Southern Indiana and the Civil War
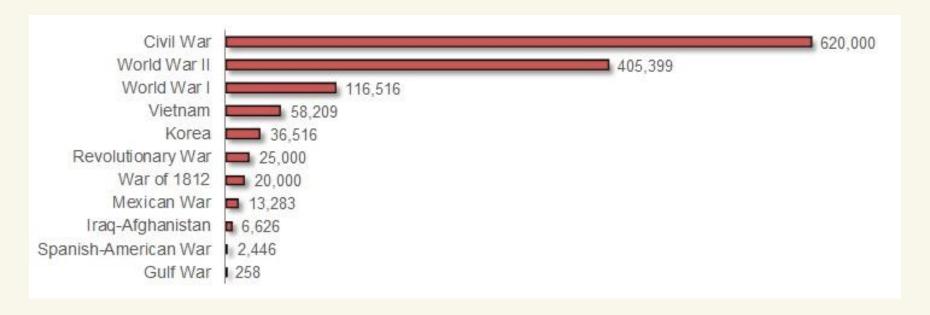
Indiana's Historic Pathways

Teacher Workshop

October 7, 2014

Causes of the Civil War
Why did they fight?

✦ Prestige – Men in power

✦ Political – Man of power

✦ Pride – From each soldier

✦ Honor – From each soldier no matter the rank

✦ Importance to the:

  ✦ Greedy

  ✦ Political

  ✦ Power Moguls

✦ Slavery

Casualties of the Civil War

- At least 618,000 Americans died in the Civil War. Some experts say the toll reached 700,000.

- These casualties exceed the nation's loss in all its other wars from the Revolution through Vietnam.

War	Casualties
Civil War	620,000
World War II	405,399
World War I	116,516
Vietnam	58,209
Korea	36,516
Revolutionary War	25,000
War of 1812	20,000
Mexican War	13,283
Iraq-Afghanistan	6,626
Spanish-American War	2,446
Gulf War	258

Casualties of the Civil War

* The Union armies had from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 men. Their losses, by the best estimates:
  * Battle deaths: 110,070
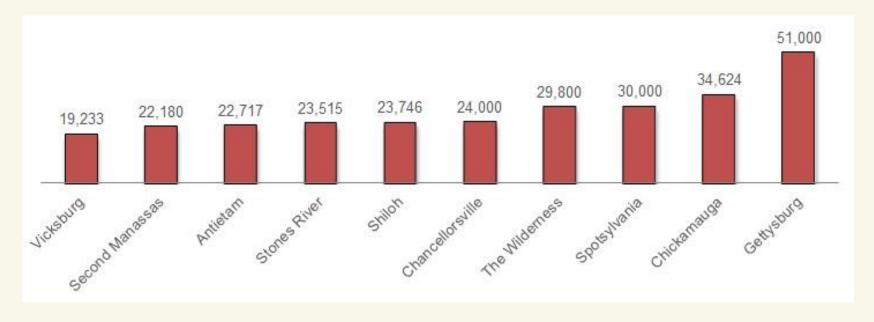 * Disease, etc.:   250,152
  * Total: 360,222

* The Confederate strength, known less accurately because of missing records, was from 750,000 to 1,250,000. Its estimated losses:
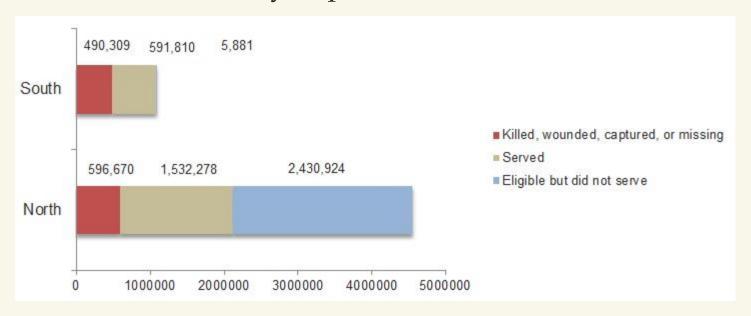 * Battle deaths: 94,000
  * Disease, etc.:   164,000
  * Total: 258,000

