

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.
PART I—REPORTS.

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1887.

- No. 286.—Col. J. L. Camp, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).
 No. 287.—Col. Julius A. Andrews, Fifteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).
 No. 288.—Capt. James P. Douglas, Texas Battery.
 No. 289.—Col. Robert B. Vance, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.
 No. 290.—Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall, Third Georgia Battalion.
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 No. 299.—Maj. J. A. Ross, Fourth Arkansas Battalion.
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 No. 301.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, including skirmishes at and near La Vergne, December 26 and 30, and January 1; at Stewart's Creek Bridge, December 27; at Stewart's Creek, December 28; at Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29; at Cox's, or Blood's Hill, January 3; at Murfreesborough, January 4; on Manchester pike, January 5; at Mill Creek Bridge, January 8; near Nashville, January 12; and capture of transports, January 13, 14, and 17, and of construction train at Antioch, January 25.
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No. 1.

*Organization of the Fourteenth Army Corps, or Army of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, December 26, 1862–January 5, 1863.**

ARTILLERY.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

PROVOST GUARD.

10th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Burke.

GENERAL ESCORT.

Anderson's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas S. Maple.

* Arranged according to the numerical designation of the divisions and brigades as prescribed in General Orders, No. 41, Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, December 19, 1862.

RIGHT WING.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK

FIRST (LATE NINTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

Escort.

46th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Samuel B. Sherer.
 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company G:
 Capt. Miller R. McCulloch.
 Lieut. Harvey S. Park.

First (late Thirtieth) Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Capt. Hendrick E. Paine.
 74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
 75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John E. Bennett.
 22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.

Second (late Thirty-first) Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois:
 Col. J. W. S. Alexander.
 Lieut. Col. Warren E. McMackin.
 38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer.
 101st Ohio:
 Col. Leander Stem.
 Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster.
 Maj. Isaac M. Kirby.
 Capt. Bedan B. McDonald.
 15th Wisconsin, Col. Hans C. Heg.

Third (late Thirty-second) Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF.

25th Illinois:

Maj. Richard H. Nodine.
 Col. Thomas D. Williams.
 Capt. Wesford Taggart.

35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
 1st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Timberlake.

Artillery.*

?d Minnesota Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
 5th Wisconsin Battery:
 Capt. Oscar F. Pinney.
 Lieut. Charles B. Humphrey.
 8th Wisconsin Battery:
 Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter.
 Sergt. Obadiah German.
 Lieut. Henry E. Stiles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First (late Sixth) Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.
- (2.) Col. WILLIAM WALLACE.
- (3.) Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
 32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeier.
 39th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones.

15th Ohio:
 Col. William Wallace.
 Capt. A. R. Z. Dawson.
 Col. William Wallace.
 49th Ohio:
 Col. William H. Gibson.
 Lieut. Col. Levi Drake.
 Capt. Samuel F. Gray.

* The Second Minnesota was attached to the Second Brigade, Fifth Wisconsin to the First Brigade, and Eighth Wisconsin to the Third Brigade.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
21st Illinois	2	55	7	180		59	303
38th Illinois	2	23	5	104		24	177
61st Ohio	1	19	5	121		66	212
15th Wisconsin	2	18	5	65	1	83	119
Minnesota Light Artillery, 2d Battery		3	1	5		1	10
Total Second Brigade	7	122	23	475	1	193	821
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF.							
Staff			1				1
25th Illinois	1	15	3	72		5	96
35th Illinois		10	2	49		25	86
81st Indiana	1	4	2	48	1	15	69
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery		1		4		1	6
Total Third Brigade	3	39	8	171	1	46	258
Total First Division	11	176	40	785	2	400	1,414
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLECK.*							
(2.) Col. WILLIAM WALLACE.							
(3.) Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.							
Staff					1		1
80th Illinois	1	9	1	45		94	150
32d Indiana		12		40		115	167
39th Indiana		30	3	118	2	229	380
15th Ohio		17	2	68	1	127	215
49th Ohio	2	18	0	88		108	222
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery A		1		4		24	29
Total First Brigade	3	87	12	361	4	697	1,164
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. EDWARD N. KIRK.†							
(2.) Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.							
Staff			1				1
34th Illinois	2	19	2	93	2	72	195
79th Illinois	1	23	3	63	3	121	219
29th Indiana	1	14	2	60	1	51	135
30th Indiana	1	30	2	108	2	70	213
77th Pennsylvania	1	4	1	28	2	28	64
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery E		3		5	2	23	32
Total Second Brigade	6	93	11	373	12	364	859
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.							
6th Indiana		17		50	1	36	104
5th Kentucky	1	18	7	73		26	125
1st Ohio		6	1	46		81	136

* Wounded and captured December 31.

† Wounded December 31.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Third Brigade—Continued.</i>							
39d Ohio		12	3	45		64	124
Indiana Light Artillery, 5th Battery		5	1	18		1	23
Total Third Brigade	1	58	12	232	1	208	512
<i>Cavalry.</i>							
8d Indiana, Companies G, H, I, and K		4		6		15	25
Total Second Division	10	242	25	973	17	1,284	2,560
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SMERIDAN.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.*							
(2.) Col. NICHOLAS GREENEL.							
Staff	1						2
36th Illinois	1	45	7	144		13	212
38th Illinois		18	2	43	2	43	113
31st Michigan		18	2	82		36	143
24th Wisconsin		19	7	55		96	174
Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery		6		17		3	26
Total First Brigade	3	101	19	346	2	198	660
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Col. FREDERICK SCHAEFER.*							
(2.) Lieut. Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.							
Staff	1						1
44th Illinois	1	28	5	104		17	155
73d Illinois	1	15	3	61	1	7	88
2d Missouri		7		49	1	14	63
15th Missouri	3	9	4	51		5	72
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G	1	5		12		1	20
Total Second Brigade	7	64	12	239	2	44	393
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.*							
(2.) Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.							
Staff	1						1
23d Illinois		21	7	109	2	54	193
27th Illinois	1	8	2	37		25	103
43d Illinois	1	19		36	1	45	161
51st Illinois	1	5	4	27		3	37
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C		5	2	19		25	51
Total Third Brigade	4	58	15	228	3	158	566
Total Third Division	14	223	46	943	7	400	1,633
Total Right Wing	35	641	121	2,700	26	2,084	5,697
CENTER.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.							
Staff and escort	1	1					2

* Killed December 31.

Stone's River; also a list of the animals, means of transportation, and other property captured from the enemy and picked up on the field and at Murfreesborough, as reported by the quartermasters of the several divisions named. A large number of the wagons that were partially burned by the enemy have been recovered and turned into the repair shops. Some wagons and a large number of animals reported as lost have been picked up by the several regiments, and will be taken up and accounted for by the quartermasters in their monthly returns, so that the actual loss is much less than appears by the annexed statement.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland.

Statement of public animals and means of transportation captured by the enemy, killed in battle, and lost and destroyed from December 26, 1862, until January 16, 1863.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
RIGHT WING.									
Headquarters	10	1	60					60	60
FIRST DIVISION.									
Headquarters			2	7		1	8	5	13
Ammunition and supply train	25		204	4		3	7	204	211
First Brigade.									
Headquarters			4	3		1	4		4
22d Indiana	1		6			2	2		7
59th Illinois	2	1	12			2	2		11
74th Illinois	2		12						12
75th Illinois	1		6						12
5th Wisconsin Battery	2		30		21		21		12
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters			24			1	1	24	25
21st Illinois	4		13					13	13
38th Illinois	2		14	1			1	15	16
15th Wisconsin	2	1	28	3			3	28	28
101st Ohio	4		3						
2d Minnesota Battery					12		12		12
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters						4	4	1	5
25th Illinois	1		6			1	1	6	7
35th Illinois	1		6			4	4	6	10
81st Indiana	2		10	4		1	5	6	11
8th Wisconsin Battery			8		18		18		18
36th Illinois Cavalry, Company B.									
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company G						3	3		3
						7	7		7
SECOND DIVISION.									
8d Indiana Cavalry		1				30	30		30
Supply train	3		18					18	18
Ammunition train	2		12					12	12

Statement of public animals and means of transportation captured by the enemy, killed in battle, lost and destroyed, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
First Brigade.									
15th Ohio			1	5	4		4	1	6
49th Ohio			2	4					
32d Indiana			1		1		1	1	2
39th Indiana			1	4	4		4		4
89th Indiana	1		2	3	3		3		3
89th Illinois			1						
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A			1	30	62		62		62
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters							7	7	14
34th Illinois				1					1
79th Illinois				2					2
29th Indiana	1		2	2			2	1	3
30th Indiana	1	1	2	2			2	4	6
80th Indiana			1	1			2	2	2
77th Pennsylvania				2			2	2	2
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery E				7	75		82	6	88
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters	1			6				6	6
93d Ohio		1		4	5		5		5
5th Kentucky (Louisville Legion)	1			6	1		1	6	7
6th Indiana				6	1		1	6	7
5th Indiana Battery				18	1		24		24
THIRD DIVISION.									
Headquarters ammunition and supply train	58		348					348	348
First Brigade.									
38th Illinois	1			6				6	6
88th Illinois	2	1		14	2		2	12	14
24th Wisconsin	1			6				1	1
4th Indiana Battery	1	1		8	2	48	45	6	51
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters	1			6				6	6
2d Missouri	1			4				4	4
15th Missouri									
44th Illinois									
73d Illinois	1			6				6	6
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery G	1			6			87	6	43
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters	1			6				6	6
22d Illinois	1			6				6	6
27th Illinois	2	2		16				16	16
42d Illinois	1	2		8				8	8
51st Illinois	2	1		14	18		18	18	36
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery C	1			3			85	8	32
CENTER.									
FIRST DIVISION.									
Second Brigade.									
3d Ohio	1							4	4
88th Indiana	1		4	1				1	1
1st Michigan Battery				10				10	10
Fourth Brigade.									
Headquarters							1		1
1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.								10	10
2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.		1	2					2	2
5th U. S. Artillery [Battery H]					15		15		15

To my staff, Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon, inspector-general; Maj. R. H. Nodine, engineer officer; Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Gates P. Thruston, ordnance officer; Capt. B. D. Williams, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. F. Boyd, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Orris Blake, provost-marshal; Maj. Caleb Bates, volunteer aide-de-camp, and Capt. Horace N. Fisher, volunteer aide-de-camp and topographical engineer, my thanks are due for their conspicuous gallantry and intelligence on the field. My escort, under command of Lieutenant Thickstun, Second Kentucky Cavalry, and my orderlies behaved gallantly. When my horse was shot, Orderly Cook, of the Second Indiana, promptly replaced him with his own. The officers of the Signal Corps were ever ready to perform any service in their line or as aides.

The report of Surg. C. McDermont, the medical director of the right wing, is also submitted. Surgeon McDermont's gallantry on the field, and his great care for the wounded, is worthy of great praise.

My entire medical corps behaved nobly, except Asst. Surg. W. S. Fish, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, who fled to Nashville. He is recommended for dismissal.

The casualties of my wing are 542 killed and 2,334 wounded.*

The nation is again called to mourn the loss of gallant spirits who fell upon this sanguinary field. First of these, Brig. Gen. J. W. Sill, commanding First Brigade, Third Division. He was noble, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and brave to a fault. He had no ambition save to serve his country. He died a Christian soldier, in the act of repulsing the enemy.

Such names as Roberts, Schaefer, Harrington, Stem, Williams, Read, Housum, Drake, Wooster, and McKee, all field officers, and many other commissioned officers of the right wing, who fell vindicating their flag, will never be forgotten by a grateful country.

Complete lists of the killed and wounded will be furnished from each regiment. There will be a map of the field sent forward to-morrow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. McD. McCook,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Right Wing.

Maj. C. GODDARD,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 16.

Report of Surg. Clarke McDermont, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, RIGHT WING,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 14, 1863.

SIR: I transmit, for the information of the commanding general, the accompanying report of the casualties that occurred in the right wing during the late battle of Murfreesborough:

While the loss of so many brave men must be a source of profound sorrow to the general, it will afford him some satisfaction to know that the wounded were not neglected. Throughout the severe and protracted struggle our surgeons exerted their utmost energies in alleviating the sufferings and promoting the comfort of their unfortunate brethren, and

* But see revised statement, pp. 207-209.

succeeded, as far as it was possible to do so with the means at their disposal.

When, on the second day of the battle, it became evident that the territory occupied by our hospitals would fall in possession of the enemy, I directed a sufficient number of surgeons and attendants to remain in charge, and not to desert the wounded in any event. These officers were exposed to much danger, as the contending armies swept past; but they remained faithfully at their posts, and were unceasing in their attentions to the wounded during the three days that elapsed before the recovery of this territory by our troops.

The enemy took from them a large portion of the medical and hospital stores and instruments, and our men were compelled to seek for dressing materials, bedding, &c., among the families in the rear of the lines. Much kind assistance was received from citizens in the vicinity, and no violence was experienced at the hands of the Confederate soldiers.

It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency and self-denial of the medical officers of the right wing. During that long week of hardship and exposure they labored day and night, regardless of their own safety and comfort, and only anxious for the well-being of the wounded intrusted to their care.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

C. McDERMONT,

Surg. U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Right Wing, 14th A. C.

Major CAMPBELL,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps.

General summary of casualties of Right Wing.

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
FIRST DIVISION.			
22d Indiana.....	7	86	93
5th Wisconsin Battery.....	1	7	8
15th Wisconsin.....	15	72	87
74th Illinois.....	8	33	41
59th Illinois.....	7	43	50
35th Illinois.....	11	53	64
25th Illinois.....	14	70	84
75th Illinois.....	3	22	25
21st Illinois.....	2	22	24
2d Minnesota Battery.....	47	198	245
81st Indiana.....	2	5	7
101st Ohio.....	6	48	54
8th Wisconsin Battery.....	18	126	144
38th Illinois.....	1	4	5
.....	84	110	144
Total.....	175	838	1,013
SECOND DIVISION.			
49th Ohio.....	16	96	112
15th Ohio.....	17	96	113
98d Ohio.....	13	41	54
1st Ohio.....	8	38	46
39th Indiana.....	30	109	139
32d Indiana.....	13	41	54
6th Indiana.....	15	52	67
30th Indiana.....	29	100	129
29th Indiana.....	4	22	26
89th Illinois.....	10	45	55
79th Illinois.....	10	89	99

General summary of casualties of Right Wing—Continued.

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
SECOND DIVISION—Continued.			
34th Illinois	18	100	118
5th Kentucky	18	80	98
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery	1	5	6
5th Indiana Battery	3	18	21
77th Pennsylvania	4	29	33
Total	216	952	1,168
THIRD DIVISION.			
36th Illinois	45	159	204
88th Illinois	15	55	70
24th Wisconsin	19	58	77
21st Michigan	18	84	102
42d Illinois	21	109	130
22d Illinois	25	88	113
51st Illinois	8	48	54
27th Illinois	8	55	63
73d Illinois	22	52	74
44th Illinois	6	34	40
15th Missouri	14	44	58
2d Missouri	2	22	24
4th Indiana Battery	5	16	21
1st Missouri Artillery, Company G	6	13	19
1st Illinois Artillery, Company C	5	20	25
Total	217	857	1,074
Aggregate	608	2,647	3,255

Respectfully forwarded.

C. McDERMONT,

Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of Right Wing.

A. McD. McCook,
Major-General, Commanding.

General summary of killed and wounded at the battle of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., from December 30, 1862, to January 3, 1863, of Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland.

FIRST DIVISION.

(JOHN L. TRUD, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
36th Illinois	24	110	144
22d Indiana	7	39	46
5th Wisconsin Battery	1	7	8
15th Wisconsin	15	72	87
74th Illinois	8	33	41
59th Illinois	7	43	50
35th Illinois	11	53	64
25th Illinois	16	79	95
2d Minnesota Battery	2	5	7
75th Illinois	2	22	24
81st Indiana	6	48	54
101st Ohio	18	125	143
21st Illinois*			
8th Wisconsin Battery	1	4	5
Total	128	640	768

* Not reported.

General summary of killed and wounded at the battle of Stone's River, &c.—Continued.

SECOND DIVISION.

(S. MARKS, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
34th Illinois	18	100	118
77th Pennsylvania	4	28	32
79th Illinois	15	80	95
30th Indiana	29	100	129
6th Indiana	15	82	97
1st Ohio	8	38	46
63d Ohio	12	32	44
5th Kentucky	18	41	59
32d Indiana	12	80	92
39th Indiana	12	80	92
15th Ohio	20	109	129
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A	17	106	123
89th Illinois	1	5	6
49th Ohio	10	45	55
5th Indiana Battery	8	18	26
Total	212	906	1,118

THIRD DIVISION.*

(D. J. GRIFFITHS, medical director.)

88th Illinois	15	55	70
21st Michigan	18	84	102
36th Illinois	45	159	204
27th Illinois	8	35	44
24th Wisconsin	19	58	77
51st Illinois	8	48	54
22d Illinois	25	88	113
42d Illinois	21	109	130
44th Illinois	6	34	40
73d Illinois	22	52	74
2d Missouri	2	22	24
15th Missouri	14	44	58
Total	202	788	990

General summary of Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland (C. McDermont, medical director).

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Division	128	640	768
Second Division	212	906	1,118
Third Division	202	788	990
Total	542	2,334	2,876

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. 1ST DIVISION, RIGHT WING, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
January —, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the division under my command in the recent operations

* This division reports no batteries.

command, and we took position on the west side of the Nashville pike, and laid on our arms at night.

Our loss during the day was First Lieut. H. M. McConnell, Company H, killed, and Second Lieutenant Kagay, Company K, slightly wounded; 9 men killed and 39 wounded.

January 1, 1863, changed position to rear of the pike, and laid on our arms at night.

January 2, about 4 p. m., moved across the river to our left, to repel the enemy's assault in that direction. After coming under fire of the enemy's batteries, formed line of battle, and advanced, under heavy artillery fire, to within musket range of their battery, and silenced it. Took the adjutant of the Forty-first Alabama and 12 men prisoners. Lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Laid on our arms at night.

The officers and men deserve great credit for their patience and endurance, being exposed to drenching rain, cold, and hunger, without fire nearly all the time, for a week. No officer failed in his duties. All did well and deserve commendation.

Major Mellwain had command of the skirmishers of the brigade on the 30th and on the morning of December 31, and deserves great credit for the bravery and skill he displayed in handling them; and, after they were driven in and the action became general, he returned to his command, and by his cool courage and gallantry, shown throughout the entire conflict, deserves my highest commendation.

Recapitulation of casualties.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	1		2
Enlisted men	10	49	25	84
Total	11	50	25	86

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CHANDLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant FLYNN,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 30.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RIGHT WING,
January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, under my command, beginning December 26, 1862, the day on which it left Nashville, and terminating on January 6, 1863:

The Second Division is composed of the following troops:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Willich commanding: Forty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Gibson; Fifteenth Ohio, Colonel Wallace; Thirty-ninth Indiana,

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones; Thirty-second Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Erdelmeyer; Eighty-ninth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Hotchkiss, and Goodspeed's battery, First Ohio Artillery.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. N. Kirk commanding: Twenty-ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn; Thirtieth Indiana, Colonel Dodge; Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Housum; Thirty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Bristol; Seventy-ninth Illinois, Colonel Read, and Edgerton's battery, Ohio Artillery.

Third Brigade, Col. P. P. Baldwin commanding: Sixth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp; Fifth Kentucky (Louisville Legion), Lieutenant-Colonel Berry; First Ohio, Major Stafford; Ninety-third Ohio, Colonel Anderson, and Simonson's (Indiana) battery.

Major Klein's battalion, of Third Indiana Cavalry, was assigned to duty with the Second Division.

Agreeably to orders, the three divisions constituting the right wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps marched from their camps, near Nashville, taking the Nolensville pike, and arrived in that village the same day at 4 p. m.

On the following day the same divisions, with mine in advance, marched to Triune. The rebel rear guard contested the ground inch by inch, and the day was passed constantly skirmishing with them, with no loss on our side, but several casualties on their part. Triune was occupied by my division about 4 p. m.

The following day, December 28, the command remained in Triune. A reconnoissance to ascertain the direction the enemy had retreated was made by a brigade of my command, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Willich. It having been ascertained that the enemy had retreated toward Murfreesborough, I was ordered to leave a brigade at Triune, and on the 29th to march on Murfreesborough, on what is known as the Bole Jack road. Col. P. P. Baldwin's (Third) brigade was left at Triune.

The command arrived at Wilkinson's Cross-Roads about 8 p. m. on the 29th, and an order was sent at once to Colonel Baldwin to move forward his brigade, which arrived early on the afternoon of the 30th. My division was in reserve on the 29th.

On the following morning, December 30, General Sheridan's division was ordered to advance in line of battle, covering the Wilkinson pike, while General Davis' division marched in the same order on the right of General Sheridan. My division, being held in reserve, was marched in column on the pike. There being no troops on General Davis' right, and General Sheridan's left being guarded by General Crittenden's left wing, I was ordered to oblique to the right, covering the right of General Davis' division.

About 2 p. m. I received an order from Major-General McCook to look well to my right, as General Hardee (rebel), with his corps, was on the right flank of our column. I ordered Brigadier-General Kirk, commanding the Second Brigade, to take position with his brigade, his left resting against the right of General Davis, his right refused, so as to cover our right flank.

About dark I placed General Willich's brigade on the right of Kirk's, refusing his right, and directing a heavy line of skirmishers to be thrown forward, connecting on the left with those of General Davis, and extending to the right and rear, near the Wilkinson pike. This line of skirmishers was thrown forward about 600 yards, and near those of the enemy. My Third Brigade, Colonel Baldwin commanding, was held in reserve.

At dusk on the evening of the 30th the troops occupied the position as indicated by the accompanying map. In consultation with Major-General McCook, late in the afternoon of December 30, he informed me that he had reliable information to the effect that the center of the rebel line of battle was opposite our extreme right, and that we would probably be attacked by the entire rebel army early on the following morning. His prediction proved true. He also informed me that he had communicated this information to the commanding general.

I expected a change in the programme for the following day, but none was made. My brigade commanders were called together, and the operations of the following day fully explained to them. Every arrangement was made for an attack. Two gallant and experienced officers commanded my two advanced brigades, and every precaution was taken against surprise.

At 6.22 on the morning of the 31st the outposts in front of my division were driven in by an overwhelming force of infantry, outnumbering my forces greatly, and known to contain about 35,000 men. At the same time my extreme right was attacked by the enemy's cavalry.

The gallant Willich and Kirk soon opened a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon the advancing columns, causing wavering in the ranks, but fresh columns would soon replace them, and it was apparent that to fall back was a "military necessity." Edgarton's battery, after firing three rounds, had so many of its horses killed as to render it unmanageable. He, however, remained with it, and continued to fire until he fell by a severe wound, and he and his battery fell into the hands of the enemy. Before falling back, the horse of General Willich was killed, and he was wounded and taken prisoner.

About the same time General Kirk received a severe wound, which disabled him. Seeing the pressure upon my lines, I ordered up my reserve brigade, under the gallant Baldwin. The troops of his brigade advanced promptly and delivered their fire, holding their ground for some time, but they, too, were compelled to fall back. The troops of this division for the first time were compelled to yield the field temporarily, but the heroes of Shiloh and Perryville did not abandon their ground until forced to do so by the immense masses of the enemy hurled against them, and then, inch by inch. The ground over which the division passed, covered with the enemy's dead and those of our own men, shows that the field was warmly contested. Several times the lines were reformed and resistance offered, but the columns of the enemy were too heavy for a single line, and ours would have to yield. Finally the left flank of my division reached the line of General Rousseau's, when it was reformed and fought until out of ammunition, but my efficient ordnance officer, Lieutenant Murdoch, had a supply in readiness, which was soon issued, and the division assisted in driving the enemy from the field in their last desperate struggle of the day. Soon the curtain of darkness fell upon the scene of blood, and all was quiet, awaiting the coming of morn to renew hostilities. Morning came, but the enemy had withdrawn.

January 1 was a day of comparative quiet in camp, few shots being fired, but many preparations made for a heavy battle on the following day. General Crittenden's wing was attacked in force on the 2d, and one of my brigades (Colonel Gibson's) was sent to re-enforce him. For the gallant part taken by it, reference is made to the report of Major-General Crittenden. The enemy evacuated Murfreesborough on the night of the 3d.

On the 6th I was ordered to remove my camp to a point on the Shelbyville road, 4 miles south of Murfreesborough.

The conduct of officers and men under my command was good. (The Louisville Legion, under the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Berry, brought off by hand one cannon after the horses were killed.) They yielded the ground only where overpowered, offering an obstinate resistance at every point. Some few in each regiment, becoming panic-stricken, fled to Nashville for safety. Captain Simonson managed his battery with skill and courage, and with it did good execution. He lost two guns, but not until the horses had been killed and the guns disabled. Goodspeed's battery lost three guns and quite a number of horses. This battery was handled well, and did good execution, under Lieutenant Belding.

Reference is respectfully made to the reports of regimental and brigade commanders for the list of those who, by their bravery and good conduct, rendered themselves conspicuous.

After the capture of General Willich, his brigade was commanded temporarily by Colonel Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio, but was afterward replaced by Colonel Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio. General Kirk becoming disabled, was replaced by Colonel Dodge, Thirtieth Indiana, while the Third Brigade was commanded throughout by Colonel Baldwin.

These four colonels have demonstrated their fitness for command on several bloody fields, and are recommended to my superiors for promotion. Their coolness and courage rendered them conspicuous throughout the bloody engagement. Major Klein and his battalion of the Third Indiana Cavalry deserve special mention. Under their gallant leader the battalion was always in front, and rendered efficient service.

To Captains Bartlett, Hooker, Thruston, and McLeland, and Lieutenants Taft, Hill, and Sheets, of my staff, my thanks are due for their efficiency and promptness in carrying orders to all parts of the field.

My medical director, Surgeon Marks, and the medical officers of the division were untiring in their exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and to them my thanks are due. My escort, composed of the following-named men of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, who accompanied me throughout the engagement, deserve special mention for their good conduct: Sergt. William C. Miles, Privates George Long, Thomas Salyers, John Christian, John Whitten, James Bowen, B. Hammerstein, and R. A. Norah. Private Bowen's horse was killed by a cannon-ball.

The loss of the division was as follows: Killed, 260; wounded, 1,005; missing, 1,280 (supposed to have been captured).*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Camp in Field, January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of December 27, this command marched with the brigade from its bivouac on the

* But see revised statement, p. 209.

bivouacked south of Nolensville, and early on the morning of the 27th instant started on the road to Triune. Before we had proceeded more than 1 mile, heavy skirmishing was heard in front, and one section of our battery was ordered forward by General Kirk. Our place in the march being in rear of the Second Regiment, when the head of the column had reached the top of a ridge beyond which cavalry skirmishing was still going on, a masked battery of the enemy on the left and commanding the road opened on it. Our pieces were at once unlimbered, and, after firing twelve rounds, got no response from the enemy's guns. The infantry skirmishers had filed off the road to the left, and our entire battery now moved rapidly after them.

Leaving the pike, the skirmishers moved to the top of another ridge, and our battery, following, was at once placed in position there, from which point it opened fire from every gun, driving the rebels out of range. Here we were ordered to await the uplifting of a very heavy fog, and, when the infantry moved forward, again sought the pike, which we followed until the skirmishers reported the enemy again in sight and in line of battle. A fine position, on a hill overlooking Triune, and within the range of the rebel cavalry, in line of battle facing our left, was found here, and four pieces opened from this eminence, throwing shot and shell into and beyond the town, and into the rebels on right and left.

When we first came in sight of Triune, the road was filled with rebel cavalry, and one section, unlimbering in the road, made them its especial mark. The town was soon made untenable, and in an effort made by the rebel battery planted above the village to return our fire, it was driven off with one gun disabled. The enemy again retired before our fire, and the skirmishers, following up as fast as the nature of the ground would admit, threatened the capture of his guns, which he fired rapidly, and which we could not return, as he had cut down a bridge, obliging us to search a crossing more than one-half mile down the creek. When our battery again appeared, the enemy had drawn off, but we threw several shots in the direction of his retreat.

We were not again in action until the evening of December 30, when the Second Brigade was ordered to support the right of General Davis' division, threatened by rebel cavalry. They showed themselves in force, but, having secured a good position, a few shells threw their ranks into confusion and made them retire. The right of General Davis was at this time suffering from the shells of the enemy's battery, to which we turned our attention, and had the satisfaction of silencing the battery after a few rounds. Knowing our danger on the right, we planted two pieces on the road by which it was supposed the enemy would come, kept the horses harnessed all night, and took every precaution we thought necessary to guard against surprise.

At daylight on the morning of the 31st instant the pickets gave the alarm, and skirmishers were firing, but as yet could see no enemy. The horses were quickly hitched, except a few, perhaps one-half of which were on their return from water, and were brought up at once. Failing to distinguish the enemy, two shells were thrown in the direction of their fire, and, when they appeared, canister. Six rounds were poured into the moving mass with great effect, but, attacked in front and flank, we soon saw our horses shot down, the work evidently of sharpshooters, who moved in the advance and on the right and left, until the whole column being now upon us, we had not horses enough to save our guns.

The number of deaths among our men, and particularly the fact that two of them were bayoneted at their guns, will show conclusively the courage and tenacity which influenced them on the occasion. Com-

pletely overpowered, it became necessary to retire with a few horses--perhaps 30.

In conclusion, allow me to express my heartfelt regret at the loss of Captain Edgerton, whose manly voice rang out above the din of musketry, encouraging his men, and giving orders coolly and judiciously. He preferred to go a prisoner with his battery to leaving his much-cherished pieces. In mentioning the other officers and men, the name of Lieutenant Berwick comes foremost, who, an adopted citizen, rushed to arms at the first call, and, in acts as well as words, proved his unchangeable love of the freedom which enticed him from his bonnie hills. The sergeants and men behaved with noble devotion, as the death of three of the former will fully testify, while the alacrity shown by all to enter the service anywhere, so they could fight for their country, proves patriotism and courage.

Accompanying this report I append the names of those known to have been killed and wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. RANSOM,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Capt. D. C. WAGNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 34.

Report of Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, RIGHT WING,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The capture of Brigadier-General Willich renders it my duty to report to Brigadier-General Johnson, commanding division, the participation of this command in the events of the last ten days. In accomplishing this task, I shall address myself to a concise narrative of occurrences, that "the truth of history may be vindicated," the memory of our heroic slain honored, and that justice may be done to the brave survivors, who, by their energy and stubborn courage, maintained a conflict for six days, and vanquished the great army of our foe.

Leaving camp, near Nashville, December 26, 1862, the first and second days' march was without incident, and took us through Nolensville to Triune, 20 miles.

The following day we reconnoitered the country 7 miles to our front, in the direction of Shelbyville, and developed the fact that the rebel forces had retreated the day and night previous in the direction of this place. In that reconnoissance we made 41 prisoners of war.

On the 29th we moved upon this place, reaching the Salem road, 4 miles distant, after dark, and slept upon our arms in rear of General Davis' division.

On the 30th we advanced upon this position, acting as a reserve to the right wing, and were not brought under fire that day. In the evening we took up a position on the extreme right of our army on the Franklin road. General Kirk's brigade was in front, with pickets thrown out to the margin of open fields. To his rear and near his right, in open woods, was Edgerton's battery in position, with a narrow cleared field in front. To the right of this battery, and on a line perpendicular to the

rear of General Kirk's right, were the reserves of the Thirty-ninth and Thirty-second Indiana, of this command, portions of each being on picket duty.

The direction of the Franklin road is due east and west at this point, and it was covered by General Kirk's right, his line of battle fronting east and in advance of a lane running north and south, 8 yards wide, and intersecting the road at right angles. In this angle is a field of open woods 330 yards square. South of this is an uninclosed space covered by a few trees and near 100 yards wide, through which the Franklin road is located. At the fence, to the right of Edgerton's battery, five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana were camped in line of battle, fronting south. To their right the Thirty-second Indiana occupied a like position. Inside of the wooded field and within 30 yards of the fence the Forty-ninth Ohio was formed in line of battle, fronting south, its left resting within 100 yards of the lane and its right within a like distance of the west inclosure. In its rear the Eighty-ninth Illinois was in double column, closed in mass, fronting south. Perpendicular to the rear of the right of the Forty-ninth was the Fifteenth Ohio, in line near the fence, fronting west, its left wing resting within 60 yards of the Forty-ninth. In the southwest corner of this wooded field Goodspeed's battery was parked in oblong square. North and west of this field and south and east of the uninclosed space were cleared fields. The picket line of General Kirk covered his front and flank, connecting with that of this brigade at a fence 600 yards south of the left of the reserve of the Thirty-ninth Indiana. The pickets of the Thirty-ninth were advanced 700 yards in front of the reserve in an open corn-field. The pickets of the Thirty-second joined those of the Thirty-ninth and covered our flank and rear. At 3 a. m. Colonel Jones was ordered to patrol the woods 600 yards in front of his pickets. No indications of the presence or purposes of the enemy were discerned.

Here I beg leave to call attention to the very concise and satisfactory report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Thirty-ninth Indiana, and also to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Erdelmeyer, commanding Thirty-second Indiana. These dispositions had been made and these precautions adopted by General Willich.

At dawn of day orders were received to build fires and make coffee. In a few moments after I met General Willich, who remarked that he would be absent a few moments at the headquarters of General Johnson, and in case anything occurred in front of our pickets he directed me to rally the Thirty-ninth and Thirty-second to their support.

At 6.25, and soon after meeting the general, firing was heard on General Kirk's right. The brigade was instantly ordered to take arms, and Lieutenant Miles, of the staff, was dispatched for General Willich. He was found, and started for his command, but his horse was shot under him, and he was made a prisoner before giving an order.

The enemy advanced upon our position with four heavy lines of battle, with a strong reserve held in mass. All these were in full view before the lines of General Kirk gave way. His left extended a great distance beyond our extreme right, and was thrown forward, so that his lines were, to some extent, oblique to ours. To the right of our position, and near the Franklin road, he took position with an immense force of cavalry. In fact, the center of Hardee's corps attacked our right. His lines were advanced with great rapidity, and his force could not have been less than 35,000, besides cavalry.

Portions of Polk's and Smith's corps were engaged. The lines of General Kirk soon yielded to an assault which no troops in the world

could have withstood. The Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth moved promptly, but were embarrassed by the retiring forces, and their safety endangered by an assault in overwhelming numbers upon front and flanks. Lieutenant Belding moved back with four guns, but was so hotly pressed that he could not put them in position with safety. He had done nothing in his original position, because the lines falling back in our front were between his guns and the enemy's line. He and his men stood at their pieces until the enemy's lines were within 50 yards, when they fell back, leaving two guns on the field, owing to the killing of horses attached to one and the breaking of the pole of the other.

The Forty-ninth remained in its position until ordered to retire, and fought desperately at every rod. The Fifteenth Ohio, Colonel Wallace, delivered six rounds before falling back, while the Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Indiana bravely contested the ground on the right. The courage and activity of these regiments kept the enemy in check until our artillery horses could be hitched, and the dead of the foe showed the telling effect of their fire. With cavalry on their right, infantry assailing them on the left, and heavy masses rushing to the assault in front, these regiments were directed to retire as the only escape from annihilation or capture.

Edgerton's battery, after being uncovered by the lines of General Kirk, opened fire, but before three rounds were delivered the enemy reached the guns and captured the pieces. Unchecked, the foe rushed on, and as his advance reached Goodspeed's battery, his second line reached Edgerton's battery, and that gallant officer being wounded and made prisoner, his men continued to defend themselves with their gun-swabs. The Fifteenth Ohio, Colonel Wallace, had got into position, and, under cover of its fire, the Forty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-ninth Illinois were directed to retire by the flank. The Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth were now retiring in good order.

At this juncture, learning nothing of General Willich, I felt it my duty to exert myself as far as possible to save the command. Goodspeed's battery, under command of Lieutenant Belding, was ordered to retire to a position beyond an open field, and Lieutenant-Colonel Drake was directed to place the Forty-ninth Ohio in position at the same point.

Here I had hoped to rally the whole brigade, but Lieutenant-Colonel Drake was killed, and Major Porter, of the Forty-ninth, was severely wounded. My horse was shot, and most of our field officers were disabled or dismounted by the enemy's fire. From my position, looking to our center, I could see our whole line fall back rapidly in some disorder, though a constant fire was kept up to the right.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was bravely rallying his men, and large numbers, separated from other regiments, were moving directly west, instead of to our center. Lieutenants Belding and Scovill, with one gun, moved to the center, while Lieutenant Day, in charge of three guns, moved back toward the Wilkinson road, with our extreme right. After retiring for nearly half a mile, and rallying and fighting at every available point, my second horse was killed, placing it again out of my power to communicate with our center.

Soon after, a line was rallied and formed, extending west to a small creek, and Lieutenant Belding's gun was got in position. Beyond the creek Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and myself rallied, under cover of a fence and cedar thicket. As the enemy's columns neared our irregular lines, they were met by a rapid and deadly fire, and Lieutenant Belding opened fire at the same time with terrible effect. The rebel columns were checked and fell back across the open ground. Here they opened

on us with artillery and again advanced their infantry, our line falling back.

After thus rallying and meeting the enemy several times, we arrived with our flank on the Wilkinson road, a short distance west of our ammunition train. Here we were charged by the enemy's cavalry and lost one gun, all of us being in the enemy's power. My sword was demanded, but just at that instant a detachment of our cavalry made a dash for our rescue, and in the confusion of the moment most of us fought our way out and escaped.

The division train was got under motion, and we moved rapidly and in considerable disorder to the Nashville road, closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry. Here the colors of the Thirty-ninth Indiana were captured. At this moment I learned that a considerable portion of this brigade had reached the center; that General Willich had been killed or captured, and that General Wallace was in command of the brigade. A complete panic prevailed. Teams, ambulances, horsemen, footmen, and *attachés* of the army, black and white, mounted on horses and mules, were rushing to the rear in the wildest confusion. I exerted myself to arrest this panic, and hastened down the road until I met Colonel Walker with his brigade, who promptly formed in line of battle and put his artillery in position. With this assurance the tide was quite checked, and, placing a strong guard of cavalry across the road, Colonel Walker moved his command to the front, compelling every able-bodied soldier to fall in. I hurried them back to the front, and thus hundreds, if not thousands, were compelled to return to their commands.

In the evening this brigade was reorganized, and, by order of General Johnson, took position on our extreme right, in rear of Colonel Carlin's brigade, of the First Division.

Though repulsed and sustaining severe loss in officers and men the day previous, January 1 found us 1,300 strong, and eager to participate in the dangers and struggles of the field.

I was directed to reconnoiter the woods to the right and rear of our position, which was accomplished under the observation of Major-Generals Rosecrans and McCook. Though within range of the enemy's battery, we reached the woods unobserved, and soon met his sharpshooters, and discovered that he was massing his infantry under cover of these woods, with the apparent design of attacking our extreme right. In withdrawing we were harassed by shot and shell from his batteries, but sustained no loss. We were soon directed to reoccupy the woods, and promptly took up our position with the Fifteenth Ohio and the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois, in line of battle (their front covered by skirmishers), and the Thirty-ninth Indiana and Forty-ninth Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, as a reserve. The enemy's cavalry made a dash upon our position, but were gallantly repulsed by our skirmishers.

