

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XVI/1 [S# 22]

JULY 4-28, 1862.--Morgan's first Kentucky raid.

No. 7.--Report of Col. Cicero Maxwell, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, of operations July 18-24.

[ar22_762 con't]

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from General Boyle, commanding United States forces in Kentucky, I proceeded from this place to Frankfort, Ky., Thursday afternoon, July 17, and assumed command of the United States forces there.

At 2 a.m. Friday, 18th, the forces under my command--consisting of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Stoughton; the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Mahan; Company B, Second Battalion, Sixteenth U.S. Infantry, Capt. James Biddle; a small portion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Williams, and two sections of artillery, under command of Captain Nicklin, about 1,200 in all, after leaving a small force for the defense of Frankfort---moved toward Georgetown, Scott County, distant 17 miles from Frankfort, where we arrived about 11 a.m. same day, and found that the marauder (Morgan) and his band had left early on the day before. A messenger was sent immediately to General G. Clay Smith at Lexington, with whom I was ordered to co-operate, to inform him of our arrival at Georgetown.

About 12 o'clock Friday night I received an order from General Smith to move the force under my command toward Paris, Bourbon County, distant 18 miles from Georgetown, and when within 4 or 5 miles of that place communicate with him at Lexington.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. Saturday, the 19th instant, just as soon as our pickets could be called in, we moved toward Paris, though slowly at first, owing to the fact that the men had made a long march the day before and had slept but little, the officers urging them forward as fast as possible.

When about half way from Georgetown to Paris an order was received from General Smith, dated 5 a.m., 6 miles from Paris, directing me to press on rapidly, stating that Morgan had moved toward Winchester, and that, though the general's force was small, he would hold Morgan in check until we could get up. I urged the men forward as rapidly as possible and pressed all the wagons and horses we could find along the road for the use of the sick and worn-out men.

Between 8 and 9 a.m. when about 4 miles from Paris, we were met by a young man, who said Morgan was still in Paris with his force, posted on the Hon. Garrett Davis' farm, and prepared for battle. I immediately sent a messenger to General Smith to communicate this fact, moved the command a short distance forward, halted it, sent out some scouts, and being informed that some horsemen were seen in front, the command was quickly formed in line of battle, the officers and men acting very promptly. In a short time a messenger came from General Smith, <ar22_763> who stated that the general was with his force about 2 miles from Paris, on the Lexington turnpike, and that he directed that the force under my command move as quickly as possible to the Fair Grounds, on the same road, the messenger saying he had thought it proper to destroy the general's written order. The command was moved forward as rapidly as possible, but before we had gone half a mile a gentleman rode up and informed us that Morgan had been driven from Paris by General Smith's forces and was retreating toward Winchester. We still pressed on as fast as we could, arrived at Paris about 10.30 a.m., and found that the marauders had left about 8 a.m.

The force under my command was joined to General Smith's, and we remained at Paris until Sunday morning, the 20th instant, about 7 or 8 o'clock, when General Smith, taking all the

cavalry and Captain Nicklin's artillery, moved toward Winchester. By his order I was placed in command of all the infantry, consisting of the forces before named, some of the Cincinnati police, and a portion of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Landram, and the artillery from Lexington, and directed to move on after him toward Winchester, distant from Paris 18 miles, where we arrived about 5 p.m., having obtained all the wagons we could along the road to haul our weary soldiers, but found that Morgan had gone through the town Saturday evening.

Shortly after we arrived at Winchester General Smith directed me to detail about 150 infantry and place them in wagons, to be ready to move that night with the cavalry toward Richmond, Madison County. At my suggestion the general modified his order so far as to allow me to put in wagons all of the Eleventh Michigan (Colonel Stoughton) that were fit for duty, the company of regulars, and as many of the Eighteenth Kentucky (Colonel Landram) as we could get wagons for, leaving the remaining forces under the command of Colonel Mahan, Fifty-fifth Indiana, and before 11 o'clock that night we had upward of 500 infantry in wagons and moving toward Richmond, and though we had to ferry the Kentucky River, we arrived at Richmond, 22 miles from Winchester, about 10 a.m. Monday, the 21st instant, but found that the marauders had left the evening before about 3 o'clock.

Late Monday evening I received orders from Generals Boyle and Smith to move to Lexington, 26 miles from Richmond, with the infantry, which I did on Tuesday, 22d instant. By order from General Boyle turned over my command to Colonel Warner, commanding post, and returned here on Wednesday. At Lexington I sent home all the wagons and horses that I could find that we had taken in our march.