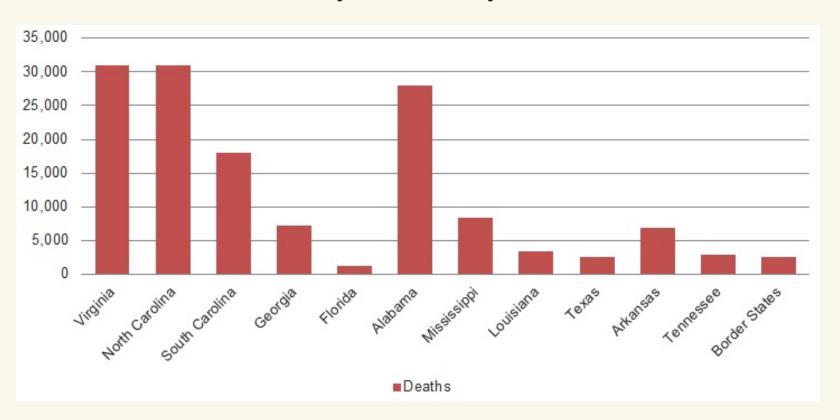# Casualties of the Civil War

✴ Civil War Battle Casualties

✴ New military technology combined with old-fashioned tactical doctrine to produce a scale of battle casualties unprecedented in American history.

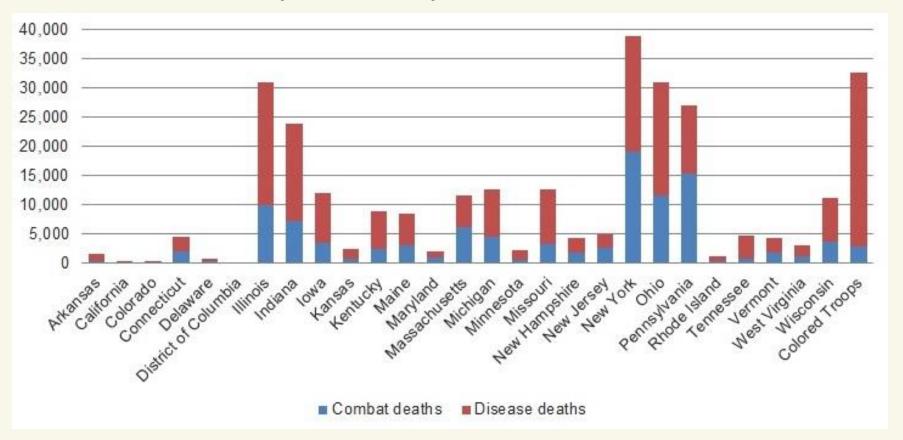# Casualties of the Civil War

* Civil War Service by Population

* Even with close to total conscription, the South could not match the North's numerical strength. Southerners also stood a significantly greater chance of being killed, wounded, or captured.
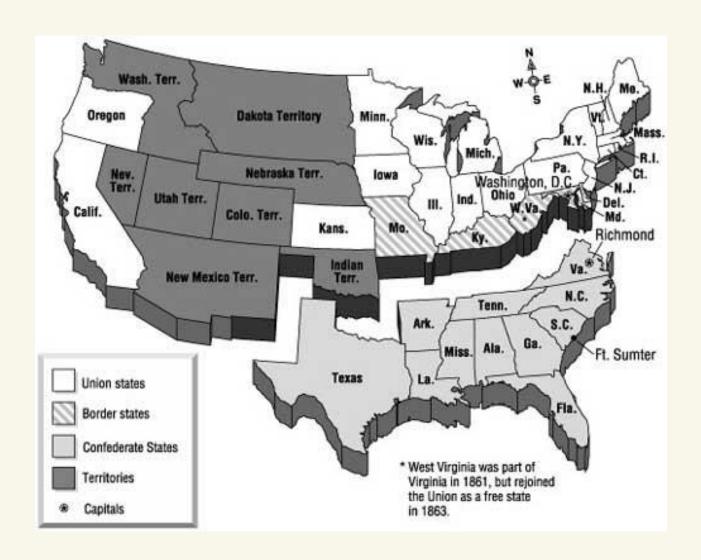
Casualties of the Civil War

⋆ Confederate Military Deaths by State

Casualties of the Civil War

✮ Union Military Deaths by State

Indiana and the Civil War

Indiana and the Civil War

* Indiana was one of the earliest states in the Union to respond to Abraham Lincoln's initial call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion.

* Indiana's initial quota was for **7,500 volunteers**. This was quickly met & many thousands of potential volunteers were turned away.

* A total of **208,367** men from Indiana served.

* Of these men, over **24,416 Hoosiers were killed or died** during their service. More than twice that number returned to the state bearing disfiguring and debilitating wounds and scars.

Indiana and the Civil War

* Indiana assembled **126 infantry regiments, 26 batteries of artillery and 13 regiments of cavalry**.

* Indiana's heroic role in the Civil War was made possible by **Oliver Perry Morton**. He willfully violated Indiana's Constitution by borrowing, without authorization, the millions of dollars necessary to equip and feed Indiana's soldiers.

