

ground occupied by the Eighth Division, and ordered my brigade forward across Stone's River to stay the advancing forces. This was done with a will, the Nineteenth Illinois leading, accompanied by the Seventh Brigade. They met the enemy with cheers, and with such determination that very soon the enemy gave way, followed closely by us, and were driven from every position up the hill through the woods, and through an open field to woods beyond.

In this gallant charge my brigade charged a battery and took three brass pieces. We occupied the field, and soon re-enforcements came to our relief, but it was nearly dark, and I did not deem it prudent to advance further without orders, as there was a battery in the woods beyond, which took effect upon us at short range. I here rallied my men and formed a little in rear of the crest of the hill. It was now about dark, and upon your order I withdrew my command to our former position.

In this engagement, as also in the one of December 31, the Seventh Brigade acted in concert with my own, and sometimes the two, to some extent, were intermingled, but fought together without confusion, and thus the troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan stood side by side, each vying with the other in the conflict.

With the exception of Colonel Cassilly, I know of no conduct worthy of censure, but much to commend. They acted with that bravery expected of well-disciplined troops fighting in a just cause. They stood manfully and bravely the appalling fire of a much larger force, and in the last engagement met and repulsed the enemy in superior force, elated with a supposed victory. The officers and men, almost without exception, behaved with the most determined bravery.

Colonel Stoughton, of the Eleventh Michigan, was in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men, and throughout both engagements acted with the most distinguished gallantry. Good judgment was also displayed by him in rallying his own men and others of my brigade at the crest of the hill in the last engagement, during my temporary absence on another part of the field. Colonel Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois, was also where danger was most imminent, and by his coolness and bravery aided his regiment in their gallant defense the first day, and charge, the second. He was seriously wounded in the second engagement, and carried off the field cheering and encouraging his men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Given, of the Eighteenth Ohio, was also at his post, and the thinned ranks of that regiment show how well they exposed themselves to the missiles of the enemy. He was cool, brave, and judicious.

Those officers, by their coolness and bravery, as well as good judgment and promptness of action, aided me in all my orders, and thus, by combined action and cool bravery, the brigade sustained the most determined shocks and repulsed the enemy at all points.

It would be invidious in me more particularly to specify individual cases of bravery. Where all do well it is hard to particularize.

It is but just, however, to speak in commendation of Captain Brigham, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio. Under his leadership a part of the regiment was in front of the battle in the last engagement, and behaved most gallantly. The regiment is a good one, and only needed a leader the first day to have taken a more active part in that engagement.

The members of my staff, Lieutenants Bishop, Temple, Platt, Sweeny, Barick, and Cunningham, all were prompt and efficient in carrying my orders and aiding me, no matter what the danger. The same may also be said of my orderlies and clerks, Coffin, Mercer, and Adams, and Agnew and Riley, who were prompt and efficient.

I deem it but an act of simple justice to say of our division commander

that in all he was cool, prudent, and determined. In the first engagement, when we were surrounded on all sides by the enemy (the right and left having retired far to our rear), he said to me, "We must cut our way through," and gallantly led the division for that purpose; but the enemy wisely opened a way for us, and only closed upon us at a respectful distance. If we have acquitted ourselves with honor, much of it is due to his careful training, his cool self-possession, and the confidence we all feel in him.

Surgeons Bogue, Johnson, and Elliott, and their assistants, rendered all the aid in their power in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded. It is claimed by some of my men that the Nineteenth Illinois took the enemy's colors on the second day. The same is also claimed by the Seventh Brigade. Suffice it to say that the colors were taken, the two brigades acting in concert. And while I desire for my brigade all credit for gallantry, I would not in the least detract from the other, which was side by side with us.

In these engagements many of my valuable officers and men were killed and wounded.

Our thinned ranks show how well they faced the enemy. The last engagement was against the enemy's best troops in superior force. They had never before been beaten, but now they were driven in confusion, leaving hundreds of their dead and dying on the field.

Captain Schultz, with his battery, rendered me efficient service, and was ready and enthusiastic in executing my orders. He did his duty well. On the first day one of his pieces became entangled in the woods, and was abandoned. We more than compensated this loss the second day.

I append a list of the casualties, and propose hereafter to make a more detailed report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. STANLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Eighth Division.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

Command.	Went into action.				Lost in action.								
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns, artillery.	Killed.		Wounded.		Miss- ing.		Guns.		
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.
Brigade staff	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th Ohio	23	423	4	.....	3	26	6	112	23	1	.....	.....	.....
19th Illinois	23	350	5	.....	3	18	7	75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Michigan	17	423	14	.....	3	28	6	72	25	2	.....	.....	.....
69th Ohio	23	523	7	.....	1	6	6	45	38	1	.....	.....	.....
Battery M	2	75	56	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....
Total*	95	1,794	93	4	8	79	26	304	95	10	7	5	1

Respectfully submitted.

[T. R. STANLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.]

M. D. TEMPLE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, March —, 1863.

His Excellency Governor BLAIR, *Michigan* :

S. R. : I deem it but an act of simple justice to an efficient and brave officer to say to you, as the Governor of the State from which he comes, what I have said in my official report of Col. William L. Stoughton, commanding the Eleventh Michigan, a part of my brigade. In the late battles of Stone's River, General Negley's division, of which my brigade was the right, on Wednesday, the 31st December, and Friday, the 2d January, was placed in prominent and important positions, and nobly and heroically acted its part.

