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Marker Text

Captain Thomas H. Hines with 62 Confederate cavalrymen entered Perry County between Rome and Derby, June 17. Ambushed near Leavenworth, June 19, most of his command were captured.

Review

The Indiana Historical Bureau placed this marker under review because its file lacked both primary and secondary documentation. IHB researchers were able to locate primary sources to support some of the claims made by the marker. Primary sources show errors in the year of the raid listed on the marker and are inconclusive about the number of men who joined Hines and where they made their river crossing into Indiana. The following report expands upon the marker points, explains these errors, and addresses some omissions, including contextual information about the state of affairs in Indiana at the time of the raid, specifics about the raid itself, and the raid's aftermath.

After the outbreak of the [Civil War](#) in April 1861, [Indiana politics](#) became increasingly divisive. In his *Indiana Magazine of History* article, historian John D. Barnhart notes that the state stayed in the Union but remained divided politically throughout the conflict.¹ In the 1862 midterm elections, Indiana Democrats took control of the state assembly and tried to wrest control of the state's war preparations from [Republican Governor Oliver P. Morton](#). In early 1863, Indiana Republicans refused to attend assembly sessions; their lack of participation meant the state could not pass any bills, including a budget, due to a lack of [quorum](#). Governor Morton managed to run the state using private funds for the remainder of the war.²

Military matters soon began to encroach on the lives of ordinary Hoosiers. On September 5, 1862, when a Confederate invasion of Kentucky seemed eminent, Governor Morton instituted martial law in the counties that bordered Kentucky, insisting that all but crucial businesses shutter their doors at 3PM and that able-bodied men form militia companies and drill at that time.³ In March 1863, [Major General Ambrose Burnside](#) took charge of the military Department of the Ohio, which included Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and part of Kentucky. Upon his arrival in Ohio, he issued [General Order No. 38](#), which made criticizing the war a crime. A major outcry arose when former Ohio [Democratic](#) Congressman [Clement Vallandigham](#) was arrested, tried by military tribunal, and sentenced to expulsion to the Confederacy for making a speech which denounced the war and [President Abraham Lincoln](#) in May 1863.⁴ In Indiana, one of Burnside's subordinates ordered the closing of several Democratic newspapers and the arrest of their editors after they printed similar material.⁵



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Thus was the state of affairs in Indiana in the summer of 1863 when Confederate cavalryman Thomas Henry Hines and his guerrilla band arrived. Newspaper accounts of the time referred to the raiders as 'guerrillas' in order to indicate that they were not fighting the war's major, [pitched battles](#).⁶ On June 17, 1863, Captain Hines led cavalrymen from [Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's](#) division across the Ohio River from Kentucky to Indiana.⁷ Determining the exact number of men who crossed the river with Hines is difficult; sources quote figures from 52 through 200.⁸ They crossed the river into Perry County; whether or not it was "between Rome and Derby" is also difficult to establish.⁹ The driving purpose of the raid was to steal horses.¹⁰ It appears that Hines and his men tried to do so surreptitiously: they informed those they encountered that they were Union soldiers from [Brigadier General Jeremiah T. Boyle's](#) District of Kentucky who had been sent into Indiana in search of deserters. They presented those whose horses they commandeered with vouchers from the quartermaster at Indianapolis.¹¹ The raiders made it as far north as Valeene, IN before their ruse was discovered; they met armed resistance in the form of citizens and [Home Guard](#) (also known as the Indiana legion or the militia) when heading towards Paoli and Orleans on the 18th and so turned southeast in the direction of Hardinsburg to cross the Ohio, pursued by the local forces.¹² On their march south, Hines' men induced Indiana resident Bryant Breedon to show them to a viable river crossing. Breedon managed to pass word to the Home Guard of the guerrillas' intended crossing at Blue River Island near Leavenworth, so a force was prepared for their arrival on June 19th.¹³ The raiders forded the river onto the island but found themselves stuck: the federal steamer Izetta (or Isetta) blocked their crossing to Kentucky and the citizens and Home Guard from Crawford, Perry, Harrison, and Orange counties cut off their escape back to Indiana.¹⁴ A short fight ensued; Hines escaped into Kentucky while the remainder of his forces surrendered.¹⁵

It is difficult to accurately represent Hines' activities on June 17-19, 1863; even accounts at the time do not agree on the chain of events. The Bureau takes the account presented by William H. H. Terrell, Indiana's Adjutant General during the Civil War, as the most reliable. Terrell's account states:

- On June 17, 1863, Hines and 62 men crossed the Ohio River 18 miles below Cannelton
- Their main objective was stealing horses
- They moved in the direction of Paoli, Orange County
- The men pretended to be under orders from General Boyle of the District of Kentucky and had come to Indiana in search of deserters
- They acquired horses by giving their owners vouchers which the rebels said they could bring to the federal quartermaster in Indianapolis to collect the difference in value
- Before they arrived in Valeene, Orange County on the 18th, their ruse had been discovered; before they reached Paoli, citizens were prepared to resist their arrival, so the band was forced to avoid the city
- Hines' men encountered a group of 15 armed men to the northeast of Paoli; the rebels injured one man and killed another. At this point, they forced Bryant Breedon to accompany them back towards the Ohio River so he could show them a viable ford



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- They arrived in Hardinsburg on the morning of the 19th
- Meanwhile, members of the Indian Legion and citizens prepared to follow the band; 60 militia men from Paoli, joined by a number from Valeene and surrounding area and a mounted battalion of the Legion from Leavenworth commanded by Majors Horatio Woodbury and Robert E. Clendenin were soon in pursuit. Colonel Charles Fournier, commanding the 5th Regiment of the Legion, took care to defend the river to the rear of the rebels after their arrival on the 17th, including protecting the Federal ram Monarch. When it was discovered that Hines and his men had moved northward, Fournier dispatched the 2nd battalion, under the command of Captain Essary, to Blue River Island to intercept the rebels in their attempt to recross the Ohio on the 19th.
- Woodbury and Clendenin followed Hines and his men through Hardinsburg and around Fredericksburg to outside of Leavenworth, where they split their force
- Hines, who had been forced to move more swiftly than originally planned, turned to Bryant Breedon for suggestions of a place to cross. Breedon managed to delay long enough for the steamer Izetta to prepare and make its way to Leavenworth
- Breedon led Hines and his force to Blue River Island, about three miles above Leavenworth, on June 19, 1863
- Major Clendenin and Captain Essary soon caught up and the rebels were forced to ford the river to the Island to escape
- The legion opened fire and, when Hines' men tried to cross to Kentucky, the Izetta arrived to block their passage
- Captain Hines and two men escaped; in one report, three men were killed, three wounded, and two drowned. In another report, four men were killed while four others were wounded and drowned. One Captain, one Lieutenant, and 50 men surrendered
- Five horses were lost in the struggle but the remainder were retaken by the Legion and returned to their owners¹⁶

Hines' incursion into Indiana temporarily unified the state. In his 1992 *Indiana Magazine of History* article, Scott Roller states that Indiana Republicans and Democrats were eager to work together during the raid in order to expel the guerrillas. However, such unity was short-lived; some Indiana Democrats used the raid as an opportunity to criticize Republicans.¹⁷ Meanwhile, Captain Hines' escape meant he was able to join [Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's raid](#) of Indiana and Ohio in July 1863.¹⁸

Further Reading

- [Thomas Henry Hines Papers](#), University of Kentucky.
- [Hines Raid \(13.1992.1\) Indiana state historical marker](#).
- Basil W. Duke, *A History of Morgan's Cavalry* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1960).



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- G.R. Treadway, *Democratic Opposition to the Lincoln Administration in Indiana* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1973).
- Kenneth M. Stamp, *Indiana Politics During the Civil War* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1949).
- John D. Barnhart, "The Impact of the Civil War on Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History* 57:3 (September 1961), 185-224, accessed [Indiana Magazine of History Online](#).
- Scott Roller, "Business as Usual: Indiana's Response to the Confederate Invasions of the Summer of 1863," *Indiana Magazine of History* 88:1 (March 1992), 4-5, accessed [Indiana Magazine of History Online](#).
- Kenneth Stamp, "Kentucky's Influence Upon Indiana in the Crisis of 1861," *Indiana Magazine of History* 39: 3 (September 1943), 263-276, accessed [Indiana Magazine of History Online](#).

¹ John D. Barnhart, "The Impact of the Civil War on Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History* 57: 3 (September 1961), 185-224, accessed [Indiana Magazine of History Online](#).

² Richard E. Nation and Stephen E. Towne, *Indiana's War: The Civil War in Documents* (Athens, OH: The Ohio University Press, 2009), 126-127.

³ Oliver P. Morton, "The Militia Placed Under Arms – General Military Orders," in William H. H. Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*, vol. 1 of *Indiana in the War of the Rebellion* (Indianapolis, IN: Alexander H. Conner, 1869), 334-335, accessed [Internet Archive](#).

⁴ See the Bureau's [Ambrose Burnside Indiana state historical marker](#).

⁵ Nation and Towne, *Indiana's War*, 126-127.

⁶ "A Rebel Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 19, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Rebel Raid into Indiana," *The (Salem) Washington Democrat*, June 25, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The (Worthington) Gazette*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Band Captured," *The (Paoli) American Eagle*, July 2, 1863, accessed ISL microfilm.

⁷ William H. H. Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*, vol. 1 of *Indiana in the War of the Rebellion* (Indianapolis, IN: Alexander H. Conner, 1869), 161, accessed [Internet Archive](#); Jeremiah T. Boyle, "Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U.S. Army," *The War of the Rebellion* series 1, volume 23, part 1, 398, accessed [Making of America](#); "A Rebel Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 19, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Rebel Raid



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into Indiana," *The (Salem) Washington Democrat*, June 25, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#). Sources disagree over when Hines' men made their crossing. Terrell's *Report of the Adjutant General*, Brigadier General Jeremiah T. Boyle's report, and some newspaper articles state that Hines made the crossing on June 17th while other articles from the time state that they made their crossing on the 18th.

⁸ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 161, accessed [Internet Archive](#); Jeremiah T. Boyle, "Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U.S. Army," *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* series 1, volume 23, part 1 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1889), 398, accessed [Making of America](#); "A Rebel Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 19, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#). "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Rebel Raid into Indiana," *The (Salem) Washington Democrat*, June 25, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Rebel Raids in Indiana," *The (Aurora) Commercial*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#). In his report, Terrell states that Hines and 62 men made the crossing, but later offers varying reports on the number of men captured, killed, and escaped, bringing the total figure of men who crossed into question. Brigadier General Jeremiah T. Boyle's report posits that between 80 and 200 men crossed. The *New Albany Daily Ledger* article from June 19, 1863 claims three separate times in the same article that 60-80, 100, or 150 men crossed the Ohio. The *New Albany Daily Ledger* article from June 22, 1863 puts the figure at 64. The article from *The Corydon Democrat* on June 23, 1863 states it was 75 rebels. The *Madison Daily Courier* article from June 24, 1863 claims 59 guerrillas crossed the Ohio. An article in *The (Salem) Washington Democrat* printed June 25, 1863 gives the rounded figure of about 100. The article in the *Seymour Times* on June 25, 1863 posits the lowest figure of 52 men. *The (Aurora) Commercial* reports on June 25, 1863 that 75-80 rebels invaded the state. The *Weekly (Connersville) Times* of June 25, 1863 says Hines led 59 men across.

⁹ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 161, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#). Terrell states that they made the crossing "eighteen miles above Cannelton," which would place them in Perry Co. The *Madison Daily Courier*, *Seymour Times*, and *Weekly (Connersville) Times* agree on the Perry County crossing. Only the *Weekly (Connersville) Times* article mentions Rome, IN.

¹⁰ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 161, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "A Rebel Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 19, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Rebel Raid into Indiana," *The (Salem) Washington Democrat*, June 25, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly*



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(Connersville) *Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Band Captured," *The (Paoli) American Eagle*, July 2, 1863, accessed ISL microfilm. *The (Paoli) American Eagle* article states that their purpose in coming was "to ascertain the feeling of the people" while also stealing horses. The *New Albany Daily Ledger* article from June 22, 1863 claims that the rebels' primary purpose was cutting railroads at Mitchell, IN and burning the bridges on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago and on the Ohio and Mississippi railroads; stealing horses was a secondary concern.

¹¹ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 162, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Band Captured," *The (Paoli) American Eagle*, July 2, 1863, accessed ISL microfilm.

¹² Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 162-163, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "A Rebel Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 19, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Rebel Raid into Indiana," *The (Salem) Washington Democrat*, June 25, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm; "Our State Invaded," *Seymour Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Band Captured," *The (Paoli) American Eagle*, July 2, 1863, accessed ISL microfilm.

¹³ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 162-164, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The Corydon Democrat*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Invasion Last Week," *Madison Daily Courier*, June 24, 1863, 1, accessed ISL Microfilm.

¹⁴ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 162-165, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The (Worthington) Gazette*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#).

¹⁵ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 164-165, accessed [Internet Archive](#); "Capt. Hines Raid into Indiana," *New Albany Daily Ledger*, June 22, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "The Orange County Raid," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, June 23, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Rebel Raids in Indiana," *The (Aurora) Commercial*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Raid into Indiana," *The (Worthington) Gazette*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Indiana Invaded," *Weekly (Connersville) Times*, June 25, 1863, accessed [Newspaper Archive](#); "Guerrilla Band Captured," *The (Paoli) American Eagle*, July 2, 1863, accessed ISL microfilm.

¹⁶ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 161-165, accessed [Internet Archive](#).



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¹⁷ Scott Roller, "Business as Usual: Indiana's Response to the Confederate Invasions of the Summer of 1863," *Indiana Magazine of History* 88:1 (March 1992), 4-5, accessed [Indiana Magazine of History Online](#).

¹⁸ Terrell, *Report of the Adjutant General*, 165, accessed [Internet Archive](#).