsin who was part of the Iron Brigade. Read also several biographies of soldiers from other regiments and discuss the strategies employed at the Battle of Gettysburg.
<http://www.nps.gov/gett/getteducation/bcast20/sold~postbc.htm>



Gettysburg

HANDOUT 4

THE IRON BRIGADE AND THE 19TH INDIANA

Second Bull Run. Antietam. Chancellorsville. Gettysburg. Petersburg. Appomattox. These are familiar names to those who study the Civil War. And yet this is only a partial list of the engagements and involvement of the Iron Brigade, of which the 19th Indiana Infantry was a part. The nickname began in September of 1862 when General McClellan said to General Hooker that he had seen men fighting against great odds at the battle of South Mountain. McClellan stated that these men must be made of iron the way they held their ground. Hooker identified the men as "General Gibbons' Brigade of Western men." In fact, this brigade was the only all Western Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. The Iron Brigade was composed of the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the 19th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Battery B, 4th U.S. Light Artillery. Standing their ground came with a cost, however. The Iron Brigade lost more men, proportionally, than any other brigade in the Civil War. The 19th Indiana ranked first in Indiana in terms of percentage of men killed during service.

19th REGIMENT INFANTRY

Organized at Indianapolis, Ind., and mustered in July 29, 1861. Left State for Washington, D.C., August 5. Attached to 3rd Brigade, McDowell's Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862. 1st Brigade, King's 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to April, 1862. 3rd Brigade, King's Division, Dept. of the Rappahannock, to June, 1862. 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862. 4th Brigade, Iron Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, to August, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, to September, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps to October.

SERVICE.--Affair at Lewinsville, Va., September 11, 1861. Reconnoissance to Lewinsville September 25. Occupation of Falls Church September 28. Duty at Fort Craig, Va., till March, 1862. Advance on Manassas, Va., March 10-16. Camp at Upton's Hill till April 9. Advance on Falmouth, Va., April 9-19. Duty at Falmouth and Fredericksburg till May 25. McDowell's advance on Richmond May 25-29. Operations against Jackson June 1-21. At Warrenton till August 5. Reconnoissance to Orange Court House July 24-27. Reconnoissance to Frederick's Hall Station and Spottsylvania Court House August 5-8. Thornburg's Mills August 5-6. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 16-September 2. Fords of the Rappahannock August 21-23. Sulphur Springs August 26. Gainesville August 28. Groveton August 29. Bull Run August 30. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Battle of South Mountain September 14. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. At Sharpsburg till October 30. Movement to

Warrenton, thence to the Rappahannock October 30-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. Burnside's 2nd Campaign ("Mud March,") January 20-24, 1863. Duty at Falmouth till April. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Operations at Pollock's Mill Creek April 29-May 2. Fitzhugh's Crossing April 29-30, Battle of Chancellorsville May 2-5.

Expedition to Westmoreland County and operations on Northern Neck May 20-26. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap July 5-24. At Rappahannock Station and Culpeper August 1 to October. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7. 1864. Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River May 4-June 15. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Laurel Hill May 8. Spottsylvania May 8-12. Spottsylvania Court House May 12-21. Assault on the Salient May 12. North Anna River May 23-26. Jericho Ford May 23. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-29. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Bethesda Church June 1-3. Bottom's Bridge June 12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16 to October 18. Non-Veterans mustered out July 28, 1864. Weldon R. R. August 18-21. Consolidated with 20th Indiana Infantry October 18, 1864.

Regiment lost during service 5 Officers and 194 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 116 Enlisted men by disease. Total 316.

Source: www.civilwarindiana.com, Indiana Regimental Histories, Craig Dunn Enterprise

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Online Resources

American Civil War Homepage

<http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/warweb.html>

EXTENSIVE list of links, ranging from individual state's information to Matthew Brady's Civil War Photographs, National Archive Info, Library of Congress Links, reenactors, women, colored troops and medicine. You name it, it's there.

Civil War Indiana

www.civilwarindiana.com

Excellent resource for Indiana Civil War History. Includes biographies and regimental histories, reenactment events, soldier search, and African American soldiers of Indiana, to name just a few.

Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum

www.state.in.us/iwm/civilwar/index.html

Located in the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Circle in Indianapolis, the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum offers a virtual tour on its website. Directions to the museum, volunteer information, and a number of valuable links are also included.

Indiana in the Civil War

<http://www.mach500.net/liggetkw/incw/cw.htm>

Diaries, letters, stories, regimental histories, biographies, genealogy and Hoosier connections abound in this excellent resource for Indiana Civil War History for teachers or students.

Lew Wallace and Ben Hur Homepage

www.ben-hur.com

Museum located in Crawfordsville, Indiana in what was General Wallace's study, this site provides facts and background information on the general, author and statesman.

Soldiers at Gettysburg

<http://www.nps.gov/gett/getteducation/bcast20/sold~postbc.htm>

This is a wonderful website by the National Park Service at Gettysburg. It details a live broadcast that was run in the spring of 1999 and includes a variety of lesson plans that assisted teachers in providing background information for students. Excellent site!

Walden Font Company

www.waldenfont.com

All graphics in these lessons are from The Civil War Press compact disk. It is available for purchase through Walden Font Company, Purveyors of Historic Fonts and Clip-Art.

Additional Source

John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail

Historic Hoosier Hills, in Versailles, Indiana, is sponsoring the John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail project. The objective of the Morgan Raid Project is to "identify, interpret and promote" the trail of General Morgan and his men. Maps, guide books, brochures and audio tapes will be made available to the public, as will free educational material for school children. To facilitate tourism and historical study, the route will be clearly marked with directional and interpretative signs. Morgan's route can be followed on approximately 175 miles of Indiana roads. Most of the route is covered with modern highways. However, still to be enjoyed are stretches of narrow, winding, tree-lined country roads which provide a sense of 1863. The materials generated by the Morgan Raid Project will add to the experience of "following Morgan." For more information call Historic Hoosier Hills at 1-812-689-6456.