

elected sheriff of the county, taking up this duty in 1903. He is now serving his third term. He commanded the Richmond Hussars seventeen years and the 1st Georgia Battalion of Cavalry four years. He is now retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Major General Clark is a charter member of the Cavalry Survivors' Association, the first C. S. A. organization after the



GEN. JOHN WILLIAM CLARK.

war. It now takes in infantry and artillery and navy members. General Clark was Camp Commander several years, until promoted to Brigade Commander at the last Reunion, a year ago, and now becomes Commander of the Georgia Division.

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#### NORTHERN SIDE AT MURFREESBORO.

BY CAPT. S. F. HORRALL, WASHINGTON, IND.

I now give the promised recollections of the battle of Stone River (Tenn.) or Murfreesboro. I was then ordnance officer and inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. John Beatty, 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Early in the day of December 30 we reached the main body of the Federal army confronting the Confederates. For days before the rain was continuous, thus adding to other disagreeable conditions. The firing line of the Confederates was practically straight, covering Murfreesboro and along the banks of Stone River; so our (Federal) line was adjusted to properly confront theirs. Major General McCook held the right and Gen. Tom Crittenden the left of our line.

The forces thus disposed for battle on the evening of the 30th preparatory for next day, the great army slept, to be rudely awakened on the 31st at a little before daylight by a most terrific cannonading and clangor of small arms on the

right. Up to that hour it had been a problem as to the Confederate general's intention—that is, as to whether he intended an attack or was waiting to be attacked—but his strategy developed by surprising General McCook at the hour stated.

All day before the attack the Confederates were feeling of our lines; and as our left, extending across Stone River, covered the town, naturally our generals figured that the left, by the Confederate right, would be the point to be attacked, for the right was two or three miles from Murfreesboro, our objective. But the general commanding the Confederate forces reversed the usual order of things by the surprise as far from our objective as could be; and not only surprised McCook's force, but caught ours with reserve reinforcements largely on our left and center. However, quite enough reserve force was hurried to help McCook to hold the Confederates in check until our generals got in "strategy" of war. This was done in haste and by refusing our right and left and forming a "horseshoe" of the line. Here, then, developed General Rosecrans's strategy. To reinforce any part of the line that might be attacked by our force, the Confederates would have—being the outside of the new line formation—to travel any way from one to three miles, while the Federals could meet the same emergency by reserves moving one-fourth of a mile or less, being the inside of the half circle, the Confederates the outside.

By direction of Brig. Gen. John Beatty, this writer fixed the line to receive and repel, if possible, the advancing Confederate line. Returning and reporting to General Beatty, the brigade commander, Major General Rousseau, made the order to General Beatty, "Hold this position till h— freezes over," and dashed off. Now, by mistake, the officer delivering the order to the checking Union forces—viz., General Hazen's Regulars and Colonel Shepherd's Brigades and Beatty's—failed to so notify General Beatty, who kept holding his position for perhaps an hour and a half after; and when he did fall back, it was with comparatively no loss of men, while the other brigades suffered severe loss. In his book of memoranda General Beatty wrote of this and said: "Concluding that hell had about frozen over, I about-faced my brigade."

The first days of the battle we (the Union forces) were whipped. As a strict strategist, General Bragg in the battle of Perryville, Ky., proved the superior of General Buell, and in the outset had outgeneraled Rosecrans at Murfreesboro; but General Rosecrans, who had the honor of winning the first substantial victory for the Federal arms in Virginia, was a strategist too, and by that won at last, after losing nearly thirty-three per cent of his command; for be it written that at one time during the fighting our whole army was surrounded, and the majority of inferior officers, I think, figured only on our surrender finally. Though checked and outgeneraled in the cedar woods south of the railroad, as described, the Confederates, falling back a short distance, defiantly refused to retreat until next day, when, after the massing of an overwhelming force of infantry, some cavalry, and many guns of artillery on our left, the Confederate right was pressed back across Stone River; and if two hours more of daylight had availed, unquestionably the Federal forces would have occupied Murfreesboro that evening. Thus the real problem of battle was solved. Only daylight the next day awaited to realize fully its solution, but at what a cost of life!

If there are living those who acted as rear guard for the Confederate army, they may easily recall what took place

on a little knoll just north of the railroad, right center of the line. It was the 42d I. V. V. I. that confronted them. That small force of infantry and a single piece of artillery held our 42d Infantry the night long in check. While on duty next day, after the evacuation of Murfreesboro, this writer, ordnance officer, to gather abandoned arms, etc., rode over the place. The fight was in a night of pitchy darkness, and firing was in a desultory way all along the line, kept up by the Confederates to conceal their preparation for retreat. The "spot" alluded to was sparsely covered with trees, and from both sides these trees were filled with bullets and ramrods of small arms, for both were so excited that the usual order "Aim low" was forgotten and trees were "peppered" fifteen to twenty feet above ground. No more decided stand could have been made by a rear guard. The 42d Indiana as a body, so terrific was the firing, retired; but Lieutenant Colonel Shanklin obeyed orders, held position, and was captured.

