

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.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. JOHN KENNETT.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

2d Indiana, Company M, Capt. J. A. S. Mitchell.
 3d Kentucky, Col. Eli H. Murray.
 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William H. Dickinson.
 7th Pennsylvania, Maj. John E. Wynkoop.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS ZAHM.

1st Ohio: Col. Minor Milliken.
 Maj. James Laughlin.
 3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray.
 4th Ohio, Maj. John L. Pugh.

Artillery.

1st Ohio, Battery D (section), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

RESERVE CAVALRY.*

15th Pennsylvania:

Maj. Adolph G. Rosengarten.
 Maj. Frank B. Ward.
 Capt. Alfred Vezin.

1st Middle (5th) Tennessee, Col. William B. Stokes.
 2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.

UNATTACHED.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Elmer Otis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Capt. JAMES ST. C. MORTON.

1st Battalion, Capt. Lyman Bridges.
 2d Battalion, Capt. Calvin Hood.
 3d Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.
 Illinois Light Artillery, Stokes' battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

1st Michigan, Col. William P. Innes.

POST OF GALLATIN, TENN.†

Brig. Gen. ELEAZER A. PAINE.

Ward's (late Eighth) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank C. Smith.
 105th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry F. Vallette.
 70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.
 79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.
 Indiana Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

Cavalry.

1st Kentucky, Col. Frank Wolford.
 7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John K. Faulkner.
 11th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William E. Riley.

* Under the immediate command of General Stanley, Chief of Cavalry.
 † Not engaged at Stone's River. Commanders given as they stood December 31, 1862.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland, with congratulatory resolutions, orders, &c.

LA VERGNE, TENN., December 28,

By messenger to Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1862—noon.

Our advance was delayed one day. The right wing, under McCook, drove Hardee's skirmishers 18 miles down the Nolensville pike, and advanced on Triune for battle. A heavy fog delayed this advance, and gave Hardee time to escape toward Murfreesborough. Our left wing drove the enemy on the main Murfreesborough turnpike with heavy skirmishing, and seized all the bridges over Stewart's Creek last night, by dark. Our total loss on both lines does not exceed 20 killed, 100 wounded, and 10 missing. We have some 50 prisoners. Our center crossed from Nolensville yesterday and to-day, and now occupy the north side of Stewart's Creek, 10 miles from Murfreesborough—the right at Triune. Pursuing division went 7 miles toward Shelbyville. We have report from Murfreesborough to 10 o'clock yesterday. All his right wing, closed in, came toward Stewart's Creek. If, under Kentucky and Tennessee influence or orders, they fight as they propose, I think we are in position, by God's help, to win, and McCook will cut off their retreat.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. — } *In front of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862.*

The general commanding desires to say to the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he was well pleased with their conduct yesterday; it is all he could have wished for; he neither saw nor heard of any skulking; they behaved with the coolness and gallantry of veterans. He now feels perfectly confident, with God's grace and their help, of striking this day a blow for the country the most crushing, perhaps, which the rebellion has yet sustained.

Soldiers, the eyes of the whole nation are upon you; the very fate of the nation may be said to hang on the issue of this day's battle. Be true, then, to yourselves, true to your own manly character and soldierly reputation, true to the love of your dear ones at home, whose prayers ascend to God this day for your success.

Be cool! I need not ask you to be brave. Keep ranks. Do not throw away your fire. Fire slowly, deliberately; above all, fire low, and be always sure of your aim. Close steadily in upon the enemy, and, when you get within charging distance, rush on him with the bayonet. Do this, and the victory will certainly be yours. Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge, and that those who make it, therefore, are sure to win.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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.	
ARTILLERY.							
Capt. GEORGE E. SWALLOW.							
Indiana Light Artillery, 7th Battery.....		4	1	7			12
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B (Twenty-sixth).....		2		7			9
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 3d Battery.....				4			4
Total artillery.....		6	1	18			25
Total Third Division.....	15	215	60	981	5	461	1,637
Total Left Wing.....	42	608	171	2,840	11	882	4,584
CAVALRY.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.							
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Col. JOHN KENNETH.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.							
Indiana, Company M.....		1			1	18	19
3d Kentucky.....		1	1	7		1	10
4th Michigan.....		1	1	6		12	20
7th Pennsylvania.....		2		9		50	61
Total First Brigade.....		5	2	22	1	76	106
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. LEWIS ZARN.							
1st Ohio.....		3	2	10	1	14	31
3d Ohio.....			6	15		18	24
4th Ohio.....			7	18		31	56
Total Second Brigade.....		3	15	43	1	63	121
<i>Artillery.</i>							
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D (section).....		1					1
Total Cavalry Division.....	2	21	3	65	2	124	228
<i>Reserve Cavalry.*</i>							
15th Pennsylvania.....		1	3	1	3	53	71
1st Middle (5th) Tennessee.....				1	5	1	7
2d Tennessee.....		1	2	10		5	13
Total Reserve Cavalry.....		2	10	2	23	1	66
<i>Unattached.</i>							
4th United States.....			2	1	9		12
Total Cavalry.....	2	24	6	97	3	132	257
PIONEER BRIGADE.							
Capt. JAMES ST. C. MORTON.							
3d Battalion.....		4	3	5			12
4d Battalion.....		4		5			9

* Under the immediate command of General Stanley, chief of cavalry.

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.	
PIONEER BRIGADE—Continued.							
3d Battalion.....		4		10			14
Illinois Light Artillery, Stokes' battery.....		3	1	9			13
Total Pioneer Brigade.....		16	4	29			49
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.....		2		9		5	16
Total Engineers and Mechanics.....		2		9		5	16

RECAPITULATION.

General headquarters.....	1	3	2	8				
Right Wing.....	25	641	121	2,700	26	2,084	5,607	
Left Wing.....	43	608	171	2,840	11	882	4,584	
Center.....	17	327	101	1,719	4	510	2,678	
Cavalry.....	5	34	6	97	3	212	357	
Pioneer Brigade.....		16	4	29			49	
Engineers and Mechanics.....		2		9		5	16	
Grand total.....	100	1,630	405	7,597	44	3,673	13,249	

OFFICERS KILLED.

Brig. Gen. Joshua W. Sill.
Lieut. Col. Julius P. Garesché, assistant adjutant-general.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Knowlton H. Chandler, 19th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph C. Alvord, 21st Infantry.
Lieut. Emanuel M. Weigle, 21st Infantry.
Col. Thomas D. Williams, 25th Infantry.
Col. Fazilo A. Harrington, 27th Infantry.
Capt. Mabry G. Greenwood, 34th Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Smith, 34th Infantry.
Lieut. Soren L. Olson, 36th Infantry.
Capt. James P. Mead, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. John L. Dillon, 38th Infantry.
Col. George W. Roberts (commanding brigade), 42d Infantry.
Lieut. Julius Lettman, 42d Infantry.

Capt. Andrew J. Hosmer, 44th Infantry.
Lieut. John S. Keith, 51st Infantry.
Capt. Edwin Aloop, 73d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Sheridan P. Read, 79th Infantry.
Lieut. Luther T. Ball, 84th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry E. Abercrombie, 84th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas F. W. Gullich, 86th Infantry.
Capt. Henry S. Willett, 89th Infantry.
Lieut. Morris Worthingham, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse G. Payne, 110th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Henry Kessler, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Robert J. Templeton, 15th Infantry.
Capt. Joel W. Foster, 15th Infantry.
Capt. Frank Stebbins, 29th Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin B. Stribley, 30th Infantry.
Capt. Abram D. Shultz, 36th Infantry.
Capt. James H. King, 36th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac N. Abernethy, 37th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse B. Holman, 37th Infantry.

Capt. James E. Fouts, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis B. Blackford, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Miles H. Tibbits, 73d Infantry.
Capt. Peter Doyle, 73d Infantry.
Lieut. Benjamin T. Poynter, 79th Infantry.
Lieut. William M. Morgan, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Smith, 86th Infantry.