While it is cause of bitter mortification to us all that we were unable to overtake the marauding chief and his lawless band, we feel that we did all that we could under the circumstances.

I cannot close this report without returning my sincere thanks to Colonels Williams, Stoughton, and Mahan for their energetic co-operation during our rapid and fatiguing marches, all acting the part of prompt and efficient officers. Colonel Stoughton was with me all the time with his gallant regiment, and I feel indebted to this brave officer for his hearty and efficient aid.

The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Landram also was prompt and attentive to his command.

Lieutenant Chadwick, of the Eleventh Michigan, who acted as assistant adjutant general until we arrived at Paris, where he was taken ill, rendered me great service.

Col. James M. Shackelford, formerly commanding officer of the <ar22_764> Twenty-fifth Kentucky, always brave, manly, and true, went with me as aide, and I am much indebted to him for his efficient services.

Several others acted as aides. Lieutenants Richardson, Towns, and Colonel Shackelford, and all deserve my thanks.

Captain Biddle showed himself to be a skillful, attentive officer. While Captain Nicklin was not called on to use his artillery, it could not escape my attention that he is an officer of rare merit, skillful and prompt.

Very respectfully,

CICERO MAXWELL,

Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN BOYLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces in Kentucky.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XVI/1 [S# 22]

JULY 4-28, 1862.--Morgan's first Kentucky raid.
No. 8.--Report of J. V. Guthrie of operations July 16-21.

[ar22_764 con't]

CINCINNATI, *July 25, 1862.*

In compliance with your order of the 16th the undersigned took the cars on the Central Kentucky Railroad from the depot in Covington, with about 100 men, for Cynthiana, Ky., at which place Lieutenant-Colonel Landram, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, was in command.

Receiving orders to move toward Paris and distribute my forces at the different stations to guard bridges, I proceeded to Paris, which place was reached at 2 o'clock in the night. There were at this post detachments of companies--35 from Captain Whittlesey's camp, under command of his lieutenant; 30 men under command of Captain Pugsley, of the Eighteenth Kentucky Regiment, and the Home Guards of Paris, numbering 67 men, infantry. There were also 60 men on horseback, under command of the Hon. Mr. Wadsworth, member of Congress from the Maysville district, making a total of forces in Paris, as reported to me, of 233 men, rank and file. During the day re-enforcements to the number of 60 men from Mount Sterling, under Captain Evans, came in. These were Home Guard cavalry. Brigadier-General Ward ordered me to take command of this post. Upon assuming the command I immediately proceeded to organize the threes for service, and appointed the Hon. Mr. Wadsworth, with the rank of major, to the command of all the Home Guard cavalry. Pursuant to orders, he took command of 40 men and proceeded toward Lexington on a scouting expedition. At 11 o'clock p.m. Major Wadsworth returned, and reported that John Morgan, with a force of from 1,000 to 1,200 men, was moving down the road to Cynthiana. I immediately telegraphed Lieutenant-Colonel Landram, at Cynthiana, of Morgan's movements and his advance on that place. I also sent a message to Captain Ayres, commanding the bridge guards between Paris and Cynthiana, to join me with his forces at Paris. I also telegraphed to General Ward at Lexington the position of affairs, and asked for re-enforcements to hold Paris. He answered that I should send to him at Lexington all the men I could spare. Satisfied that I could not weaken my force I did not send any men to Lexington. About 7 o'clock in the evening Lieutenant-Colonel Landram reported the fall of Cynthiana. Upon consultation it was deemed advisable to fall back on Lexington. We moved at 11 o'clock that night, and proceeded 14 miles on the Lexington road. About daylight we had reached Colonel Metcalfe's advance post from Lexington, where he had encamped. <ar22_765> Colonel Metcalfe was ordered to move forward with all his force on Paris, and started about 4 o'clock. I was again detailed to take command of all the infantry and support the batteries. Thirty-five of my men were reported as unable to travel, and by my order were sent by the surgeon to the Lexington hospital. We moved on toward Paris, and at dark encamped 5 miles from the town. During the night our pickets were driven in three different times, and, as the infantry with the artillery held the advance, I formed them all in line of battle at the road.

On the morning of the 19th we again took up our line of march, Brigadier-General Smith in command. Our advance continually drove in the rebel scouts, killing 7 and taking 8 prisoners. Arriving at the entrance to Paris, our column was halted. The center, composed of the Ohio troops and the artillery, was 1 mile from the town. We were informed that an attack was expected and the men stood by their guns one hour and a half, when we learned to our chagrin that Morgan

had retreated toward Winchester.

