

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OR 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.

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PART I—REPORTS.

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No. 189.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee.**

POLK'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONNELSON.

8th Tennessee; Col. W. L. Moore.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savage.
35th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.
84th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. L. G. Marshall.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee, Col. O. F. Strahl.
5th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee; Col. H. L. W. Bratton.

Maj. S. E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

First (Deas') Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.
Col. J. G. LOOKMIE.
Col. J. G. COLTART.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.
Col. T. W. WHITE.

19th Alabama.
22d Alabama.
25th Alabama.
26th Alabama.
39th Alabama.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters,
Capt. B. C. Yancey.
1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut. Col. F. H. Farrar, jr.
Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson.

7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi, Col. T. W. White.
10th Mississippi.
41st Mississippi.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
Capt. O. F. West.
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery.

* Compiled from the reports. Other officers than those named may have also been in actual command of the organizations indicated.

Third (Pritchard's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.
24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelveyne.
27th Mississippi; Col. T. M. Jones.
Lieut. Col. J. L. Autry.
Capt. E. R. Neilson.

29th Mississippi; Col. W. F. Brantly.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Morgan.
30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. I. Seales.
39th North Carolina, * Capt. A. W. Bell.
Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barrett.

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANGAUDER.

24th Alabama.
25th Alabama.
34th Alabama.
10th South Carolina, Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
19th South Carolina, Capt. D. D. Wickers.
Alabama Battery, Capt. D. D. Wickers.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.
Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

32d Alabama; Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.

Col. Alexander McKinstry.
13th Louisiana, Col. R. L. Gibson.
20th Louisiana, Maj. Charles Guillet.
16th Louisiana, Col. S. W. Fisk.
25th Louisiana, Maj. F. C. Zacharie.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
Washington Artillery (6th Battery), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

1st Florida, Col. William Miller.
3d Florida, Col. William L. Bowen.
4th Florida, Col. William L. Bowen.
60th North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
20th Tennessee; Col. T. B. Smith.
Lieut. Col. F. M. Lavender.
Maj. F. Claybrooke.

Tennessee Battery; Capt. E. E. Wright.
Lieut. J. W. Mebane.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. W. HANSON.
Col. R. P. TRABUE.

41st Alabama; Col. H. Talbird.
Lieut. Col. M. L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky, Maj. James W. Hewitt.
4th Kentucky; Col. R. F. Trabue.
Capt. T. W. Thompson.
6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. T. H. Hunt.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. R. Cobb.

Jackson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

5th Georgia; Col. W. T. Black.
Maj. G. P. Daniel.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. J. Cox.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.
8th Mississippi; Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
Lieut. Col. A. McNeill.

Pritchard's (Georgia) battery.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. H. H. Cribbs.

* Joined brigade December 31; transferred, January 2, to Mangault's brigade.
† Temporarily assigned to Breckinridge's division.

Your general deplores, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades, who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate, and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your fate is to the foe, and that on you rests the defense of all that is dear to freemen. Soldiers, the proudest reflection of your general's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

No. 191.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Command.								
POLK'S CORPS.								
CHATHAM'S DIVISION								
Donelson's Brigade.	4	27	41	17	248	295		
8th Tennessee							306	Col. William I. Moore, Capt. William Seale, Capt. James A. Thompson, Blair, and N. Martin Kobay.
16th Tennessee	1	35	36	8	147	155	1	Capt. D. C. Spruiell.
38th Tennessee	1	11	12	5	68	73	85	Capt. B. H. Holland.
51st Tennessee	1	10	11	7	65	72	86	Capt. T. C. Campbell.
Carnes battery	2	2			5	5	7	
Total	7	95	102	27	533	570	691	
Stewart's Brigade.								
4th and 5th Tennessee	1	7	8	6	62	68	76	Lieut. J. P. Ferguson.
19th Tennessee	2	14	16	0	105	111	127	Capt. S. J. A. Frazier and Lieut. S. G. Abernathy.
24th Tennessee	3	6	9	5	39	44	53	Capt. Jesse Irwin and Lieut. J. B. Arnold
31st and 33d Tennessee	1	13	14	7	64	71	87	and J. S. Hardison.
Stanford's battery	1	2	3		7	7	87	Lieut. W. P. Fletcher.
Total	8	42	50	24	277	301	333	Lieut. A. A. Hardin.
Maney's Brigade.								
1st Tennessee		8	8	1	74	75	83	
4th Tennessee		5	5	5	44	49	54	
6th and 9th Tennessee		5	5	5	27	32	37	
Maney's Sharpshooters		1	1		4	4	5	
Smith's battery		1	1		4	4	6	
Total		20	20	11	153	164	190	
Smith's Brigade.								
12th Tennessee	1	17	18	12	125	137	164	Lieut. J. S. Fielder and J. H. Patterson.
13th Tennessee	1	12	13	6	83	88	110	Major Felix H. Cole.
20th Tennessee		27	27	8	74	83	109	