Resuming the Federal side of the battle of Murfreesboro, the part in which the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th A. C., exploited, I hope to be entirely accurate and to "render unto Cæsar," etc., without egotism, though the pronoun I appears. In the battle proper the part taken in the fight by this command, as I saw it, follows: At high noon on the 31st of December the brigade, together with Colonel Hazen's Brigade of Regular Troops and Colonel Shepherd's Brigade of East Tennesseans, took position in the cedar woods, several hundred yards south of the railroad. The purpose was to assist General McCook's command in preventing a rapid advance of the Confederates, which if made, as evidently was expected (and alarmingly near successful), meant nothing less than a flank and rear movement by infantry, when the Confederate cavalry, under General Wheeler, would dash up from our rear from Lavergne and compel a surrender. In the cedar woods my brigade fought five hours, being obliged three times to "change front to rear" to avoid the Confederates' flanking movements. At last the order came late in the day to "fall back;" and we did with more or less confusion, under fire yet. General Rosecrans had scarcely completed his new, or "horse-shoe," line formation then, but during the night fixed it, massing thirty pieces of artillery, six- and twelve-pounders, double-shotted with grape and canister.

About ten o'clock on January 1, 1863, the Confederates uncovered from the cedar woods by three distinct lines visible for the charge. Never did troops move or drill more steadily than these men. Our artillery was supported well and amply by infantry, with cavalry on the right flank. When at close artillery range, the order to fire was given. The lanyards of thirty pieces struck and the deadly contents rained into the Confederate ranks, almost entirely decimating or mowing down the advancing line. But another and yet another pressed forward until within short rifle range of our line. Under the smoke and underbrush forty or fifty Confederate privates, throwing down their arms, crawled on hands and knees, surrendering as prisoners of war. By the line officer, to whom the surrender was made, they were turned over to this writer, whose duty as brigade inspector it was to turn them over to the provost marshal. A more forlorn, worn-out, and famished set of men would be hard to find. I said: "Boys, you are worn and hungry?" "Yes, on duty fighting or otherwise twenty-four hours, with little to eat." "Well, you must be fed," I replied. So, marching to commissary headquarters, they were fed. Now comes a little fun I enjoyed greatly.

Provost headquarters lay in the direction of the front center, and there was fighting all along the line. Almost always in closely contested battles there are stragglers, full of pluck, out of range. Passing near a group, a voice rang out tantalizingly: "Hello, Johnny Reb, where are you going?" "Down to the front, where you're afraid to go, d— you," was the reply. "Just right; hit him again," I said, indulging a hearty laugh, in which all the "boys in gray" joined. "He who laughs last laughs best."

My next will be the close of the battle of Murfreesboro.

#### UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The concluding exercises of the U. D. C. at Norfolk embodied thanks by a rising vote to Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Randolph, of Richmond, for their valuable services in the interest of the organization.

Hearty thanks were also expressed to the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter, the Virginia Division, to Mrs. H. St. George Tucker, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Mrs. McKenney, and Mrs. Tate for the royal manner in which the Daughters had been entertained during their stay in Norfolk.

The election of officers, in addition to Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone President General, resulted:

Honorary President, Mrs. Sarah Dabney, Eggleston.

First Vice President, Mrs. M. S. Willard, North Carolina.

Second Vice President, Mrs. Pole, Maryland.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Andrew L. Dowdell, Alabama.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Cooley, Florida.

Treasurer, Mrs. L. Eustace Williams, Kentucky.

Custodian of Crosses, Mrs. L. H. Raines, Georgia.

Custodian of Flags, Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, Norfolk.

These officers were elected unanimously in each instance.

The choice of the convention for the next meeting place was decided by a vote of eighty-seven to seventy in favor of Atlanta over Houston, Tex.

An important feature of the closing session was the adoption of a resolution to take up as their next work the erection of a monument in Richmond to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The Columbia College scholarship for next year was awarded to South Carolina, but the scholarship in the Teachers' College, of New York, was not awarded.

It was decided that copies of the minutes of the convention should be sent each Chapter President.

The final report on the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond was made. The remainder of the fund in hand was donated by the convention to a fund now being secured for the erection of a monument at New Orleans in memory of Jefferson Davis.

Announcement was made that the Oklahoma Division would be amalgamated with the Indian Territory Division before the convention at Atlanta next year.

U. D. C. STATE OFFICERS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—President, Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte; Vice Presidents, Mrs. R. F. Dalton, Greensboro, Mrs. Martin S. Willard, Wilmington, and Mrs. John Phifer Erwin, Morganton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Williams, Norton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Finger, Charlotte; Treasurer, Miss Alice Nilsen, Greensboro; Registrar, Mrs. Leo Heartt, Raleigh; Historian, Miss Rebecca Cameron, Hillsboro; Assistant Historian, Mrs. W. O. Shannon, Henderson; Recorder Crosses of Honor, Mrs. William H. Overman, Salisbury; Chaplain, Mrs. James G. Kenan, Wallace.

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