It is but justice to the Ohio troops to inform you that they were eager and ready for the fight. Two companies of the Cincinnati police took off their coats, and under their chief, Colonel Dudley, were anxious to meet the enemy. The detachment of Captain Whittlesey's Cincinnati company deserve commendation for their gallantry, while the troops from Camp Dennison, under Captain Ayres, were prompt and efficient, and had opportunity offered would have earned for themselves a creditable reputation.

After the retreat of the enemy we encamped for twenty-four hours. On the morning of the 20th we were ordered to move, the rear guard being assigned to my command. I found it impossible for the troops sent out with me to follow on to Winchester. I therefore left them at Paris, under command of Captain Ayres, with instructions to remain until further orders from me after I had arrived at Winchester.

Receiving orders from General Smith to proceed to Lexington, I moved my command the next day (the 21st) and reached Lexington at night. I rode over with Dr. Bush to Paris that night and found that the men left in charge of Captain Ayres had gone to Cincinnati the morning previous. I returned to Lexington the same night and found Colonel McCook with your orders. After instructing the lieutenant in charge of the sick at Lexington to report to Colonel McCook the condition of the men I obtained leave to return home and arrived here this morning.

I have been thus particular in explaining to you how I became detached from my particular command, which was intrusted to me by your orders, and to do justice as near as I can to the Ohio troops under my charge.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. V. GUTHRIE,

Commanding.

General GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster. General, Ohio.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XVI/1 [S# 22]

JULY 4-28, 1862.--Morgan's first Kentucky raid.

No. 6.--Report of Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, U. S. Army, of operations July 13--25, including skirmish near Paris.

[ar22_759 cont']

LEBANON, KY., July 26, 1862.

SIR: By order of General Boyle I left the southern part of the State on the 13th, and assumed command of some forces in Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th day of this month. As soon as I reached that point I immediately set to work to organize a sufficient force to move against General John Morgan, said to be in camp near Georgetown.

At 9 p.m. of the day I reached Frankfort I was ready to march with 1,320 men, 430 of which were of Colonel Williams' (Ninth Pennsylvania) cavalry, which I had brought with me from the lower part of the State; two pieces of Captain Nicklin's (Thirteenth Indiana) battery, and two pieces gotten up by Home Guards, under Captain Goins; Colonel Mahan's Indiana regiment of infantry, and one company of regulars under Captain Biddle.

On the cars at 9 p.m. Colonel Maxwell reached Frankfort with Colonel Stoughton's Michigan regiment and orders to assume command of that point and the forces, and directions for me to proceed to Lexington and take control of matters there. I left as early as possible with 230 of Colonel Williams' cavalry and reached Lexington at 7 o'clock in the morning. General Ward, by orders from General Boyle, turned over his command to me. I learned that General Morgan was in the neighborhood of Paris and would probably take possession of that town during the day or that night. I organized a force of 595 men--230 Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Maj. John Marshall; 165 Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, <ar22_760> under Colonel Landram; 100 Cincinnati police, under Captain Dudley, and 100 Home Guards, under Captain Faulkner, of Garrard, leaving balance of force to protect Lexington.

At 12 o'clock at night I moved from Lexington toward Paris and overtook Colonel Metcalfe within 6 miles of Paris with a portion of his regiment and some Home Guards, numbering about 500, and three pieces of large artillery, of little use on a chase. With this column I moved on toward Paris, determining to govern the disposition of my command by the position of the enemy.

At 9 o'clock the evening before I sent an order to Colonel Maxwell, who had reached Georgetown, to move on toward Paris without delay, and when within 4 or 5 miles of the town halt and notify me; that he should be in that distance of Paris by daylight. When I reached Metcalfe's camp I dispatched a messenger to Colonel Maxwell to move on rapidly and occupy the Lexington road, that I might cross over to the Winchester pike, which could have been done in a short time. I did not deem it prudent to leave the Lexington road without a force. I heard nothing from Colonel Maxwell. In a few minutes afterward my advance began to fight. I dispatched another messenger to Colonel Maxwell to let me know his position, and also to move in haste and hold the position I had before designated. I heard nothing from him. In half an hour more I sent the third messenger, but with same result; therefore I did not know whether Colonel Maxwell was in reach or not. My advance by this time was skirmishing heavily and I had thrown out Colonel Landram's command to clear the woods, my column moving on with them a quarter of a mile in rear. From all indications and the advantages of the ground, with a creek and bridge in front to cross, I believed the enemy had taken position on the Lexington pike and intended to give fight on that side of Paris. I could not divide my force, for half were raw Home Guards, badly armed,

without sabers, and many without pistols. I pressed on, however, determining to give him battle wherever found.

