



THE INDIANA LEGION

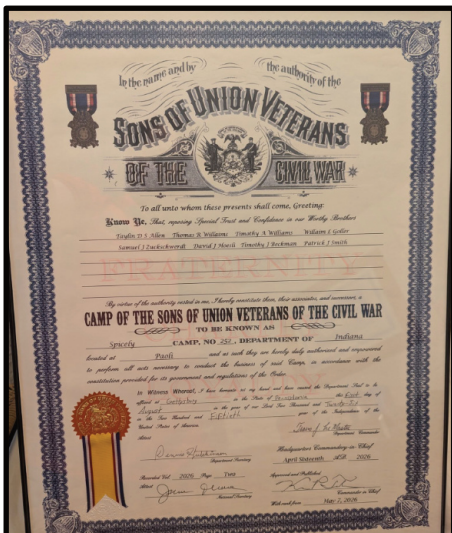
• September 2026 •



Civil War Nurses Honored

A large ceremony sponsored by the John Auten Camp honoring three Civil War nurses buried in the Pine Lake Cemetery in LaPorte, Indiana.

In what has to be the highlight so far this year for our Department. It was a great success, made possible through the efforts of our Brothers in the Auten Camp, who collaborating with prominent locals and organizations such as the D.A.R. and NWI Nurse Honor Guard. **MORE ON PAGE 4.**



National Encampment

Pictured is the Department of Indiana's delegation to the 145th National Encampment of the Allied Orders in Gettysburg. From left to right are Brothers Taylin Allen, Bruce Kolb, Commander Travis LeMaster, Mike Beck and Dennis Hutchinson.

This was a record Encampment for the SUVCW with just over 260 registrations, well above the average of the last 10 years. The location, so near to the Gettysburg Battlefield, made for a good mix of business and leisure for all the Brothers and Sisters in attendance. **MORE ON PAGE 6.**

New Camp

As mentioned in the June edition, the Department of Indiana has new growth in the form of Spicely Camp No. 252.

Spicely Camp is based out of Paoli. They have since held their first two meetings to organize their By-Laws and begin setting goals, recruiting and etc.,

The Camp is named after Brevet Brigadier General William T. Spicely of Orleans. You can read more about the Camp and General Spicely on page 8.

Mid-Winter Encampment

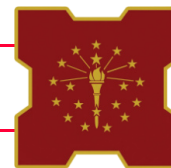
The Department's Mid-Winter Encampment is November 7th in Valparaiso at American Legion Post #94, 4 Monroe Street.

Brothers are reminded that per the 140th Department Encampment, the registration fee for our Encampments was re-instated to the tune of **\$5**. Make checks payable to: **Dept. of Indiana SUVCW**. Cash will be accepted only in the exact amount. Payment due at registration the day of.

Among the main topics for discussion will be the 2028 National Encampment which will be hosted by us. We need as many volunteers as possible to help make this a success. This will be the first National Encampment in Indiana since 1999. All Brothers who are interested in helping should contact Mike Beck or Commander Travis LeMaster.

Brothers, these Encampments are a chance for you and your Camps to have a voice in our Department. If you have concerns, suggestions or opinions that you would like to be heard, consider attending and presenting them.

FRATERNITY - CHARITY - LOYALTY



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Recruiting!

The Department of Indiana, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War was chartered on June 12th, 1885 making it among some of the oldest fraternal organizations in the state and is comprised of ten community based Camps, with another on the way! Our membership comes from all walks of life but we all have one thing in common: We are dedicated to preserving the memory of the *Boys in Blue*, who from 1861-1865 fought to preserve the Union.

Indiana alone would contribute some 210,000 men for the Union cause, of which an estimated 25,000 would die and a further 48,568 were wounded on the battlefield.

There is no better way to honor their sacrifices. If you have a Union Civil War ancestor and are curious about membership, contact one of our officers in the email list below. Your ancestor does not have to be from Indiana to be a member.

What We Do

Here are but a few examples of our activities and projects.

Headstones

Each year several headstones are cleaned, repaired or obtained for Civil War veterans. This includes setting stones for previously unmarked graves.

Monuments

Over the years we have erected several monuments and markers across the state to preserve the history and honor the memory of Union soldiers. We have also spearheaded the repair of several monuments and cannons.

Research

We constantly strive to research, locate and preserve the records and stories of our ancestors so that they may be available to future generations.

Projects

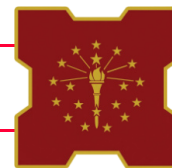
Two of our current and larger projects involve identifying, locating and marking the graves of women who served as nurses and the last Union Veteran to be buried in *each county*.

Department Officer Contacts

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Legion Editor	Taylin Allen	legion@suvwin.org

Department Camps

Name	Location
Orlando A. Somers #1	Kokomo
John W. Foster #2	Evansville
John Auten #8	South Bend
Champion Hill #17	Huntington
William P. Benton #28	Centerville
William Bumgarner #33	Bluffton
David D. Porter #116	Valparaiso
John B. Anderson #223	Columbus
Spicely #252	Paoli
Ben Harrison #356	Indianapolis
New Camp forming in Lafayette	



UPCOMING Events

October 11th

Headstone Dedication

Paoli Old Town Cemetery

Intersection of SE 3rd Street & Fair Street

Time: 12:00pm **EST**

November 16th

70th Annual Remembrance Day Parade

Gettysburg

East Middle, Baltimore & Steinwehr Streets

Time: 1:00pm **EST**

May 30th

Memorial Day

November 7th

Department Midwinter Encampment

American Legion Post # 94 - Valparaiso

4 Monroe Street, Valparaiso, Indiana 46483

Time: 9:00am **CST**

April 24th

Department Annual Encampment

Commandant's Home at the Indiana Veterans' Home

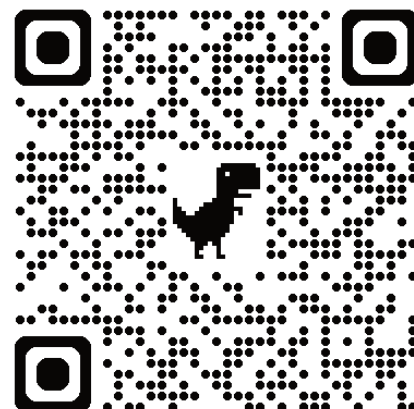
3848 N River Rd, West Lafayette, IN 47906

Time: 9:00am - 3:00pm **EST**

Keep an eye on our Facebook Page for more pop-up events between issues of *The Indiana Legion*. If you have an event you would like the Department of Indiana to attend and or participate in, don't hesitate to message us!

For more details you can contact us on Facebook! We can also direct you towards who to contact for each event if you wish to participate. If you are involved in a Civil War related project and you would like for us to take part, contact an officer and we will see how we can support you.

A lot of events are set up and take place between issues of *The Indiana Legion*. Follow the Department of Indiana at facebook.com/suvcwin or by scanning the QR code to stay up to date!. You can also visit our webpage at suvcwin.org to learn more about us.





John Auten Camp

On July 25th Auten Camp hosted an impressive ceremony honoring three Civil War nurses at the Pine Lake Cemetery in La Porte, Indiana.