* The war impacted Hoosier men who would return to lead both the state and the Nation in the post-war years. Men such as **Benjamin Harrison**, who would rise from a Civil War colonel to the Presidency, bore the lessons learned from the conflict as they helped move America into a world role.

1861 Troop Train Wreck

* September 17, 1861

* A train carrying 250 men of the 19th Illinois Regiment from Cairo, Illinois to Cincinnati and Washtington, D.C.

* The train wrecked in Willow Valley (Eastern Martin County, Indiana) when a bridge collapsed.

* 40 men were killed and 100 others were injured

1861 Troop Train Wreck

WILLOW VALLEY, INDIANA, Sepember 17, 1861

Credit: Drawing by Roe Hudson

A drawing depicting the wreck of the O. & M. troop train at Willow Valley in 1861 as described in the story below. The drawing was made from an old pencil sketch of the wreck.

Indiana Civil War Camps

* Indiana housed a large majority of Confederate prisoners of war.

* Camps often started as training camps for Union soldiers and then turned into prison camps for Confederate soldiers.

* **Camp Morton** began as a training camp but after the Battle of Shiloh, it became one of the most important prison camps in the area.

Civil War Training Camps

* Camp Colfax – La Porte County
* Camp Jackson – La Porte County
* Camp Hughes – Gosport
* Camp Ben Harrison – Indianapolis
* Camp Stilwell-Anderson – La Porte County
* Camp Allen – Fort Wayne
* Camp Mitchell – Kendallville
* Camp Rose – South Bend
* Camp Wabash/Camp Petit – Wabash
* Camp Tippecanoe – Lafayette
* Camp Vigo – Terre Haute
* Camp Dick Thompson – Terre Haute
* Camp Joe Holt – Jeffersonville

Camp Morton

★ Camp Morton in Indianapolis began as a training camp when Governor Oliver Morton called for 12,000 men from Indiana to fight.

★ After the Battle of Shiloh, it became one of the most important prison camps in the area.

Camp Morton

* Most Confederate soldiers captured in Kentucky and Tennessee were taken to Camp Morton.

* The camp became known for its overcrowding and deplorable living conditions. Built for 3,000 people, the camp often housed 5,000 prisoners.

* Prisoners were said to be walking skeletons who were lucky to eat once a day. Malnutrition and disease from poor sanitary conditions killed many soldiers staying at the prison camp.

* During Morgan's Raid, Morgan considered moving up toward Indianapolis to release the imprisoned Confederate soldiers but ultimately he decided to head toward Ohio. Ironically, all of Morgan's troops captured during the raid were taken to Camp Morton.
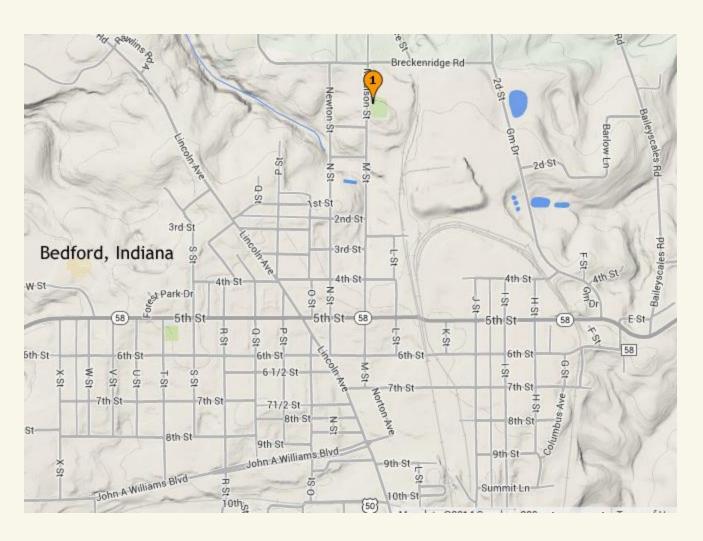
Camp Harrison

* Camp Harrison was located in Terre Haute Indiana, where Fairbanks Park is located today.

* It was in operation from February to June, 1862 to house the overflow of confederate POW troops from Camp Morton in Indianapolis.

* At its peak, it housed 500 confederate prisoners. The camp closed once space was available at Camp Morton.

Camp Lawrence

* Camp Lawrence was used as a Union training camp and a confederate prisoner of war interment camp.

* The camp was located just southeast of Breckenridge Cemetery in Bedford, Indiana.