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

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
SECOND DIVISION.									
Headquarters and division train	5		90					90	95
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters				1			1		1
18th Ohio				6			6	4	10
Third Brigade.									
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	12
21st Ohio	4	1	1	6			6	6	6
78th Pennsylvania	1		14	1			10	10	10
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G.			25			46	46		46
Hewitt's Kentucky Battery	1		19			18	18		18
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M.			1			9	9	1	10
FIFTH DIVISION.									
Second [First] Brigade.									
Headquarters	15		88	5			5	84	89
105th Ohio	4		8				16	16	18
89th Illinois	5		16	1			1	20	21
123d Illinois	4		12				12	24	24
101st Indiana	4		10				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	3	21	23
28th Ohio	1	1	8	4			4	6	10
58th Indiana	2		12				12	12	12
2d Kentucky	1		6				6	6	6
18th Michigan			6				6	6	6
SECOND DIVISION.									
Supply train	2		6					12	12
90th Ohio	1							1	1
110th Illinois									1
9th Indiana		1	1	2			2	1	2
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	3		41	21			21	20	41
2d Ohio Cavalry	1		6				6	6	6
Captain Warren's supply train	6								6
Total loss	229	28	1,540	189	555	80	774	1,234	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				
CENTER.									
Fifth Division	9		18	15	32	12			
LEFT WING.									
First Division	1	1	17	7	24				
Third Division			2	6	8				
DETACHED.									
10th Ohio	3		14	1	18	19			
Captain Boyd, assistant quartermaster				6	6				
First Brigade Pioneers	4		4		8	21			
Chief of army police	1		142	103	246	2			
Capt. C. T. Wing, assistant quartermaster							1,069	8,680	2,500
Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, quartermaster			5	4	9				
Total	18	2	222	198	419	54	1,069	8,680	2,500

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.

advance to the front with my brigade and test the fact. I immediately obeyed his order. My men leaped over their breastworks, formed their lines, and moved to the front with a veteran steadiness and determination. The enemy had again shown himself upon our front, and that at closer proximity than at any time during this or the preceding day.

Stone's battery had opened fire upon such a line as to compel me to move my left directly under it; and finding that the elevation of his guns was not such as to enable me to do so in safety, I sent an officer to him with the request that he would change the direction of his pieces. The officer in command of the battery seems not to have understood my message, and for a few moments the fire from this battery threatened to do us greater injury than anything coming from the front, knocking the branches of trees to pieces and scattering them around us. Several shells from this battery also burst in our very midst, but, fortunately, did us no injury.

We had not advanced more than 300 yards beyond our breastworks when the rebel infantry opened a rapid fire on our right from the cornfield adjacent, and from the pickets in front of our center. My lines advanced under this fire, with the utmost steadiness and good order, a distance of 75 or 80 yards before a shot was returned. I then gave the order to commence firing. The front line, composed of the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Regiments, delivered a steady and well-directed fire. Then, as previously instructed, falling upon the ground to load, the Thirty-eighth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana immediately advanced and delivered their fire, lying down to load. I then gave the order to fix bayonets, intending to finish the job with that weapon. The enemy, however, had fled precipitately before our volleys behind their breastworks in the woods. There being no corresponding movement on my right, and the battery on our left keeping up a most pertinacious fire, which put my lines in great peril should I advance, I withdrew the brigade again behind the breastworks.*

About 7.30 in the evening I was again ordered by General Sheridan to make a reconnaissance in front. For this purpose I detailed two companies from each of the Ohio regiments under my command, and placed them under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Choate, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiment, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, and Captain Stinchcomb, of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers. This force had not advanced above a quarter of a mile to the front before they were fired on by the enemy. A brisk skirmish ensued, which was kept up for about half an hour.†

On the morning of the 3d, being ordered to maintain great vigilance in watching the movements of the enemy to our front, I placed the brigade under arms, advancing my rear line and massing it upon the front under the breastworks. Here we remained pretty much all day, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and suffering a good deal, but without complaint.

The officers and men uniformly behaved well while under my command, and I find no lack of zeal, patience, or courage.

With the night of the 3d closed the active struggles of this great conflict. The First Brigade has sustained few casualties compared with others. We have tried to perform our duty. We have done the work

* Nominal list of casualties in this advance reports 11 men wounded, viz: Eighty-second Indiana, 4; Seventeenth Ohio, 1; and Thirty-first Ohio, 6.

† Nominal list of casualties in this affair reports Capt. James W. Stinchcomb, Seventeenth Ohio, and Lieut. Thomas B. Hanna and 4 men, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, wounded.

assigned us in the best manner we knew how. We are in good condition to perform any service which may be required of us, and will do it cheerfully, whatever it may be, as we have ever heretofore done.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

No. 93.

Report of Col. Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SEVENTH [FOURTH] DIVISION,
Nashville, January 5, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from Generals Mitchell and Morgan, I proceeded, with eight companies of the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, two companies of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, the Sixth Tennessee Infantry, and the left wing of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers, together with detachments of the Third and Fourth Ohio, and Second Tennessee Cavalry, to escort an ammunition and hospital train of 95 wagons to the main army lying in front of Murfreesborough.

Within 7 miles of Nashville, General Wheeler and [Colonel] Wade, with 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, attacked the train. I ordered Colonel Toler, with the Sixtieth Illinois Regiment and two companies of the Tenth Michigan Regiment, to seize some wooded and high ground on the right of the road, the side upon which the attack was being made. Orders were sent to hurry up the Sixth Tennessee and the Fifty-second Ohio. The enemy soon drove in the cavalry flankers, and about 60 of them reached the train. That portion of our cavalry upon the flank could not be rallied, and I endeavored alone to stem the tide—was completely surrounded by the rebels—wounding at least one with my pistol. While in this position Colonel Zahn and First Lieut. E. L. Anderson, Fifty-second Ohio, with about 20 men, charged upon the body of rebels at the train and drove them off. As soon as Colonel Toler got into position he opened a destructive fire upon the main body of the rebels, and put them to flight. The Sixth Tennessee and the Fifty-second Ohio did not get up in time to take any active part in the struggle, but are worthy of all praise for the alacrity with which they double-quickened to the scene of action. Too much praise cannot be given to Colonel Zahn for his good judgment and dashing bravery during the fight. Colonel Toler and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, with officers and men under their command, behaved with commendable gallantry. To Major Lee, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, acting upon my staff; Lieutenant Anderson, my aide, and Lieutenant Swift, Fifty-second Ohio, brigade inspector, I am under many obligations for their judgment in delivering and gallantry in carrying orders. The rebels lost 2 officers and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 12 men taken prisoners, and 11 wounded. Our loss was 2 wounded, one of whom has since died. The train proceeded without further molestation to Murfreesborough.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant WISEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 30th the entire cavalry force was engaged in guarding the flanks of the army, in position. Some small cavalry skirmishing occurred, but nothing of importance.

At 11 p. m., the 30th, I marched for La Vergue with the First Tennessee and the Anderson Cavalry. Near that place I was joined by detachments of the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

At 9:30 o'clock on the 31st I received an order from the general commanding, directing me to hasten to the right. I made all possible speed, leaving a strong detachment to protect the trains crowding the road at Stewartsborough and to pick up stragglers. Upon arriving upon the right flank of the army, I found order restored, and took position on General McCook's right, my right extending toward Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, occupying the woods about the meeting-house on Overall's Creek.

In this position we were attacked about 4 p. m. by a long line of foot skirmishers. My first impression was that these covered infantry, but I learned soon that they were only dismounted cavalry. We successfully held them at bay for one-half an hour with the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania, dismounted, when, being outflanked, I ordered our line to mount and fall back to the open field. The enemy followed here, and being re-enforced by detachments of the Anderson and Third Kentucky Cavalry, and the First Tennessee, we charged the enemy and put him to rout. The cavalry held the same position this night they had taken upon my arrival upon the field.

About 9 o'clock New Year's morning the enemy showed a line of skirmishers in the woods to our front, and soon after brought a six-gun battery to bear upon my cavalry. As we could not reach the enemy's skirmishers, nor reply to his artillery, I ordered my cavalry to fall back. A part of Zahm's brigade marched this day to Nashville to protect our train. Colonel Zahm's report is inclosed.

January 2 and 3 the cavalry was engaged in watching the flanks of our position. Upon the 4th it became evident that the enemy had fled. The cavalry was collected and moved to the fords of Stone's River. Upon the 5th we entered Murfreesborough. Zahm's brigade marched in pursuit of the enemy on the Shelbyville pike—marched 6 miles, finding no opposition. With the remainder of the cavalry I marched on the Manchester pike and encountered the enemy in heavy force at Lytle's Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. We fought with this force till near sundown, pushing them from one cedar-brake to another, when, being re-enforced by General Spears' brigade of East Tennesseans, we drove the enemy out of his last stand in disorder. We returned after dark and encamped on Lytle's Creek. Our troops all behaved well. The skirmishing was of a very severe character. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which was this day first under my control, behaved very handsomely.

Inclosed please find reports of division, brigade, and regimental commanders. Captain Otis' command acted independently until the 5th instant, when they came under my orders.

Inclosed find list of killed, wounded, and missing,* excepting from Anderson Cavalry; the report of this regiment I have not received. A special report of officers and soldiers deserving mention will be submitted. The duty of the cavalry was very arduous. From December 26 to January 4 the saddles were only taken off to groom, and were immediately replaced.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 214.

A consolidated list of casualties, including those of the First Tennessee, Anderson Troop, and Third Indiana, as nearly as ascertained, will be submitted in the morning.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Near Murfreesborough, January 12, 1863.

SIR: Inclosed please find consolidated report, with list of commissioned officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations before Murfreesborough. I send it unsigned, as the general is away.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Report of casualties in cavalry command, Fourteenth Army Corps, from the advance from Nashville on the 26th December, and including the battles before Murfreesborough.*

COMMAND.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Horses.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Killed.	Wounded.						
2d Indiana Cavalry		1			1	13	1	14		
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry		2		9		50		61		
3d Kentucky Cavalry		1		7		1	1	9		
4th Michigan Cavalry		1		6		12	1	19	7	15
1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry †		1		5	1	8	2	13	19	8
2d East Tennessee Cavalry	1			10		5		17		
4th U. S. Cavalry		2		9		12	1	24		
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry		2		1		5		8		
1st Ohio Cavalry	2			10	1	14	5	26		
3d Ohio Cavalry		2		15		13		34		
4th Ohio Cavalry		7		18		31		56		
	5	25	6	94	3	159	14	278	37	40

List of officers killed and wounded in cavalry command, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in operations before Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Killed.—Col. Minor Milliken, First Ohio Cavalry; Maj. D. A. B. Moore, First Ohio Cavalry; Lieut T. L. Condit, Company L, First Ohio Cavalry.

Wounded.—Captain Wortham, Company C, First Tennessee Cavalry; Capt. Eli Long, Company K, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Adj. William H. Scott, First Ohio; Lieut. Thomas V. Mitchell, Company H, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Camp on Bradyville pike, Tenn., January 29, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with Paragraph 743, Army Regulations, I have the honor to submit the names of the following officers deserving, in my opinion, of special notice:

Major Klein, Third Indiana, on the 27th first engaged the enemy on the Nolensville pike, and soon put them to full flight.

* But see revised statement, p. 214.

† Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

‡ Surgeon.

Majors Ward and Rosengarten (Anderson Troop), both deceased, behaved with great bravery in the two affairs with the enemy. In the last one, on the 29th, both these gallant young officers received their death wounds.

Colonel Minty, Fourth Michigan, commanding First Brigade, deserves credit for his management of his command on the march and in several actions.

Captain Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and Colonel Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, with their respective regiments, rendered important and distinguished service, gallantly charging and dispersing the enemy's cavalry in their attack upon our train Wednesday, the 31st. Maj. John E. Wynkoop was, as always, a model to faithful soldiers.

Colonel Kennett was only a part of the time under my command; he rendered good service. Colonel Zahm, Third Ohio Cavalry, Second Brigade (though unfortunate with a portion of his command on Wednesday morning), contributed greatly, by his personal example, to the restoration of order and confidence in that portion of the Second Brigade stampeded by the enemy's attack.

Inclosed please find subordinate reports. Colonel Zahm, having received an injury, has submitted no report.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 166.

Report of Col. John Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Stanley, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you the reports of the part taken in the fighting of the two brigades, composing the First Cavalry Division, from December 26, 1862, up to the night of January 5, 1863, from Nashville to Murfreesborough, and 6 miles beyond Murfreesborough, on the Manchester and Shelbyville pikes.

On leaving Nashville, the Second Brigade, under Colonel Zahm, took the road to Franklin; Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, with the First and Second Tennessee Cavalry and Anderson Troop, took the Nolensville pike; the First Brigade, Colonel Minty commanding, under my charge, took the Murfreesborough pike. I reported my command to General Palmer, who placed us in the advance. Our skirmishers drove the enemy some 5 miles. The afternoon was well spent, when General Palmer relieved us with infantry skirmishers, the cavalry forming the reserve on the right and left flanks. The First Brigade marched daily as a reserve to the advanced skirmishers of the army composing the left wing, on their flanks, up to December 30, 1862.

On December 31, 1862, we were posted as reserves on the flanks, throwing out our skirmishers and vedettes, watching the movements of the enemy. We performed a variety of duty, as scouts on the different avenues leading to our camp and connecting with the roads centering

upon Nashville, Tenn., flankers, vedettes, couriers, engaging the enemy daily on the right flank. For the details of each engagement, I beg leave to refer you to the reports herewith. Some few incidents which could not well have fallen under the eye of the brigade commanders, having occurred under my immediate notice, I beg leave to append.

When the enemy charged upon our right wing, scattering a few regiments, which stampeded to the rear, I received orders from Major-General Rosecrans in person to collect all the cavalry at my command, and proceed to rally the right wing and drive the enemy away. I found Colonel Murray, of the Third Kentucky, in command of about a squadron of men. With that we made our way to the right. We found a complete stampede—infantry, cavalry, and artillery rushing to the rear, and the rebel cavalry charging upon our retiring forces on the Murfreesborough pike.

Colonel Murray, with great intrepidity, engaged the enemy toward the skirts of the woods, and drove them in three charges. His men behaved like old veterans. Between his command and the field the space was filled with rushing rebel cavalry, charging upon our retreating cavalry and infantry, holding many of our soldiers as prisoners. I rallied the Third Ohio, some two companies, which was falling back, and formed it in the rear of a fence, where volley after volley had the effect of driving back the rebels upon the run, they (the Third Ohio) charging upon them effectually, thereby relieving the pike of their presence, saving the train, one piece of artillery, and rescuing from their grasp many of our men taken as prisoners. One of my staff, Lieutenant Rilley, being a prisoner in their hands, was released.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, of the Third Ohio, displayed energy, coolness, and courage upon this occasion in executing my orders. I also take great pride in mentioning the prompt manner with which my staff conveyed my orders in all these engagements.

Two of my orderlies displayed high order of chivalry. Jagers charged upon two rebel cavalry, rescuing two men of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who were being taken off as prisoners. The other, Farrish, shot two of the rebels and came to my rescue in a personal encounter with a rebel, who was in the act of leveling his pistol at my head; but he found a carbine leveled into his own face, and, at my order to surrender, he delivered his pistols, carbine, and horse to me. They both deserve promotion, and would make good officers.

The able, undaunted spirit and ability which Colonel Minty has displayed whenever coming under my eye, I take great satisfaction in noticing. The officers and men all displayed great self-sacrifice.

Major Wynkoop, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieutenant Woolley, assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, carried out every order with unhesitating energy and will, displaying the highest order of gallantry.

Captain Otis, of the Fourth Regiment Cavalry, although he does not belong to my division, but being posted on the left wing of our skirmishers on the march on the Manchester road, I feel it my duty, as well as take great pleasure, in stating he is an able and efficient officer.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley being in command of the forces pursuing the retiring rebels on this march, it fell to my lot to convey and see his orders executed. Before closing this report, it is my duty to make honorable mention of the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Newell, commanding a section of artillery attached to my division. During the first day's engagement, near La Vergne, he placed his two pieces in well-selected grounds, and did great execution, killing 3 horses, dismounting

7, and scattering the rebel cavalry by his well and timely aimed shots. He has on several occasions displayed talents of the first order as an artilleryist. It would not be amiss to state at this time that my entire command were short of rations, performing duty night and day in the wet fields, without shelter, exposed to the wet, cold, and hunger without a murmur.

Major Paramore, of the Third Ohio, displayed great presence of mind and determination in maintaining his position on the right flank with his battalion to cover an ammunition train long after the cavalry on his right had been driven away by the enemy's shells. I annex his report, all of which I respectfully submit for your review.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. KENNETT,

Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR.

No. 167.

Report of Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, of skirmishes near La Vergne and Stewart's Creek, December 26-January 1.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 12, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: December 26, 1862, Colonel Kennett ordered me to move with the First Brigade, Colonel Minty, from camp, near Nashville, on Murfreesborough pike, toward La Vergne. Two miles from La Vergne we came upon a body of Confederate cavalry, and went into action, dispersing them after firing 4 rounds. We then moved forward a mile; we there took position on the pike and opened fire on a section of rebel artillery, distant about a mile. I fired 60 rounds, losing, during the action, 1 man killed—Private F. T. Coffin—and 1 horse disabled. I then moved into a field on the right of the pike and opened fire. The enemy retired from their position to the left and rear. I then moved to the left of the pike, and took position near a small church, from which position we fired until dark, silencing the enemy after a few rounds. That night I encamped with the brigade on the right of the pike and 1 mile back.

From the night of December 26 to the morning of January 1, I occupied different positions in and around La Vergne and Stewart's Creek.

On January 1, moved from Stewart's Creek to La Vergne with Colonel Dickinson, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to re-enforce Colonel Innes, of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, stationed near La Vergne. About 1 mile from that place I found Wheeler's rebel cavalry on the left of the pike. I went into action and drove them from the field, and then joined Colonel Innes' command, with whom I remained until the 9th instant.

On the 9th instant received orders to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry, and by him was ordered to report to Colonel Kennett, and am now in camp on Manchester pike, near First Cavalry Brigade.

Very respectfully,

N. M. NEWELL,

Lieutenant, Commanding Battery D, First Ohio Artillery.

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 168.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, including skirmishes at La Vergne, December 26, between Stewart's Creek and La Vergne, December 30, at Overall's Creek, December 31, and on Manchester pike, January 5.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division of the Cavalry Reserve, in the operations from the advance from Nashville to and including the battles before Murfreesborough:

I marched from Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with the Third Kentucky, Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania, and one company of the Second Indiana, and reported to General Palmer, on the Murfreesborough road. In accordance with orders received from him through the colonel commanding the division, I placed the Third Kentucky on the left and the Seventh Pennsylvania on the right of the road, keeping the Fourth Michigan on the pike, with a strong advance guard out. Ten miles from Nashville I met the enemy's pickets, who, as they fell back before us, were continually re-enforced, until, arriving at La Vergne, they disputed our progress with a force of 2,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery, under the command of General Wheeler. As the enemy had us most perfectly in range, after some sharp skirmishing, I moved, under cover of a slight eminence, on which Lieutenant Newell, of Battery D, First Ohio, had his section planted, leaving two companies of the Fourth Michigan, dismounted and in ambush, behind a fence to support the battery.

I must here mention that Lieutenant Newell did splendid service with his two 3-inch Rodmans. Every shot was well planted, and he nobly fought the four guns of the enemy for over half an hour, when a battery from General Palmer's division moved up to his assistance. One of the gunners was killed by a shell from the enemy while serving his gun.

Saturday, December 27, the Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, made a reconnaissance in front of General Palmer's division, which occupied a position on the left of the line. One battalion of the Fourth Michigan, under command of Captain Mix, was sent out on the Jefferson pike, and did not rejoin the brigade until the following day. I beg to refer you to Captain Mix's report for particulars. The army advanced at about 11 a. m., the Third Kentucky and one company of the Second Indiana, under command of Colonel Murray, covering the left flank, and the Fourth Michigan, under my immediate direction, covering the right flank. Camped near Stewart's Creek this night.

Sunday, December 28, sent one battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania to relieve the battalion of the Fourth Michigan, on Jefferson pike.

Monday, December 29, army again advanced; Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, on the left flank; Third Kentucky on the right flank, under Colonel Murray; Fourth Michigan in reserve; Second Indiana on courier duty. Light skirmishing with the enemy all day. Found the enemy in position in front of Murfreesborough at about 3 p. m. Bivouacked for the night immediately in rear of our line of battle.

Tuesday, December 30, one battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania and one of the Third Kentucky formed a chain of vedettes in rear of

command to the rear, which I accordingly did, and remained in the rear until about 2 p. m., when I received an order from Colonel Kennett (commanding cavalry division) to bring my command upon the Murfreesborough pike, where a portion of the cavalry were engaging the rebel cavalry. We were thrown upon the front, and were for some time under a heavy fire from the enemy under cover. The officers and men here behaved with great coolness, and deserve much credit.

The First Battalion, under command of Captain Jennings, returned from La Vergne with General Stanley and Colonel Minty. Moving rapidly to the right and front, it took up position on the extreme right of our line. Dismounting, it met the advance of the rebels, and finally fell back. Mounting and reforming, the First Battalion took up a new position on the left of the rest of the cavalry. After a half hour's more fighting, darkness brought a cessation of the fighting.

The loss this day was 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 4 taken prisoners.

Thursday, January 1, I was ordered with my entire command upon the right to watch the movements of the enemy, who was continually moving upon the flank; considerable firing between the skirmishers, several of my horses being killed and wounded. This day my regimental train was burned by the enemy while *en route* for Nashville, having upon it all regimental books, papers, company property, camp equipage, officers' baggage, &c.

Friday, January 2, was placed on the right to watch that flank. Much skirmishing all day. No casualties to-day. This evening went on picket in right and rear.

Saturday, January 3, on picket all day.

Sunday, January 4, relieved from picket. At 2 p. m. was ordered to move with the brigade to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads.

Monday, January 5, ordered to move in rear of brigade toward Murfreesborough; passed through Murfreesborough, 3 miles on Manchester road, when my command was ordered to the front. The position assigned me was on the left, where we immediately commenced engaging the enemy, which lasted with considerable severity for about one hour, we driving them from the ground they occupied to a belt of wood, where they are under cover. I had 1 sergeant wounded severely.

The loss in my regiment since leaving Nashville to the present time was as follows: Killed, 2; wounded, 9; prisoners and missing, 50. Total, 61.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. WYNKOOP,

Major, Commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lient. JOHN WOOLLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 175.

Reports of Col. Lewis Zahm, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, including skirmishes at Franklin, December 26-27, Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29, Overall's Creek, December 31, La Vergne, January 1, Cox's Hill, January 3, and on Shelbyville pike, January 5.

HDQRS. 2D CAV. BRIG., IN CAMP ON WILSON'S PIKE,
Near Nolensville Crossing, December 27, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders received, I moved from our old camp at Nashville yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with the First, Third,

and Fourth [Ohio] Cavalry Regiments, 950 strong in all. I crossed over on the Franklin pike, south of General Thomas' headquarters, as I afterward learned. I passed the immense trains and troops on the Franklin pike, beyond Brentwood. I halted my command, as I had not seen General Thomas yet. I supposed he was on the move with the troops in front. I kept inquiring along the column, and was told that he was in the advance. I proceeded myself on the Wilson Creek pike some 2 miles, almost to the head of the column, but then learning from General Rousseau that General Thomas was in the rear, I immediately started back some 6 miles; there ascertaining that General Thomas had cut across the country on to the Nolensville pike, I thought further pursuit would be useless. I started back to join my command and to carry out the remainder of my instructions. I proceeded to Franklin; encountered the enemy's pickets $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out; drove them in. Skirmishing continued until within half a mile of Franklin, when a sharp skirmish ensued, we driving the rebels. They then made another halt in town. I dismounted some six companies to act as skirmishers on foot; came round on both flanks with mounted skirmishers, and their reserves finally charged through the river into town, where some considerable firing ensued; drove the rebels out; drove them some 2 miles beyond town; the lateness of the day prevented further pursuit, for by this time it began to be dark. The enemy was taken by surprise; could not get their forces together before we were upon them; therefore made it rather an easy task to drive them, as they were in several directions, formed several lines, but as we advanced and fired they invariably fled. We took 10 prisoners, one of them a lieutenant of General Bragg's escort, who was there on business with 16 men. We captured a private of the same escort. We captured that number of horses, several mules, some shot-guns and carbines, broke up their camps, and burned several tents for them. From the best information received, I made out the force to have been about 900, consisting of Colonel Smith's regiment and an independent battalion. I shall send the prisoners to Nashville this morning.

I learned that quite a force of infantry and artillery were 9 miles out of Franklin, on the road leading to Murfreesborough. I arrived in camp here at nearly 9 o'clock last evening; reported to General Rousseau, in the absence of General Thomas. We learned that the enemy had quite a force at Triune, some 10 miles south of this. General Rousseau and myself came to the conclusion to use my brigade to-day in reconnoitering the front and right, until further orders could be received from you. I shall therefore send some 500 men toward Petersburg and Triune to reconnoiter; shall likewise send a smaller force over toward Franklin, to ascertain whether the enemy has come back again or not. My force will be back in camp toward evening; will remain here and picket Wilson's Creek pike, as instructed, until your further orders are received.

I forgot to mention that we killed 3 of the enemy; could not ascertain the number of wounded; must have wounded some in proportion to the killed. My command behaved nobly, both officers and men.

The Third [Ohio] Cavalry had the advance, and did the principal part of the fighting; there was no flinch to them; they moved steadily onward, and finally made the charge through town.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

General STANLEY,

Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 2, 1863—11 o'clock.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, at 9 a. m. yesterday, I proceeded with the Third [Ohio] Cavalry and the Anderson Troop, as directed, forward to guard the trains in motion on the road to Nashville. I took up every train in front of me which was in motion. At Stewart's Creek I found the Third Division train just putting out. It detained me about one hour; at the same time I learned that a heavy cavalry force was to the left of me. I ordered the train to proceed at a brisk walk. We moved on until we arrived at La Vergne; the train had passed the flats at La Vergne, myself and command resting on the flat, when my flankers discovered the enemy to our left and engaged him. I immediately turned into the field, formed line of battle, and dispatched orderlies to the front to move the train on a trot.

The enemy formed; then ensued skirmishing with the skirmishers. The enemy formed a new line, which I counteracted; kept him at bay ready to receive their charge; they, however, declined to charge—wheeled in column of fours, moved to the left of our train, and forward around a hill in front and to the left of the road, with the intention of heading off the train. By this time the rear of the train was half a mile ahead of us. I immediately followed the train; sent flankers at a rapid pace toward the front to watch and engage the enemy if approaching. The enemy did not succeed in heading the train.