The nurses honored in La Porte were: **Mary J. Andrew** (1827 - 1875), **Viola H. Cochran** (1840 - 1930) and **Mary L. Robinson** (1834 - 1866). Only Viola would live long enough to see her status as a War Nurse recognized by the Government, which largely did not allow nurses to apply for pensions, save for specific cases, until 1892.

Opening remarks were given by Camp Commander Jon Swarts, who explained the purpose for the dedication. He said we had gathered:

"For a deeply solemn and long-over-due purpose. For far too long, the vital service and sacrifice of those who selflessly and tirelessly labored to heal our wounded Union soldiers during the Civil War have stood in the shadow of history. Today, we stand together to correct that silence and to illuminate their legacy..... we gather here to recognize the lives and sacrifice of three Civil War Nurses of La Porte; Viola Cochran, Mary Andrew, and Mary L. Robinson."

Indiana Department Commander Travis LeMaster remarked briefly on the history of the GAR and the SUVCW. He was followed by Brother Bruce Kolb who addressed the crowd on behalf of the Indiana American 250 Commission of which Brother Kolb serves as the secretary.

Bruce Johnson, La Porte County Historian, discussed their early lives, how each were brought to serve as nurses during the War and how all three served together at the Washington Park Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio.



La Porte County Historian Bruce Johnson



The ceremony was then joined by the Northwest Indiana (NWI) Nurse Honor Guard, who were introduced and performed their ritual and tribute to the three nurses. The Nurse Honor Guard was formed in 2018 to fill a need: honoring fallen nurses.

They described their ceremony, tailored to these Civil War era Nurses as thus: *"A tribute for a Civil War nurses blends historical reverence with the traditional 'She Was There' / 'He Was There' Nightingale Tribute. This specialized ceremony honors a pioneering caregiver who faced the brutal realities of 19th-century battlefield medicine"*

The ceremony consists of a prayer, words of tribute to the remembered nurses and the presentation of a small lighted civil war era lamp and a white rose at the grave.

Brother Will Raddell provided the history behind the words of the "The Battle Hymn of The Republic", which he then sang. The program concluded with the Nurse Honor Guard placing an SUVCW Civil War Nurse Medallion on each headstone. Company D, 27th Indiana SVR under the command of Captain Beck fired the musket salute. Auten Camp Brother Sean Kubsch played taps.



Photo of the NWI Nurse Honor Guard in their uniforms, fashioned after earlier nurse attire complete with a wool cape.

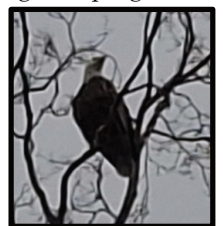
Jill Blair, local leader of the Honor Guard, seen here attaching one of the medallions to the grave of Viola H. Cochran.

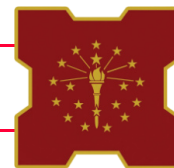


How did the NWI Nurse Honor Guard got involved? PDC Bill Adams was passing out fliers for the event and one of the recipients happened to be a retired nurse who immediately put Bill into contact with local Honor Guard leader Jill Blair. Talk about fate.

They dovetailed with the SUVCW on this occasion very well and it made for an even more meaningful program.

Speaking of fate, on three different occasions while planning the program & cleaning the headstones a bald eagle appeared and on the morning of the ceremony it reappeared as if to give it's blessing before flying off.





27th Indiana SVR

Members of the 27th Indiana Sons of Veteran Reserves (SVR) were honored to be invited by the National Park Service to participate in a Naturalization Ceremony at the Lincoln Boyhood Home in Spencer County.

Ben Harrison Camp

On Saturday, June 20, 2026, my wife Julie and I drove to Hurricane Cemetery, 3244-3614 Hurricane Road, Johnson County, Indiana on a hunt for Civil War veterans not already listed in the SUVCW National Graves Registration database. We have taken a number of these road trips since 2021 when I joined SUVCW.

It was a beautiful day and the cemetery was spread across a hill on the west side of the road. The cemetery was fenced in and had three iron gates with arches above that opened onto the roadside. We found a total of fifteen Civil War veterans who served in a number of different units: 7th Indiana Infantry, 23rd Indiana Infantry, 25th Indiana Infantry, 42nd Indiana Infantry, 70th Indiana Infantry, 5th Indiana Cavalry, and 9th Indiana Cavalry.

Findagrave.com was a tremendous help in providing additional information. Later this afternoon I submitted these Boys in Blue to the National Graves Registration Project. Thanks to my wife and "Battle Buddy" in this ongoing effort! In F. C. & L, Brian Mexin



Veterans Shrine

Several Brothers of the Department of Indiana dedicated a newly installed granite bench honoring Hoosier soldiers of the Civil War at the Veterans National Shrine & Museum in Fort Wayne on June 27th.

The bench, which faces a small plot of about two dozen memorial markers for Civil War soldiers who died during the war, most of them in the 44th Indiana, was donated to the Shrine by Amber Gonzalez.

Amber is the General Manager of Lindenwood Cemetery, the largest in Fort Wayne with over 70,000 burials. She has been involved with locating and marking several Civil War veterans in the cemetery with headstones.

Past Department Commander Tom Schmitt thanked Amber for her donation and work by presenting a check to Wreathes Across America in her name.



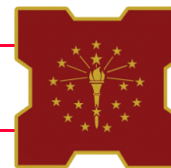
More from Harrison Camp

Every August 20th the Harrison Camp takes part in a wreath laying ceremony for their namesake: Brigadier General and U. S. President Benjamin Harrison. The occasion marks the President's birthday, which was August 20th, 1883. He is buried in the Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

Benjamin Harrison was commissioned Colonel of the 70th Indiana in 1862, held brigade commands at the Battles of Resaca, Peachtree Creek and Nashville in 1864 and would be promoted Brevet Brigadier General in early 1865. He would of course rise in politics after the war to become the Nation's 23rd President from 1889 - 1893.

PDC Bruce Kolb gave appropriate remarks on behalf of the Camp and SUVCW. The Camp's wreath was then placed at Harrison's grave. Photo of Joe Beckman, PDC Tim Beckman and PDC Bruce Kolb.





National Encampment

The following is a summation from Commander Travis LeMaster's Department Circular 2026-1: There were several changes to the Constitution and Regulations that passed at the Encampment that referred to the National Organization. Please review the updated CC&R once it is published.

Of those proposals that concerned Camps and Departments, a Resolution from the Department of Massachusetts to update badges and one to change the requirements on number of Associates members failed; as did a Resolution from the Department of Ohio to have the Banner published entirely electronically.

There were no resolutions presented by the Department of Indiana. The highlight for the Department of Indiana was the presentation of the Camp Charter for the Spicely Camp No. 252 at the National Encampment by CinC Kevin Tucker.

The Department of Indiana was represented by (5) five Brothers at the National Encampment. We had an allotted voting strength of 23. Understandably, not everyone can attend the National Encampment, but when our Department only sends 20% of their available delegates, our voting strength is diluted.

This can hurt in how our voice is heard in who is elected to National office as well as how decisions that affect our Order are made. I emphatically encourage all eligible delegates to ensure attendance at future National Encampments to make sure that the Department of Indiana gets the respect it deserves.

Brothers from the Department of Indiana were taking notes on how this Encampment was being conducted since we will be hosting the National Encampment in 2028. We have several members on the committee but will need many hands on-deck to make the Encampment a success. Your ideas and input will be needed.