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Command.								
Brewer's Brigade—Cont'd.								
47th Tennessee	1	10	11	7	56	63	66	Capt. James H. Shoalar.
154th Senior Tennessee	1	13	14	6	78	84	101	Lieut. C. S. Hall.
9th Texas	2	16	18	8	94	102	122	Lieut. R. F. Inckett and E. B. Parham.
Allen's Sharpshooters	1	2	3	1	5	6	12	Lieut. A. M. Runch. Lt. J. R. J. Creighton died of wounds.
Scott's battery		1	1				1	
Total	7	98	105	48	514	562	705	
Grand total Cheat- ham's Division.	22	226	277	120	1,477	1,597	1,939	
WITHERS' DIVISION.								
Deaf Brigade.								
19th Alabama	1	7	8	13	130	143	154	Capt. Robert J. Healey.
22d Alabama	2	9	11	6	77	83	94	Lieut. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall.
25th Alabama	3	13	16	10	79	89	109	Lieut. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson, and H. B. Southold.
26th Alabama		4	4	6	70	76	80	
39th Alabama		3	3	7	83	92	86	Lieut. B. C. Conas and Bringer Trial.
1st Louisiana Regulars	2	6	8	7	64	71	102	
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters		3	3	1	14	15	18	
Robertson's battery					19	19	20	
Total	8	45	53	52	536	588	672	
Chalmers' Brigade.								
Staff								
7th Mississippi	3	9	12	9	88	97	113	Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lieut. J. M. Har- rill and G. W. Jones.
9th Mississippi		8	8	5	66	71	84	
10th Mississippi	2	6	8	8	62	70	84	
41st Mississippi	3	22	25	5	115	123	156	Lieut. J. F. Mosely and D. W. Owen.
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment		4	4	1	30	31	52	Lieut. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy, and P. H. McMahon.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters		7	7		22	22	29	
Garrity's battery		3	3	2	18	20	23	
Total	8	59	67	34	401	435	542	
Webster's Brigade.								
45th Alabama		13	13	5	66	71	91	Lieut. Col. James L. Ab- bott and Lieut. M. E. Edwards.
24th Mississippi		9	8	5	103	108	116	Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieut. W. G. Bark- dale, W. A. McDaniel, and R. S. Spencer.
27th Mississippi	2	8	11	5	66	71	83	Lieut. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. Mc- Guire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. H. Riddie.
29th Mississippi	4	30	34	14	188	202	236	
Total	6	57	63	10	336	346	409	
99th North Carolina Barnes' battery	1	1	2	3	33	36	44	Lieut. John W. Rhea.
Total	12	118	121	42	636	638	733	

next day, publish General Polk's report of the battle of Murfreesborough, which had been forwarded by its Richmond correspondent, "S. L.," the party to whom the corrected copy had been sent, and the report was accordingly published, as inclosed. I have thought it due to myself and to General Polk to make these statements to the Department, in explanation of the appearance of the report.

Since writing the foregoing, I have, in answer to an inquiry, received the following dispatch from the editor of the Register:

I had no express authority of the Government for publishing General Polk's report, but as my correspondent at Richmond had been allowed access to official copies of the other reports, and it expressed no disapproval of their publication, I inferred its consent.

J. A. SPERRY.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. RICHMOND,

Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Mr. Minor, in his communication, informs me that no supplementary report of the battle of Murfreesborough had been received at the War Department. Such a report was made and forwarded to your office, and this postscript is added in explanation of its publication with the main report.

[Indorsement.]

The explanation of this publication is little satisfactory. Express authority of the Department should be obtained before the copy of any official paper is intrusted to the agents of the press, who are under a strong temptation to publish as news whatever may be interesting to their readers.

J. A. S.,

Secretary.

No. 193.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

FOLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbysville, Tenn., February 20, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this division in the battles before Murfreesborough, commencing on December 30, 1862, and ending on January 3, 1863:

The division is composed of the following brigades and batteries:
Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson's brigade: Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John H. Savage; Thirty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John C. Carter; Fifty-first Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John Chester; Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. W. L. Moore; Eighty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. S. Stanton; Capt. W. W. Carnes' light battery.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart's brigade: Fourth and Fifth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. O. F. Strahl; Twenty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. H. L. W. Bratton; Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. E. B. Tansil; Nineteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. F. M. Walker; Capt. T. J. Stanford's light battery.
Brig. Gen. George Manev's brigade: First Regiment Tennessee Vol-

unteers, Col. H. R. Field; Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. J. A. McMurry; Sixth and Ninth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. C. S. Hurt; Capt. Frank Manev's company of sharpshooters; Capt. [then Lieut.] W. B. Turner's light battery (Mississippi).

Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade: One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel M. Magerney, jr.; Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. A. J. Vaughan, [jr.]; Forty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Major [Thomas R. Shearon]; Twenty-ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, [Maj. John B. Johnson]; Ninth Texas Infantry, Col. W. H. Young; Captain [P. T.] Allen's company of sharpshooters; Capt. W. L. Scott's light battery.

On December 26, General Manev's brigade, being on outpost duty at Stewart's Creek, hearing heavy firing in front, was moved forward by General Manev to La Vergne, 5 miles toward Nashville, where he came in sight of the enemy advancing, who encamped that night 3 miles beyond La Vergne. After a consultation with General Wheeler, who was stationed at this advanced post with his cavalry brigade, they advised the commander-in-chief that a general advance of the enemy had commenced.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy again commenced his advance, our troops, both infantry and cavalry, skirmishing constantly with the enemy, and gradually falling back, the infantry that night halting at Overalls' Creek, and next day falling back to Murfreesborough.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the command (having the day previous cooked three days' rations, struck their tents, loaded their wagons and sent them to the rear) commenced crossing Stone's River, and formed line of battle in the following order, from right to left: First Brigade, Brigadier-General Donelson commanding; Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Stewart commanding; Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Manev commanding; Fourth Brigade, Col. A. J. Vaughan, [jr.] commanding, the line extending from the Nashville Railroad, on the right, to Franklin road, on the left. My division was formed from 500 to 800 yards in rear of Major-General Withers' division, and was the supporting force to that division, which formed the front line of Polk's corps.

Nothing of importance occurred until the middle of the day on Tuesday, when, the enemy having commenced deploying and forming his lines in our front, heavy skirmishing was commenced between the opposing forces and continued to increase until near sunset, when, the enemy having established his lines as far to his right as the Trinne road, where my left rested, in a dense cedar thicket, and more than 300 yards in front of Colonel Loomis' brigade, the firing became very heavy. In the mean time Robertson's battery, which had been placed in position in the Trinne road, supported in rear by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, which I had detached from Colonel Vaughan's brigade for that special duty, opened upon the enemy a heavy fire, which was promptly answered by two of the enemy's batteries. In a short time afterward, three of the enemy's regiments made a dash on Robertson's battery, but were repulsed by a few rounds of canister from the battery and a well-directed volley of musketry from the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and two Alabama regiments on Colonel Loomis' left, after losing quite a number in killed and wounded. During this engagement Captain Robertson had 14 men wounded and several killed, and one ammunition chest blown up by the explosion of a shell from the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers lost considerably in this engagement, but behaved themselves most gallantly. The enemy's batteries kept up

a continual shelling until quite dark. The loss in Loomis' and Vaughan's brigades and Robertson's battery was over 75.

At daylight on the morning of the 31st, the attack was commenced on our extreme left by Major-General McCown's division, supported by Major-General Cleburne's division, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, the plan of the battle being that the attack should be made by brigades, each advancing to the front, attacking the enemy's lines, then wheeling to the right to take him in flank, to be followed up in like manner from left to right.

At 7 o'clock Colonel Loomis' brigade, in the front line, was ordered to the attack, and being not more than 300 yards from the enemy's lines, was immediately engaged. His command had to cross an open woods and a corn-field in order to reach the enemy, who were strongly posted in a cedar wood. He made a gallant dash, but after reaching near the woods was compelled to fall back to his original position, where the command was soon reorganized under my own superintendence.

In the mean time the supporting brigade under Colonel Vaughan had advanced over the same ground and attacked the enemy furiously, driving him away from and capturing two of his guns, but was forced to give orders to his command to fall back, on account of the murderous fire being poured into his front, and particularly a raking fire that was turned upon him from his right, completely enfilading his lines. They, however, retired in good order, and in a few moments after being reformed were again sent forward by me, with instructions to bear somewhat to the right, so as partially to avoid the heavy wood.

In the mean time the Ninth Texas Regiment, under the command of that gallant officer, Col. W. H. Young, who did not hear the order, became detached and was farther to the left. It remained in the woods and continued to fight the enemy, and at last charged them on their flank and drove them from the woods on their entire right, losing very heavily. In the first assault made by Colonel Loomis' brigade that officer was so wounded by the falling of a limb cut from a tree that he had to turn over the command to the next senior officer (Colonel Coltart). The brigade suffered very severely in this charge. Colonel Vaughan's brigade also suffered very severely in its desperate charge against the same stronghold. Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan and Major [Peter H.] Cole, both of the Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, were mortally wounded; also a very large number of officers and men.