At or near the bridge 1 mile from Paris, on Lexington pike, I received a dispatch from a very reliable gentleman living in Paris that General Morgan, 1,500 strong, was in line of battle and somewhat fortified in Garrett Davis' woods, south of the town, and would make a stand. With fighting in front and the information that the enemy was ready to receive me I could do nothing else than advance. As I did, my advance pushed back the enemy and made a dash into town, when I found that Morgan had retreated rapidly toward Winchester. I occupied his encampment,, and in a short time Colonel Maxwell came up, when I learned that 4 miles from town he had formed line of battle and remained so for near two hours.

When Colonel Maxwell reached me I found his troops, as well as my own, jaded, tired, and hungry, but intended to move forward without delay. My orders had been issued, when Captain Brunt [?], of Paris Home Guard, came to me in great speed with the intelligence that Morgan had been re-enforced 7 miles from town by 2,000 men, under Colonel Williams, and were returning to Paris. He told me his informant was a reliable man and had seen the forces. I could not doubt the report, and therefore prepared to receive him in the position I occupied. I sent, however, Colonel Metcalfe, with 250 of his men, to examine the country and ascertain the facts. He returned in the evening with report of no one in front of him.

In the mean time the men got something to eat, horses fed, and orders were given to march, when a very heavy, drenching thunderstorm <ar22_761> came up, which lasted the greater portion of the night. Many of the Home Guards left for their homes, and thereby reduced my cavalry force.

Early in the morning I moved for Winchester, leaving Colonel Metcalfe and his command in Paris. Captain Wadsworth, with his Home Guards, accompanied me. When I reached Winchester I ordered Colonel Mahan to remain with his regiment, and Colonel Guthrie and Captain Dudley and the three large pieces of artillery to return to Lexington as soon as possible. At Richmond I was joined by Colonel Cochran with five companies of Colonel Williams' (Ninth Pennsylvania) cavalry, some of Colonel Metcalfe's, under Colonel Halisy, and a company of Home Guards, under Colonel Worthington. I left Colonel Maxwell with the remainder of infantry at this point and pushed on in pursuit.

From the time I left Paris until I drew near to Somerset I halted only long enough to feed, as best we could, once a day; traveled day and night, yet was unable to overhaul the running enemy. When crossing Paint Lick, between Garrard and Madison, I learned Morgan had burned the bridge over Dick's River, on the Crab Orchard road, hence I took the Lancaster and Stanford route, with the hope of overtaking him somewhere in Pulaski, but when within 12 or 13 miles of Somerset I learned reliably that he had passed out of Kentucky into Tennessee and was moving on from the line. I halted and turned my course to Stanford.

On the entire trip I am forced to say that I never received a word of intelligence as to the movement or whereabouts of the enemy save through the scouts I sent out from my command and from intelligence received at and near Paris. It was my conviction that Morgan intended to attack Lexington, believing the troops had all been withdrawn and in pursuit of him. I was therefore anxious and particular to protect the city and the Government stores deposited there; hence I kept the woods watched until I ascertained the line of Morgan's retreat was through Richmond. I could receive no communication from a force anywhere in front of me until after I left Richmond and almost reached Lancaster, then I ascertained that Colonel Wolford, with 300

or 400 Home Guards, was somewhere in Pulaski. I immediately dispatched him to fall in front of Morgan and impede him as much as possible. I do not know that the messenger reached him; but after I got into Pulaski I sent another messenger to him and learned for the first time his troops had been disbanded, with no prospect of using them under three or four days; hence I abandoned the pursuit and returned under orders to this point, which I reached Friday evening.

The endurance with which the men under my command submitted to the deprivation and hardship of that expedition deserves the gratitude of the country and entitles them to my thanks and confidence. Officers and all obeyed my orders promptly.

From the best information received by me the result of the fighting at Paris and on expedition was, rebels:

Killed	29
Wounded	30
Prisoners	18
Total	77

Loss on Federal side none.

I will remark that it was the general impression of all with whom I <ar22_762> advised that Morgan would make his escape through Mount Sterling, his escape being much more probable that way than any other.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. CLAY SMITH,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ~~JOHN~~ BOYLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.