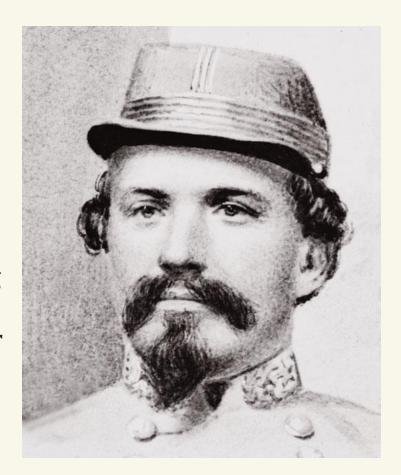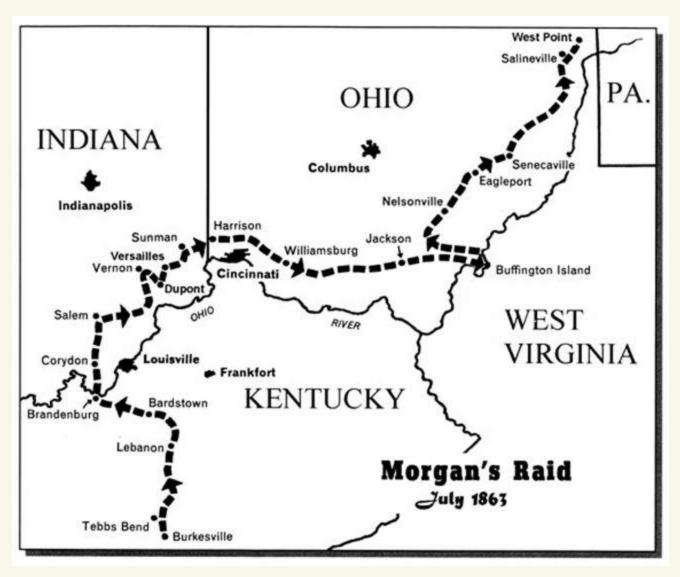* 25 unknown Confederate and 7 unknown Union soldiers are buried in this cemetery.

Camp Lawrence

Morgan's Raid

- On July 8, 1863, Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan and 2,000 cavalrymen crossed the Ohio River into Indiana using two captured steamboats.

- In what was the only major military activity in Indiana during the Civil War, Morgan and his men pillaged southern Indiana for six days.

- 20 Hoosiers were killed during the raid, 24 known wounded, and an untold amount of destruction.

Morgan's Raid

Morgan's Raid

* **July 9** – Battle of Corydon & looting of the town
* **July 10** – Raiders loot Salem & burn the railroad depot

    Union forces enter Indiana from Kentucky to pursue Morgan
* **July 11** – Union forces in Vernon force Morgan to turn back
    Morgan travels to Dupont for the night, burning bridges along the way.
* **July 12** – Morgan and his raiders arrive in Versailles & robbed the county treasury of $5,000
* **July 13** – Raiders cross enter Ohio and burn their last Hoosier bridge
* **July 26** – Morgan and his Raiders are finally captured in northeastern Ohio

Battle of Corydon

* July 9, 1863 - Indiana's only Civil War battle site

* 450 members of the Harrison County Home Guard tried to delay General John Hunt Morgan's 2,400 Confederate soldiers, in hopes that Union reinforcements would arrive and stop Morgan's raid.

* The Harrison County Home Guard had drawn a battle line behind a hastily thrown up barricade of logs. The battle lasted less than an hour. By outflanking both wings at the same time, Morgan's men completely routed the militia.

* 4 of the guards were killed, several were wounded, 355 were captured, and the remainder escaped. The victory was not without cost to the Raiders. 11 Raiders were killed and 40 were wounded.

* Morgan paroled the prisoners upon entering the town of Corydon. The afternoon was spent plundering the stores and collecting ransom money.

Boys in the Civil War

Unknown Union Soldier

Johnny Clem

Unknown Confederate Soldier

Boys in the Civil War

* More than 2,000,000 Federal soldiers were twenty-one or under (of a total of some 2,700,000)

* More than 1,000,000 were eighteen or under.

* About 800,000 were seventeen or under.

* About 200,000 were sixteen or under.

* About 100,000 were fifteen or under.

* Three hundred were thirteen or under-most of these fifers or drummers, but regularly enrolled, and sometimes fighters.

* Twenty-five were ten or under.

Civil War Surgeon's Kit
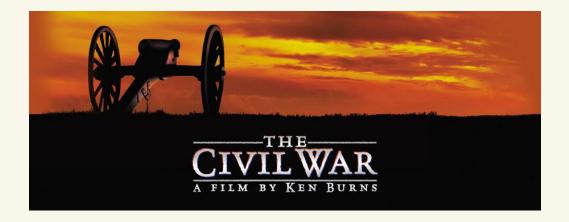
Additional Resources

★ County Museums

★ *The Civil War* documentary by Ken Burns

★ Teacher lesson plans

The Gettysburg Address
November 19, 1863

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG