



9th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry Co. A

The 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment was organized on April 22, 1861, for three-months' service in Indianapolis Indiana. After being reorganized for three years' service in late August and early September 1861, the 9th took part in many major battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Stones River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain and the Siege of Atlanta. The 9th was mustered out on September 28, 1865, after duty at San Antonio and New Braunfels, Texas.

Camp Allegheny

December 13, 1861. The 9th formed part of a brigade under their old regimental commander, now Brigadier General Robert H. Milroy, that attacked Col. Edward Johnson's forces protecting the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike. They exchanged fire for a good portion of that morning, and the Confederates managed to force a Union retreat back to the Cheat Mountain camps. The 9th participated in building the Union fortification at the summit of Cheat Mountain during the winter of 1861, according to Bierce, who said the following about this after a visit in 1909: "Here we slew the forest and builded us giant habitations (astride the road from Nowhere to the southeast) commodious to lodge and army and fitly loopholed for discomfiture of the adversary. The long logs that it was our pride to cut and carry! The accuracy with which we laid them one upon another, hewn to the line and bulletproof. The Cyclopean doors that we hung, with sliding bolts fit to be the 'mast of some great admiral!' And when we had 'made the pile complete' some marplot of the Regular Army came that way and chatted a few moments with our commander, and we made an earthwork away off on one side of the road (leaving the other side to take care of itself) and camped outside it in tents! But the Regular Army fellow had not the heart to suggest the demolition of our Towers of Babel, and the foundations remain to this day

Battle of Shiloh



April 6-7, 1862. The Department of the Ohio was converted to the Army of the Ohio in March 1862. Don Carlos Buell led this Army until he was relieved of command after the Battle of Perryville in October 1862. The Shiloh Union order of battle indicates that the 9th was a part of William "Bull" Nelson's Fourth Division and William B. Hazen's (pictured left) 19th Brigade after the conversion.

Three of Buell's divisions--Nelson's, Thomas L. Crittenden's and Alexander M. McCook's--arrived on the evening of April 6th to reinforce Ulysses S. Grant's Army of West Tennessee, which happened to be located on the west bank of the Tennessee River at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee during the battle. Under fire, two small steamers ferried Buell's 30,000 troops across the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing.

Bierce described what the 9th saw of Pittsburg Landing that evening in vivid detail in "What I Saw of Shiloh." After an exhausting march from the village of Savannah, Tennessee through swamps and jungle to the banks of the Tennessee opposite the landing, the 9th waited to be ferried across to the western side. Once on a steamer riding precariously low in the water under the weight of the troops, the 9th had a closer view of two Union gunboats, the *Lexington* and the *Tyler*. These gunboats had taken advantage of the high river bank and the opportune location of the mouth of a bayou to lob shells at the enemy from a protected vantage point on the river, effectively silencing Confederate small arms fire as much as a mile away. After debarking, the 9th passed through the chaos and carnage evident from the first day's battle. They pushed past fearful soldiers who were trying to escape by boarding the steamers for the trip back to the east bank. Men with bayonets kept those attempting to flee off the boats, and if not initially successful, subsequently threw them into the water. Ambrose Bierce recalls *"The night was now black dark; as is usual after the battle, it had begun to rain. Still we moved, we were being put into position by somebody. Inch by inch we crept along, treading on one another's heels by way of keeping together. Commands were passed along the line in whispers; more commonly none were given. When the men had pressed so closely that they could advance no further they stood stock still, sheltering the stocks of their rifles with their ponchos. In this position many fell asleep. When those in front suddenly stepped away those in the rear, aroused by the tramping, hastened after with such zeal that the line was soon chocked again. Evidently the head of the division was being piloted at a snails pace by someone who did not feel sure about his ground. Very often we struck our feet against the dead; more frequently against those who had enough spirit to resent it with a moan. These were lifted carefully to one side and abandoned. Some had sense enough to ask in their weak way for water. Absurd! None of us had any water"*

During the night of April 6th and the early morning of the 7th, Buell positioned Nelson's division closest to the river of all the troops under his command. By the time daylight came, Buell had directed Nelson to advance toward William J. Hardee's corps. Assuming the enemy had retreated all the way to Corinth, Bierce's platoon at one point advanced up an incline over open ground to strengthen the skirmish line, only to discover that Confederate forces in the woods on the far side had been waiting quietly to open fire upon them. Once they did, "a dozen of my brave fellows tumbled over like tenpins." Bierce's platoon made a retreat back across the field to rejoin the rest of the regiment. The 9th spent the remainder of the battle 1) positioned behind the Union guns (at first lying face down, trying to avoid being killed by the enemy's own artillery), and 2) countering the flanking movements of several succeeding lines of Confederate infantry, which eventually retreated when Union reinforcements arrived. In the following days the 9th was again on the march, this time towards the vital railroad junction at Corinth Mississippi.



Uniform & Equipment Guidelines for the 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry

In order to achieve the purpose to “Experience what they Experienced” It is strongly encouraged when looking for your Uniform & Equipment, to look for items that match originals. (IE if the original item was hand or machine made, so should the repro of that item.) Basically, “The Closer the accuracy of the item, the closer the experience one will have with it.” All the material used in the reproductions are to be at a minimum, should be correct in pattern, made of the correct types of fabric (correct in content and weave), thread, buttons etc.

CLOTHING

SHIRT:

Shirts can be of the following.

- A: 1851 Contract type shirt Wool Flannel Machine Sewn in solid colors, Gray, Blue, Red, Tan or Natural
- B: U.S. Army Issue M1851 Domet Flannel, hand sewn.
- C: Private Purchase Flannel Shirt, either hand sewn or period machine sewn.

DRAWERS:

- A: U.S. Issue, Canton or Domet Flannel hand sewn, or period contract machine sewn.
- B: Private Purchase/Civilian, of period correct pattern & construction.

COAT:

- A: M1858 Schuylkill Depot Sack Coat
- B: M1858 Government Contract Sack Coat, hand or machine sewn.
- C: Volunteer Shell Jacket (AKA “Ohio” or “Krause” Jacket)

TROUSERS:

- A: Schuylkill Depot Trousers, hand sewn.
- B: Government Contract Trousers, hand or machine sewn.

OVERCOAT:

- A: Schuylkill Depot Overcoat, hand sewn.
- B: Government Contract Overcoat, hand or machine sewn.

SOCKS, Wool

- A: Military issue, wool, hand or machine knit.
- B: Private Purchase, hand knit wool or cotton.

SHOES

- A: U.S. Army Issue “Jefferson” Bootee, with sewn soles or pegged soles
- B: Private Purchase Shoes or Boots.

HAT:

- A: U.S. Issue M1858 “Hardee” Hat, to be formed to the wearers liking.
- B: U.S. Issue Forage Cap, Type I (early pattern).

EQUIPMENT, ACCOUTREMENTS & WEAPONS

RIFLE MUSKET:

- A: 1853 Enfield Rifle Musket Type 2 or 3
- B: 1855 & 1861 Springfield Rifle Musket

CARTIDGE BOX:

- A: U.S. P1857 (no rivets) Cartridge Box, .58 Cal. with tins,
- B: U.S. P1861 (rivets on the belt loops) Cartridge Box, .58 Cal. with tins,

CAP BOX:

- A: U.S. P1850 Cap Box, Sewn, with out rivets on the belt loops.
- B: U.S. P1850 Cap Box, Shield Front Variant, Sewn, with out rivets on the belt loops.

BAYONET:

- A: P1853 Enfield Socket Bayonet or 1855 & 1861 Springfield Rifle Socket Bayonet

BAYONET SCABBARD:

- A: U.S. P1857 Scabbard, Sewn with no rivets or with two rivets re-enforcing the frog

WAIST BELT (1): Waist Belts should have a U.S. with a “Puppy Paw” back, “Wire Back”, or a “Wide Set Arrow” back.

- A: U.S. P1839 Waist Belt 1.9” wide with standing leather loop on end

CAMP EQUIPAGE

ALL camp equipment is to be of correct make and materials. It is strongly suggested & encouraged that they be made according to existing originals and research.

HAVERSACK:

- A: M1851 Haversack with liner bag.

CANTEEN:

- A: M1858 “Smooth Side” Canteen with Cover of appropriate materiel and leather strap.

TIN CUP: Tin Cup can be with or with out bail.

- A: Issue type tin cup made of Tined Sheet Iron or Sheet Steel, to be of appropriate period construction.

TIN PLATE:

- A: Tin Plate of appropriate known period pattern should be able to fit in haversack.

SILVERWARE:

- A: Original Fork & Spoon.
- B: Reproduction Fork & Spoon of correct period pattern.
- C: Pocket Knife Combination Knife Fork & Spoon, of correct period pattern copied from original.

KNAPSACK:

- A: U.S. Early Pattern, M1853/55 “Double Bag” Knapsack.

BLANKET:

- A: U.S. Issue M1851 Gray Wool Blanket with Black End Stripes, and “US” Either stitched in center or Stenciled.

PAINTED / OIL CLOTH GROUND CLOTH:

- A: US P1861 Rubber Blanket
- B: Private Purchase Rubber, Painted Cloth or Oil Cloth Ground Sheet