On Tuesday, the 30th, we had some severe skirmishing, first by the Nineteenth Illinois and Eighteenth Ohio, the last relieved by the Eleventh Michigan. Each regiment had men killed and wounded on that day, and well sustained its position. Tuesday night the Eleventh was detailed by me for most arduous and important duty—the care of the extreme front in face of the enemy. I gave the matter wholly into the hands of Colonel Stoughton, and during all that cold, bitter night he watched, and, with his regiment, without fires, kept the front, and were not nor could they have been surprised. In the morning they were relieved, but only to be soon called again into more terrible conflicts. In that terrible carnage—death, bull-dog fighting—my brigade bore a conspicuous part, being uncovered on our right by our associates being driven to the rear, and falling back only when flanked—in fact surrounded—in that falling back, in good order, fighting every step of the way, repulsing the enemy at every available point. In all these the Eleventh was in the right place in the midst of danger, never for a moment finching. Colonel Stoughton was in his place, handling his men with ease and to the purpose. After we had formed a new line at the rear, one of my regiments was called upon by a major-general from another command to make a desperate charge upon the enemy in the woods, and, seeing them in close quarters, I called to the Eleventh to follow me to their rescue, which they did most gallantly, led by their gallant commander, and fought until called off by myself. From that time until Friday we were ready, as at all times, for the foe, but it was not until Friday evening that we had an opportunity to show our teeth. Then our extreme left was being driven before the enemy; a whole division (three brigades) was falling back in disorder, followed by a superior force. Our gallant commander, General Rosecrans, saw it in person, and rode to me, ordering me forward with my brigade, which was responded to with cheers and immediate action. Colonel Stoughton, with his regiment, took the extreme right, charging and driving the foe in terrible confusion, and exactly at the right point, halting and rallying his own men and others in his vicinity, thus forming a new line at the right time and in the right place. I was at this moment in another part of the field, but quickly there, and found him holding his position, having routed the enemy out of his sight. This was a most gallant exploit, and reflects the highest credit on Colonel Stoughton and his command. I bespeak for him your influence at Washington to make him a brigadier-general, a position to which he is entitled, and which he would fill with credit to himself and the country. In addition to his gallantry and judicious management, his heart is in his country's cause.

This is written wholly without any suggestion from Colonel Stoughton or any one for him, but on my own sense of justice to a deserving

officer. For the last two months Colonel Stoughton has been provost-marshal of Murfreesborough, a difficult task, but has done his duty well.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
T. R. STANLEY,
Colonel Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffin, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I would respectfully submit to you my report of the part taken by the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry in the late engagements before Murfreesborough.

On Tuesday morning, December 30, the regiment, under the command of its colonel, Joseph R. Scott, was, by your orders, deployed as skirmishers, to take possession of and hold certain buildings on the Nolensville pike. On the north side of said pike, on our front and right, opposite the above buildings, was a brick-yard, in which we found the enemy in strong numbers. We succeeded, after a short struggle, in driving in their line of skirmishers, which had been thrown out, taking possession of the designated places. We held the position thus gained until relieved, about 12 m., by the Forty-second Illinois on our right and the Eighteenth Ohio on our left. We then retired, and were held as a reserve, remaining in that position until next morning, the 31st.

At about 9 a. m. of the 31st we became engaged with a large force of the enemy. By your orders we changed our position, for the purpose of protecting and preventing, if possible, our right wing from being turned, which after some two hours' hard fighting, the enemy succeeded in doing. We retired, falling back in line of battle to the cedar forest, where we halted, but were ordered to fall back still farther. We again made a stand some 50 yards from the edge of the forest, engaging the enemy alone. We held our position, perhaps, half an hour, but our colonel, seeing that we were in danger of being outflanked, ordered a retreat, which was done in good order, falling back to the railroad. By your orders we changed our position several times during the day, but we were not engaged in action.

On Thursday, January 1, 1863, we changed our position several times, but did not become engaged with the enemy.

On the 2d, about 3.30 p. m., the enemy suddenly attacked our left with great fury, and after some severe fighting the left gave way. We were then ordered forward to their support. Charging upon the enemy, we drove them back. Crossing Stone's River, we forced them beyond their batteries, capturing four of their guns, remaining masters of the field.

Early in the engagement our colonel, while gallantly leading his men, fell, severely, but not dangerously, wounded, the command then devolving upon me; and I here take great pleasure in testifying to the bravery and good conduct of both officers and men in my command. But where all did their duty so nobly, it would be unjust to discriminate.

Inclosed please find list of casualties in my command.*
Trusting the above may prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RAFFEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,
Commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade.

No. 85.

