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Ancestry.com.**Database:** American Civil War RegimentsJuly 23, 2002
7:18 PM

Viewing records 1807-1807 of 6175

Name of Regiment	Date of Organization	Muster Date	Regiment Type
178th Infantry Regiment OH		29 June 1865	Infantry
Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded	Officers Died of Disease or Accident	Enlisted Killed or Mortally Wounded	Enlisted Died of Disease or Accident
0	2	0	

List of Soldiers**Regimental History**

OHIO

ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY
(One Year)

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Infantry. - Col., Joab A. Stafford; Lieut.-Col., Aaron C. Johnson; Maj., John C. Hamilton. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Sept. 26, 1864, to serve for one year, and was at once dispatched by rail and river to Nashville, with orders to report to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas for duty. It remained in Nashville some two weeks, performing guard duty, when it was sent to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it composed part of the post command. The post at Tullahoma was evacuated in the winter of 1864 and the regiment was sent to Murfreesboro, where it remained during the siege. After the defeat of Gen. Hood's army at Nashville the regiment was ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City with the 23d corps and a few days thereafter participated in a skirmish with the enemy at Wise's Forks. After the surrender of Johnston's army the regiment was ordered to Charlotte, N. C., where it performed garrison duty, until mustered out on June 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 2

Battles Fought

Fought on 30 November 1864 at Elk River, TN.
 Fought on 06 December 1864 at Murfreesboro, TN.
 Fought on 07 December 1864 at Murfreesboro, TN.
 Fought on 07 December 1864 at Wilkerson's Pike, TN.
 Fought on 14 December 1864 at Murfreesboro, TN.
 Fought on 14 December 1864 at Wilkinson's Pike, TN.
 Fought on 10 March 1865 at NC.
 Fought on 08 April 1865 at Wilmington, NC To Goldsboro, NC.

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Database: American Civil War Battle Summaries

Viewing records 1-1 of 1

July 25, 2002
4:03 PMMurfreesboro, Tenn.
Dec. 7, 1864

Reconnaissance by Maj.-Gen. Robert H. Milroy.

Pursuant to orders from Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding the District of Tennessee, Milroy organized a reconnaissance to feel the enemy in the vicinity of Murfreesboro.

His force was divided into two brigades. The 1st, commanded by Col. Minor T. Thomas of the 8th Minn. infantry, consisted of that regiment, the 61st Ill., 174th and 181st Ohio infantry and a 6-gun battery under Capt. Bundy of the 13th N. Y. artillery.

The 2nd brigade, commanded by Col. Edward Anderson, of the 12th Ind. cavalry was composed of the 177th and 178th Ohio infantry, the 12th Ind. cavalry (dismounted) and a detachment of the 5th Tenn. cavalry, the total strength of the expedition being 3,325 men.

Milroy moved out on the Salem pike about 10 a. m., the cavalry detachment in advance. Half a mile from the Union picket line the enemy's cavalry was encountered and part of the 61st Ill. was thrown forward to assist the Tennesseans in driving them.

At Stone's river, 2 miles out, some 300 Confederate cavalry was discovered on the opposite bank and a section of artillery was brought up to dislodge them. A few shells served to do the work, and Milroy pressed on in pursuit for 2 miles, when he learned that two brigades of the enemy's cavalry -- Jackson's and Armstrong's -- were at Salem, a mile further on, and that Forrest and Bate, with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery were just north of him on the Wilkinson pike.

Milroy turned his course in that direction and when within half a mile of the pike his skirmishers encountered those of the enemy, who soon afterward opened fire from a 6-gun battery stationed in the edge of a wood. Bundy's guns were brought to the front and replied with spirit, but his limited supply of ammunition was exhausted in 30 minutes.

Finding that the enemy would not advance across the open field to attack, Milroy fell back until he had Fort Rosecrans in his rear, and sent the battery back to the fort for a new supply of ammunition. He then formed his command in two lines of battle Thomas' brigade in the first and Anderson's in the second, with the 61st Ill. deployed as skirmishers.

The whole force then advanced and the skirmishing commenced, the enemy gradually falling back about a mile to a strong position in the edge of a wood with a cotton field in front.

The Union skirmishers now fell back to the flanks of the first line of battle, which advanced and soon became engaged in a fierce contest for possession of the wood. As the line showed signs of wavering, Milroy directed Anderson to send the 178th Ohio on the double-quick to the left, and move the remainder of his brigade up in close support.

Thus reinforced the line moved forward with a yell and drove the enemy from his position, capturing a number of prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery (12-pounder Napoleons), and a battle flag.

At this juncture Bundy returned with his battery and shelled a body of cavalry that was threatening Milroy's flank, causing them to join in the general retreat. The command was now halted to replenish ammunition, and while thus engaged an order was received from Rousseau, directing Milroy to return to the fort as a large force of Confederates was advancing upon him from the north.

The Union loss was 22 killed and 186 wounded.

No report was made of the enemy's casualties, but Milroy reported 197 prisoners, and says:

"From the number of dead and wounded observed on the field their loss must have been greater than mine."

Source: The Union Army, vol. 6, p. 625

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