The movements of the enemy on the right having averted the serious attention of General Rosecrans, troops were promptly placed in position to our left, and our lines withdrawn to the margin of the woods, our flank covered by a strong force of cavalry. The prompt movements of our forces and the splendid maneuvering of the commander-in-chief defeated the designs of the enemy, and no further attack was made.

Leaving this position on the morning of the 2d, by order of General Johnson, we were placed in an important position, so as to sustain the right, center, or left, in case of a reverse to either.

In the evening a terrible assault was made upon our extreme left, and

our forces were repulsed. We were ordered to make a charge with the bayonet. The brigade moved out and deployed in splendid style. It moved with alacrity and perfect order, clearing the field and reaching the river, where we were ordered to halt. Our right flank was exposed to the enemy's infantry, concealed in the woods on our right, while he annoyed us with a battery across Stone's River.

General Palmer attempted to drive the foe from the woods, but, meeting with strong resistance, his aide appealed to me for re-enforcements, and the Thirty-second Indiana was detached for that service. They met and repulsed two regiments, driving them across the river at the point of the bayonet. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and enthusiasm that this heroic regiment exhibited in this emergency. Our brigade changed the fortunes of the hour, and, under cover of our lines, the enemy was driven back and three pieces of artillery captured. Though under arms night and day, and maneuvering, we were not again brought within range of the enemy's musketry.

I must mention the fortitude and good cheer with which the officers and men submitted to the hardships and exposure of four long days and nights, without adequate rations or shelter; they cheerfully subsisted partly on parched corn, and rested in drenching rains.

On visiting the field over which we retired on the 31st, abundant evidence was presented of the desperate struggle. Our men rallied whenever summoned, and delivered their fire with deadly effect. Though the enemy's wounded and many of his dead had been removed, it is safe to affirm that his killed exceeded ours as three to two, and that vast numbers were wounded. It was before our fire that General Rains, of the rebel army, was killed, and a vast number of subordinate officers and men killed and wounded. Every rod of ground over which we retired was marked by the blood of the foe, and our men reached the center with empty cartridge boxes.

Our loss was terrible, but unavoidable, and is, to a great extent, compensated by the result ultimately obtained. We went into action with 2,458 men and 113 commissioned officers. In killed, we lost 96, including 4 officers; in wounded, we lost 365, including 14 officers, and our missing reach 682, including 6 officers. Many of our missing escaped, and are safe in the rear, but it is probable that 400 were made prisoners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, Forty-ninth Ohio, fell at the post of duty, bravely cheering his men. By his death the State has lost a valued citizen, his community an ornament, his family a noble husband and kind father, and the army a most gallant and faithful soldier.

Captain Keller, of the same regiment, fell as heroes love to fall. A true patriot and accomplished soldier, he carried with him into camp and field all the graces of Christianity.

Captain Willett, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois, fell while bravely leading his command, and such were his accomplishments as a gentleman and soldier that it will be difficult to fill his place.

Throughout these trying days and nights officers and men did their duty nobly, with a few exceptions—a few officers failed to earn the confidence of their men, and some privates sought safety in flight.

The Fifteenth Ohio evinced the greatest courage, and many of its officers deserve special mention. Colonel Wallace, always prudent, energetic, and brave, fully sustained his high reputation as a soldier, and won the admiration of all who witnessed his conduct. Lieutenant-Colonel Askew fell, early on the 31st, while heroically cheering his men.

Captain Dawson was especially distinguished for thrilling heroism and persistent courage. This officer, conspicuous in so many battles, and so well qualified, merits, and should receive, honorable promotion.

Adjutant Dubois, of the same regiment, deserves special mention for gallantry and good conduct.

The Forty-ninth Ohio sustained its high reputation, and, though it lost 10 officers, it faced the foe at every point. Captain Gray, as ranking officer, had charge of a portion of the regiment on the 31st, and proved himself brave, prudent, and competent for any command. Adjutant Norton was especially heroic, and excited general admiration by his inflexible courage and great activity. Both of these officers merit, and I hope will receive, promotion. Captains McCormack and Tyler were ever active, brave, and self-possessed in the midst of dangers, and showed themselves worthy and competent to command.

The splendid conduct of the Thirty-second Indiana fully sustained its claims to confidence. Every officer and man did his duty heroically. Lieutenant-Colonel Erdelmeyer, commanding, and Major Glass and Captain Mank were especially conspicuous throughout the long struggle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotchkiss, commanding Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, deserves the highest praise for his coolness and skill in action. He drew off his men in good order, fighting as he withdrew, and showed himself worthy of any command. This gallant officer has given to the service one of its best regiments, and has justly earned promotion. Major Hall and Captain Whiting, brave and valuable officers, I regret to say, were made prisoners. All the officers and men of this regiment did their duty promptly, and earned the confidence of their companions in arms. Captain Williams, commanding during the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Hotchkiss, is an efficient and competent officer.

The Thirty-ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones commanding, fought with desperation and terrible effect. Its list of casualties shows that where it moved the battle raged most fierce. Men could not have evinced greater courage and heroism. Captains McClelland, Cody, McCoy, Graham, and Captain Herring, acting major, merit the highest praise for their activity and energy. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones discharged his duties in the most gallant manner; ever active and brave, he rallied his men at every point, and yielded only before overwhelming numbers. He met the foe in hand-to-hand conflict, and owes his escape to the skillful use of his side-arms. I beg leave to urge the name of this most meritorious officer upon the Executive of his State for promotion.

I cannot too highly commend the good conduct of Lieutenants Belding, Scovill, and Day, of Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, and the men under their command. The loss of three guns was from no fault of any one. Lieutenant Belding did splendid execution upon the enemy's column, and proved himself worthy of a command. I cannot too strongly urge his promotion upon the Executive of Ohio.

Surgeons Kunkler, Park, Tuttle, Kelly, and Pitman, as well as Dr. Corey, hospital steward of the Forty-ninth Ohio, remained on the field and labored for days and nights, unaided, in caring for our wounded. For thus faithfully performing their duty, at the risk of maltreatment, and possibly captivity, they have secured the confidence and respect of this command.

On the evening of the 31st, Captain Schmitt, Lieutenants Green, Miles, and McGrath, of General Willich's staff, reported to me for duty, and in all the subsequent operations of the command these gallant officers

were vigilant and prompt in every duty, and to them I am under special obligations for suggestions on the field. Though not acting under my personal observation on the 31st, they were in the thickest of the fight, and officers of experience speak of their conduct as being most intelligent and heroic in rallying our forces. James Purdy, mounted orderly, merits especial praise for his activity and courage throughout the week of battles.

I must express the deep regret of officers and men at the capture of Brigadier-General Willich; having the confidence of the brigade, and being a soldier of education and experience, his removal from the command at this juncture is a public misfortune.

To Brigadier-General Johnson we are under obligations for constant vigilance, unremitting energy, and his many acts of kindness and expressions of confidence toward this command.

In the name of the brigade, I am allowed to thank Major-General McCook and the general-in-chief for their flattering attentions on the field, and for their repeated exhibitions of confidence in our efficiency, prudence, and courage.

I am, most respectfully,

W. H. GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. J. R. BARTLETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, RIGHT WING,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the series of engagements between the Federal and rebel forces near Murfreesborough, Tenn., and upon the approaches thereto, commencing on December 26, 1862, and ending on January 4, 1863, when the latter, under General Bragg, were defeated by the army of General Rosecrans and forced to evacuate all their positions in and about Murfreesborough.

This regiment left camp, in front of Nashville, with my brigade on the morning of December 26, taking the Nolensville pike and moving slowly with the column (as the enemy had to be driven by the advance) through Nolensville, Triune, and along the Murfreesborough and Franklin road, arriving, on the night of the 30th, at a point about 3½ miles due west from Murfreesborough, where, just after dark, the brigade was put in position on the extreme right of our right wing, about 200 yards in rear of and at right angles with Kirk's brigade.

My regiment was formed in double column at half distance in rear of the Forty-ninth Ohio, which was formed in line, fronting south. The Fifteenth Ohio formed in line, fronting west, on my right flank, with Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, near the right flank of the Forty-ninth Ohio and the left flank of the Fifteenth Ohio, the Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiments being on picket covering the front of

our position both south and west, thus protecting the rear of the extreme right (Kirk's brigade) of the right wing. In this position my men bivouacked without fires for the night.

At 5.30 o'clock on the morning of December 31, as my men were building fires for cooking, rapid firing was heard on Kirk's front, which was almost instantly followed by the men of his brigade rushing in confusion and indiscriminately through our ranks and over my men, closely followed by a heavy column of rebel infantry. The enemy's fire being very severe and heavy upon us, and the large number of fugitives passing through and covering my front, together with peremptory orders communicated to regimental commanders of his brigade by General Willich the night previous, made it impossible for me to make a deployment or otherwise advantageously change my position.

To protect my men as much as possible from the enemy's fire, I ordered them to lie down. In that position they remained without confusion until my left wing was uncovered of fugitives and the enemy within 50 yards of my position, when I ordered that wing to fire, which was done with good effect, the colors of the leading column of rebels falling. Having received no orders as yet, and seeing the other regiments of the brigade falling back, I gave the order to retire by the right flank, on double-quick, which was done (but with some confusion), to a lane, about 400 yards in a northwesterly direction, where I placed Captains Willett's, Whiting's, and Comstock's, and Lieutenant Wells' companies in a very good position.

But few of our shots were wasted, the colors of the leading column of the enemy again falling under our fire; but, being closely pressed, I ordered the companies to retire on the same line of direction to a point on a small creek, about 500 yards distant, where I placed Captains Rowell's and Blake's companies under the partial cover of a thicket, and their fire most materially checked the enemy's advancing skirmishers, allowing me time to cross the creek with, and partially reorganize, my command, Captain Rowell's gradually following.

Following the line of the creek, I again crossed to a point some 500 yards southeast of the Second Division hospital, where, in an open field, I joined a portion of each of the Forty-ninth and Fifteenth Ohio and Thirty-second Indiana Regiments. The enemy's cavalry appearing on our right, and their infantry approaching on our left flank, threatening to cut us off, I moved by the left flank, the other regiments following, in a northeasterly direction, to a position in the woods on the south side of the Wilkinson pike, and about equidistant from the hospitals of the First (General Davis') and the Second (General Johnson's) Divisions, a position from which our fire, at short range over an open field, thinned the ranks and partially checked the advance of the rebels' closely pressing columns.

At this point, being informed of the loss of General Willich and Colonel Gibson, the next senior officer, the command of the brigade was assumed by Colonel Wallace, of the Fifteenth Ohio.

The forces (to me unknown) which here formed upon the right and left flanks of our brigade having retired, in obedience to orders I retired my regiment in line and in good order, making several stands in the same woods with the balance of the brigade to and near the right of General Rousseau's division, where I was ordered by General Johnson to take position in a cedar thicket on the right with some troops (to me unknown) who were in front and joining on the right of said division. Soon afterward, the troops on my right and left of the line, which

they and I in common held, having unexpectedly and rapidly retired, and my position just then receiving the brunt of the enemy's artillery and musketry fire, and my ammunition being exhausted, I retired my regiment, by the flank, to the rear, there replenishing my ammunition and resting my men, who had up to this time taken and delivered an unceasing fire for nearly five hours.

Later in the day, being informed of the position of the balance of the brigade, I at once rejoined them, when I was put in position on the right of the same, thus unitedly forming the second line of infantry (General Davis' division being in front) on the extreme right of the right wing, where we bivouacked that night without fires.

The operations of the regiment during the subsequent four days were in common with the brigade, and were not of a character to need from me particular mention, with the exception of the part taken by it on the night of Friday, January 2, when, under the command of Captain Williams (myself being unable to take active command), it had the responsible position of guarding the ford and supporting Captain Stokes' (Chicago Board of Trade) battery, while the forces under General Negley made the successful charge upon the enemy's right.

The behavior of the officers and men during this period, particularly in the trying action of the 31st, was, in steadiness and bravery, all that could be required by any commander. This phrase fully expresses my estimate of their conduct: "Every man that day did his duty." Where bravery and obedience were so general it is difficult for me to make personal discrimination; but among my non-commissioned officers I particularly commend, for their gallantry in rallying to my colors fugitives from other commands, Sergt. Maj. John M. Farquhar and Sergt. Erastus O. Young, of Company A; also Capt. Button G. Cody, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, and Lieutenant Seifert, of the Thirty-second Indiana, who tendered their services to me on the field and fought gallantly in my ranks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQES. THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the official report of the part taken by the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers in the late battle at Murfreesborough and in the events of the days preceding.

The regiment left camp, near Mill Creek, on the morning of December 26, 1862, and marched to Nolensville.

On the 27th, the regiment advanced to Triune.

On the 28th, having the advance guard of the brigade, participated in a reconnaissance toward Shelbyville.

On the 29th, we left Triune, crossing over to within 4 miles of Murfreesborough.

was on the point of ordering Company B from the front, when several shots were fired from the pickets on our left, who gave way at the point H, leaving our flank exposed. I ordered Lieutenant Stanley to reconnect his line with General Kirk and hold his ground. At the same time I ordered all the company reserves on the picket line, forming a very strong skirmish line. Scarcely had this disposition been made when Kirk's pickets again gave way, and three regiments of rebel infantry, moving abreast in line of battle, were interposed between my picket line and the reserve companies. Many of my men were shot down at their post by the enemy who had moved into their rear.

Seeing that the rebel line of battle was oblique to that of our right wing, and supposing that our brigade would either change obliquely on the Thirty-ninth Indiana, or place the batteries in position to enflade the rebel lines, I, partly to support such a movement, and partly to secure an opportunity to rally the pickets on the reserve, ordered Captain Herring to move the pickets in double-quick time by the right flank and take position behind the fence D, and open fire on the advancing foe, at the same time sending Lieutenant Neal to the house E, to open the fence and show the companies where to commence firing to the right. We succeeded in rallying Company A, and parts of Companies D and K, behind the fence, when the enemy opened upon us a murderous fire. Lieutenant Neal fell mortally wounded, and of the few who took position there, nearly one-half were either killed or wounded. Twice did our fire cause the enemy's lines to halt and waver, but he quickly rallied and moved forward. Had we been supported here, either with infantry or artillery, the enemy would have been repulsed with great slaughter. But no support came. Three rebel standards were within 30 feet of the fence when I ordered the men to double-quick to the cedar thicket C, where they again made a stand and covered the retreat of one piece of Goodspeed's battery.

Here I first learned that my five reserve companies, under command of Captain Cody, senior captain, had charged, front forward, on seven companies, and had bravely held their ground until the regiment on their left had given way, when they were forced to abandon their position. They retired in good order for some distance, when their ranks were thrown into confusion by the rush of stragglers through their lines. Seeing our colors at a distance, I ordered the skirmishers to fall back at once and join them. I met Colonel Gibson near this point, and we selected a ground on which to rally our two regiments; but ignorance of the topography of the country, and the operations of our cavalry, threw me so far over to the right as to separate me from Colonel Gibson and involve me in difficulty with the rebel cavalry, which was swarming on our flank. The division train being threatened by this cavalry, I rallied as many men as possible to its support, and escorted it safely and in good order to the Nashville pike.