The 146th National Encampment will be held in Franklin, Tennessee. August 12th through 15th, 2027.



I would like to see a large contingent from the Department of Indiana attend this Encampment. I encourage you to attend this event and strengthen your knowledge of the workings of our Order.

Yours in F. C. & L,
Travis J. LeMaster



GAR RECORDS OFFICERS

Dean Enderlin, the National GAR Records Officer (RO), believes that this was the largest gathering of Department GAR RO's at National in SUVCW history. He asked for all GAR RO's to report to the flags for a group photo during the National Encampment, Indiana's own Bruce Kolb pictured here, third from the right.

Speaking of the GAR, in the photo above of the Department receiving the charter for the new Spicely Camp you

may have noticed the altar is a bit peculiar. This was of great interest to some of us that were there as well.

This is an original altar of Corporal Jack Skelly Post No. 9 of the Grand Army of the Republic in Gettysburg, which was formed 1867 and disbanded in 1930.

As you can see the post is made out of a log and if you look close enough you can see an original Civil War artillery shell embedded into it, making this a "witness altar", if you will. What a neat piece of history!

The Gettysburg Camp No. 12 of the SUVCW still meets and maintains items such as this altar in the original hall of Skelly Post No. 9.



Daniel Murray is our newly elected Commander-in-Chief, Huzzah!



William P. Benton Camp

On July 7th the City of Richmond, Indiana, was thrilled to receive on loan from the Porter Camp two items of historical significance. These were the funeral sash and dress sword of Thomas W. Bennett, Colonel of the 69th Indiana, Brigadier General by Brevet and former Mayor of the city.

The items were presented by Dennis Rigsby and Thomas Ashley of the Benton Camp.

Bennett was one of Richmond's most prominent and successful citizens. When the Civil War broke out he raised a Company for the 15th Indiana and became it's Captain. By the end of 1861 he was promoted to Major in the 36th Indiana, and again in 1862 he was promoted to Colonel of the 69th.

At the close of the war he was promoted by Brevet to Brigadier General and upon his return home became active in politics. He was elected Mayor of Richmond 1869-70 and was later nominated by U. S. Grant to be the Governor of Idaho Territory 1871-75. From 1875-76 he served as a Delegate from the territory to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Upon his return to Richmond Indiana, he again served as the City's Mayor from 1877-83 and 1885-87.

He passed away in 1893 and his body lay in state at the local G.A.R. Hall in Richmond, where it was watched by a guard of honor from Sol Meredith Post. Likewise his funeral was conducted according to the ritual of the Grand Army.

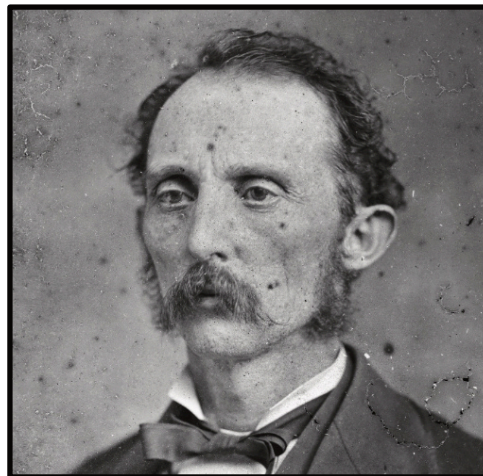


Photo of Thomas W. Bennett while he was a Delegate from Idaho, circa 1875-76. From the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Brady-Handy Photograph Collection.

John B. Anderson Camp

The John B. Anderson, Camp 223, set up a Civil War display and booth in the Heritage Building, at the Bartholomew County 4H Fair. The booth ran all week. We answered questions from the public about who the SUVCW is and what we do.

I had a veteran of the Iraq War stop and ask questions and such. as he started to walk away, he made a statement that really justifies what we do. "I'm pleased to see what you are doing. I only hope someone will do the same for me someday."

To me, if this modern day veteran believes this, I believe the Civil War Veterans have the same feelings and can rest knowing the SUVCW is here. We handed out brochures and applications, had lots of good questions and collected \$159 for the Vernon monument

Final note, we had a local gentleman tell us about an abandoned cemetery that had 2 Civil War Veterans in it and that the stones were flat on the ground. He was hoping to find an organization that could do something to save them. I went and looked at the cemetery. 1 Civil War veteran and 1 Revolutionary veteran. We are now working with the local genealogy society, DAR, and trustee to get this cemetery cleaned up.

Respectfully Submitted by: J.R. Owen, Camp Secretary.





Spicely Camp #252



The newest Camp of the Department of Indiana is based in Paoli and is named in honor of William T. Spicely. Spicely was Colonel of the 24th Indiana and promoted to Brigadier General by Brevet in August of 1865 for his services in the Mobile Campaign.

The Camp's Organizer and first Camp Commander is Brother Taylin Allen, who had been trying to form the Camp since early 2024. Spicely Camp meets bi-monthly on the fourth Monday at 6:00pm at the Paoli VFW currently.

Beginning with seven members when the process for organizing officially began, the Camp has since initiated an additional four Brothers for a total of eleven as of their July meeting.

Spicely Camp was able to hit the ground running with a project in Green Hill Cemetery, Orleans, where General Spicely is buried. On June 20th, six Brothers and a volunteer from Veteran 7, a local non-profit supporting veterans, installed new markers for Thomas Lemon, Isaiah Webb, Henry Ritchey and Benjamin Webb. Of the four, only Thomas Lemon would survive the war.



Benjamin Webb's (38th Indiana) new granite marker next to his old broken marble slab.

The Camp fills a void for the Department in Southern Indiana, which previously only had two Camps south of Indianapolis. It is hoped that with enough activity the Camp will attract plenty of members and get to work preserving local Civil War and G.A.R. history.

Who was Spicely?

William T. Spicely was born in Orange County, North Carolina in 1823 to Samuel Spicely and Elizabeth Busick. His father died shortly after in 1825, after which around 1827 circumstances lead to him and his mother, like many residents of that county in North Carolina, to move present day Orange County, *Indiana*, giving the county its namesake.

Save for a brief time living in Kansas, where he became a signatory to the infamous Lecompton Constitution, he would live the remainder of his life in and around the town of Orleans. According to his obituary he was well educated and a natural leader, becoming a teacher in the county at a young age around the 1840s.

His military career began in the war with Mexico, when a Company B of the 2nd Indiana was raised in Orange County, in which he was elected 1st lieutenant. At the Battle of Buena Vista in 1847, Trustin B. Kinder, Captain of Company B, was killed and command fell to Spicely who was afterward promoted to Captain.

After mustering out later that same year, Spicely married Eliza Williamson and pursued a career of law and civil service, becoming a Justice of the Peace. In 1853 he was commissioned as a Colonel in the State Militia and in 1860 was an Assistant Marshall for the census. In politics he was an active Democrat, often finding himself the chair or secretary of various conventions and committees.

When the Civil War broke out he became Captain of Company G, 24th Indiana Infantry, and felt that his politics kept him from being commissioned as Major when the regiment was mustered into service. Nonetheless he proved himself a capable soldier and was promoted to Major just before the Battle of Shiloh.

At the Battle of Shiloh, Spicely commanded the skirmish line of the regiment and was wounded by a ball in the temple during the advance but never left the field. Immediately after the battle he was promoted to Colonel of the regiment, as Colonel Alvin P. Hovey was promoted to Brig. General and Lt. Col. John Gerber had been killed.

At the Battle of Champion Hill Spicely lead his regiment into battle with not quite 500 men, 201 of which became casualties - the most of any regiment North or South. This was owed to the fact that they were in the fiercest fighting on top of Champion Hill itself. Here again Spicely was wounded, this time a ball passing through the flesh of his left arm but again he did not leave the field until the fighting was over.

From this point of the war he held a number of Brigade commands in Mississippi and Louisiana. His final battle came at Fort Blakely, where he commanded a Brigade on the Union right and was wounded in the chest by a spent ball during the siege.

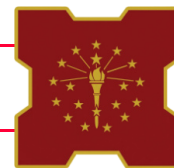
In recognition of his services he was finally promoted by Brevet to Brigadier General in August of 1865. He had mustered out just a month earlier, the war being over.

After the war he continued to practice law and became a pension agent, helping many veterans of the War of 1812 get their pensions.

When he passed away in 1884, the local Custer G.A.R. Post in Orleans renamed itself in his honor. He was also the namesake of the local Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans Camp, all of which were active until about the 1920s. - Taylin Allen



Brothers Patrick Fields and Coty Morgan install Henry Ritchey's marker.



Friends of the John Hunt Morgan Heritage Trail

Preserving History

Indiana was invaded by 2,400 Confederate raiders under General John Hunt Morgan in early July of 1863 and it is easily the most significant event of the Civil War to take place on Hoosier soil.

Any student of Civil War history in Indiana already knows the story; The crossing at Brandenburg and the short, desperate stand of the Legion at the Battle of Corydon. The nearly week long chase through Hoosier farmland, villages, and small towns. The names, stories and legends that are all so well known by many of us.

But how to preserve and educate future generations about that history? That was a question Civil War historians, authors and enthusiast sought to answer 30 years ago.

The Morgan Trail

Back in 1996, a project committee was formed under the umbrella of Historic Hoosier Hills, a nonprofit that was formed in 1968 and serves Southeastern Indiana, covering all but two of the counties that Morgan invaded.

The committee had representatives from each of the counties affected by the raid and they secured funding from the Civil War Trust, community foundations, county commissioners and several other organizations.

With these funds, some 27 signs and markers were erected along the 185 mile route that Morgan took through the state, providing historical information on the very ground where that history took place.



An Appeal for Help

As you can see, time has not been so kind to many of these markers. Years of exposure to the sun has taken its toll, and while some are better than others, all will eventually require replacement to ensure that this history is preserved for future generations.

It was discovered that weathering wasn't the only danger to the trail as two of the markers have gone completely missing. This has prompted the formation a new group; *The Friends of the John Hunt Morgan Trail*.

The group got off the ground earlier this year and obtained their nonprofit status from the IRS. While not officially affiliated with the SUVCW, members of John B. Anderson Camp have become involved, working together with the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Indiana alongside representatives from some of the affected counties.

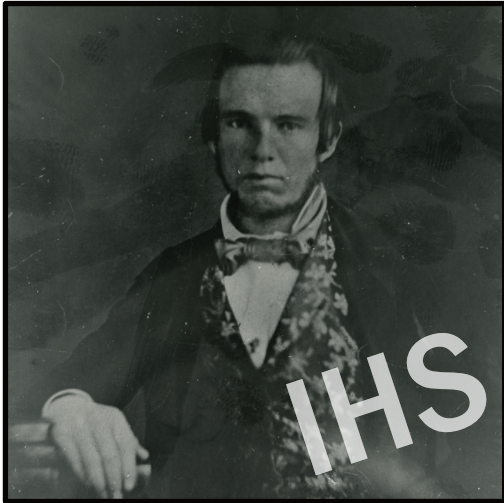
It is hoped that with enough community support, work can begin on preserving this important piece of Hoosier History.

If you would like donate, learn more or volunteer, you can find their webpage: <https://johnhuntmorgantrail.org/>





FIRST HOOSIER OFFICERS KILLED IN COMBAT



Credit: Indiana Historical Society [altered]
This image of Gavitt may not be reproduced

Major Gavitt

John Smith Gavitt was born in Madison Indiana on March 3rd, 1826 to John Gavitt & Alice Smith. Not much is known about his early life, save for the fact his father died in 1832 when he was only six years old.

He next appears on the 1850 census working as a City Marshall with his wife, Frances Lamphere, who he married that same year, living in Lamasco (district of Evansville). The young couple, aged 24 and 19, had at least three children; John, William and Joseph.

Gavitt enjoyed success and popularity in the career of law enforcement, and was so loved by the citizens of Vanderburgh County that he was elected to Sheriff, serving from 1853-57. The *History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County* described him as “a faithful administrator of the law and a terror to evil doers.”

Even after being elected Sheriff he took active part in the dangers of policing. In 1853 he found himself in a dangerous confrontation during an active burglary where he cornered the suspect, who drew a long chisel and made his intentions very clear. When the thief refused to disarm and motioned to strike, Gavitt had to resort to his gun.

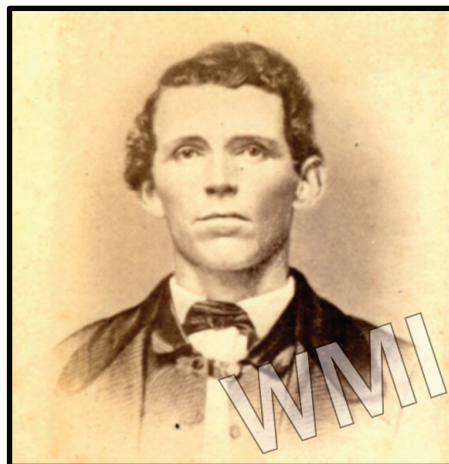
In a lengthy article recounting the burglary and shooting, the Evansville Daily Journal ended with the acknowledgment that Sheriff Gavitt was going above and beyond what was expected of him, a leadership trait that he would exemplify during his life.

As Sheriff, we citizens have no claim upon Mr. Gavitt to act as a city police officer.— But he is determined to do everything in his power to put a stop to the numerous thefts and burglaries which are being committed in our midst. In this, he should have the aid as far as possible, of our citizens. He is an active, vigilant and determined man. If left

His second term as Sheriff ended in 1857. Tragically, just a few years later, his wife Frances passed away on the morning of March 2nd, 1859. The funeral was held at their home in Lamasco on Clarke Street. In the papers the reason was not stated but it was likely disease.

Gavitt was again elected to a third term as Sheriff that same year and despite the difficulty of now being a single father, performed his duties with the same zeal that he had before right up until his enlistment for the war.

Captain Highman



Credit: Working Men's Institute [altered]
This image of Highman may not be reproduced without permission from the WMI.

John Kell Highman was born in 1824, married Jane Wilson in 1844 and together they would have nine children. The couple settled on a farm in Lynn Township, Posey County, where John would build a log cabin.

He was evidently an industrious man, as he would often travel by flatboat down the Ohio & Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans to sell his crop. While there he would stock up on supplies such as coffee, molasses, etc., before selling the flatboat and making the trip back to Indiana over land.

By 1860 he had an estimated \$11,000 in real estate as well as another \$3000 in his personal estate, a mark of a successful enterprise for his large family. He was also a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows or the IOOF.

As implied by his rank he must have been highly respected among his community. Living a largely rural life he did not appear in the papers of the day as often and as such the author does not have as much information for Highman's antebellum life.

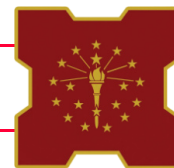
War Breaks Out

Amid rising tension during the election of 1860 and owing to his highly regarded reputation and work effort, Gavitt was appointed to Brigadier General of the Indiana State Militia. He was also a member of the City Council, 4th Ward. In July of 1861 he was commissioned Major of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, then organizing in Evansville.

Highman's patriotic also swelled and he had joined a local home guard unit in New Harmony, Posey County, dubbed the “Harmony Rangers.” When the original captain of the Rangers, Richard Owen, was commissioned to Lieut. Col. of the 15th Indiana, the men then elected Highman as their captain.

The Rangers would go on to volunteer for the war and while organizing in Evansville became Company C of the 1st Indiana Cavalry.

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FIRST HOOSIER OFFICERS KILLED IN COMBAT

- CONTINUED -

The camp which the regiment was organizing at having no name, Captain Walker made a motion that a vote be taken to name it "Camp Gavitt," to which Major Gavitt declined the honor. Lieut. Wood then motioned that Gavitt have the honor of naming the camp and the motion carried. The Major then dubbed the place "Camp Scott", in honor of Winfield Scott, who was then at the head of the Union Army.

To the Front

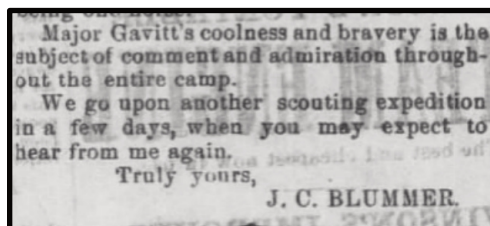
On August 20th a battalion consisting of four companies, A, C, E and F were mustered into service and the following day were transferred to Missouri, then the main theatre in the West. In a letter to his wife dated September 1st from St. Louis, Captain Highman described the regiment as not having arms or proper equipment yet.

Supplies eventually did come in however and soon the men were stationed at Ironton in Southeastern Missouri, which had a considerable rebel force at the time.

On September 16th and pursuant to orders, Major Gavitt took his four companies of the regiment to track down the command of a notorious rebel captain by the name of Benjamin Talbot. With the help of a rebel prisoner they managed to locate the enemy camp on the morning of 18th. Gavitt then promptly organized his men into line for the coming engagement.

Quietly maneuvering his men until they were practically on top of the rebel picket line, Major Gavitt gave the order; "Charge!" The gallant Hoosiers then drove in the enemy pickets and were in the midst of their main force before they had time to fire. The rebels soon rallied and a brisk fight of about 10 minutes ensued before they began retreating through the mountains.

In this engagement, Gavitt reported to have killed five and captured four of the enemy, including Talbot's son, along with some thirty horses and sixty stands of arms. His loss? A single horse. In a letter to the Evansville Daily Journal a soldier of the regiment ended with the following lines:



A lapse of about three weeks ensued before the next major contact with the enemy. In a letter dated September 25th, Captain Highman described to his wife how back in Evansville, he had thought that he would have "great difficulty" with Major Gavitt. He now thought that no man was more equipped to lead the battalion and even commented on how Gavitt treated him with more respect than any other man in the unit.

The relative calm in the area wouldn't last however and soon a force of about 1500 rebels were on the move, burning a large bridge on October 15th too close to St. Louis for comfort and capturing many of the guardsmen. A Union army was soon in pursuit.

On the 18th and operating in the advance of Union forces, the 1st Indiana Cavalry encountered the rebels near Fredericktown and skirmished with them, conducting themselves well before withdrawing when it was evident they were outnumbered. They had now made contact with a proper and organized force of the enemy and the Hoosiers would soon be in their first pitched battle.

Hoosier Martyrdom

Consolidating their forces, the Union army began concentrating on Fredericktown and on October 21st the battle was inaugurated around noon. The Union advance guard made contact with Confederate lines, triggering a sharp and intense fire fight that would last for nearly two hours.

The rebels initially held their line, supported by artillery to stall the Union advance. The Union answered with its own artillery and as they were being reinforced began widening their line, flanking the rebels and threatening to envelope them.

The order to retreat was soon given and the Confederates began to move down the Greenville Road, leaving their

dead, many of their wounded and a damaged cannon behind.

In an attempt to press their advantage and route the enemy, the 1st Indiana Cavalry was ordered to pursue, Major Gavitt and Captain Highman leading at the front of their men. The Confederates had formed rearguard about a quarter mile south complete with artillery on the road, the infantry being placed in a cornfield.

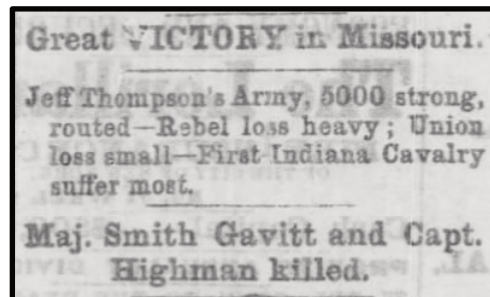
No sooner had the rebel artillery been placed into position when the 1st Indiana appeared charged the guns. As the Hoosiers thundered down the road they were met by surprise with a murderous volley from the mostly concealed Confederate infantry.

The ambush had devastating effect; Major Gavitt was pierced by five bullets and Captain Highman was shot through the heart, both died instantly. Likewise two more Hoosiers were killed and another 28 wounded, many of them mortally. This put a halt to the charge and thus the Union pursuit, bringing the Battle of Fredericktown to a close.

In his official report Col. Joseph B. Plummer, commanding Union forces, reported a loss of 6 killed and 60 wounded, just short of half of the casualties belonged to the 1st Indiana Cavalry. It was some of the first bad news from the war in Posey and Vanderburgh Counties.

Just the day before the battle and likely referring to the skirmish of October 18th, Captain Highman's wife, Jane, penned a letter. Dated October 20th, it read in part: "My dear I am afraid I will hear bad news from this last battle you have bin in. I only heard today you was in wan. I hope you are all right an will come home to me again..."

The next she would hear from her husband would be in the local papers.



- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -



FIRST HOOSIER OFFICERS KILLED IN COMBAT

- CONTINUED -

The Aftermath

Though a relatively small fair in the grand view of the Civil War, the Battle of Fredericktown served as an important boost in morale for Union forces in Missouri, which had suffered significant defeats in August & September at Wilson's Creek and Lexington.

For Hoosiers back home in Posey and Vanderburgh Counties, it was bittersweet. Four men; brothers, husbands and fathers were now dead and more would die of their wounds. The war was still fresh and the country had not yet been numbed by the casualties of the great battles to come.

Captain Highman left behind *eight* children and a widow who was pregnant with their ninth. In the years to come she would struggle to find a way to keep the family farm.

In the history of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Major Gavitt was described as Evansville's "*famous and favorite character*." Now he was gone and his three children, having already lost their mother were orphaned.

Honoring the Dead

Arrangements were soon made and the bodies of the deceased were brought back to Indiana for a proper burial. On Sunday, October 27th funerals were held for Major Gavitt in Evansville and Captain Highman in Posey County.

Gavitt's body lay at his home on Clarke Street when, at the appointed hour, it was escorted by the 2nd Indiana Legion through the city before being joined by the 42nd Indiana on Main Street and proceeding towards the Oak Hill Cemetery. The citizens of Evansville lined the streets on either side, packed balconies and peered from their windows.

Another escort for fellow 1st Indiana Cavalry soldier, Charles McLean, who was also killed, consisted of the Evansville Band, Brownlow Guards and Evansville Artillery, and joined the procession as they passed 1st Street.

All told up to *10,000* or more people from Evansville and the surrounding country took part in the funeral. When it came time to lower Gavitt's casket into the grave, his bereaved mother and orphaned children opened it to take one last look at the man they had loved and their tears could not be restrained. His was then lowered into the earth.

The overwhelming numbers of people coupled with the short notice and inexperience in handling such an affair resulted in the only blunder of the day, there was no military salute.

Captain Highman's funeral took place in New Harmony, where the IOOF made arrangements for him to be buried at Maple Hill Cemetery. Some *3,000* people attended.

His body was escorted from his home, some four miles distant, to the cemetery by the New Harmony and Mt. Vernon bands, the IOOF in full ceremonial regalia and several companies of Home Guard, including cavalry and a six pound cannon. It was the largest gathering of people up to that point in the history of Posey County.

After fitting speeches and ceremonies conducted by the IOOF, Captain Highman was laid to rest with full military honors. About two decades later his widow had his body moved from near the fence of the cemetery towards the top so that he could be surrounded by his family in death.

A Legacy After Death

What became of the memory of these two officers? First a look at Captain Highman. In 1885, when the old soldiers of New Harmony formed a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), they settled on naming it John K. Highman Post No. 415. The Post had 35 charter members and would go on to hold many events and reunions over the years. Most important though would be seeing to it that Memorial Day was observed every year, firmly establishing our beloved tradition that we continue today in that section of Posey County.

Highman Post No. 415 would peter out in the 1920s and the memory of Captain Highman fell largely into obscurity until relatively recently, largely thanks to the work of Vanderburgh County Historian, Terry Hughes.

Major Gavitt remained a prominent hero in the memory of the citizens of Evansville for several decades and one can find several mentions of him in the local papers from 1880 - 1920.

In 1883 a cavalry company of the Indiana Legion was formed and named themselves the Smith Gavitt Cavalry. They were active for at least three years, taking part in Memorial Day ceremonies and sham battles. A chapter of the short lived Fraternal Legion named itself the Smith Gavitt Camp in 1884.

When it came time to write the history of Evansville and Vanderburgh Counties, which was published in 1897, Major Gavitt featured prominently and even had a short biography describing his family and life.

When the old soldiers of Evansville organized to form a GAR post in 1880 they did not name it after Gavitt. That doesn't mean that they had forgotten about him however, as in 1916 for the annual encampment of the Indiana GAR they created a commemorative medal with an image of the Major.

The medal claims that he was the first officer from Indiana killed (in combat), but the same rebel volley that killed him also killed Capt. Highman, and it is more fair to say that both men fell as Indiana's first.

Photo of medal from the collection and courtesy of Eric Lowman.





SOLDIER HIGHLIGHTS

Private Joseph Banta



Joseph Banta was a private of Company A, 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry & later transferred to Company K, 33rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He is also the Great Grandfather of Ben Harrison Camp's newest Brother, Bruce E. Bowman.

Joseph Banta was born in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky on October 19, 1841, to Albert & Mary (Wiggins) Banta. The 1850 census shows him living in Mercer County, Kentucky. In 1853 his father died, and sometime between 1850 and 1860 Joseph moved to Howard Township, Parke County, Indiana.

On December 9th, 1863, Joseph married Eliza Swaim and then enlisted on December 24, 1863, into Company A, 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was present during the Atlanta & Carolinas Campaigns, and in 1865 was in the battle of Bentonville, NC. On June 1, 1865, Joe was transferred to Company K, 33rd Indian Volunteer Infantry. On June 10, 1865, Joseph was mustered out of the service because of the end of the war.

Joseph traveled back to Indiana and was with his wife when she passed away on September 15th, 1865. Together they had one child born in 1864. In 1871, Joseph married Armilda Allen and over the years they would have 11 children.

On April 4, 1918, Joseph Banta passed away and was buried in Wolfe Creek Church Cemetery in Sugar Creek Township, Parke County, Indiana. Joseph's wife, Armilda, passed away on February 21, 1933, and is buried in the same cemetery.

Joseph had one brother-in-law, William J. Lough, who was also a Civil War Veteran. William was mustered into Company 78th Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a private, then transferred to Company A, 85th Indiana & finally into the 33rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a private before mustering out.

Major Charles Lemmon

Major Lemmon (aka Lemon) was born on February 28, 1830, in Ohio to Alexander and Helen Lemmon. Sometime after that, he moved to Indiana, where on July 22, 1850, he married Margaret J. Henderson in Dearborn County.

After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charles enlisted in the 3rd Indiana Cavalry and was mustered in as a Captain and served under Colonel William Gable's 1st Brigade. On March 12, 1863, Captain Lemmon was promoted to Major and was with his unit in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1st. Sometime during that day he was mortally wounded and died on July 2, 1863, with his body believed to be buried on the battlefield in an unmarked grave.

Residing in Vevay, Indiana, his wife Margaret filed for a Widow's pension on September 28, 1864, application #66,683. Guardian John Armstrong filed for a Minor's pension on October 18, 1866, application #135,017

Major Lemmon had four (4) brothers who also fought during the Civil War: *F/Sgt. Abraham Roll Lemmon* – Co. E. 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; *Captain Alexander H. Lemmon Jr.* – Co. B. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry – Discharged do to a severe forearm injury and died on September 5, 1867, at the age of 28; *Private John B. Lemmon* – Co. B. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; *Corporal William M. Lemmon* – Co. B. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.



Corporal Tolbert Brown



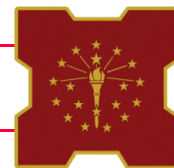
Spicely Camp recently obtained permission to transcribe and publish the letters of Tolbert Brown, an Orange County soldier in Company D, 66th Indiana Infantry. Here is a little about him.

Tolbert (sometimes spelled Talbott) was born in January of 1824 in North Carolina and like many early Orange Countians made his way to Indiana, likely sometime in the late 1820s.

In 1843 he married Sarah "Sallie" Wells and after making their home in the Orleans area had a total of four children between 1851 - 1860.

It wasn't until the Summer of 1862 when Tolbert enlisted in the 66th Indiana in August. This followed the excitement in Indiana over the raid on Newburgh and of Lincoln's call for troops on the heels of the failed Peninsula Campaign in Virginia.

He was with his regiment until his capture at the Battle of Collierville in October 1863. Here the Union forces were outnumbered 500 to 3,000; his company was ordered to make a charge which pushed the rebel line back several hundred yards, but were soon captured in a counterattack. He would be imprisoned in Belle Island, Richmond and write a number of letters from that place before being transferred to Andersonville, where he died in May of 1864 of chronic diarrhea.



Corydon Chapter NSDU

The Battle of Corydon Chapter, National Society Daughters of the Union 1861-1865 (NSDU) at the annual living history event at the Corydon Battlefield Park in July.

Pictured here are left to right are Debby Mathes, Annette Sliwa and Lynne Keasling at their table. The Chapter had several patriotic and educational items that were given away for free such as America 250 flags, pocket sized Constitutions and Civil War themed children's books. Also on display were a number of bonnets which were modeled after historical examples from the Civil War era.

This year the event featured a new program or ceremony if you will. This included remarks by Michael Peake on the battle and the names of the men who were killed at the battle and around Harrison County during the raid, both Union & Confederate.

This was followed by a blessing from the Chapter's Chaplin: Rhonda McAfee, pictured to the left of the monument and a reading of the poem "When the Boys in Blue Are Gone" by Lynne Keasling, the Chapter's Reagent. It is hoped that this ceremony will become an annual exercise.

Other recent activities of the Chapter included a successful raffle fundraiser and a generous donation to the Harrison County Cemetery Restoration Team, an active group in the area doing great work preserving headstones. Contact info on page 18.



Governor Oliver P. Morton Chapter NSDU

Honoring the Patriots of Lick Creek Baptist Church

Lick Creek Baptist Church was reorganized during the Reconstruction Era in Marion County, Indiana. It became a place of faith and unity for a newly freed community. The church, mostly African American, aimed to support and welcome anyone in need during these extraordinary and uncertain times. Although only a few records still exist, the church's records help preserve the memory of the men whose courage helped shape our nation.

Working with the President General's (NSDU) effort to honor Black and Native American patriots, we are proud to recognize the soldiers from Lick Creek Baptist Church who served in the United States Colored Troops (USCT). Their bravery shows the lasting spirit of freedom and equality that shapes America's ideals. Some of the members of the Lick Creek Baptist Church included:

Benjamin Young (Howard) was born enslaved in Kentucky in 1839. He joined the 109th USCT, and saw General Robert E. Lee surrender at Appomattox. After the war, he became one of Indianapolis's first black police officers and served his community and country until he died in 1914. (*Find A Grave ID: 45975039*)

Gabriel Boone was born in Kentucky in 1847. He served in the 28th USCT, enlisting in August of 1864 and being discharged in November of 1865. After the war he moved to Indianapolis, where he died in 1900. (*Find A Grave ID: 2859459*)

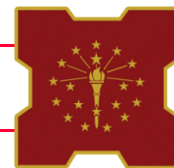
Martin Lyons (Lions) was born in Kentucky in 1843. During the Civil War, he joined the 127th USCT in July of 1864. Like many African American soldiers, he fought to keep the Union together and help secure freedom for those who came after him. He was also present at Appomattox. Died 1915. (*Find A Grave ID: 2859823*)

These patriots from Lick Creek Baptist Church show the purpose of the President General's project: to find, honor, and keep alive the stories of those who fought for freedom and unity. Their service reminds us that patriotism goes beyond race or background, and that men whose courage helped bring justice led the fight for liberty. By working with Camp Nelson and the National Society Daughters of the Union, we will ensure their names and actions remain part of America's story. Their lives stand as proof of faith, duty, and the ongoing pursuit of equality.

Although Lick Creek Church and its cemetery no longer exist, additional details about their history can be found in *The Forgotten Legacy of Lick Creek Church and Cemetery* for those interested in learning more.

Submitted by Molly Sanders, Regent, Gov. Oliver Perry Morton Chapter, NSDU





A Book Review

Bleeding Blue and Gray: Civil War Surgery and the Evolution of American Medicine, by Ira Rutkow, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg Pennsylvania, 2005.

The Bartholomew County Library has a Civil War Book Club. I picked this most recent title. It was a most interesting and captivating read. The history of medicine is not taught in medical school. This text made me aware of how my career choice was shaped by the Civil War. Not much was written about medicine during the war. The book is 284 pages of which forty-six are notes, bibliography, and the index. It is also supplemented with just over thirty pictures.

As with many works, this starts with a great quote by S. Weir Mitchell, who wrote “The Medical Department in the Civil War.”

“We had served faithfully as great a cause as earth has ever known; we had built novel hospitals, organized such an ambulance service as had never before been seen, contributed numberless essays on disease and wounds, and passed again into private life....”

What has been our reward? The great leaders in war have been promoted and universally honored. Countless statues commemorate in Washington and elsewhere the popular heroes. Statues of generals are in every town, some of them memorials of men it were wiser to forget, some of whom history will judge severely. Every village has its statue to the private soldier.

There is not a state or national monument to a surgeon. At Gettysburg, every battery site is marked with a recording tablet; every general who fell, Union or Confederate, is remembered in bronze or marble; but what of the surgeon who died? Nothing?”

Owing to the time it was published, the author states that the Civil War was the greatest health tragedy that this country has ever seen (620,000-750,000 dead and 600,000 disabled, disfigured) and he emphasizes it was the event from which American medicine began its triumphant march from the shadows of ignorance. The timely update – the COVID pandemic claimed upwards of 1.2 million lives and may have pushed us back towards medical ‘ignorance.’ Recovery from injury or illness was more by chance than the healer’s skill in the 1860s. Medical professionals were all known as surgeons. Currently, the surgeon has a specific skill set.

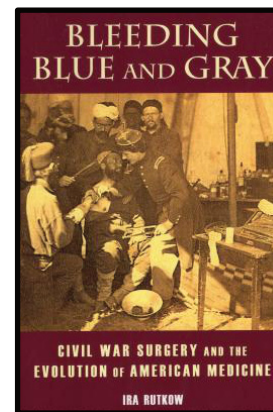
The medical world of 1861-65; surgeons had no familiarity with surgical techniques, germ theory was 20 years from discovery (no sterile techniques and no understanding of how disease can be spread), proper nutrition was not understood, illness was believed to be due to poor personal hygiene, effluvia, and miasmus. Therapy was BB&P – bleed, blister, and purge. Pharmaceuticals were herbs and mineral concoctions (calomel, mercurous chloride, tartar emetics) much akin to what Hippocrates used. There was no formal training. Medical schools were few and there was no licensure or oversight. In short medicine during the Civil War was “a hodgepodge of therapeutic philosophies colored by a growing skepticism of matters clinical.” Nurses were recovering patients – similia similibus – like is cured by like.

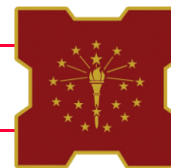
Care was rendered for diseases that were not visible nor understood – if you know the disease pathology and physiology – you can treat it better. What innovations, what advancements, what impact did war have on the practice of medicine and wartime medicine? The use of anesthesia – chloroform and ether for surgery; Battlefield triage – Aid stations, field hospitals, and general hospitals; The design of General Hospitals; Dedicated/Trained ambulance service; Examinations of recruits; Licensing Boards; Textbooks and guidelines; Medical Specialization; Sterile technique; Appreciation for cleanliness, ventilation, and nutrition; Appreciation of Mental Health; Acceptance of women in the role of healthcare providers; Acceptance of Science

The author goes into how medicine and politics are much alike. He shares the stories of those who had ideas about how to do things better and how the fight was not just against another army but within the army itself and the politics of the time. A few began to ask the important questions, question tradition, and with lives on the line, go forward with lifesaving concepts that have persisted and have even been improved upon.

