Marker Text

Confederate Captain Thomas Hines with fewer than 100 cavalrymen, crossed the Ohio River into Perry County June 17, 1863, seeking horses. Warned of impending ambush by Home Guards, they fled to upper Blue River Island where most were captured or killed June 19.

Report

The Indiana Historical Bureau placed this marker under review because while its research file documents some of the process that went into the researching and writing of this text, it was ultimately lacking in primary source materials. IHB researchers were able to locate primary sources to support some of the claims made by the marker. Primary sources 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 and addresses several 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. 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.

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. 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. 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.
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. On June 17, 1863, Captain Hines led about 100 cavalymen from Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan’s division across the Ohio River from Kentucky to Indiana. They crossed the river into Perry County. The driving purpose of the raid was to steal horses. 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. 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. 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. 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. A short fight ensued; Hines escaped into Kentucky while the remainder of his forces surrendered.

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 report presented by William H. H. Terrell, Indiana’s Adjutant General during the Civil War, as the most reliable. Terrell’s report 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
- 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 owners.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ Meanwhile, Captain Hines’ escape meant he was able to join Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan’s raid of Indiana and Ohio in July 1863.¹⁷

Further Reading

- Thomas Henry Hines Papers, University of Kentucky.
• G.R. Treadway, *Democratic Opposition to the Lincoln Administration in Indiana* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1973).
• Kenneth M. Stampp, *Indiana Politics During the Civil War* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1949).

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4 See the Bureau’s *Ambrose Burnside Indiana state historical marker*.

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


The guerrilla raid into Indiana was a series of events leading up to the Civil War. On June 22, 1863, a band of guerrillas crossed the Ohio River near Cannelton, Indiana, to invade Kentucky. The purpose of the raid was to cut railroads at Mitchell, IN and burn the bridges on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago and on the Ohio and Mississippi railroads; stealing horses was a secondary concern.

Various sources disagree over when Hines made his crossing. 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 report of June 22, 1863 puts the figure at 64. The Corydon Democrat of June 23, 1863 states it was 75 rebels. The Madison Daily Courier article of June 24, 1863 microfilm claims 59 guerrillas crossed the Ohio. The (Salem) Washington Democrat story from June 25, 1863 gives the rounded figure of about 100. The Seymour Times article of June 25, 1863 posits the lowest figure of 52 men. The (Aurora) Commercial article of June 25, 1863 reports 75-80 rebels invaded the state. The Weekly (Connersville) Times of June 25, 1863 says Hines led 59 men across.


Because of this lack of agreement amongst sources, the researcher is comfortable with the marker’s assertion that Hines crossed the Ohio with “fewer than 100 men.” In his report, Terrell states that Hines and 62 men made the crossing, but later offers varying reports on the total 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 report of June 22, 1863 puts the figure at 64. The Corydon Democrat of June 23, 1863 states it was 75 rebels. The Madison Daily Courier article of June 24, 1863 microfilm claims 59 guerrillas crossed the Ohio. The (Salem) Washington Democrat story from June 25, 1863 gives the rounded figure of about 100. The Seymour Times article of June 25, 1863 posits the lowest figure of 52 men. The (Aurora) Commercial article of June 25, 1863 reports 75-80 rebels invaded the state. The Weekly (Connersville) Times of June 25, 1863 says Hines led 59 men across.


8 Terrell, Report of the Adjutant General, 161, accessed Internet 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; and “Indiana Invaded,” Weekly (Connersville) Times, June 25, 1863, accessed Newspaper Archive. Sources also disagree over where the band crossed the river. Terrell states they made the crossing “eighteen miles above Cannelton,” which would place them in Perry Co. and articles from the time agree on the Perry County crossing.