Here both myself and the other officers did our utmost to file the regiment to the right and join the center of our army; but at this time the panic on the pike was at the highest, and our men were swept away as by a whirlwind, leaving me but a handful of men and officers. With these, after having been under a murderous fire for over eight hours, with our colors lost and men dispirited, I joined General Johnson, near the rear of the center of our army. Had I been better acquainted with the topography of the country I might have saved more men; but hour after hour elapsed, and I received no orders, and I did not even know where to direct my line of retreat; yet every obstacle, thicket, fence, or ravine was taken advantage of, and at no time was our fire relaxed.

Our loss was terrible. We had 31 killed, including 1 lieutenant; 118 wounded, including 2 lieutenants, and 231 missing, including 1 captain and 1 lieutenant. Of those reported missing, I have reason to believe that very many are wounded, though, perhaps, slightly.

How well the regiment fought let the above fearful list proclaim. Over 30 fell behind the fence D, while opposed to ten times their number, yet no man left his post until ordered. Lieutenant Neal, acting adjutant, fell here. No truer gentleman, no better soldier or braver man belongs to the great patriot army. He fell at his post doing his duty. He is no longer with us, but his name is in his country's history and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of us all who knew him well. Lieutenant Leavell was also wounded while in the discharge of his duty. He is a brave man and good officer. Most of the company officers acted manfully.

I am under obligations to Captains McCoy, McClelland, Cody, and Graham, Lieutenants Foote, Stanley, Mitchell, Clark, Hamilton, and Scott for efficient and timely aid. Of Capt. Thomas Herring, acting major, I cannot say too much in his praise. He was always at the post of danger, brave and cool, aiding here in rallying the men and there in directing the fire, so as to make it most effective. He deserves well of his regiment and his country. Private James Gray, of Company E, behaved nobly. No commissioned officer did more that day to rally the men than he did. He deserves promotion. Sergeants Boyer, Jones, Crozier, Noah W. Downs, Daniel Wilkins, and Mart Mollihan are also worthy of mention. Asst. Surg. John Gray did everything mortal man could do in caring for the wounded, and richly merits the deepest gratitude of the regiment and friends of the wounded.

On January 1, 1863, the Forty-ninth Ohio and Thirty-ninth Indiana were consolidated, at the request of Colonel Gibson, commanding brigade, and the request of the officers of the Forty-ninth. I assumed command of the two.

My command took an important part in the maneuvering in the right wing on January 1, and also in the bayonet charge of the brigade on the evening of January 2. In this charge the men were in excellent spirits, and never in the history of the two regiments did they fight with greater desperation than on that night. Three men of the Forty-ninth Ohio were wounded by shells thrown from the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are due to Captains Hays, Gray, and Tyler; also to Lieutenant Kessler and Adjt. C. A. Norton. Their untiring energy and zeal aroused the drooping spirits of the men, and excited enthusiasm out of despondency.

Very respectfully,

F. A. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirty-ninth Indiana.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Col. William Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
January 7, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from Colonel Gibson, commanding brigade, I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Fif-

teenth Ohio in the march from Nashville to Murfreesborough, and the engagements in which the Fifteenth participated.

We were first engaged with the enemy on the morning of December 31, 1862, about 7 o'clock, when I found the enemy approaching in our rear, and received the order from Colonel Gibson to move out and form line of battle. To do this I countermarched the regiment and took up a position about 10 rods in front of my camp. By the time this was accomplished the brigade in rear of the First Brigade had given way, and, with the balance of our brigade, was in full retreat. We held this position only long enough to cover the retreat of our forces, when I gave the order to fall back.

It was at this point that the brave and gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Askew fell, severely wounded in the thigh, and was taken prisoner, and the no less brave Captain Douglass and Lieutenant Hilles also fell—Captain Douglass wounded in the breast, and Lieutenant Hilles in the thigh; both fell into the enemy's hands. None of the above have been paroled, and are now within our lines. Major McClenahan was slightly wounded in the shoulder, but made his escape on foot with the regiment. Five men of the regiment were killed at this point. The retreat was through an open field, with a high fence to cross before we could get under cover of the wood. Most of my killed and wounded occurred at or near this fence.

Having placed this fence between us and the enemy, we fell back in good order, keeping up a brisk and deadly fire on the advancing foe. I rallied the regiment about one-half mile from my camp, being greatly assisted by Captain Dawson and Adjutant Dubois, both of whom showed themselves to be brave and gallant officers.

At this time I found myself in command of the brigade, and my report of the 15th for the balance of the day will be included in that of the brigade, which was rallied here, and, with one piece of artillery, under Lieutenant Belding, we checked the advance of the rebel column.

Lieutenant Belding is deserving of great praise for the admirable manner of handling his piece. From the effects of three shots not less than 100 of the enemy fell.

When in command of the brigade, Adjutant Norton, of the Fortyninth Ohio, Captain Schmitt, Lieutenants Miles, Green, and McGrath, of General Willich's staff, rendered invaluable assistance in rallying the men, in charging the enemy, and conducting the retreat.

Captain Dawson took command of the Fifteenth Ohio, Major McClenahan not feeling able to do so, and once, when there was danger of the men breaking in wild confusion, he seized the colors of the Fifteenth, and, by a united cheer, the brigade was again formed, and checked again the enemy's advance; the brigade fell back at last in rear of General Rousseau's lines, and formed again, and held the rebel advance in check, but were again compelled to fall back, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, in rear of General Van Cleve's division, who put a stop to the further advance of the enemy.

On the evening of this day I learned with pleasure of the safety of Colonel Gibson, who took command of the brigade. Under his direction the Fifteenth took part in the maneuvering on the right the following day, and on the succeeding day was present in the charge made by the First Brigade upon the right of the enemy, and in which but one man of the Fifteenth was injured, Sergeant Malin, who was struck by a piece of shell in the thigh.

Major McClenahan rejoined the regiment on the 3d, having been ordered to do so by the brigade commander. I am pleased to mention

with pride the gallant bearing of all the company officers of the Fifteenth who took part in the action of the 31st and the following days of the conflict. They did their whole duty under the trying circumstances under which they were placed.

Lieutenant Fowler was wounded slightly in the right leg and taken prisoner on the 31st, but he is now within our lines.

From December 31 to the evening of January 4 the loss of the Fifteenth was: Killed, 17; wounded, 68; missing, 127.

Your obedient servant,

WM. WALLACE,

Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,

A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Right Wing, Fourteenth A. C.

P. S.—I cannot close my report without speaking in terms of the highest commendation of Dr. Kelly, of this regiment, who remained with our wounded, and by his untiring efforts succeeded in having our unlucky braves made as comfortable as the nature of the circumstances would permit.

[Addenda.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 55. }

HDQES. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 21, 1863.

I. At a court of inquiry, convened at Murfreesborough, Tenn., pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 59, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, on the request of Maj. John McClenahan, to report on the charges against him during the battle of Stone's River, of which court Col. Stanley Matthews, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers, was president, and Capt. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general, was recorder, the following facts were found upon the testimony:

1st. That on the 31st of December, 1862, at the battle of Stone's River, the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers was part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Right Wing; that early in the day General Willich, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and Col. W. H. Gibson, the next ranking officer, with a portion of the command, was cut off from the main body of the brigade, whereby the command devolved upon Colonel Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers; that thereby the command of said regiment devolved upon Major McClenahan, the senior officer present; that previously thereto Major McClenahan had been wounded by a bullet passing through the muscles over the scapula, and through the spine of the scapula of the right shoulder; that said wound was sufficient to prevent the ordinary use of the right shoulder and arm, but was not severe enough to disable Major McClenahan from remaining in the field on horseback, or to unfit him, under the circumstances, for the discharge of his field duties; that it was an occasion of great urgency, requiring extraordinary exertion and endurance on the part of every officer and soldier, the whole line of the corps being driven by the enemy from its position, and this brigade, including the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, having been thrown into confusion; that when Major McClenahan was notified that the command of the regiment devolved upon him, he declined, formally, to assume it, on account of his wound, and thereupon Colonel Wallace ordered Captain Dawson, of the same regiment, to assume command thereof, which he did; that Major McClenahan nevertheless remained with the regiment until it had fallen back to a position on the Murfreesborough turnpike, at about