Report of Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 4, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to orders, I submit the following report of the part taken by the Eleventh Regiment Michigan Infantry in the recent engagement:

On the morning of December 31, heavy firing was heard to our right and front, and apparently rapidly approaching the position occupied by the Twenty-ninth Brigade. My regiment was immediately formed and marched to the brow of the hill, near brigade headquarters. The skirmishing soon after indicated the approach of the enemy to the right of this position, and, under orders from Colonel Stanley, and at the request of General Rousseau, the regiment was formed in line of battle under cover of a ledge of rocks, about 100 yards in this direction. The skirmishing continued with much spirit for about half an hour, when a heavy roar of musketry and artillery indicated that the principal attack of the enemy was being made immediately to our left and rear. I immediately gave orders to change front to the rear on the first company, which was promptly executed under a heavy fire, and the regiment advanced to the brow of the hill, from which Schultz's battery had first been drawn, under a galling fire, and poured a well-directed fire into the advancing columns of the enemy, and continued to load and fire with great coolness and bravery until the orders came to fall back. The fire of the enemy was apparently concentrated upon this point, and was terrific. The slaughter was great, and men and officers fell on every side. The regiment fell back about 100 yards, and was again formed and poured a fire into the enemy as he raised the brow of the hill, and then retired to the cover of the cedars in our rear. Here some confusion was at first manifested. A large number of regiments had fallen back here for protection, and the enemy's artillery and infantry opened upon us from all sides, except to our left, toward the Murfreesborough pike. Order was, however, promptly restored by our division and brigade commanders, and then my regiment, with the others, moved back in good order, keeping up a steady fire on the enemy. When near the cleared field, to the right of the Murfreesborough pike, the regiment was rallied and held the ground for twenty or thirty minutes, checking the advance of the enemy. It was then marched about half-way across the open field to the pike, when orders came to charge back into the cedars. My regiment promptly obeyed my orders, rallied on their colors, and charged back into the woods with great gallantry, checking the enemy by their sudden and impetuous charge. After delivering

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 211.

our fire, orders came from the brigade commander to retire, and the regiment fell back, in good order, to the left of the Murfreesborough pike. Here closed the active operations of the day.

On the 2d of January the regiment was again called into action. In the afternoon of that day we were posted in an open field in the rear of ——— battery, on the left wing of the army, and about 100 yards to the right of Wilson's Creek. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the enemy made a heavy attack with artillery and infantry on our front. My command was kept lying on the ground, protected by a slight hill, for about thirty minutes. At the expiration of this time the enemy had driven back our forces on the opposite side of the creek, and one regiment crossed in great disorder, many without arms, and rushed through our ranks. As soon as the enemy came within range across the creek, my regiment, with the others of this brigade, rose up and gave him a destructive fire, and immediately charged over the creek, the enemy falling back under cover of the woods. In crossing the creek, my line of battle was necessarily broken, and I led them forward to a fence on a rise of ground and formed them in line, when they immediately opened an effective fire on the enemy, who, in a short time, retreated through the woods. The regiment promptly advanced to the edge of the woods and delivered a rapid fire on him, as he retreated across the open field.

The Eleventh was among the first who crossed the creek and assisted in capturing four pieces of artillery abandoned by the enemy in their flight. At this time my ammunition was nearly exhausted, and I, with the other regiments in the advance, formed a line of battle, and held our position until recalled across the creek.

I cannot speak too highly of the bravery of the troops under my command. They fought with the coolness of veterans, and obeyed commands under the hottest fire with the precision of the parade ground.

Lieutenants Wilson and Flynn were killed while gallantly discharging their duties as company commanders. Major Smith and Lieutenants Hall, Briggs, and Howard were wounded, the two former severely, and are prisoners of war.

The officers of my command, without exception, behaved with great gallantry, coolness, and fortitude. Where all nobly discharged their duty, it would, perhaps, be unjust to discriminate.

The following are the casualties, as far as known at this time: Killed, 25; wounded, 70; and missing, 23; aggregate loss, 118.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment Michigan Infantry.

M. D. TEMPLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah Given, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Murfreesborough, January 4, 1863.

I have the honor to report that on December 30 the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, under my command, with Capt. A. Fenton, acting major,

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

and Lieut. A. W. S. Minear, adjutant, took position with the reserve on the left of the center wing.

At 1 p. m., under your orders, I took position in the woods to the west of the Wilson pike, joining with the left of the right wing. At the instance of the commander of the left flank regiment of the right wing, I relieved three of his companies, then deployed as skirmishers and engaging the enemy. My skirmishers soon started the enemy, and would have cleared the woods but for an order received from the right not to advance our part of the line; whereupon I fell back to the first position, preserving an alignment with my right. At 5 p. m. I was relieved by the Eleventh Michigan, and I moved to the rear, where I remained all night.

On the morning of the 31st I again took position with the reserve, but was soon ordered forward to support the battery. At — a. m. I was ordered to take position in rear of the position and fronting to the rear, it having been discovered that the enemy had turned our right. No enemy appearing at that point, I was ordered to take position again on the hill to support the battery. I found the batterymen much endangered by the enemy's skirmishers to the right. I deployed a company and soon removed them.

I was then ordered to take position in the woods on the left, the enemy having made his appearance in that direction. When moving to that position, a very considerable consternation was observed among our forces, many of the regiments moving to the rear. Observing that a regiment still held the position, I moved rapidly to its rear; that regiment was lying down, so that my men were enabled to remain in their rear and engage in the firing. This position was rendered necessary, other regiments having moved into the only available position on the right and left. By the combined efforts of the forces there, the enemy was driven from the woods, but very soon a piece of artillery was brought into position against us. I hastened to where our battery was, to ask that it might be brought to bear against the enemy's piece that was then doing fearful havoc among our ranks. I learned that for want of ammunition none of our pieces were available. In the midst of this terrible fire I received your order to fall back, which I did, my men preserving perfect order.

During this engagement Capt. A. Fenton, who was acting major, and whose services proved of inestimable value, fell, wounded, and was placed on a horse and started to the rear; since that nothing has been heard of him, and I have reason to fear that he has fallen into the enemy's hands. After falling back, as ordered, to the point near the Nashville pike, I received your order to take a position in line with the Nineteenth Illinois, and in rear of a line formed, as I understood, by a part of General Rousseau's command. We had scarcely taken our position when the enemy engaged the first line, which, after some minutes, retired, under a terrible fire from the enemy. Anticipating the movement, I caused my men to lie down, and cautioned them to hold their fire until the enemy closed on them. The first line passed over my men, closely followed by the enemy. My men, observing well the caution I had given, poured a well-directed fire into the enemy, which checked them; but soon their second line pressed upon me, when I, with the rest of the line, fell back.

Immediately on the appearance of the enemy, the Nineteenth Illinois was moved to another position on his flank, so that no other regiment remained on the line with me. I moved to the rear gradually, returning the enemy's fire, until I found myself on open ground, when I ordered

my men to move double-quick to a point covered from the enemy's fire, where I rallied my men and reformed my ranks, which had become somewhat broken in the retreat.

Just as I had accomplished this, General Rousseau ordered me to charge the woods again, encouraging the men to charge by taking the lead in person. The men, already breathless from fatigue, approached the close woods, but slowly, yet in perfect order, notwithstanding the enemy from the cover of the woods met us with a withering fire. My men bravely charged upon the hidden enemy and drove them back into the woods, where they held them at bay for some twenty minutes. Seeing that I was unsupported, and standing against a much stronger force, and that some 50 of my command had already fallen, I ordered a retreat, returning to the same place from which I had started under General Rousseau's order.

In this engagement Capt. P. E. Taylor fell, mortally wounded; also Lieutenant Minear, adjutant, fell, severely wounded. I was then, with the balance of the brigade, withdrawn from the field for that day.

My command was not actually engaged again until the afternoon of the 2d instant. I took position in rear of the battery in our center about 4 o'clock, when the enemy appeared to our left. I was ordered by General Negley to move to the support of the battery on the left, and to take covering behind the buildings near the position. When I arrived there, I saw the enemy's columns advancing under cover of the woods to our left, the head of his column almost to the creek. I immediately deployed my column and moved my line forward to a fence, from which my men sent a well-directed fire against the enemy.

At this point Capt. J. M. Welch, who was acting major, was carried from the field, severely wounded; also Sergt. L. D. Carter, aiding me as adjutant. Seeing that our fire brought the enemy to a halt, and that our forces were advancing, I ordered my men forward across the stream, which was promptly under execution when I discovered the enemy moving on our right in the woods in heavy force, evidently intending to attack us on our flank. I immediately ordered a halt, and rallied my men who had not already crossed the stream, leaving those who had crossed, as I supposed, to the command of Captain Welch, of whose wounds I was not informed. I rallied my men, getting many men from other regiments, and moved toward the woods on the right. Finding my ranks very imperfectly formed, I called a halt to allow the men a moment's rest, and to prepare my ranks for a charge bayonet. Just as I halted, a regiment arrived in my rear and passed on. Just then I received an order from General Palmer to move forward, which I did, taking position on the right of the other regiment. The line soon pressed the enemy back, discovering which I moved my line forward; but finding that the other regiment did not advance, I caused my bugler to sound a retreat, so as to align my forces with the other regiment. Just as the line was moving to the rear, a man on the right called out, "They are flanking us from the woods on the right." This caused some of the men to retreat hastily. I hastened to the open ground, from which I saw that the report was false, when I rallied those that had fled, and returned to the woods again. We continued to reply to the enemy's fire until darkness set in, when I withdrew, other forces having arrived to hold the ground.

In this charge Capt. George Stivers, a most valuable officer, fell, mortally wounded. The behavior of all my officers in these various engagements was such as that I may only say every one did all that he could, or that any one in his position could have done, and as to my men, I can

praise no one above another. All did well alike, except three or four cowards, who deserted their posts and went back to Nashville

I hereto append a list of our loss.*

Your obedient servant,

JOSIAH GIVEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,

Commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade.

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

Agreeably to orders, I submit the following report of the part the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers took in the battle of Stone's River, omitting all the incidents up to the morning of December 31, 1862:

The Sixty-ninth Regiment occupied the left of the Twenty-ninth Brigade, Negley's division, and was ordered to advance about 6 a. m. across the Nolensville pike. Did so, and sent out three companies to the front. Remained in that position one and a half hours. Received an order to fall back to the right of Schultz's battery, which was executed in good order, the regiment sustaining a heavy fire from front and flank during that time. Remained in that position, fighting, until the division was ordered to retire back as far as the pike. There the regiment was reformed.

During all these moves and fighting we had many killed and wounded. During this time Colonel Cassilly was wounded through the arm, severely. Major Hickcox had his horse shot under him, falling on him, and so severely bruising him as to compel him to leave the field. The command was then turned over to Captain Putnam, he being the senior officer present. Was ordered up to the front, and sustained a heavy fire. Was then ordered to retire by General Negley, in person.

During this day's fighting I was back at Stewart's Creek; left there with a detachment of 200 men. Arrived on the battle-field at 5 p. m. and took command.

Thursday was occupied in skirmishing with the enemy on our right. Nothing of special interest occurred during the day.

Friday, January 2, was ordered to the left, where we took up a position and kept it until 3 p. m. At this time the division on the left of Stone's River was attacked by the enemy, and, after a short fight, fell back.

At this time we were ordered out into a corn-field, and lay down until the enemy came within 300 yards. We then arose, fired, and charged up to the bank of Stone's River, and halted a few minutes and fired across the river. Then crossed the river and reformed, and charged them for half a mile, and assisted to take a battery. The enemy having fallen back, we slowly retired to the woods and took care of our wounded and dead, which, I am sorry to say, was heavy. (A full list has already been forwarded to brigade headquarters.) It was now dark, and we were ordered out on picket in front.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 211.

Saturday, January 3, nothing of interest occurred. January 4, was on picket. Relieved in the evening. January 5, came on through Murfreesborough, since which time we have been encamped in our present camp.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Center.

No. 88.

Reports of Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE, EIGHTH DIVISION,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, the following report of the operations of my command before Murfreesborough is respectfully submitted:

On the evening of December 29, my command took a position in a field on the right of the Nashville pike, in the rear of General Palmer's line, and bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the 30th, by order of General Negley, I took a position on the right of General Palmer's division, on the edge of a dense cedar woods fronting to the south, and deployed skirmishers from the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-seventh Indiana in front, across, and to the left of the Six-mile pike, to act in conjunction with the skirmishers of Colonel Stanley's brigade, on my right. A brisk fire was kept up between the skirmishers and the enemy's sharpshooters, in the open field to the left and in the woods in front, until the arrival of General Sheridan's division on the right, when our skirmishers were withdrawn for Colonel Roberts' command.

During the day General McCook's forces advanced on the right, so that his left rested on our right flank, when a change of front to the left was made by General Negley's division.

The enemy had remained quiet on the open field (now almost directly in my front), in his intrenchments, which were plainly visible, and had kept a battery of four pieces in position at his works all day without firing.

Marshall's and Ellsworth's batteries, attached to my brigade, and posted in a small open field, fired an occasional shot into the works without eliciting reply. My command lost about 20 men, killed and wounded, during the day.

Skirmishers were kept out well to the front during the night, and two regiments of my command, with the batteries, were posted in the open field.

On the morning of the 31st, skirmishing was resumed along our line, and heavy firing was heard on the right along General McCook's line. The firing on our right gradually increased and neared our position, until a continuous roar of artillery and musketry was heard directly in our rear, and the advancing columns of the enemy were seen on our right and front.

Here I received orders from General Negley to hold my position to the last extremity. For this purpose I executed a partial change of my front, and placed my troops in the convex order, as follows: The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell, on the right, at the brow of a small hill, the right resting near Schultz's battery, of Colonel Stanley's brigade; the Thirty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Hull, on the right center; the Seventy-fourth Ohio, Colonel Moody, on the left center, behind a rail fence; Marshall's battery on a small hill in the open field, to the left of the Seventy-fourth Ohio; the Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, on the left, in a thicket fronting the enemy's works, and Ellsworth's battery near the log-house, between Palmer's right and the Twenty-first Ohio. Simultaneously with the advance of the enemy from the right, a heavy force advanced from the enemy's works on my left wing.

The batteries at the enemy's works were manned and opened over the heads of the enemy's infantry. Before my regiments were properly in position, a most terrific fire was opened upon every part of the line by infantry and artillery, but there was no wavering, and, as the advancing columns of the infantry approached, they were met by a well-directed and terribly destructive fire from our line.

The batteries were worked with admirable skill, and the firing along our whole line was executed with creditable precision. The enemy halted, but did not abate his fire. The roar of musketry and artillery now became almost deafening, and as the unequal contest progressed it became more terrible. Once the strong force in the open field in front of my left wing attempted a bayonet charge on the Twenty-first Ohio, but were gallantly met and repulsed with great slaughter. On one of the flags was inscribed "Rock City Guards." The battle continued with unabating fierceness on both sides until the 60 rounds of ammunition with which my men were supplied were nearly exhausted.

The Thirty-seventh Indiana was the first to report a want of ammunition, and withdrew a short distance to the rear for a supply, the Seventy-fourth Ohio and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania filling up the interval. The teamsters of the ammunition wagons had moved to the rear, and when ammunition was being brought forward they turned and fled. Colonel Hull again led his regiment forward and fired the few remaining cartridges on the persons of the men, taking also such as could be had from the dead and wounded.

At this juncture the troops on our right retired, and some unauthorized person ordered Colonel Sirwell to retire his regiment. This regiment was fighting gallantly and holding the position on the crest of the hill, but, on receiving the order, retired to the cedars in the rear. Seeing this, I immediately ordered Colonel Sirwell forward to the same position. This order was obeyed promptly, and the men again took position in admirable order. Soon after this a heavy force was observed to advance on General Palmer's left, and a hard contest ensued.

General Palmer's right brigade held their ground for a short time, and then began to retire. Just at this time I received orders from General Negley to retire slowly with my command into the woods. My troops were nearly out of ammunition; the enemy was advancing on my right flank and on my left, and the fire in front was no less destructive than it had been during the engagement.

The movement was executed in good order by the infantry, but it was impossible for the artillery to obey; nearly all the horses had been killed: the ground was soft and muddy; the men had not the strength

to haul away the pieces. Five guns were lost; four were saved by the men of the batteries, assisted by the infantry.

On reaching the woods, I halted the command and formed a line of battle, faced by the rear rank, and delivered several well-directed volleys into the enemy's ranks, now crossing the open field over which I had retreated. This checked the advance of the enemy for a short time, strewing the ground with his dead. Being closely pressed on both flanks, and receiving fire from three directions, I again retired my command, the men loading while marching, and firing to the rear as rapidly as possible. In this way my command retreated for the Nashville pike, in a northeasterly direction.

While in the forest, being closely pressed in the rear, the enemy in strong force was encountered on the line of retreat, when a destructive fire was opened upon my column, which caused them to break to the right. My men did not run, but marched to the pike, carrying many of our wounded. When near the pike, and when rallying his men, Colonel Hull, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, was severely wounded and disabled. He had fought bravely and gallantly during the whole engagement.

The Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, rallied near the pike, and, at the request of General Rousseau, took a position for the support of a battery then at work near the road. Ammunition was furnished, and the regiment fought with the battery over an hour, and then rejoined my command on the left of the road, where I had organized and obtained ammunition.

During this entire engagement, and under all these terribly appalling circumstances, both officers and men of my command behaved with admirable coolness and bravery. Examples of heroic daring and gallantry were everywhere to be seen, but where all acted so well it is difficult to make special mention without doing injustice to many.

The cool courage and distinguished gallantry of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio (who was wounded early in the engagement and refused to leave the field); Col. J. S. Hull, Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Lieut. Col. James M. Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio, regimental commanders, deserve the highest praise, and the skill and ability with which these brave officers performed their responsible duties cannot be too highly applauded. The other field officers and company officers, and also Lieutenants Marshall and Ellsworth, of the artillery, displayed that high courage and determined bravery which mark the veteran soldier. Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men.

The losses in my brigade, killed and wounded in action, amounted to over 500 men.

In the evening of the 31st I was ordered by General Negley to take a position on the center front across the Nashville road for support to the batteries in position at that place. My command remained in this position until the next morning, when I was ordered to take position, as reserve for General Hascall's division, to the left of the railroad. In the afternoon of January 1, I received orders to march my command to the support of the right of General McCook's corps. I took position as directed, and remained there all night in the open field, and until about 1 p. m. on the 2d, when I was ordered to the support of General Crittenden's corps, on the left. I took position, as ordered by General Negley, in an open field, in rear of the battery on the left of the railroad and near the bank of Stone's River.

About 4 p. m. a furious attack was made by the enemy upon General Beatty's (or Van Cleve's) division, then across the river. The fire of the enemy was returned with spirit for a time, when that division retired across the river and retreated through my lines, which were then formed near the bank of the river, my men lying down partly concealed behind the crest of a small hill in the open field.

As soon as the men of Beatty's division had retired entirely from our front, I ordered my command forward—the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania on the right; the Twenty-first Ohio on the left, to advance under cover of the hill along the river bank; the Thirty-seventh Indiana and Seventy-fourth Ohio in the center. The Twenty-ninth Brigade moved forward in the same direction, the Eighteenth Ohio on the right, and formed partly in the intervals between the regiments of my right wing. The enemy advanced rapidly, following Van Cleve's (Beatty's) division, and gained the river bank, all the time firing rapidly across at my line. My troops opened fire from the crest of the hill; the enemy halted and began to waver. I then ordered the men forward to a rail fence on the bank of the river. Here a heavy fire was directed upon the enemy with fine effect, and although in strong force, and supported by the fire of two batteries in the rear, he began to retreat. Believing this an opportune moment for crossing the river, I ordered the troops to cross rapidly, which they did with great gallantry under fire from front and right flank.

Here the Eighteenth Ohio, part of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, and part of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania were ordered by some one to proceed up the river on the right bank, to repel an attack from a force there firing on my right flank. The colors of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, and, I think, Nineteenth Illinois, were the first to cross the river; the men followed in as good order as possible. While my troops were crossing, a staff officer informed me that it was General Palmer's order that the troops should not cross. The enemy was then retiring, and many of my men across the stream.

I crossed in person and saw the enemy retiring. Taking cover behind a fence on the left bank, the men poured a heavy fire into the ranks of the retreating force. The Twenty-first Ohio had crossed the river on the left, and was ascending the bank and fast going into the woods. When in this position I received another order, purporting to come from General Palmer, to recross the river and support the line on the hill. The force on the right of the river was then advancing in the corn-field and driving the enemy, thus protecting my right flank, and, having no inclination to turn back, I ordered the troops forward. Colonel Stoughton, of the Eleventh Michigan, formed his regiment and moved along the bank of the river, while the other troops moved forward to his left. The Twenty-first Ohio came in on the extreme left, and advanced in splendid style.

In crossing the river the men of the different regiments had, to some extent, become mixed together, yet a tolerable line was kept on the colors of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Nineteenth Illinois, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth Ohio, and the men moved forward with spirit and determination.

The enemy's batteries were posted on an eminence in the woods near a corn-field in our front, and all this time kept up a brisk fire, but without much effect. His infantry retreated in great disorder, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded.

When within about 150 yards of the first battery, I ordered the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to charge the battery, which was

immediately done by the men of that regiment, and the Nineteenth Illinois, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and, perhaps, others. The Twenty-first Ohio coming in opportunely on the left, the battery, consisting of four guns, was taken and hauled off by the men.

The colors of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee (rebel) at the time of the charge were near the battery, and were taken by men of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and brought to the rear. Another battery, farther to the front, all this time kept up a heavy fire of grape and canister upon our forces, but without much effect.

Seeing my troops in the disorder which follows such success, and being nearly out of ammunition, I sent a staff officer back to General Negley for re-enforcements with which to pursue the enemy. I ordered the troops to halt and reform, so as to hold the ground until relieved by other troops. This being done, a large body of troops were soon brought to our lines, when I withdrew my command to reform and procure ammunition. At this time Colonel Stanley crossed the river and took command of the regiments of his brigade on that side of the river. I brought my troops across to the right bank of the river, by order of General Negley, reformed them, supplied them with ammunition, and took position as support for the batteries on the hill in front.

The troops in this action behaved most gallantly, and deserve the highest credit for their bravery. Of the officers who participated in this engagement, honorable mention should be made of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; Col. Joseph R. Scott, Nineteenth Illinois, who was severely wounded while leading his regiment; Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan; Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio; Maj. T. C. Bell, Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and Major Kimble, Thirty-seventh Indiana; Capt. William Inness, Nineteenth Illinois; Captain Fisher and Lieutenant McElravy, Seventy-fourth Ohio. The gallantry of these officers, and of many others, cannot be excelled.

To my staff officers I am greatly indebted for their efficient and valuable services in both these engagements, as well as for their general efficiency and faithfulness.

Maj. A. B. Bonnaffon, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, topographical engineer; First Lieut. Henry M. Cist, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Alfred Ayers, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. S. F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. F. I. Tedford, Seventy-fourth Ohio, brigade inspector, all deserve the highest credit for the ability displayed in the discharge of their duties, and for their distinguished gallantry and cool courage on the field. I am also under many obligations to Lieut. Robert Mungen, brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. Frank Riddle, brigade commissary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Chaplain Lozier, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, rendered valuable service by his labor for the comfort of the men and in taking care of the wounded. His bravery and kindness were conspicuous throughout.

I am informed that Surgeon Anderson, Thirty-seventh Indiana, brigade surgeon, performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

Privates Nicholas J. Vail, Nineteenth Illinois, and W. J. Vance, Twenty-first Ohio, acted as orderlies, and deserve honorable mention for their efficiency and bravery. They are both worthy of promotion to the rank of lieutenant. I also recommend for promotion Sergts. H. A. Miller, A. R. Weaver, F. Mechling, Corpl. W. Hughes, Seventy-eighth

Pennsylvania, and Sergt. P. A. Weaver, Seventy-fourth Ohio, for deeds of valor on the field. There are many others whose names have not been furnished.

You will please find appended a list of killed and wounded, amounting in the aggregate to 531.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. F. MILLER,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Addenda.

Command.	Went into action.				Lost in action.												
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns, artillery.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Horses.		Guns.				
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.	Disabled.		
78th Pennsylvania.....	15	540	.....	.....	1	17	.....	4	.....	123	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74th Ohio.....	18	381	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37th Indiana.....	17	437	.....	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st Ohio.....	21	590	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery.	3	110	116	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	34	12	.....	4	.....
1st Kentucky Battery.....	2	47	40	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	18	6	4	1	1
Total*.....	76	2,105	156	9	3	85	20	423	1	213	52	18	4	5	1	1	1

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Commanding Seventh Brigade.

H. M. CIST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully ask leave to amend my official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Stone's River so as to include the names of Lieut. Col. D. M. Stoughton and Maj. G. F. Walker, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, in the special mention made of field officers, who were distinguished for gallantry in the engagement of Friday afternoon, January 2. Justice to these officers requires this amendment. At the time the report was written there was a dispute with respect to the conduct of those officers on the occasion referred to, which occasioned the omission. Full investigation has since been made.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. F. MILLER,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Ward, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers in the engagement at Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., commencing December 30, 1862, and ending January 3, 1863:

On the morning of the 30th the regiment, Colonel Hull commanding, moved through the cedar thicket to the right to bivouac, and there rested, only two companies (D and E) taking part in skirmishing.

On the morning of the 31st the regiment was moved to the open field to support Marshall's battery, where it remained until about 9 a. m., when we changed front, still supporting same battery. While there one piece was disabled by the horses all being killed and cannoners leaving. The regiment then advanced to the woods on the front, which position was held until 12 m.

The troops on the right giving way, Colonel Hull called up three pieces of artillery while in that position, which did great execution in the center. He also ordered two pieces on the right, which were of great support to the maintaining of the position. We were assisted at one time by the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers; also by the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which passed over us. During the entire time we were in this position the cross-fire of the enemy from each flank, in addition to that we were meeting in front, was exceedingly galling.

