

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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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

SECOND (LATE EIGHTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First (late Twenty-fifth) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

1st Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
 2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
 3d Tennessee, Col. Leonidas C. Houk.
 5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
 6th Tennessee, Col. Joseph A. Cooper.

Second (late Twenty-ninth) Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

19th Illinois:
 Col. Joseph R. Scott.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raifan.
 11th Michigan, Col. William L. Stouglton.
 18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Josiah Given.
 69th Ohio:
 Col. William B. Cassily.
 Maj. Eli J. Hickcox.
 Capt. David Putnam.
 Capt. Joseph H. Brigham.
 Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott.

Third (late Seventh) Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. MILLER.

37th Indiana:
 Col. James S. Hull.
 Lieut. Col. William D. Ward.
 21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Neibling.
 74th Ohio, Col. Granville Moody.
 78th Pennsylvania, Col. William Sirwell.

Artillery.

Kentucky, Battery B, Lieut. Alban A. Ellsworth.
 1st Ohio, Battery G, Lieut. Alexander Marshall.
 1st Ohio, Battery M,* Capt. Frederick Schultz.

THIRD (LATE FIRST) DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

Escort.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company B, Captain Henry E. Collins.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

62d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
 12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins.
 17th Ohio, Col. John M. Connell.
 31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
 38th Ohio, Col. Edward H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN.

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll.
 74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
 4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
 10th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William H. Hays.
 14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

87th Indiana, Col. Kline G. Shryock.
 2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
 9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
 35th Ohio, Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer.

* Attached to Second Brigade.

† The First Brigade (except the Twelfth Kentucky) and Church's battery were the only troops of this division engaged in the battle of Stone's River. All commanders are given as they stood December 31, 1862.

Artillery.

1st Michigan, Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
 1st Ohio, Battery C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.
 4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

FOURTH (LATE SEVENTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
 16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
 60th Illinois, Col. Silas C. Toler.†
 10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. C. J. Dickerson.‡
 14th Michigan:
 Lieut. Col. Myndert W. Quackenbush.‡
 Lieut. Col. Milton L. Phillips.

Second (late Thirty-sixth) Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Robert S. Moore.†
 86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
 125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
 52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. D. T. Cowen.‡

Cavalry.

2d Indiana, Company A, Capt. John G. Kessler.
 5th Kentucky, Maj. John Q. Owaley.
 3d Tennessee, Col. William C. Pickens.‡

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
 10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.‡

Unattached Infantry.

8th Kansas (five companies), Col. John A. Martin.
 1st Middle (10th) Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.

Artillery Reserve.

11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
 12th Indiana Battery, Lieut. James A. Dunwoody.
 1st Michigan, Battery E, Capt. John J. Ely.

FIFTH (LATE TWELFTH) DIVISION.¶

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First (late Thirty-third) Brigade.

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

80th Illinois, Col. Thomas G. Allen.
 123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
 101st Indiana, Col. William Garver.
 105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Second (late Fortieth) Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
 17th Indiana, Col. John T. Wilder.
 72d Indiana, Maj. Henry M. Carr.
 75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.
 19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

* Formerly Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division.

† Eight companies Sixtieth Illinois, two companies Tenth Michigan, and five companies Fifty-second Ohio, detached under command of Col. Daniel McCook, and engaged in skirmish at Cox's Hill, January 3.

‡ Detached under command of Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears, January 2 and 3, and, with the First Brigade, Second Division, center, participated in the battle of Stone's River, January 3.

§ Detachments with General Spears and Colonel McCook, January 2 and 3.

¶ Two sections with General Spears, January 2-5.

NOTE.—The exceptions indicated in foregoing notes were the only troops of the Fourth Division taking part in the movement from Nashville to Murfreesborough.

‡ Not engaged at Stone's River. Commanders given as they stood December 31, 1862.

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.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.							
Staff and escort.....			1	1			2
First Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIENER.							
Staff.....			1		1		2
83d Indiana.....	1	18	3	91		4	112
2d Ohio.....	2	9	3	81		7	92
83d Ohio.....		2		21			23
94th Ohio.....		3	2	21		28	54
10th Wisconsin.....		3	1	15		6	25
Total First Brigade.....	3	30	10	179	1	56	270
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN BRATTY.							
42d Indiana.....		17	6	75	2	33	123
88th Indiana.....		3	4	47		19	73
15th Kentucky.....	2	3	1	31	1	17	60
3d Ohio.....		17	1	65		23	106
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery A.....		1		19		2	21
Total Second Brigade.....	2	51	12	228	3	98	389
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN C. STAREWEATHER.							
24th Illinois.....				4		52	56
78th Pennsylvania.....		1		9		6	16
1st Wisconsin.....			1	11		16	28
21st Wisconsin.....		1	1	4		37	43
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery A.....				1		2	3
Total Third Brigade.....		2	2	29		113	146
Fourth Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SIMPSON.							
15th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	10	4	74		17	106
16th United States, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion.....		16	7	126		16	165
18th United States, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and D, 3d Battalion.....	1	23	6	115		2	162
18th United States, 2d Battalion, and Companies B, C, E, and F, 3d Battalion.....	1	30	5	98		5	139
19th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	6		57		10	74
5th United States Artillery, Battery H.....				5			5
Total Fourth Brigade.....	4	65	22	475		50	641
Cavalry.							
2d Kentucky (six companies).....				3			3
Total First Division.....	9	173	47	915	4	312	1,460
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NESLEY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPARR.							
1st Tennessee.....		3		13			19
2d Tennessee.....			1	6			7

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.	
First Brigade—Continued.							
6th Tennessee*.....							
85th Illinois*.....							
14th Michigan.....		2		5			7
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 10th Battery*.....							
Total First Brigade.....		2		5			7
Second Brigade.							
Col. TIMOTHY E. STANLEY.							
19th Illinois.....	1	13	8	75		11	108
11th Michigan.....	2	26	6	78		25	139
18th Ohio.....	1	25	8	107		28	167
68th Ohio.....	1	4	6	47		38	96
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M.....		1	1			1	3
Total Second Brigade.....	5	71	29	307		101	513
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN F. MILLER.							
Staff and escort.....			1	3			4
37th Indiana.....		25	5	110		8	150
21st Ohio.....		24	5	104		26	159
74th Ohio.....		8	6	92		19	125
78th Pennsylvania.....	1	15	3	130		39	188
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery B.....		1	1	2		2	6
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.....		4		9		3	16
Total Third Brigade.....	2	77	21	450		97	648
Total Second Division.....	8	158	51	784		198	1,194
THIRD DIVISION.							
First Brigade.							
Col. MOSES B. WALKER.							
82d Indiana.....				5			5
17th Ohio.....			1	4			5
31st Ohio.....				6			6
38th Ohio.....			1	5			6
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D*.....							
Total First Brigade.....			2	20			22
Total Third Division.....			2	20			22
Total Center.....	17	327	101	1,710	4	510	2,678
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
Staff.....			1				1
FIRST DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD,†							
(2.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.							
Staff.....		1					1

* No loss reported.

† Wounded December 31.

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.
				Drayht.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
SECOND DIVISION.									
Headquarters and division train	5		90					90	90
<i>Second Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters				1			1		1
18th Ohio				6			6	4	16
<i>Third Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters	2		12	1		1	2	8	10
74th Ohio	1	1	6	2			2	4	6
37th Indiana	4	1	16	1			1	12	18
21st Ohio	4	1	1	6			6	6	6
78th Pennsylvania	1		14	1		9	10		10
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G.			28			46			46
Hewett's Kentucky Battery	1		19			18			18
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M.			1			9		1	10
FIFTH DIVISION.									
<i>Second [First] Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters	15		88	5		5	64		89
105th Ohio	4		8				16		16
80th Illinois	5		10	1		1	20		21
123d Illinois	4		12				24		24
101st Indiana	4		10				20		20
19th Indiana Battery	2		4			10	10		10
LEFT WING.									
FIRST DIVISION.									
Supply train							2		2
6th Ohio Battery			2			16	16		16
10th Indiana Battery						22	22	1	23
8th Indiana Battery	2		12			18	21	12	33
26th Ohio	1	1	8	4			4	6	10
58th Indiana	2		12				12		12
2d Kentucky	1		6				6		6
13th Michigan			6				6		6
SECOND DIVISION.									
Supply train	2		6					12	12
90th Ohio	1							1	1
10th Illinois		1	1	2			2		2
9th Indiana									
THIRD DIVISION.									
Supply train	2		8					7	7
3d Wisconsin Battery						11	11		11
26th Pennsylvania Battery						7	7		7
7th Indiana Battery						5	5		5
DETACHED.									
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	2		41	21			21	20	41
2d Ohio Cavalry	1		6				6		6
Captain Warren's supply train	6								6
Total loss	229	28	1,540	189	565	80	774	1,334	2,108

List of animals and means of transportation and other property captured from the enemy and picked up on the battle-field from January 1 to January 16, 1863, as per reports of division quartermasters.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Mules.	Horses.	Total number of animals.	Harness, single sets.	Number of hides.	Pounds of cotton.	Bushels of bran.
RIGHT WING.									
Second Division			20	50	70				
Third Division				4	4				
CENTRE.									
Fifth Division	9		18	15	32	12			
LEFT WING.									
First Division	1	1	17	7	24				
Third Division		1	2	6	8				
DETACHED.									
10th Ohio	3		14	1	15	19			
Captain Boyd, assistant quartermaster				6	6				
First Brigade Pioneers	4		4	4	21				
Chief of army police	1		143	103	246	2			
Capt. C. T. Wing, assistant quartermaster								3,680	3,500
Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, quartermaster			5	4	9		1,069		
Total	18	2	223	196	419	54	1,069	3,680	3,500

No. 7.

Report of Capt. William M. Wiles, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, provost-marshal-general, of prisoners captured.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to forward a complete report of Confederate prisoners captured by the army under your command at the late battle of Stone's River, showing the number of regiments and other organizations represented, the number of the same from each State, the number of officers and enlisted men captured from each regiment or organization, the entire number of officers and enlisted men captured, and to what arm of the service they belong. The total number of prisoners captured is shown to be 3,694.*

Taking into account the number and character of the organization, and using the lowest possible estimate of the strength of each, it can be shown, beyond controversy, that the enemy's force exceeded our own by at least one-third. Complete reports of the number captured by the enemy from our own forces have not yet been received. From the best information received up to the present time, the number will not exceed 2,800, and in all probability the estimate is too large.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WILES,
Captain and Provost-Marshal-General.

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

* An earlier report (January 12, 1863) from this officer gave 126 officers and 3,071 men captured; total, 3,197.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 16, 1863.

COLONEL: My attention having been called by Major-General Rousseau to the fact that Col. B. F. Scribner's brigade had not been mentioned by the major-general commanding the department, for the part it took in the battle of Stone's River, I cheerfully submit the following statement, premising that in my official report of the battle of Stone's River it was my earnest endeavor to do equal justice to the commands of Colonels Beatty, Scribner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, as well as to all the other troops under my command, and thought the best way of so doing, without extending my report to too great a length, was to give a succinct narrative of the events of the battle, and then refer to the reports of the subordinate commanders for more detailed information. This I did, with the more confidence in the justice of that course, from the fact that, after a careful reading of the different reports, I perceived no discrepancy in the accounts given in these reports of the events of the battle in which different portions of my command acted together. In my official report is the following:

As it became necessary for General Sheridan to fall back, the enemy pressed on still farther to our rear, and soon took up a position which gave them a concentrated cross-fire of musketry and cannon on Generals Negley's and Rousseau's troops at short range. This compelled me to fall back through the cedar woods and take up a line along a depression in the open ground, within good musket-range of the edge of the woods, while the artillery was retired to the high ground on the right of the turnpike. From this last position we were enabled to drive back the enemy, cover the formation of our troops, and secure the center on the high ground. In the execution of this last movement, the regular brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, came under a most murderous fire, losing 22 officers and 508 men in killed and wounded, but, with the co-operation of Scribner's and Beatty's brigades and Guenther's and Loomis' batteries, gallantly held its ground against overwhelming odds—

thus connecting these three gallant brigades together in the honorable and distinguished work of covering the formation of the troops on the elevated ground in their rear, when the enemy was straining every nerve to gain possession of the same point.

I now quote Colonel Scribner's report of the part taken by his brigade at this period of the battle:*

* * * * *

Colonel Scribner's brigade was at this time to the right of the regular brigade, and advanced into the cedars.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to testify, further, that the efficiency of this brigade, so long commanded by Colonel Scribner, is second to none in this army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. CUMBERLAND, May 18, 1863.

I forward with pleasure General Thomas' special notice of the part taken by Colonel Scribner in the battle of Stone's River. It supplies an omission in the report of General Rousseau, which was the reason why a notice of it did not appear in my report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* See report No. 65, paragraphs 4-7, both inclusive.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 9, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD, Chief of Staff:

The last semi-weekly return of effective force before the battle of Stone's River, dated December 24, shows as follows, to wit:

Rousseau's division	303 + 5,883 = 6,186
Negley's division.....	212 + 5,284 = 5,496
	11,682

General Negley's report of the actual force engaged shows a deficiency of 664. This deficiency is in cavalry, which had been assigned to General Stanley between the 24th and 31st of December. I shall certainly hold my officers responsible for all reports differing from the above. The supposition was that the whole effective force was engaged. Please send me the reports showing the discrepancy.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 63.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, the Third Division of the army, in the battle of Murfreesborough, begun on the 31st ultimo and ended on the 3d instant.

Early on the morning of the 30th ultimo, in obedience to the order of General Thomas, my division moved forward toward Murfreesborough from Stewartsborough, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, about 9 miles from the latter place. On the march forward, several dispatches from General Rosecrans reached me, asking exactly where my command was and the hour and minute of the day. In consequence, we moved rapidly forward, halting but once, and that for only five minutes. About 10.30 a. m. we reached a point 3 miles from Murfreesborough, where Generals Rosecrans and Thomas were, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, and remained during the day and bivouacked at night.

At about 9 a. m. on the 31st, the report of artillery and heavy firing of small-arms on our right announced that the battle had begun, by an attack on the right wing, commanded by Major-General McCook. It was not long before the direction from which the firing came indicated that General McCook's command had given way and was yielding ground to the enemy. His forces seemed to swing around toward our right and rear. At this time General Thomas ordered me to advance my division quickly to the front, to the assistance of General McCook.

On reaching the right of General Negley's line of battle, General Thomas there directed me to let my left rest on his right, and deploy my division off toward the right as far as I could, so as to resist the pressure on General McCook. We consulted and agreed as to where the line should be formed. This was in a dense cedar brake, through which my troops marched in double-quick time, to get into position

before the enemy reached us. He was then but a few hundred yards to the front, sweeping up in immense numbers, driving everything before him. This ground was new and unknown to us all. The woods were almost impassable to infantry, and artillery was perfectly useless, but the line was promptly formed; the Seventeenth Brigade, Col. John Beatty commanding, on the left; the brigade of regulars, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, on the right; the Ninth Brigade, Col. B. F. Scribner commanding, was placed perhaps 100 yards in rear and opposite the center of the front line, so as to support either or both of the brigades in front, as occasion might require. My recollection is that, perhaps, the Second Ohio and Thirty-third Ohio Regiments filled a gap between General Negley's right and the Seventeenth Brigade, occasioned by the effort to extend our lines far enough to the right to afford the desired aid to General McCook.

The Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. John C. Starkweather commanding, and Stone's battery of First Kentucky Artillery were at Jefferson Crossing, on Stone's River, about 8 miles below.

Our lines were hardly formed before a dropping fire of the enemy announced his approach. General McCook's troops, in a good deal of confusion, retired through our lines and around our right under a most terrific fire. The enemy, in pursuit, furiously assailed our front, and, greatly outflanking us, passed around to our right and rear. By General Thomas' direction, I had already ordered the artillery (Loomis' and Guenther's batteries) to the open field in the rear. Seeing that my command was outflanked on the right, I sent orders to the brigade commanders to retire at once also to this field, and, riding back myself, I posted the batteries on a ridge in the open ground, parallel with our line of battle, and as my men emerged from the woods they were ordered to take position on the right and left, and in support of these batteries, which was promptly done. We had, perhaps, 400 or 500 yards of open ground in our front. While the batteries were unlimbering, seeing General Van Cleve close by, I rode up and asked him if he would move his command to the right and aid in checking up the enemy, by forming on my right, and thus giving us a more extended line in that direction in the new position taken. In the promptest manner possible his command was put in motion, and in double-quick time reached the desired point in good season. As the enemy emerged from the woods in great force, shouting and cheering, the batteries of Guenther and Loomis, double-shotted with canister, opened upon them. They moved straight ahead for a while, but were finally driven back with immense loss.

In a little while they rallied again, and, as it seemed, with fresh troops, and assailed our position, and were again, after a fierce struggle, driven back. Four deliberate and fiercely sustained assaults were made upon our position and repulsed.

During the last assault I was informed that our troops were advancing on the right, and saw troops, not of my division, led by General Rosecrans, moving in that direction. I informed General Thomas of the fact, and asked leave to advance my lines. He directed me to do so. We made a charge upon the enemy and drove him into the woods, my staff and orderlies capturing some 17 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant, who were within 130 yards of the batteries. This ended the fighting of that day, the enemy in immense force hovering in the woods during the night, while we slept upon our arms on the field of battle. We occupied this position during the three following days and nights of the fight. Under General Thomas' direction, I had it intrenched by rifle-pits, and believe the enemy could not have taken it at all.

During the day the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Colonel Starkweather, was attacked by General Wheeler's cavalry in force, and some of the wagons of his train were burned before they reached him, having started that morning from Stewartsborough to join him. The enemy were finally repulsed and driven off with loss. Starkweather's loss was small, as will be seen by his report of the action. In this affair the whole brigade behaved handsomely. The burden of the fight fell upon the Twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans.

From the evening of the 31st until the ensuing Saturday night no general battle occurred in front of my division, though firing of artillery and small-arms was kept up during the day, and much of the time, of small-arms, during the night. The rain on the night of the 31st, which continued, at intervals, until the Saturday night following, rendered the ground occupied by my command exceedingly sloppy and muddy, and during much of the time my men had neither shelter, food, nor fire. I procured corn, which they parched and ate, and some of them ate horse-steaks, cut and broiled, from horses upon the battle-field. Day and night, in the cold, wet, and mud, my men suffered severely, but during the whole time I did not hear one single man murmur at hardships, but all were cheerful and ever ready to stand by their arms and fight. Such endurance I never saw before. In this severe trial of their patience and their strength they were much encouraged by the constant presence and solicitous anxiety of General Thomas for their welfare.

On the evening of Saturday, 3d instant, I asked permission of General Thomas to drive the enemy from the wood on our left front, to which he gave his consent. Just before night I directed the batteries of Guenther and Loomis to shell the woods with six rounds per gun, fired as rapidly as possible. This was very handsomely done, and ended just at dusk, when the Third Ohio Regiment, Lieut. Col. A. Lawson, and the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Col. George Humphrey, both under command of the brigade commander, Col. John Beatty, moved promptly up the woods. When near the woods they received a heavy fire from the enemy, but returned it vigorously, and gallantly pressed forward. On reaching the woods a fresh body of the enemy, attracted by the fire, moved up on their left to support them. On that body of the enemy Loomis' battery opened with shell. The fusillade was very rapid, and continued for, perhaps, three-quarters of an hour, when Beatty's command drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet and held the woods. It turned out that the enemy was posted behind a stone breast-work in the woods, and, when ousted, about 30 men were taken prisoners behind the works. This ended the battle of Murfreesborough.

On the morning of the 31st, six companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Thomas P. Nicholas commanding, were ordered down to watch and defend the fords on Stone's River, to our left and rear. The cavalry of the enemy several times, in force, attempted to cross these fords, but Nicholas very gallantly repulsed them, with loss, and they did not cross the river. I should have mentioned that on Friday evening, late, I was directed by General Thomas to place a regiment in the woods on our left front as an outpost, and with a view to hold these woods, as they were near our lines, and the enemy could greatly annoy us if allowed to hold them. Our skirmishers were then just leaving the woods. I ordered the Forty-second Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Shanklin commanding, to take that position, which he did; but early next morning the enemy, in large force, attacked Colonel Shanklin, first furiously shelling the woods, and drove the regiment back to our lines,

taking Shanklin prisoner. It was this woods that was retaken on Saturday night, as before described.

The troops of my division behaved admirably. I could not wish them to behave more gallantly. The Ninth and Seventeenth Brigades, under the lead of their gallant commanders, Scribner and Beatty, were, as well as the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Colonel Starkweather, veterans. They were with me at Chaplin Hills, and could not act badly. The Twenty-eighth Brigade held a position in our front after the first day's fighting, and did it bravely, doing all that was required of them, like true soldiers. The brigade of United States infantry, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, was on the extreme right. On that body of brave men the shock of battle fell heaviest, and its loss was most severe. Over one third of the command fell, killed or wounded; but it stood up to the work and bravely breasted the storm, and, though Major King, commanding the Fifteenth, and Major Slemmer ("Old Pickens"), commanding the Sixteenth, fell, severely wounded, and Major Carpenter, commanding the Nineteenth, fell dead in the last charge, together with many other brave officers and men, the brigade did not falter for a moment. These three battalions were a part of my old (Fourth) brigade at the battle of Shiloh.

The Eighteenth Infantry, Majors Townsend and Caldwell commanding, were new troops to me, but I am now proud to say we know each other.

If I could, I would promote every officer and several non-commissioned officers and privates of this brigade of regulars, for gallantry and good service in this terrific battle. I make no distinction between these troops and my brave volunteer regiments, for, in my judgment, there never were better troops than those regiments, in the world. But the troops of the line are soldiers by profession, and, with a view to the future, I feel it my duty to say what I have of them. The brigade was admirably and gallantly handled by Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd.

I lost some of the best and bravest officers I had. Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, commanding the Second Ohio, was killed. After he fell his regiment was efficiently handled by Maj. Anson G. McCook, who ought to be made colonel of that regiment, for gallantry on the field.

Colonel Forman, my brave boy colonel, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, also fell; Major Carpenter, of the Nineteenth Infantry, fell in the last charge. His loss is irreparable. Many other gallant officers were lost, whose names will appear in the list of casualties.

Of the batteries of Guenther and Loomis I cannot say too much. Loomis was chief of artillery for the Third Division, and I am much indebted to him. His battery was commanded by Lieutenant Van Pelt. Guenther is but a lieutenant. Both of these men deserve to be promoted, and ought to be at once. Without them we could not have held our position in the center.

I fell in with many gallant regiments and officers on the field not of my command. I wish I could name all of them here. While falling back to the line in the open field, I saw Col. Charles Anderson gallantly and coolly rallying his men. Colonel Grider, of Kentucky, and his regiment efficiently aided in repulsing the enemy. The Eighteenth Ohio, I think it was, though I do not know any of its officers, faced about and charged the enemy in my presence, and I went along with it. The Eleventh Michigan and its gallant little colonel (I do not know his name certainly, but believe it is Stoddart) [Stoughton] behaved well, and the Sixth Ohio Infantry, Col. Nick Anderson, joined my command on the right of the regular brigade, and stood manfully up to the work. I fell in with the Louisville Legion in retreat, Lieutenant-Colonel Berry commanding.

This regiment, though retreating before an overwhelming force, was dragging by hand a section of artillery which it had been ordered to support. A part of General McCook's wing of the army (it had fallen back with the rest, but through the woods and fields with great difficulty) bravely brought off the cannon it could no longer defend on the field. When I met it, it faced about and formed line of battle, with cheers and shouts.

To Lieutenants McDowell, my assistant adjutant-general, Armstrong, Second Kentucky Cavalry, and Millard, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, inspector-general; Captain Taylor, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, and Lieut. Alf. Pirtle, ordnance officer, my regular aides, and to Capt. John D. Wickliffe and Lieut. W. G. Jenkins, both of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, aides for that battle, I am much indebted for services on the field.

The wounded were kindly and tenderly cared for by the Third Division medical director, Surgeon Muscroft, and the other surgeons of the command. Captain Paul, my division commissary, rendered valuable services during the whole time of the battle. The musicians of the division carried the wounded from the field, faithfully and fearlessly.

Lieutenant McDowell was wounded. My orderlies, Damas, Emery, and the rest, went through the whole fight, behaving well; Emery was wounded. Lieutenant Carpenter, of the First Ohio Infantry, one of my aides, was so badly injured by the fall of his horse that I would not permit him to go on the field. Lieutenant Hartman, of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, a member of my staff, was ill with fever and unable to leave his bed.

It should be mentioned that the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Colonel Humphrey commanding, being placed at one of the fords on Stone's River, where our forces were temporarily driven back, very opportunely rallied the stragglers and promptly crossed the river and drove the enemy back. In this he was aided by the stragglers, who rallied and fought well. The colonel was wounded by a bayonet thrust in the hand in the attack of Saturday night on the enemy in the wood in our front.

I inclose herewith the reports of brigade commanders, which will show the list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
*Chief of Staff (Center), Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland.*

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Francis L. Guenther, Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY H, FIFTH ARTILLERY,
January 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the battery under my command in the recent engagements near Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The battery arrived near the battle-field with the brigade of regulars, of which it forms a part, on the morning of December 30, 1862. On the morning of December 31 it was moved forward with the brigade, and,

Stewart's Creek, to protect a provision train which was threatened by the enemy. After proceeding about 4 miles up the road, we were ordered to the right-about, and double-quickened to the center of the line of battle.

On January 2, at daybreak, we took our position on the hill by the railroad, in front of the cedars, which we held during the day and throughout the night.

The next day, the 3d, we commenced intrenching the front and center, under cover of our skirmishers, and that night our breastworks, being completed, were occupied and held by us until after the enemy had left our front, which fact was reported by me to the colonel commanding the brigade shortly after sunrise on the 4th instant.

The battalion lost 1 commissioned officer killed (the major commanding); enlisted men, 6 killed, 55 wounded, and 7 missing. The greater part of the latter known to be in the hands of the enemy.

Twenty-two of the enemy fell, on the 31st, into our hands, and were turned over to an escort of cavalry, by order of Lieut. H. Millard, of General Rousseau's staff, by Lieutenant Stansbury.

The following officers participated: First Lieutenants Andrews, Stansbury, and Jones; Second Lieutenants Wagoner, Lowe, Curtis, Miller, Johnson, and Carpenter.

The conduct of the officers and men throughout the five days' battle was excellent, the battalion taking part and sharing with the brigade in all its hardships, deprivations, and arduous duties in its movements over the entire field, at one time supporting the right of General McCook's corps, at another assisting General Crittenden's, and on the last day and night intrenching and holding the center of our own division.

I take pleasure in mentioning the energy and efficiency displayed by Dr. Henderson, of this battalion, and Dr. Lindsly, of the Eighteenth Infantry, acting brigade surgeon, in the care and treatment of our wounded, all of whom, I am credibly informed, are well cared for and in comfortable hospitals.

I inclose herewith a consolidated list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the battalion during the five days' battle; also copies of the reports, from the commandant of companies, of casualties,* &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MULLIGAN,

Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding First Battalion.

Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade of Regulars.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command in the engagements with the enemy on Stone's River:

On Tuesday morning, December 30, 1862, the Eighth Division, composed of the Seventh and Twenty-ninth Brigades, Schultz's, Marshall's,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 210.

and Nell's batteries, was posted on the rolling slopes of the west bank of Stone's River, in advance, but joining the extreme right of General Crittenden's line and the left of General McCook's.

In the rear and on the right was a dense cedar woods, with a broken rocky surface. From our position several roads were cut through the woods in our rear, by which to bring up the artillery and ammunition trains. In front a heavy growth of oak timber extended toward the river, which was about a mile distant. A narrow thicket crossed our left diagonally, and skirted the base of a cultivated slope, which expanded to the width of a mile as it approached the Nashville pike. This slope afforded the enemy his most commanding position (in the center), on the crest of which his rifle-pits extended, with intervals, from the oak timber immediately in my front to the Nashville pike, with a battery of four Napoleon and two iron guns placed in position near the woods, and about 800 yards from my position. Behind this timber, on the river bank, the enemy massed his columns for the movements of the next day. Their skirmishers were driven from our immediate front after a sharp contest, in which the Nineteenth Illinois and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed admirable efficiency. The position of my command was held under a heavy fire until darkness terminated the skirmishing in our front, by which time we had inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy.

In the mean time General Sheridan's division came up and formed line of battle, his left resting on my right, and began to advance, driving the enemy until he had passed the center of my right brigade. While General Sheridan was in this position, I changed my front slightly, bearing it more to the left, to avoid masking a portion of Sheridan's command. The troops remained in this position, and in order of battle, all night, cheerfully enduring the rain and cold, awaiting the morrow's sun to renew the contest.

Early the next morning, and before the heavy fog had drifted away from our front, the enemy in strong force attacked and surprised General McCook's right, commencing a general action, which increased in intensity toward his left. Sheridan's division stood its ground manfully, supported by the Eighth Division, repulsing and driving the enemy at every advance. The enemy still gained ground on General McCook's right, and succeeded in placing several batteries in position, which covered my right. From these and the battery on my left, which now opened, the troops were exposed to a converging fire, which was most destructive. Houghtaling's, Schultz's, Marshall's, Bush's, and Nell's batteries were all ordered into action in my front, pouring destructive volleys of grape and shell into the advancing columns of the enemy, mowing him down like swaths of grain. For four hours the Eighth Division, with a portion of Sheridan's and Palmer's divisions, maintained their position amid a murderous storm of lead and iron, strewing the ground with their heroic dead. The enemy, maddened to desperation by the determined resistance, still pressed forward fresh troops, concentrating and forming them in a concentric line on either flank.

By 11 o'clock Sheridan's men, with their ammunition exhausted, were falling back. General Rousseau's reserve and General Palmer's division had retired in rear of the cedars to form a new line. The artillery ammunition was expended; that of the infantry reduced to a few rounds; the artillery horses were nearly all killed or wounded; my ammunition train had been sent back to avoid capture; a heavy column of

the enemy was marching directly to our rear through the cedars; communication with Generals Rosecrans or Thomas was entirely cut off, and it was manifestly impossible for my command to hold the position without eventually making a hopeless, fruitless sacrifice of the whole division. To retire was but to cut our way through the ranks of the enemy. The order was given and manfully executed, driving back the enemy in front and checking his approaching column in our rear.

All the regiments in my command distinguished themselves for their coolness and daring, frequently halting and charging the enemy under a withering fire of musketry. On approaching General Rousseau's line, the battalion of regulars, under command of Major King, at my request gallantly charged forward to our assistance, sustaining a severe loss in officers and men in the effort. Colonels Stanley and Miller now promptly reformed their brigades with the remaining portions of the batteries, and took position on the new line, as designated by Major-General Thomas. Shortly afterward the Twenty-ninth Brigade was ordered to the left to repel an attack from the enemy's cavalry on the trains. The troops remained in line all night and the next day in order of battle until noon, when the division was ordered to the right of General McCook's line, in expectation of an attack upon his front.

The next day, January 2, at 1 p. m., my command was ordered to the support of General Crittenden on the left, and took position in the rear of the batteries on the west bank of Stone's River. About 3 p. m. a strong force of the enemy, with artillery, advanced rapidly upon General Van Cleve's division, which, after sustaining a severe fire for twenty or thirty minutes, fell back in considerable disorder, the enemy pressing vigorously forward to the river bank. At this important moment the Eighth Division was ordered to advance, which it did promptly, the men crossing the river and charging up the steep bank with unflinching bravery.

The Twenty-first, Eighteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan, Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed their usual promptness and gallantry.

Four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors, belonging to the Twenty-sixth (rebel) Tennessee, were captured at the point of the bayonet, and a large number of prisoners, the enemy retreating in disorder.

It is proper to mention here that the artillery practice of Schultz's, Mendenhall's, Standart's, Nell's, Marshall's, and Stokes' batteries, which were acting temporarily under my orders in this engagement, was highly satisfactory, giving the enemy great tribulation. The promptness displayed by Captain Stokes in bringing his battery into action, by my orders, and the efficient manner in which it was served, affords additional evidence of his marked ability and bravery as an officer and patriot. In the same connection I feel permitted to speak in complimentary terms of the gallant Morton and his Pioneer Brigade, which marched forward under a scathing fire to the support of my division.

The enemy having fallen back to their intrenchments, my division recrossed the river and resumed its former position.

On the evening of the 4th, the Twenty-ninth Brigade was moved forward to the north bank of Stone's River, near the railroad, as an advance force. On the same day General Spears' First Tennessee Brigade was assigned to the Eighth Division. This brigade distinguished itself on the evening of the 3d, in a desperate charge on the enemy, a report of which is included in General Spears' report, annexed.

On the morning of the 5th I was ordered to take command of the advance and pursue the enemy toward Murfreesborough.

By 9 a. m. the Eighth Division, Colonel Walker's brigade, Pioneer Brigade, and General Stanley's cavalry force had crossed the river and taken possession of Murfreesborough without having met any resistance, the rear guard of the enemy retreating on the Manchester and Shelbyville roads, our cavalry pursuing, supported by the Twenty-ninth Brigade, on the Shelbyville pike, and by Colonel Byrd's First East Tennessee Regiment, on the Manchester pike.

The rear guard of the enemy (three regiments of cavalry and one battery) was overtaken on the Manchester pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough. Colonel Byrd fearlessly charged this unequal force of the enemy, driving him from his position, with a loss of 4 killed and 12 wounded; enemy's loss not ascertained.

Our army marched quietly into Murfreesborough, the chosen position of the enemy, which he was forced to abandon after a series of desperate engagements.

The joyful hopes of traitors have been crushed, treason receiving another fatal blow.

My command enthusiastically join me in expression of admiration of the official conduct of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. During the most eventful periods of the engagements their presence was at the point of danger, aiding with their counsels and animating the troops by their personal bravery and cool determination.

I refer to my command with feelings of national pride for the living and personal sorrow for the dead. Without a murmur they made forced marches over almost impassable roads, through drenching winter rains, without a change of clothing or blankets, deprived of sleep or repose, constantly on duty for eleven days, living three days on a pint of flour and parched corn. Ever vigilant, always ready, sacrificing their lives with a contempt of peril, displaying the coolness, determination, and high discipline of veterans, they are entitled to our country's gratitude. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee may proudly inscribe upon their scrolls of fame the names of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Schultz's and Marshall's batteries (Ohio), the Eleventh Michigan, Nineteenth Illinois, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Nell's section, Kentucky battery, and Spears' East Tennessee Brigade.

I respectfully refer to the reports of General Spears, Colonels Miller and Stanley, which I approve and append hereto, for a detailed account of the part taken by each portion of the command, and for special reference to the meritorious conduct of individuals in their respective commands. In addition to which I make honorable mention of the bravery and efficient services rendered by the following-named officers and men, for whom I earnestly request promotion:

Brigadier-General Spears, commanding East Tennessee Brigade; Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade; Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, commanding Seventh Brigade; Capt. James St. C. Morton, commanding Pioneer Brigade; Capt. James H. Stokes, commanding Chicago Battery; Maj. John H. King, commanding Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Bush, commanding Fourth Indiana Battery; Capt. W. E. Standart, commanding Ohio battery; Capt. James A. Lowrie, assistant adjutant-general, Eighth Division; Lieut. Frederick H. Kennedy, aide-de-camp;

Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster; Maj. F. H. Gross, medical director; Capt. James R. Hayden, ordnance officer; Lieutenants W. W. Barker, aide-de-camp; Robert H. Cochran, provost-marshal; Thomas Riddle, acting assistant commissary of subsistence; Charles C. Cook, acting aide-de-camp; W. D. Ingraham, topographical engineer; Capt. Frederick Schultz, Lieuts. Joseph Hein, Battery M, First Ohio Artillery; Alexander Marshall, John Crable, Robert D. Whittlesey, Battery G, First Ohio Artillery; A. A. Ellsworth, W. H. Spence, Nell's section, Kentucky Artillery; H. Terry, Third Ohio Cavalry; Sergt. H. B. Fletcher, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Corpl. R. G. Rice, Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteers; Private James A. Sangston, Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Charles Rambour, Company K, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and Private William Longwell, orderly, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Sergt. George C. Lee, Corpl. E. H. Dougherty, and Privates Henry Zimmerman, Henry Schwenk, John Higgins, Leon Starr, Daniel Walker, John D. McCorkle, Abraham Kepperly, George Gillen, and John Cunningham, of the escort.

The following is an approximate report of the casualties* of my command during the battles before Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 2 and 3, 1863:

Command.	Went into action.				Lost in action.									
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Horses.		Guns.	
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.	Disabled.
SECOND DIVISION, CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.														
First East Tenn. Brigade...	66	794	8	...	3	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-ninth Brigade.....	93	1,719	37	...	8	77	25	259	...	84	5	3	...	...
Seventh Brigade.....	71	1,848	...	...	3	79	20	415	...	1	193	...	...	...
Infantry	230	4,401	45	...	11	159	46	696	...	1	187	5	4	5
Schultz's battery.....	2	75	56	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	4	...	1
Marshall's battery.....	3	110	116	6	...	5	...	5	...	14	34	12	...	4
Nell's battery.....	2	47	40	3	...	1	...	3	...	6	18	6	4	1
Artillery.....	7	232	212	13	...	7	1	8	...	21	57	22	4	6
Total.....	237	4,633	257	13	11	166	47	704	1	208	62	26	9	0

My command captured from the enemy upward of 400 prisoners, four brass pieces of field artillery, and one stand of regimental colors.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Alban A. Ellsworth, Hewett's (Kentucky) battery.

HDQRS. HEWETT'S BATTERY, KENTUCKY VOL. ARTY.,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Hewett's battery, Kentucky Volunteer Artillery, in the recent engagement before Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

On the evening of December 29, 1862, in obedience to orders from General Negley, I placed the battery in position near the old toll-gate, and on the right of Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Marshall.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I received orders from Colonel Miller to move about three-fourths of a mile to the right and front, through a dense cedar thicket, and over a rough and newly made road. Here I remained partly under cover of the cedars until about 10 a. m., when I received orders from General Negley to move a short distance to the left and front, taking a position fronting an open field, where the enemy had a battery of four guns bearing on us. During the day fired about 50 rounds of shell and solid shot at his battery and intrenchments without receiving any reply. As night approached, withdrew the battery and placed it under cover of the wood, where we remained during the night.

Early in the morning of the 31st, received orders from Colonel Miller to bring my command in position on the left, and near an old log-house, supported on my right and front by the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where I remained without further orders for about fifteen minutes, when, observing the enemy in large column marching on a battery and some infantry stationed about 300 yards to my left, I opened an oblique fire on him, and soon discovered him retiring to his intrenchments, where I kept up a brisk and well-directed fire, receiving, at the same time, a heavy fire from his artillery for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when a cessation occurred.

I soon after noticed a heavy mass of his infantry moving on our support to my right and front, accompanied by a section of artillery, which was brought into position about 500 yards to my right and front; also a section placed to my left and front, at about the same distance. Here we were subject to a heavy cross-fire of canister. I immediately ordered a return fire of canister, double-shot, firing as rapidly as possible for about twenty minutes, doing good execution. The enemy was soon seen retiring, and I ordered the use of shell to follow his retreat, briskly kept up for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy commenced a well-directed fire from his artillery direct upon my command. After shelling him rapidly for about three-fourths of an hour, one of my guns (a small rifled gun) was disabled. I continued shelling as rapidly as possible for some time after, and finding my horses were fast being crippled by the shells continually exploding in our midst, I ordered a change of position of the battery to the left, that I might break the range of his artillery, bearing heavily upon us.

While my order was being executed, I noticed that our infantry and artillery were retiring, at the same time that a heavy fire was being poured into our right, and almost into our rear. Receiving no orders to retire, made the change of position of the battery to the left, and opened fire on the enemy, now fast approaching; but I soon found it

There we, together with a part of the Second East Tennessee Cavalry, which had come up with us, met a body of the enemy. The cavalry, filing to the right, engaged the enemy, who consisted of two or three regiments of cavalry, supported by a small piece of artillery. The cavalry fired one or two rounds and fled in confusion, running through the trains.

Just previous to this occurrence, I received orders from Colonel McCook to move my regiment forward, on the left, to the loss of the rise. [*sic.*] I moved forward in double-quick, gaining the point designated just in time to arrest the charge of the enemy. I engaged the enemy in a smart skirmish for some ten or fifteen minutes, killing some 6 or 8, wounding several, and capturing 10 prisoners. I met the enemy and repulsed them without assistance from the front. Immediately after the skirmish a battalion of infantry came up on the left, and assisted us in holding the position. We met the enemy and whipped them without the loss of a man, either in killed, wounded, or missing. My men acted with great coolness and bravery.

The train was soon reorganized, and we were again on the march. We arrived at La Vergne without interruption. At that point the two regiments in advance and the battalion, which came up during the skirmish, were mounted on the train, leaving my command on foot in rear of the train. I rode forward and asked Colonel McCook what I should do. He first said I had better encamp there with my command. I then told him it was "most too far from shore for me to cast anchor." He then ordered me to march on as fast as I could on foot, so that if they were attacked we could come up to their assistance, and said "he was ordered to go through that night." I obeyed said order, keeping in my rear the 100 cavalry first mentioned and a portion of the Second East Tennessee Cavalry until we arrived inside the lines. I then halted, let the cavalry pass, and went into camp for the night.

Next morning at daylight I took the line of march and marched to headquarters of Major-General Rosecrans, where I reported to Brig. Gen. James G. Spears.

I had in all when I went to the skirmish, and also when it ended, present, 12 commissioned officers and 213 enlisted men.

All of the above I respectfully submit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,

Colonel Sixth East Tennessee Infantry.

Capt. D. C. TREWHITT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, East Tennessee Vols.

No. 83.

Report of Col. Timothy E. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH BRIGADE,
Battle-field, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 4, 1863.

SIR: Before the smoke of battle is over, and while the dead lie uninterred, I desire to make the following important report:

On the 30th of December the Eighth Division occupied the extreme right of the advance of the army at this point, my brigade occupying the right. The enemy were in our immediate front and extending to our right. It was expected that General McCook would occupy our right and first engage the enemy there. I directed Colonel Scott, with

his regiment (Nineteenth Illinois), as skirmishers, to protect our right flank, but not to bring on an engagement, as you had orders not to do so at that time. It, however, became necessary to occupy some buildings in a field, from which we were annoyed by the enemy, and Colonel Scott drove them from the place and afterward held it. We were then annoyed from a barn and brick-kiln in our advance and right, and Colonel Scott charged and drove them away. Quite a number of the enemy were killed in these skirmishes and some two or three of our men.

During the day General McCook came up on our right and sharply engaged the enemy. At night we lay on our arms, and early on the morning of December 31 our skirmishers advanced and drove the enemy's skirmishers partly through the woods in our front, and General McCook engaged them on our right, but eventually fell back, and then a very heavy force was precipitated on our front and right, and on the Seventh Brigade, to my left. This infantry force was supported by a battery on our front and one in intrenchments on our left, and the fire was very severe; but the brigade (as also did the Seventh Brigade, on my left) sustained the fire without falling back, and poured such a well-directed fire upon the enemy that they faltered, and their ranks were thin and stayed; but the troops on our right and left had fallen back so far as to bring the enemy on three sides of us and fast closing on our rear. At this time General Negley directed the division to cut its way through, to join our other troops in the rear. This we did in good order, halting at two points and checking the enemy by a well-directed fire, which by this time they had learned to fear.

After we had formed in line behind the crest of a hill, an officer from another division rode to the front of the Eighteenth Ohio and ordered them forward, himself leading the way, and made the charge upon the enemy in the woods; but the enemy was so strong there that the regiment was compelled to fall back with heavy loss. As soon, however, as I saw the move, I called upon the Eleventh Michigan to follow me to their support, which they did most gallantly; but I soon called them off, as they had no support and the fire was murderous. I exceedingly regretted this order from an officer not having command over me, and without consulting yourself or me. Many of my men were left on the field.

Early in the action of this day I discovered that Colonel Cassilly, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, was so drunk as to be unfitted to command, and I ordered him to the rear in arrest, and placed Major Hiccox in command, who soon after was injured by the concussion of a shell, so as to be unfit for duty, and thus the regiment was left without a commander. I, however, knew nothing of this for some time after; but members of my staff found them scattering, rallied them, and directed the senior officer present, Captain Putnam, to take command. Captain Brigham, the senior captain of the regiment, had been out with skirmishers, and was not at this time with the regiment. The regiment did but little service in the action, but the company officers did what they could, and in that way helped us some.

I recommend the dismissal of Colonel Cassilly from the service. I cannot for a moment tolerate or pass over such flagrant conduct. I saw nothing of him after the action, but have learned that he was wounded and has gone to Nashville. A man who will come to the field of battle, having the lives of so many in his keeping, in such a situation, no matter what his social position, is totally unfit for any command.

On January 2, the enemy attacked the left flank of our army in strong force of infantry and artillery, and soon drove our scattered forces to the rear. General Rosecrans and General Negley were both on the

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, Rarick, 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. B. STANLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adj. 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.	Horses.		Guns.	
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.		Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.	Lost.
Brigade staff	7		7							1	1	1	
18th Ohio	23	423	4		2	26	0	112	28	1			
18th Illinois	28	350	5		2	18	7	75	8		2		
11th Michigan	17	423	14		2	28	6	72	25	2		4	
6th Ohio	23	523	7		1	6	6	45	38	1			
Battery M	2	75	50	4		1	1		1	5	4		1
Total*	95	1,794	83	4	8	79	26	304	95	10	7	5	1

Respectfully submitted.

[T. B. 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* :

SIR: 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.

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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 unopposed, 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. Cheuey, 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. LOWEIE,
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	1	65	1	84					
37th Indiana.....	17	437			2	23	1	105		9					
21st Ohio.....	21	590				12		121		55					
Battery G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery.....	3	110	116	6		5		6		14	34	12		4	
1st Kentucky Battery.....	2	47	40	8		1		3		6	18	6	4	1	1
Total*.....	78	2,105	156	9	3	85	20	428	1	218	52	18	4	5	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 cannoneers 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

where we lay in line till after sundown. Orders were received to advance upon Murfreesborough that night. I was in command of the companies of skirmishers, and immediately threw them across the river, and commenced the ascent of the opposite heights.

Passing the skirt of woods, we encountered the enemy's skirmishers strongly posted to the front on the crest of the hill, and on my left behind a rail fence. A galling fire brought our line to a halt, but we soon cleared the hill, and, advancing over the crest, we found ourselves within 30 paces of a regiment of rebels, who, in their confusion, were rallying with great difficulty. I at once retired the line to the woods, where we remained till the whole brigade had recrossed, when we were quietly withdrawn.

Sergeant Snider, acting orderly, was wounded in the face, which was the only injury our regiment suffered. The regiment itself crossed the stream in good order, under fire of the rebel skirmishers, and remained in line behind the skirt of woods till it recrossed with the brigade.

Tuesday we lay in bivouac near the river, and went on picket at night. In accordance with Colonel Harker's order, we were ready to move at daybreak, with 60 rounds of cartridges to a man.

We received marching orders about 8 a. m., and moved at once forward. The enemy's sharpshooters and a battery on the opposite hill began a fierce fire of ball and shell upon us as we returned up the heights. When on the summit, a shell exploded in the ranks of Company B, killing 1 and wounding 2. We double-quickened, under a storm of shell, after the brigade, which was some distance ahead, moving to the support of the right wing. When the brigade was formed to advance through the open field to the right of General Van Cleve's division, our regiment was placed on the left of the front line, with the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers on our right and the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers to our rear. Company I, Captain Christophel, was deployed to the front as skirmishers, but, having suffered severely, was, in a short time, relieved by Company H, Lieutenant Brown. When near the skirt of timber protruding from the main forest, we marched by the right flank to support the Sixth Ohio Battery. We were again moved toward the enemy and placed behind a rise of ground. We suddenly found them in line at a short distance, and immediately commenced firing. The enemy, though in brigade front, three columns deep, staggered, concealed himself as far as possible, and did not venture to advance under our fire.

Meanwhile, General Van Cleve's division giving way, the line of the enemy on our left advancing, completely outflanked us, and we were suffering under a raking cross-fire. We held the position for about thirty minutes, and fell back, in accordance with orders; formed behind the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and moved by the flank to oppose the advancing right of the enemy. We took our position behind a rail fence, and again held the enemy in check for about twenty minutes. At length, being nearly cut off by the enemy on the right, we retired behind the line of battle, resting in the wood near the pike.

We had suffered severely; out of 16 officers with the regiment, 2 had been killed and 8 wounded. Second Lieutenant Van Kirk, commanding ~~Company A~~, fell in the advance; Captain Christophel, of Company I, some time in the retreat. Both were doing their duty unflinchingly and manfully. Lieutenant-Colonel Cassil having been disabled by the fall of his horse at the second stand of the regiment, I then took command. We rejoined our division at night near the position we left in the morning.

On Thursday, January 1, we lay in front, in support and to the right of the Sixth Ohio Battery, during the furious cannonading, and were annoyed by sharpshooters during the whole day. We picketed at night.

Our skirmishers covered the front on Friday. The regiment lay in a little clump of wood, in support of the battery, and exposed to the most terrific shelling during the morning. In the afternoon our skirmishers, in conjunction with those of the brigade, cleared the wood in front of rebel skirmishers and sharpshooters; were in turn shelled out, and again took possession and held it.

Near night, and the close of the engagement on the left, we moved over the river, threw up a defense of rails to the front, and remained there through the rain till morning. We were retired till Saturday night, when we again picketed the left front. About 2 a. m. Sunday we were marched back to our present bivouac.

The following is the list of the casualties of the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Cassil, severe sprain by the fall of his horse; Major Whitbeck, slightly wounded in the neck; Adjutant Massey, severely in leg and slightly in face and hip; Capt. Jacob Christophel, killed, and Voorhees, through the side; First Lieutenant Gardner, through side; Second Lieutenants Van Kirk, killed; Markel, through hip; Brown, in the shoulder, and Pealer, through thigh, and Acting Second Lieutenant Rook, in thigh.

Of 382 enlisted men in the engagements during the week, 34 were killed, 100 wounded, and 38 missing; total, 172. Of the missing, some are known to be prisoners, others are serving in hospitals, and a few stragglers are still coming up.

I will not particularize when all, officers and men, conducted themselves so coolly and fought so determinedly against such desperate odds; nor need I mention their patience under such privations and exposures in midwinter.

HORATIO N. WHITBECK,

Major, Commanding Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

Captain COULTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 118.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH A. C.,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of the operations of this division from and including December 27 up to and including January 4, instant:

At 11.20 a. m., December 27, while in camp near La Vergne, I received orders to move forward, following the division of General Wood, and to detach a brigade, to proceed by the Jefferson pike, and seize the bridge across Stewart's Creek. The duty of conducting this operation was assigned to Colonel Hazen. How well and skillfully it was done will be seen by his report, which is herewith forwarded.

The brigades of Cruft and Grose reached the west bank of Stewart's

Creek late in the afternoon of the 27th, and bivouacked there until the morning of the 29th.

During all the day (Sunday, 28th) the enemy's pickets were in sight across the creek, firing upon us occasionally at long range, but did us no harm.

On Monday morning, December 29, at 9 o'clock, I was ordered to deploy one regiment as skirmishers; to dispose my other troops so as to support it, and move forward at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue to advance until the enemy were found in position. This disposition was made. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Parsons was ordered to shell the woods to our front, and at 10 o'clock Grose's brigade moved forward, skirmishing with the enemy, supported by the First Brigade, Hazen not having yet joined me.

The command advanced steadily, driving the light force of rebel skirmishers before it to the top of the hill, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on this side of Stewart's Creek; and, being under the impression that the divisions of Wood and Negley were to advance with me, to my right and left, I halted for them to come up.

In a few minutes Wood's advance came up on the left of the pike, and the two divisions moved forward, constantly skirmishing (though much heavier on Wood's front than my own), to the ground occupied that night, afterward the theater of the battle of the 31st.

During the day the casualties were 10 wounded in Grose's brigade; none severely.

On the morning of the 30th, my division was formed as follows: The Third Brigade (Grose's) in two lines, the left resting on the pike; First Brigade (Cruft's) to the right, extending across the point of woods, his extreme right retired to connect with General Negley's left, and Hazen's brigade in reserve. There was considerable skirmishing during the day, the greater portion of which fell upon Cruft's brigade, which was in rather unpleasant proximity to a point of woods, to his front and right, held by the enemy in strong force.

About 4 o'clock, I was ordered to advance and open upon the enemy with all my artillery. This was not done, probably, as soon as the order contemplated. The ground occupied by the batteries at the time the order was received was low and confined. Upon pushing forward the skirmishers of the First Brigade to clear the way to a good artillery position, in the open field to the front, the rebels were found numerous and stubborn. Learning very soon that a mere demonstration was intended, all my batteries opened, and I am satisfied damaged the enemy considerably. The skirmish attending this movement was quite brisk, the troops engaged doing themselves great credit. This closed the operations of the day.

On the morning of the 31st, Cruft's brigade retained its position of the day before. Hazen's brigade had relieved Grose, who had fallen back to a point some 200 yards to the rear, and was formed in two lines nearly opposite the intervals between the First and Second Brigades, Standart's battery on the extreme right, and Parsons' near the center.

Early in the morning I rode to the right of my own command, and then the battle had commenced on the extreme right of the line. Soon afterward, near 8 o'clock, General Negley, through one of his staff, informed me he was about to advance, and requested me to advance to cover his left. I gave notice of this to the general commanding, and a few minutes later received orders to move forward. I at once ordered General Cruft to advance, keeping closed up well toward Negley; Colonel Hazen to go forward, observing the movements of Wood's right, and

Grose to steadily advance, supporting the advanced to use their artillery freely.

My line had advanced hardly 100 yards, when, upon right, I found that General Negley had, instead of moving back his right, so that his line was almost perpendicular, and to his rear; and it was also apparent that the First Brigade General McCook back, and were rapidly approaching.

Cruft's line was halted by my order. I rode to the front disposition to meet the coming storm, and by the time the open ground to the south of the pike, the heads of my line had forced their way into the open ground to my rear.

To order Grose to change front to the rear was then, and he obeyed the order almost as soon as given, and so as to bring the enemy under the direct fire of his line upon them in fine style and with great effect, and held the enemy was driven back.

In the mean time General Negley's command had become compromised by the confusion on the right. His brigade was exposed in front and flank to a severe attack, extended along my whole front. Orders were sent to fall back from the open cotton-field into which he had fallen back a short distance, and a regiment from Wood's brigade occupied the crest of a low wooded hill between the railroad, having been removed, he took possession of that position.

At that time, near 11 o'clock, as I think, my command engaged with the enemy; Hazen on the railroad; one regiment to the right; some troops in the point of woods south of the pike, and a short distance in advance of the general line, was only able to distinguish the gallant Colonel Whitfield of Kentucky. Still farther to the right Cruft was fighting with Standart's guns, and to the rear Grose was fighting, with odds against him.

All were acquitting themselves nobly, and all were doing well. I could see that Grose was losing a great many men, and that the position determined me, if necessary to hold the last man in holding it. I gave my attention from that point.

The One hundredth Illinois came up on the left and fought steadily. As soon as Colonel Grose was relieved in his rear, he again changed front, moved to the left with Colonel Hazen. One regiment was sent to my general Wood's command, which behaved splendidly. I tried to name the regiment or its officers. Again an attack was renewed by the enemy, and each time repulsed, and who had so bravely struggled to hold the position, once again.

For further details of the day's operations, I respectably reports of the brigade and regimental commanders, they forwarded, and confess my obligations to them all for during the day.

Brigadier-General Cruft deserves great praise for his important position occupied by him on our right, and indicating his command from the mass of confusion around.

Standart fought his guns until the enemy was upon them, brought them off safely, while the Second Kentucky brought three guns abandoned by General Negley's division.

Colonel Hazen proved himself a brave and able soldier by the courage and skill exhibited in forming and sheltering his troops, and in organizing and fighting all the materials around him for the maintenance of his important position.

Colonel Grose exhibited great coolness and bravery, and fought against great odds. He was under my eye during the whole day, and I could see nothing to improve in his management of his command.

I shrink from the task of specially mentioning regiments or regimental officers. All did their duty, and from my imperfect acquaintance with regiments, I am apprehensive of injurious mistakes.

I recognized during the battle the Forty-first Ohio, which fought until it expended its last cartridge, and was then relieved by the noble Ninth Indiana, which came into line under a heavy fire with a shout which inspired all with confidence. The Eighty-fourth, One hundredth, and One hundred and tenth Illinois I knew—all new regiments, and all so fought that even the veterans of Shiloh and other bloody fields had no occasion to boast over them. The Eighty-fourth stood its ground until more than one-third its numbers were killed or wounded. The Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, the Twenty-third Kentucky, and the Thirty-sixth Indiana were pointed out to me, and I recognized the brave Colonel Whitaker and his fighting men doing soldiers' duty. I only saw the regiments of Cruft's brigade fighting early in the day. I had no fears for them where valor could win. Indeed, the whole division fought like soldiers trained under the rigid discipline of the lamented Nelson, and by their courage proved that they had caught a large portion of his heroic and unconquerable spirit.

During the whole day I regarded the battery, under the command of Lieutenant Parsons, assisted by his lieutenants, Cushing and Huntington, as my right arm, and well did the brilliant conduct of these courageous and skillful young officers justify my confidence. My orders to Parsons were simple: "Fight where you can do the most good." Never were orders better obeyed.

The reported conduct of the other batteries attached to the division is equally favorable. They were in other parts of the field.

My personal staff, Captain Norton, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Simmons and Child; Croxton, ordnance officer; Hayes, division topographical engineer, and Shaw, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were with me all day on the field, and carried my orders everywhere with the greatest courage. Lieutenant Simmons was severely injured by a fragment of a shell.

On January 1, this division was relieved and placed in reserve.

On Friday, the 2d, Grose's brigade was ordered over the river to the left, to support the division of Colonel Beatty, and during the action the brigade of Colonel Hazen was also ordered over to co-operate with Grose; while the First Brigade (Cruft's) was posted to support a battery on the hill near the ford. For an account of the part the Second and Third Brigades took in the affair of Friday afternoon, reference is had to reports of the officers in command.

During the heavy cannonade the First Brigade maintained its positions with perfect coolness. While the engagement was going on across the river, a rebel force of what seemed to be three small regiments entered the clump of woods in front of the position of our batteries on the hill near the ford. These troops were in musket range of our right, across the creek, and I determined at once to dislodge them.

Seeing two regiments, one of which was commanded by Colonel Given, and the other by Colonel Altemire, I ordered them to advance to the edge of the woods and deploy some companies as skirmishers. They

obeyed me cheerfully and pushed in. Not being willing to leave the repulse of the enemy a matter of doubt, or to expose the brave fellows to the danger of heavy loss, I ordered up two of Cruft's regiments, and upon approaching the edge of the woods halted them—told them it was my purpose to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet. To inspire them with coolness and confidence, the preparations for the charge were made with great deliberation. To get the proper direction for the line, guides were thrown out and the proper changes were made, bayonets fixed, and these two regiments, Thirty-first Indiana and Ninetieth Ohio, ordered to clear the woods. They went in splendidly. It was done so quickly that the rebels had hardly time to discharge their pieces. They fled with the utmost speed. All these regiments behaved handsomely.

With this report will be forwarded a list of the casualties of my command, and from its fearful proportions demonstrates its hard service.

List of casualties.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
First Brigade.....		44	44	9	218	227	6	120	126	397
Second Brigade.....	5	41	46	17	318	335		52	52	433
Third Brigade.....	10	97	107	22	456	478		74	74	659
Standart's battery.....		5	5		12	12		3	3	20
Parsons' battery.....		2	2		14	14		2	2	32
Cookerill's battery.....		2	2	1	13	14		2	2	18
Total*.....	15	191	206	49	1,031	1,080	6	257	263	1,549

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. LYNE STARLING,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, &c.

No. 119.

Report of Surg. Mason G. Sherman, Ninth Indiana Infantry, Acting Medical Director.

HOSPITAL OF THE SECOND DIVISION, LEFT WING,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
January —, 1863.

SIR: As acting medical director of your division, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of casualties in the several days' battle before Murfreesborough:

Number of killed in the First Brigade.....	43
Wounded.....	186
Number of killed in the Second Brigade.....	50
Wounded severely, 77; slightly, 215.....	292
Number of killed in the Third Brigade.....	69
Wounded severely.....	484
Total killed and wounded*.....	1,143

* But see revised statement, pp. 212, 213.