After proceeding about 2 miles farther, discovered the enemy charging up the pike on our rear. I met them and repulsed them. They charged again. I repulsed them again, charged them back for 2 miles, scattered them, killed 9, wounded 11, and took 2 prisoners. I had a few men slightly wounded. After this they troubled my train no more. Not a wagon fell into their hands ahead of the escort. Some four or five wagons broke down, which we left and destroyed. The enemy's forces were Wheeler's brigade, with two pieces of artillery, which they played upon us pretty lively. A short time before we were attacked a large number of the Second Tennessee came running by my column, running away from the front, stating that our forces were in full retreat. I placed a company in the road, halted every one of them, but at the breaking out of the skirmish they ran again like sheep. I am sorry to say that the Anderson Troop, with very few exceptions, as the enemy charged us in the rear, scampered off in most every direction; did not stand up to the work at all; the contrary, caused, together with the negroes, Second Tennessee all running, somewhat of a stampede among the wagons, which caused the few break-downs above mentioned.

I arrived here at 9 p. m. Found no forage for horses. Sent out a train after forage this morning, so it will be 5 o'clock this p. m. before our horses will get a mouthful to eat. Since 3 o'clock yesterday morning they have labored very hard, and consequently are not fit for any service to-day. Both horses and men are very much used up.

I am awaiting further orders. I have ordered the Anderson Troop to report to me early this morning, but they have not done so up to this time. They are very much demoralized. In any work for me to do, I ask you to please not to count them as being any help to me. I would sooner do without them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

General STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith have the honor to report the part taken and the work performed by my brigade since our departure from Nashville until the close of the battle before Murfreesborough.

I left Nashville on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with three regiments of my brigade, viz, the First, Third, and Fourth Ohio Cavalry, the Fifth Kentucky remaining at Nashville. My force numbered 950 men. We marched out on the Franklin pike, the Third Ohio having the advance. When within 2 miles of Franklin, drove in the rebel pickets, skirmished all the way down to Franklin, drove the enemy out, and pursued him some 2 miles. From the best information received, the enemy were 900 strong (all cavalry), part of Wharton's brigade. We killed 4, wounded several, and took 10 prisoners, among them a lieutenant of General Bragg's escort, several horses and mules, and destroyed their camps, with some tents standing thereon. We retired from Franklin, moved over to the Wilson Creek pike, and picketed said pike.

On the 27th, sent the First Ohio and most of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Colonel Milliken, on the Wilson Creek pike, toward Triune, to reconnoiter. They proceeded within 2 miles of Triune, captured 6 of the rebel pickets, when the enemy opened on them with shells; threw some 50 without damaging us any; then my force retired to camp. I likewise had sent a battalion of the Third to Franklin to reconnoiter, which drove in the rebel pickets, who had returned in force after my command had left the evening previous. Quite a skirmish ensued, in which 3 of the rebels were killed and several wounded. After skirmishing some two hours, and the enemy being too strong to drive, the battalion returned to camp in good order without any loss.

On the 28th, moved with the command to Triune without anything occurring worth mentioning.

On the 29th, proceeded toward Murfreesborough, moving between the Franklin road and the road called Bole Jack road, which General McCook's corps moved on. I divided my brigade into three columns, marching parallel with one another and with the main force, the right (the Fourth Ohio) moving on the Franklin road, the Third in center, and the First on the left, the columns being from 1 to 1½ miles apart, throwing out skirmishers, connecting one column with the other, and connecting on the left with the main column. We thus proceeded for 5 miles, when the center column encountered the enemy's pickets, which they drove in, the different columns steadily advancing.

Shortly after, both the right and the left encountered pickets, driving them in before them. After proceeding about 1 mile farther, we came upon the enemy's cavalry (Wharton's brigade), engaged them for three hours, some time the right wing, then the left, then the center, receiving several charges, which were repulsed, driving the enemy some 2 miles, when the brigade concentrated, repelling a heavy charge from the enemy, driving him back under his guns, which were only a short distance from us. We then retired some 2 miles and went into camp.

Some few casualties occurred this day. The officers and men behaved admirably during the whole day. The Fourth had proceeded until the enemy threw shells into them pretty rapidly, when they retired. We were within 4 miles of Murfreesborough.

On the morning of the 30th was ordered to proceed on the Franklin road toward Murfreesborough, to push the enemy hard. We had encamped that night near the brick church, on the road leading from General McCook's headquarters to the Franklin road. I proceeded that

morning with my command and the Second East Tennessee, which reported to me that morning, via that road to the Franklin road, at which crossing we encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them in. Sent a party of the Fourth to reconnoiter on the road leading south to Salem, where they soon came upon a stronger force, and a brisk skirmish ensued. I increased the number of skirmishers, especially to the left, skirmished with the enemy for an hour or more, when a courier arrived, saying that the enemy was approaching with a heavy cavalry force and some artillery.

In the mean time I had ascertained, likewise, that a heavy force of the enemy was encamped some little distance south of the Franklin road, and east of where my column halted. I did not think it prudent to advance, and, owing to the bad grounds (being all timber) where my force halted, I retired to my camping-ground, near which were large open fields, well adapted for cavalry movements. I soon formed a line of battle. The enemy made his appearance. Skirmishers engaged him pretty briskly. The enemy maneuvered with the design to outflank us, but did not succeed. I forestalled him every time. With the exception of severe skirmishing, nothing transpired. The enemy retired, when I concluded to join the main body of our army.

After marching about a mile, met General Stanley, with a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, to re-enforce me. The general marched the whole command toward the enemy's camp. On reaching its vicinity the enemy drew up in line of battle. Skirmishing ensued. Remained there about half an hour, when the general withdrew, with the remark that we were not ready yet to fight the whole of Hardee's army corps. That night we encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the enemy's camp, and laid on our arms all night.

At daybreak on the morning of the 31st, I had my command drawn up in line of battle in the rear of my camp; sent out two squadrons to the front and to the right to reconnoiter. Had been in the line about half an hour, when I heard heavy firing—cannon and musketry—to my left and a little to the front. Soon after I beheld our infantry scattered all over the fields, running toward my line, when I learned that General Johnson's division was repulsed. At about the same time my skirmishers engaged the enemy, when they were driven in, reporting that the enemy were approaching in heavy force. Sure enough, I soon discovered heavy lines of infantry coming toward my front and on the left, where General Johnson's division had been posted; also to my right the enemy's cavalry were coming round in long columns, with the evident design to outflank us.

I concluded to retire slowly toward the main body of our army, the enemy pressing hard on me; kept him at bay with my skirmishers. I retired in this wise for a mile, when I formed a line of battle with the First and Third, when the enemy charged on them with their cavalry, but were repulsed by my men. About this time the enemy began to throw shells into my lines pretty lively. The first shell that landed mortally wounded Major Moore, of the First Ohio. I now fell back, formed a new line, received the enemy's charge, repulsed them, and made many of the rebels bite the dust. Shells coming pretty thick again, I retired farther, when I made another stand, supported by Willich's regiment of infantry; received the enemy's charge, and repulsed him again. I then withdrew my whole command through a large strip of wood to another open lot—shells of the enemy helping us along—passing by a line of rebel infantry, marching parallel with my column, not over 200 yards from us, so that we were nearly surrounded, as the enemy's cavalry were working round our right all the time, and the

infantry and artillery following us closely in our rear and to our left. They had cavalry enough to spare to strike, or to take position, when ever required.

When we arrived on the open ground, General McCook's aide told me the whole of General McCook's ammunition train was close by, on a dirt road running by that point, and that I must try to save it. I soon formed my command in line, when the enemy made his appearance in a position occupying two-thirds of a circle. They prepared to charge upon us; likewise commenced throwing shells, at which the Second East Tennessee broke and ran like sheep. The Fourth, after receiving several shells, which killed some of their men and horses, likewise retired from their line, as it became untenable. The First had been ordered to proceed farther on into another lot, to form and to receive a charge from another line of the enemy's cavalry. The Third moved to the left, in the vicinity of a white house. About the time the First was formed, the enemy charged upon the Fourth, which, being on the retreat, owing to the shells coming pretty freely, moved off at a pretty lively gait. The Third moved farther to the left, and, somewhat sheltered by the house and barns, the First charged upon the enemy; did not succeed in driving them back.

On returning from said charge the gallant Colonel Milliken* and a lieutenant were killed, and another lieutenant severely wounded.

At this juncture the First and Fourth retired pretty fast, the enemy in close pursuit after them, the Second East Tennessee having the lead of them all. Matters looked pretty blue now; the ammunition train was supposed to be gone up, when the Third charged upon the enemy, driving him back, capturing several prisoners, and recapturing a good many of our men, and saved the train. I was with the three regiments that skedaddled, and among the last to leave the field. Tried hard to rally them, but the panic was so great that I could not do it. I could not get the command together again until I arrived at the north side of the creek; then I found that only about one-third of the First and Fourth Regiments were there, and nearly all of the Second East Tennessee. These I marched back across the creek, when, joined by the Third, we had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry all day long; received several charges, and repulsed them.

All the officers and men behaved well through all the fighting up to the stampede, which was not very creditable. All of them that I brought back into action again behaved well during the rest of the day. I must say the Third deserves great credit for this day's fighting—for the coolness and bravery of its officers and men, and for its determination to save the train, which they accomplished. I do not wish to take any credit away from the other regiments, as they all fought nobly and did first-rate, with the exception of the stampede.

On January 1, after being in line of battle since 3 a. m., I was ordered to take the Third Ohio and the Anderson Troop, proceed to Nashville, and escort the army wagon train through to Nashville. I left about 9 o'clock. A little below La Vergne was attacked by General Wheeler's cavalry brigade; repulsed him twice; killed 9, wounded several, and took 2 prisoners; saved all the train but two or three wagons, which broke down in the excitement; saved several cannon belonging to a Wisconsin battery going along with the train, which were abandoned by the drivers, horses still hitched to the cannon. Some of my men mounted the horses and took the cannon into Nashville. The enemy threw shells at us, but did not succeed in hurting any of the men. The Anderson

* See also Whartan's report, No. 305, p. 966.

Troop, I am sorry to say, were of very little benefit to me, as the majority of them ran as soon as we were attacked. Arrived at Nashville at 9 p. m.; found no forage for my horses.

Next day, January 2, had to send out a foraging party. They returned at 5 p. m., when my horses were fed for the first time since leaving the front, the day previous at 3 a. m.

At 1 o'clock on the 3d was ordered to leave at 3 o'clock, to escort a hospital store train and an ammunition train through to the front. When 2 miles out, had to wait for Colonel McCook to come up with two and a half regiments of infantry and some 150 of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. Two companies of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Lieutenant White, were with me likewise. It was 11 o'clock before we got started. All of this force combined formed the escort of the train. We proceeded about 8 miles, when we were attacked by Wheeler's brigade. We repulsed them, taking 12 prisoners, among them 2 lieutenants; killed 15, and wounded many. They did but little damage to the train, which was done through the cowardice of the teamsters. I had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. The enemy tried to attack us the second time, but retired before our forces met. We brought the train through safely, and arrived with it at 1 o'clock the next morning. During my three days' absence the First and Fourth were busily employed reconnoitering, doing picket duty, and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry.

On the 4th, marched my command to the front, near Murfreesborough, to reconnoiter, the enemy having withdrawn their forces.

On the 5th, marched to the front, some 4½ miles beyond Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville road, on a reconnaissance, capturing quite a number of rebel stragglers; pushed a squadron of the Fourth some 3 miles farther, to a point where they could overlook the pike for 5 miles ahead, when they discovered that the enemy had entirely disappeared. The skirmishers of the Fourth had some skirmishing with some of the rebel cavalry. By 7 o'clock was back to camp again. You will observe that my command had fought nearly every day from the time we left Nashville up to this time. They worked very hard, and deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done, as both officers and men fought bravely.

Herewith find list of casualties, which are not large, considering the number of engagements we were in.

All respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Cav. Div., Army of the Cumberland.

Return of casualties in the Second Cavalry Brigade (Zahm's), December 26, 1862-January 6, 1863 (Stone's River).

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
1st Ohio Cavalry.....	3	3	1	10	1	14	3 enlisted men prisoners. 15 enlisted men prisoners.
2d Ohio Cavalry.....		6		15		10	
4th Ohio Cavalry.....		7		18		16	
Total.....	3	15	1	43	1	40	

No. 176.

Report of Maj. James Laughlin, First Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 1-5.

CAMP FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

On the morning of January 1, I was ordered to take command of the regiment, and was immediately ordered in the rear of Stewart's Creek and on the right, on picket or outpost duty. In the evening I was ordered back in front of Stewart's Creek and on the right, to stand on picket for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, I was ordered to advance my regiment forward on the right, which I did, and found the enemy in my front, and skirmished with them until dark. I was then ordered into camp for the night.

The morning of the 3d, I was ordered to march my regiment to the rear of Stewart's Creek, which I did. In the evening I was ordered to join my command with the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and make a reconnaissance on our left, which was done, and we returned to camp the same night.

Remained in camp on the 4th until evening; was ordered to the front, and left to guard the railroad bridge for the night.

On the morning of the 5th went on scout beyond Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville pike, and returned, no casualties having happened during the time included.

Your most obedient,

JAMES LAUGHLIN,

Major, Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM,

Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 177.

Report of Capt. Valentine Cupp, First Ohio Cavalry, including skirmishes at Franklin, December 26, Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29, and Overall's Creek, December 31.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
January 6, 1863.

December 26, left Nashville for Franklin; arrived at Franklin at 3 p. m.; found the enemy occupying the town; drove them from it and proceeded to Wilson's Creek pike, and encamped for the night.

December 27, left camp at 8 o'clock; proceeded toward Triune; struck the enemy's pickets within 5 miles of Triune; drove in their pickets, captured 6, and returned to the camp occupied the previous night.

December 28, left camp at 8 o'clock for Triune, where we encamped. December 29, left camp at 9 o'clock on a reconnaissance toward Murfreesborough. Struck the enemy's scouts when within 1 mile of Stewart's Creek, when active skirmishing commenced and continued until

sundown, having driven the enemy's cavalry at least 3½ miles. One man missing while crossing Stewart's Creek. At sundown we retired back across Stewart's Creek and encamped.

December 30, skirmished with the enemy all day on the right of General Johnson's division, driving the enemy's cavalry wherever they made their appearance, and retired and encamped in the camp occupied by us the night before.

December 31, at 7 a. m., I was ordered by you to take two companies and make a thorough reconnoissance up the creek in the woods on our right. After throwing out skirmishers into the woods, I received orders from you to withdraw my command as soon as possible, for the enemy were advancing in force on my left. I immediately withdrew at full speed, and passed the enemy's left (infantry) within 150 yards under heavy fire, slightly wounding only 1 man and 2 horses. After passing their flank half a mile, I discovered your brigade formed in line of battle in the corn-field on the opposite side of the creek. Being unable to join my regiment at this point, I proceeded down the creek half a mile and crossed, joining the brigade on the right (my regiment was on the left), retiring slowly in column of fours. After retiring half a mile, we were again formed in line of battle, and remained until we were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, when we were compelled to retire. Here the brave and heroic Maj. D. A. B. Moore fell, mortally wounded. We then retired across a corn-field, the enemy in full and fast pursuit, with at least three times our number, when we again formed, receiving three heavy charges from the enemy's cavalry, but repulsed them every time with a fire from our carbines. Their artillery was still open on us. We then retired through the woods toward the Nashville pike, when we formed in a corn-field. The enemy (cavalry and infantry) immediately appearing, our noble commander, Col. Minor Milliken, ordered our regiment, five companies, to charge them. Being unable to hold his position after the charge, he ordered the regiment to retire, when he received the fatal shot that killed him instantly. About this time Second Lieutenant Condit was killed, and our adjutant, First Lieut. William Scott, fell seriously wounded. The companies then retired to the pike and crossed Stewart's Creek on the pike. I found myself in command, and repulsed the enemy, who had pursued to the creek and taken possession of our wagon train, killing 2 and wounding 4. At this time the brigade came across the creek and organized.

January 1, at 9 a. m., Major Laughlin reported for duty and took command of the regiment.

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES.

Commissioned officers killed	3
Privates killed	2
Commissioned officers wounded	1
Privates wounded	10
Commissioned officers missing (surgeon)	1
Privates missing	14
Total	31

Respectfully submitted.

VALENTINE CUPP,

Captain, Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM,

Comdg. Second Cav. Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray, Third Ohio Cavalry, including skirmishes at Franklin, December 26-27, and Overall's Creek, December 31.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions received from your headquarters, I have the honor to report, for your information, the part taken by the Third Ohio Cavalry in the several engagements in which the regiment was engaged since leaving Nashville, Tenn., on December 26 last, on which day we proceeded to Franklin, driving the enemy therefrom and taking possession of the town; took some 10 prisoners. Remaining in town some time, we recrossed the river, and marched across the country to Wilson Creek pike, about 14 miles from Nashville, and encamped, arriving in camp at about 10 p. m.

On the 27th, the Third Battalion of the regiment moved toward Franklin, and found that the enemy had in strong force again taken possession of the town; the battalion drove in their pickets under a heavy fire, killing 3 of them. Seeing that the enemy were in such force, the commander deemed it prudent to retire, and rejoined the regiment, which picketed the roads, &c., in the vicinity of its camp.

On the 28th ultimo, proceeded to Triune and encamped, leaving early next morning across the country toward Murfreesborough, proceeding about 5 miles in that direction, when attacked by the enemy's pickets in force, which we drove, skirmishing, they frequently making a stand, which we each time broke, and still drove them about 5 miles.

The 30th ultimo, ordered to proceed to Stone's River; proceeded but a short distance when attacked by the enemy's pickets; the enemy were in force in our front with artillery. We therefore retired, forming on the high ground in our rear to receive them, their pickets, or patrol, advancing, which we repulsed. In the evening our brigade was re-enforced by one battery of artillery and three regiments of infantry, and proceeded in reconnoissance to the left of the enemy's lines, where we found General Hardee's *corps d'armée* ready, in line of battle, to receive us. We retired, and encamped in the woods, about 2 miles in front of the enemy's lines.

On the morning of the 31st we formed; shortly after the enemy appeared in large force, both on our left, center, and right, evidently endeavoring to cut us off. The brigade of infantry to our left gave way, retreating in confusion through our lines, letting the whole force of the enemy's artillery, cavalry, and infantry fall upon us, which compelled us gradually to retire toward the main body of our army. The regiment covering the entire rear of the brigade, supporting one infantry regiment on our right, drove back, with heavy loss, a large force of cavalry which charged upon us, under cover of a piece of artillery, firing well-directed shells, which passed over us. The enemy being in such force, we had to retire about three-fourths of a mile, when an aide-de-camp of General McCook rode up, informing us that the train close by was General McCook's entire ammunition train, which must be saved at all hazards; on intimation of which the regiment was immediately formed for its protection, holding the enemy in check until the entire train, with the exception of a few disabled wagons that could not be

moved, was safely withdrawn. The regiment then moved between the enemy and train as far as the Murfreesborough pike, where we found the enemy making a fierce attack upon General Thomas' train, when we again repulsed them at several points, taking many prisoners and saving that entire portion of the train. The attack of the enemy was furious and desperate, which required the greatest firmness and bravery to resist. Colonel Kennett was an eye-witness to the determined bravery of a portion of the regiment rescuing the train from the enemy, which were in force at the hospital on the Murfreesborough pike. The regiment then formed in the field near the hospital, where the brigade soon assembled and reformed, and advanced toward the enemy's left. Soon came up to the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, when several other skirmishes ensued during the evening, the enemy's entire object seeming to be to take the train.

On the 1st instant, received orders to proceed to Nashville in charge of train, consisting of some 200 or 300 wagons. When about 2 miles on the Nashville side of La Vergne, we were attacked by General Wheeler's brigade of cavalry, which made several dashes on the train, and were repulsed. They then attacked our rear in force. After a well-contested fight, our regiment put them to flight in disorder, killing 9 of them and wounding several, and arrived in Nashville at 9 p. m. and encamped.

The 2d instant, remained in Nashville and procured forage for our horses, furnishing working party and escort to forage train.

The 3d instant, left Nashville for Murfreesborough in charge of hospital and ammunition trains. Attacked again in force by Wheeler's brigade of cavalry on the Nashville side of La Vergne, which was repulsed with a loss of 15 on their side and some 8 or 9 prisoners taken; among the latter the adjutant of the Third Alabama Cavalry. Two of our non-commissioned officers, I regret to inform you, were severely and dangerously wounded, whom we had to leave in a house on the roadside.

Arrived at camp, near Murfreesborough, at 1 a. m., 4th instant, with the train all safe, with the exception of one wagon of the regiment that was cut off by the enemy, and is now supposed to have returned to Nashville.

On the evening of the 4th, proceeded with brigade toward Murfreesborough as far as Stone's River, and returned to camp.

On the 5th instant, proceeded again with brigade to Murfreesborough, and beyond it about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where we halted, taking several prisoners, and returning to camp about 7 p. m.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the conduct and behavior of both officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment have been highly creditable, with not a single instance to the contrary in the regiment.

Inclosed please find list of casualties that have occurred since December 26, 1862, to January 5, 1863.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. A. MURRAY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Third Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Col. L. ZAHRM,
Comdg. Third Cavalry Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 214.

No. 179.

Report of Maj. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, including skirmishes at Overall's Creek, December 31, and at La Vergne, January 1.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
January 8, 1863.

SIR: There are a few incidents in the recent series of battles in which we were engaged which, not having fallen immediately under your observation or of the regimental commander, have escaped notice; and being under my immediate command, in justice to the brave officers and men engaged, I deem it my duty to make this special report.

In the severe fighting of Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, which fell so heavily upon your brigade, you will recollect, when we had been forced back as far as General McCook's ammunition train, and were drawn up in front of it for its protection, the furious charge of the enemy's cavalry, preceded by a shower of shells, caused a pretty general stampede of our cavalry, led off by the Second Tennessee on our right, and followed by the Fourth and First Ohio, and the First Battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry. At that juncture an aide of General McCook came up to me, and informed me that "that was their entire ammunition train, and must be held at all hazards." I gave orders accordingly to the left wing of the Third Ohio Cavalry, under my command, and I am happy to report that they held their position and did not break their lines nor join in that stampede, but received the galling fire of the enemy with the firmness of heroes, and maintained their ground till all the wagons, except a few that were disabled or deserted by the teamsters, had safely reached the lines of our infantry.

The enemy, seeing our determination and bold resistance, turned and left us, and pursued the broken columns of our cavalry that had fled. We then wheeled, and charged upon their rear with terrible effect (scattering their columns in worse confusion, if possible, than they had just routed the balance of our brigade), killing a number of men and horses and taking some 10 or 12 prisoners, and releasing a large number of our brigade that they had captured. We pursued them over to the Murfreesborough pike, Captain McClelland, commanding Squadrons E and F, taking the right of the pike, and the balance of the command, with myself, taking the left.

When within a short distance of the hospital we again encountered a large force of the enemy coming back to take possession of the train. We at once engaged them, although at least double our numbers, and after a severe struggle put them to flight, with a loss of several killed, wounded, and prisoners. The bravery and daring of Captains Wood and Colver, and their respective commands on this occasion, challenged my admiration. I also learned that Captain McClelland, with his squadron, engaged the enemy farther up the pike, beyond the hospital, with Colonel Kennett and a portion of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and, after a fierce contest, repulsed them. We then quietly formed in line and awaited the reassembling of the brigade. Then be it spoken to their praise, that the Second and Third Battalions of the Third Ohio Cavalry did not run nor break their lines during that day's severe fighting.

This result is greatly attributable to the coolness and bravery of Captains McClelland, Wood, and Colver, and their lieutenants. It was also this portion of the regiment that repulsed the attack of the enemy on the rear of our train the next day near La Vergne as we were proceeding to Nashville, and brought safely into Nashville two pieces of cannon,

full of ammunition, and a wagon loaded with new car-
ammunition, which had been abandoned by their cowardly

is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PARAMORE,

Major, Commanding Left Wing, Third Ohio Cavalry,
King Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 180.

*John L. Pugh, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, including skirmishes
December 26, Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29, and
k, December 31.*

IN CAMP, January 6, 1863.

We left camp, near Nashville, December 26, with the Sec-
Cavalry, and marched to Franklin, and assisted in driv-
of rebel cavalry. Next day remained in camp, and on
marched for Triune.

was ordered by you to march on the dirt road leading to
h, and to throw out a line of skirmishers to the front
ecting with skirmishers of the Third Ohio, on our left.
ded but 5 or 6 miles until we came onto the enemy's ad-
driving them in, and occasionally had slight skirmishes
he enemy's cavalry, who were evidently sent out for the
rtaining our number. When within 3 or 4 miles of Mur-
me on a battery of two pieces of artillery and a support
lismounted men, posted in a wood, which opened a fire
advance. In reconnoitering their position we found a
was passing on our flank, and soon discovered they were
flank. I faced the column about and ordered Captain
ck a body of cavalry, posted in the road, which he did,
o the woods. Then we attacked their whole force posted
e wood, when a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in a loss
killed, 7 wounded (one mortally and has since died), and
e captured 7 prisoners from the enemy. The loss was
ined by Companies K and M, Lieutenants White and
ding, who behaved themselves admirably, as did all the

lowing we were, together with the First and Third Ohio,
the day reconnoitering and skirmishing with the enemy.
re, by your orders, formed in the field on ——— Creek.
ir position but a short time when the enemy were dis-
ing, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in line of bat-
vo batteries of our artillery and engaging our infantry,
riven back. Our position now became untenable, and we
er position, and had but just got my line formed when
ie enemy's cavalry were outflanking us. We then took
woods adjoining, and charged the enemy's cavalry with
utenant Hamilton; Company B, Captain Teetor; Com-
Mathews, and Company E, Captain Gotwald, who suc-
g their advance and driving them back a short distance.
forced, and in turn drove our men from the field.
an aide from General McCook rode up and asked me to

form my command so as to protect the train, which I did; but soon was
driven away from it by shells from the enemy's guns and by his cavalry.
The panic now became so general that our regiment in leaving the field
got scattered, but the majority of it were in skirmishes of the afternoon.

On the days of January 1, 2, and 3, was in line of battle all day.

On the 31st, while in line near the train, and on leaving the field, we
lost in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners some 35 or 36 men; also
3 horses killed and 5 wounded. The enemy had also captured some 20
more, who were afterward released by our own men, having been pre-
viously disarmed and dismounted.

On the 5th, crossed Stone's River and proceeded to a distance of 3 or
4 miles south of Murfreesborough. Lost 2 men prisoners, being cap-
tured by rebel pickets.

Annexed please find a list of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners.*
Killed, 7; wounded, 18; missing, 16; prisoners, 15; total, 56.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PUGH,

Major, Commanding Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM,

Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 181.

*Report of Capt. Henry B. Teetor, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, of operations
December 31.*

IN CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 12, 1863.

SIR: In the action of Wednesday, December 31, 1862, I take pleasure
in calling your especial attention to a brilliant little achievement ac-
complished by a portion of your command while temporarily and un-
avoidably detached from your immediate supervision.

While there was apparently a general consternation among other cav-
alry regiments, you ordered the right of your command to rest at a point
commanding a road; and while superintending the alignment, which
was very difficult at that time, owing to said confusion, a portion of
Tennessee cavalry came pursued hotly up the road upon which your
right was resting. A regiment of Texas Rangers were in full pursuit,
and were endeavoring also to take two pieces of artillery, one ambu-
lance, and six wagons, which were following the fleeing Tennessee cav-
alry. It was an emergency, and demanded coolness, bravery, and ex-
pedition to save the property, as well as change the wavering fortunes
of that day. In fact, it was so immensely critical as, for the time being,
at least, to waive the precedence of rank or military etiquette of waiting
for orders, and seize upon the golden chance of saving the honor of the
regiment and, measurably, the fortunes of the day.

Capt. Peter Mathews, being in command of the First Squadron, con-
sisting of Companies A, B, and C, seeing the exigency, and, at the same
time, being aware of your attention being preoccupied with the speedy
alignment of the left of the regiment, took the authority, ostensibly
warranted by the emergency, and ordered his squadron to charge down
the road and drive back the enemy, and save the property imperiled.
I had the honor to be in the charge, and can testify with pride that I
saw the enemy severely repulsed, driven back, the two pieces of cannon
saved, and the ambulance and the six Government wagons.

* Nominal list omitted.

stores in immense quantity and escaped by a hasty retreat. Our troops, in the midst of snow and ice, crossed to the north side of Cumberland by swimming their horses through the angry torrent, much swollen by recent rains; routed the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JANUARY 13-15, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Nolensville and Versailles, Tenn.

Report of Col. George D. Wagner, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.

HDQES. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., LEFT WING,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 16, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from General Rosecrans, on the morning of the 13th, at 2 o'clock a. m., I marched from camp, in the direction of Triune. The force consisted of the Third Brigade, Colonel Streight commanding, my own, the Second Brigade, and Captain Otis' brigade of cavalry, about 700 strong.

The crossing of the river was difficult, detaining us some time. The route was by way of Lizzard and Lane's store, to the pike at Bole Jack. Here was [were] seen some 8 or 10 mounted men, who seemed to be posted as lookouts on the hill; only one was taken. I sent from here a cavalry force up the pike beyond Triune; saw nothing of importance. Learning that General Wheeler had passed down the road, in the direction of Nashville, we moved forward to Nolensville and camped for the night. Here I ascertained that Wheeler had been joined by Forrest with about 1,000 men, which made their force about 3,000 men and seven pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the 14th I was about starting in pursuit, by way of Brentwood, when an order was received from General Rosecrans, directing me to send two regiments to the Wilkinson pike, and with the remainder to move to Eagleville, 14 miles toward Shelbyville, then to Versailles, 7 miles east, join forces with the two brigades there and at Salem, and to move with the whole force to strike the enemy. This the rain prevented, as, on the morning of the 15th, it was impossible to move except by the pike, and that led only to camp, where I had started with the entire command, when an order was received from the general directing a return. On the 14th, learning there was a large mill, west 2 miles from Eagleville, that was grinding for the enemy, I directed Captain Otis to send a party of cavalry to destroy it, so they could not use it, but not to burn it unless it was the only way to prevent their using it. They found a large amount of meal stored in it and ready to send to the rebels, and burned it.

The advance, under command of Colonel ———, Tennessee cavalry, had a skirmish with the enemy at Eagleville, capturing 12 or 15 and their horses. The colonel had his horse shot under him. There was also a large lot of horses and mules taken by the different quartermasters. I estimate the entire number at 100 head. The quartermaster

of my brigade reports 8 mules and 2 horses. A valuable lot was taken by Captain Otis from the rebel Captain Lytle.

I am of the opinion, had it not been for the storm, we could have hit the enemy a hard blow on the 15th, at Fosterville. There is, or was, but one company of cavalry at Unionville, and nothing but cavalry at Fosterville. I do not think they have any infantry this side of Shelbyville and Wartrace. Cheatham on the 14th was at the former place.

Owing to the rain and the cold, the men suffered much, and are entitled to as much consideration as if they had gained a victory in dry weather. The officers, particularly the mounted ones, did not suffer so much, yet, I am sorry to say, some of them complained more than those who waded water knee-deep; the men, when they came to a vast pond or creek, raised a shout or song and plunged in. The stone of the pike, much of it recently made, cut the shoes up badly. I need in my brigade 700 pairs before the men can march. No doubt the other brigade needs as many.

To the commanders of brigades, Colonel Streight, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and Captain Otis, I am much indebted for the efficient manner in which they did their duty, as well as Captains Hume and Martin, of General Hascall's staff, who were of much service.

Which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Brigadier-General HASCALL.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, LEFT WING,
January 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general. The men underwent great hardships, and are entitled to credit for the soldierly manner in which they endured the same.

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 19, 1863.—Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Thomas D. McClelland, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HDQES. SECOND BATTALION, THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
Camp near Readyville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, the Second Battalion, consisting of Companies E, F, A, and D, reported to Col. W. B. Hazen, commanding Second Brigade (January 10, 1863), and were marched to this place, a distance of 12 miles. Our time since has been fully occupied in patrolling and scouting, with an occasional skirmish with the enemy's pickets and scouting parties, until yesterday we had quite a brilliant little affair with a portion of Morgan's command, under Colonel Hutcherson. About noon, picket firing was heard to the front. The colonel commanding ordered me to send out and see what it meant. I made a detail from Companies E, F, and A, consisting of 44 men, under command of Lieutenant Hansey, of Company F, and Lieutenant Clark, of

Co found it to be our vedettes firing on some rebel cavalry within range, and upon receiving their fire retreated. Outhem, and, after proceeding within 2 miles of Woodbury, enemy's pickets, driving them in. At this time they died of the enemy charging on them in their rear. Lieutenants in command of the rear, immediately wheeled his men to them, from his carbines, a galling fire, and then dragged them in fine style, scattering them in all directions, and taking 10 prisoners, with no loss on our side wounded. The enemy was now in force in front and a retreat was ordered, the prisoners being sent forward; the party was divided equally, each lieutenant taking a party. One formed a line and held the enemy in check, the other fell back, and *vice versa*, by which means they saved their prisoners in without loss. The enemy follows, and quite a skirmish ensued, without loss on our side.

On a suggestion. Morgan's brigade is scattered from Woodbury, one and two regiments in a place. Now, in an adequate force of cavalry, and probably some more could be taken in detail and routed completely. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. D. McCLELLAND,

Comdg. Second Battalion, Third Ohio Cavalry.

L. MURRAY,

Third Ohio Cavalry.

ABBREVIATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Ala. Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 33d Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
 Ala. Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
 Ala. (S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
 Ala. Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 1st Regiment.*
 Ala. Shooters. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Ala. (Official designation unknown.) See *Colonel Atterire.*
 Ala. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
 Ala. Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
 Ala. Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
 Ala. (L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry.*
 Ala. Artillery. See *S. A. Moses' Artillery.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Ala. Shooters. See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
 Ala. Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 27th Regiment.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *N. B. Forrest's Cavalry.*
 Ala. (W.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
 Ala. Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Barnes' (Milton) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
 Barnett's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery 1.*
 Barret's (O. W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
 Barrett's (Wallace W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
 Bartleson's (Frederick A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
 Bassford's (Stephen A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
 Baucum's (George F.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
 Baxter's (Ed.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
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* References are to index following.