About 12 m. we were ordered to retire in support of Nell's battery. As we approached the thicket the fire from the enemy's batteries became extremely harassing—so much so that the battery which we supported was compelled to retire. We then moved by left flank to engage the enemy, who was approaching by brigade, at which time we were broken up by a regiment passing through our lines. We again collected our men, when the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers also passed through our lines, causing some confusion.

The regiment again formed near the center of the woods and moved in column of battle to the outer edge, where Colonel Hull was wounded by a musket ball passing through his left hip, entirely disabling him for duty, at which time the command was turned over to me. I moved the regiment to the pike, where I received ammunition, which we were entirely out of. The brigade then being again formed, we rested, not being placed in action again that day.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, we were moved to the right, where the enemy was expected to press. There we remained during the day and night following, resting on arms, but unengaged.

On the afternoon of the 2d we were moved to the left center, where we were placed to support a battery or batteries. While there the forces across the river gave way. The Seventh Brigade then being ordered to charge, I crossed the brow of the hill and engaged the enemy that had approached the river; drove them back, and held the position under extremely heavy fire from cannon and musketry. I remained in that position until dark, when I was ordered back about 200 yards, where I remained in that position until after noon of the 4th, when the forces moved for Murfreesborough.

Colonel Hull's actions during the engagement of the 31st were such

as merit the highest praise. He at all times was at his post, coolly, bravely, and nobly doing his entire duty, causing his willing men to be more energetic.

I cannot mention any individual case of bravery among the officers or men without doing injustice to every unmentioned one. Officers and men labored with that energy and presence of mind which distinguishes the soldier from the coward. I return my heartfelt thanks to each and every officer and enlisted man for their noble co-operation during the entire engagement. I trust their country will be mindful of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. WARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. H. M. CIST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Brigade.

No. 90.

Report of Col. James M. Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry.

CAMP TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the action of my regiment in the battle of Stone's River:

After a march occupying three days, during which skirmishing with the enemy was fierce and continuous, by your order I bivouacked my regiment upon the field on the evening of December 29, ultimo, in its brigade position.

On the morning of December 30, ultimo, my regiment was thrown into position with reserve corps, on the right center.

Sharp picket fighting occupied the day, and on the morning of December 31, ultimo, the enemy made his appearance on the center and right wing. The battle raged with uninterrupted fury, and we lay upon the field during the night. I cannot picture to you the gallant conduct of my men during the fight of the 31st ultimo. Officers and men universally fought with desperation and bravery.

January 1, the enemy refused to show himself in force on the center, and at night we again slept on the field.

January 2, indicated fight. At 3 p. m., by your orders, my regiment took position to support General Van Cleve's division, on the left. At about 4 p. m. the enemy, in force, showed his front in pursuit of our retreating troops. Lying down in line, we watched the approach of the enemy, exulting over his fancied success. A charge was ordered, and, although my regiment was much impeded by the disorganized flight of infantry, artillery, and riderless horses, my regiment reached the opposite bank of Stone's River and engaged the enemy. The struggle which ensued was desperate and bloody. We succeeded in driving him beyond his line of artillery, which he left on the field as trophies. The enemy was completely routed, and night closed pursuit, leaving us in possession of a battle-field 2 miles in extent.

I could mention many instances of individual heroism. Captain Caton, Company H, gallantly bore the colors across the river in the charge. Captains McMahon, Canfield, and Alban were conspicuous in the struggle.

Lieutenant Wiley, of Company C, commanding Company A, fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenants Knaggs, Allen, and Bumpus fell, severely wounded, while cheering their men to the charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton and Major Walker deserve all praise for their efficient and prompt action during the fight. Indeed, all vied with each other in the performance of their several duties.

I herewith append a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing, for whom: amid our cheers of victory, let us not forget to drop a soldier's tear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES M. NEIBLING,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.
Col. JOHN F. MILLER,
Comdg. Seventh Brigade, Eighth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 91.

Report of Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the results of the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, as affecting the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command.

Colonel Miller, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, was pleased to assign to my command the position of the left center of the brigade. In the action of December 31 we were posted on the slope of an eminence facing and commanding the position held by the Rock City Guards and other regiments composing one of the most efficient brigades of the rebel forces under General Withers. I am justly proud, sir, of my regiment. The brave and persistent men of my command promptly obeyed every order on that field of blood and deadly strife, and contributed largely to the glorious victory which has driven the entire rebel force from their chosen field, and has placed us in undisputed possession of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Allow me, in this connection, to note the gallant action of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Neibling, on our left; the Thirty-seventh Indiana on our right, under command of Colonel Hull, and the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell. These regiments displayed the utmost bravery, inspiring all around with the high resolve to emulate their devotion to the cause in which we have mutually invested our all.

I take the greatest pleasure in reporting the gallant conduct of all the officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Maj. Thomas C. Bell, the only field officer with me, did his whole duty in the several engagements in the nine days' battle. Cool, fearless, and prompt, he proved himself to be the right man in the right place.

I desire to record the superior qualities evinced by the adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. William F. Armstrong, of Company C. In addition to his marked business habits, to which the regiment is greatly indebted, his bravery and efficiency on the battle-field entitle him to distinguished consideration. Our line officers, too, without exception,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 211.