Submitted by

Frederick E. Leickly, MD, MPH





IN MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED BROTHERS

Department Chaplain Alan Teller

Bartholomew Hott

Dr. Bartholomew Luke Hott of Roanoke, IN passed away 2/23/2026 at the age of 44. He was an Associate Member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Having joined Champion Hill Camp #17 in Huntington and transferring to William Baumgarter Camp #33 in Bluffton.

He was born February 25, 1981, in Logansport; graduated from high school in Rochester; attended Purdue University in Lafayette and Indiana University School of Dentistry in Indianapolis. He graduated with distinction and was elected by the faculty to the national dental honor society, Omicron Kappa Upsilon.

He established the Hott Family Dentistry in Bluffton; and spent his leisure time in many activities; fishing, playing video games, listening to music, etc. He will be dearly missed.



Larry Myer



Larry Albert Myer of Greentown died at the age of 88. He was born August 23, 1937, and died July 13, 2026. Larry was an active member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Orlando A. Somers Camp #1 in Kokomo, IN. He was a past Camp Commander and served many years as Camp Chaplain.

Larry was very dependable; he attended meetings when he could barely walk. He participated in many projects. He even created, invented if you would, a device to pull veteran gravestones out of the ground for resetting and cleaning. He was also active in the Sons Veteran Reserve and participated uniformed in ceremonies all over the state of Indiana.

He especially liked to participate in the Lincoln Boyhood Home Ceremony in February. His membership was based on the service of John Braffitt Myer who served in Co. D 17th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

He was dedicated to his wife Beth, daughters Lori, Karyn, grandson Lucas, and granddaughter Michelle. His knowledge of the outdoors and firearms was vast. He served his nation in the U.S. Navy; and retired from Chrysler with over 38 years of service. He loved to talk and the subjects were wide. One of the unusual activities he did was trapping beaver. His enthusiasm and smile will be dearly missed.

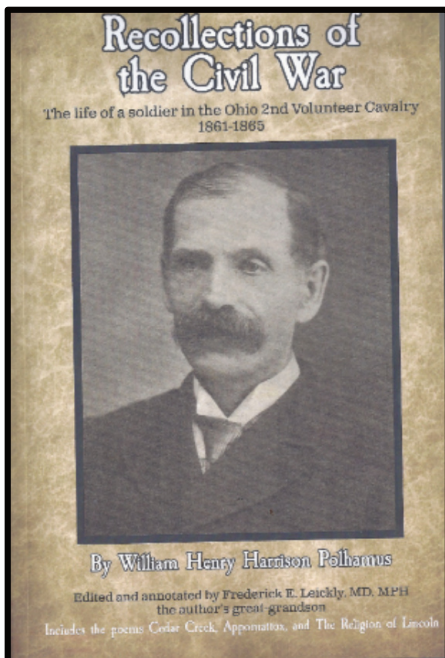


Dept. Advertisements

This page is dedicated for ads by the Department, Camps or Brothers. If you or your camp has something they would like to sell, feel free to contact the editor in order to get it listed.

Brother Leickly's Book

Edited and annotated by Brother Fred Leickly, *Recollections of the Civil War: The life of a soldier in the Ohio 2nd Volunteer Cavalry 1861-1865* is the long over-due publishing of Sergeant William H. H. Polhamus' manuscript detailing his experiences during the Civil War.



Polhamus, who is Fred Leickly's Great Grandfather, had written this manuscript in and around the 1890s. In the preface Polhamus makes it clear, these are the recollections of a soldier in the War of the Rebellion nearly 1/3rd of a century after the fact. It makes no attempt to create a history of the war or even of his own regiment, but rather to try and summarize, from memory, his own experiences and should be read with that in mind.

The book is available on Amazon & Barnes and Noble by searching the title. Proceeds go to John B. Anderson Camp.



Last Soldier Medallion

The Ben Harrison Camp now has a sufficient stock of these "Last Union Veteran" coins and they are now available to anyone who would like to purchase them at a cost of \$10.00 each, plus shipping if not purchased in person. The coins are inscribed with "LAST UNION VETERAN BURIED IN THIS COUNTY 1861-1865" and the colors are rated to last through about three years of sun exposure.

To attach the coin to the stone it is recommended to use either a 2 part epoxy or heavy duty double sided tape. Ben Harrison Camp prefers to use 3M VHB Double Sided Tape, available on amazon, and it has held up very well through all the weather that you are familiar with here in Indiana.

If your camp is looking mark the headstone of the last Union veteran in a county, consider ordering a medallion from the Harrison Camp.

Contact Mike Beck via email at: fsgtcd11thindiana@att.net

Department Corps Badge

You have probably noticed this emblem and thought; "What is that?" - That would be the Indiana Sons of Veterans Corps Badge, dating back to the 1880's when the Sons resembled more of a militia. Most states had their own corps badges in the Sons and this one is unique to Indiana, although the modern pin seen here has the added imagery of our State Flag.

These pins are double clutched, 1.25 inches square and available for \$5.00, plus shipping unless purchased in person. They are of good quality and look great on your lapel or hat of choice

For order information you can contact Brother Tim Beckman at: timbeckman@gmail.com



Oliver P. Morton Sticker

Brother Taylin Allen has created a sticker of the great war governor.

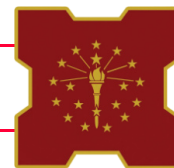
On November 22nd 1860, on the eve of the secession crisis, Morton made the prophetic declaration; "If it is worth a bloody struggle to establish this nation, it is worth one to preserve it." And a bloody struggle it was.

Stickers are three inches tall and available for just \$3, or \$2 if you order more than one. Shipping is free. Contact Taylin Allen via email at: legion@suvwin.org



**IF IT IS WORTH A BLOODY STRUGGLE
TO ESTABLISH THIS NATION
IT IS WORTH ONE TO PRESERVE IT**

- OLIVER P. MORTON -



Allied Orders & Friends Active in Indiana



MOLLUS

Membership is open to Male descendants, either directly or collaterally, of Civil War Officers who honorably served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Cutter Service.

Contact: mollus.indiana@gmail.com



Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic

Membership is open to all female blood relatives, ten (10) years of age or over, of honorably discharged Union Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865 and also ex-army nurses of that War. Most importantly, however, is the desire to honor the past through education and preservation.

Arsinoe Martin Circle #78

Location: Elkhart, Elkhart County

Contact: lgarcircle78@gmail.com



National Society Daughters of the Union 1861 - 1865

Membership is open to any woman who is descended, either directly or collaterally, from a man or woman who rendered military or civil service to the Union during the Civil War. There is no age requirement.

Gov. Oliver P. Morton Chapter

Location: Indianapolis, Marion County

Contact: gov.mortonchapter@gmail.com

Battle of Corydon Chapter

Location: Corydon, Harrison County

Contact: keasling1987@portative.net

Eliza Callis Scott Chapter

Location: Martinsville, Morgan County

Contact: dlbjeb@comcast.net



Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Membership in the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861–1865 is limited to daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters etc, through direct lineal descent only. The minimum age for membership is eight (8) years old.

Catharine Merrill Tent #9

Location: Indianapolis, Marion County

Contact: duvcwnational@comcast.net

Rebecca Otis Tent #54

Location: Fort Wayne, Allen County

Contact: duvcwnational@comcast.net

Rachel Silliven Tent #55

Location: Montpelier, Blackford County

Contact: duvcwnational@comcast.net