At about 8 o'clock, Colonel Manigault's brigade moved out and attacked the enemy directly in his front. He met with very strong resistance, and after Colonel Loomis was compelled to fall back, and the enemy's fire turned upon his left flank, enfilading his lines, he was compelled to retire. He, however, soon rallied his command, made another gallant attack, and was forced to fall back a second time. At this juncture General Maney's brigade came up and took position on the left of Manigault's, when they moved forward and took position facing toward the Wilkinson pike, near the Harting house, when two batteries of the enemy opened upon them, one of them in the woods on Manigault's right, and on the west side of the Wilkinson pike; the other on the east side of the pike. At this place I came up with Colonel Vaughan's brigade. General Maney had placed Captain [Lieutenant] Turner's battery of Napoleon guns in position near the brick-kiln, which in a short time silenced the battery on the east side of the road. Colonel Manigault assailed the one in the woods with two regiments, but did not succeed in capturing it. Having made my dispositions, I ordered Colonel Vaughan to move forward with his brigade, and take position on

General Cleburne's right, which was in the woods to my front and left. General Maney and Colonel Manigault I accompanied across the Wilkinson pike, just in front of the enemy's battery last mentioned, which the enemy had abandoned on our approach. The one in the woods to our right was also abandoned, most of the horses having been so disabled that the guns could not be removed. After crossing the Wilkinson pike, I rode forward to the cedar brake toward the Nashville pike, where I found General Stewart's brigade hotly engaging the enemy. He captured three of his guns, drove him through the woods and beyond the field to the Nashville pike. During this encounter, Colonel Bratton, of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Volunteers, a most gallant officer, was killed. Colonel Vaughan advanced with Cleburne's division, fighting and driving the enemy until he reached the Nashville pike, when the enemy's fire became so heavy he was forced to retire, after having again driven the enemy from two of his guns. Late in the evening I placed him on the Wilkinson pike, in the rear of General Cleburne's division, with instructions to remain there until further orders. This brigade acted most gallantly during the entire day, having had two terrible engagements, losing 705 men out of 1,813.

About 10 o'clock General Donelson's brigade was ordered forward to the support of General Chalmers' brigade, which had been partially driven back. General Donelson pressed forward through the open field in front of the burnt house, under a terrific fire of twenty pieces of artillery and a heavy infantry force. Colonel Savage's regiment (Sixteenth Tennessee) and three companies of the Fifty-first Tennessee passed to the right of the house, extending to the river on the right; the remainder of the Fifty-first, with the Eighth and Thirty-third Regiments, passing to the left of the house, advanced, under a heavy fire of infantry, toward the south end of the cedar brake. During this advance Colonel Moore, of the Eighth Tennessee, had his horse killed under him, and in a few moments afterward that gallant officer fell, dead, having been shot through the heart by a minie ball. The Eighth Tennessee Regiment, now under the command of its gallant lieutenant-colonel, John H. Anderson, dashed forward into the cedar brake, drove the enemy before them, charged and captured a battery, and, in connection with the Thirty-eighth and seven companies of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiments, fought and drove the enemy out of the south end of the brake, through the open field to his reserves on the Nashville pike, capturing from 600 to 700 prisoners. Colonel Savage, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, advanced beyond the burnt house (Cowan), and took position on the right of the railroad, and for three hours held the columns of infantry in his front in check, and when, after the arrival of General Adams' brigade, he withdrew his regiment, he left 30 dead men in the line he had occupied. The loss of this regiment was 207 out of 402, being over one-half. The Eighth Tennessee, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, lost 306 men and officers out of 472, which shows what they had to contend against. The other regiments of this brigade suffered nearly as badly.

As soon as [it was] discovered that our advanced line had been checked, I immediately commenced forming a double line of infantry in the cedar brake, in order to resist any movement the enemy might make against us. General Stewart's brigade being in the advance, was first aligned. General Maney's brigade was formed on its left, and Colonel Loomis' on its right, with Generals Donelson's, Preston's, Adams', and Manigault's brigades in the rear line. General McCown formed his division on the left of General Maney. In this position they remained until

night, a great portion of the time under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery.

On Friday morning the brigades of Generals Preston and Adams were withdrawn, when the lines were reformed and straightened, and Smith's brigade was brought forward and placed in the lines, he having arrived and taken command on Thursday.

On Wednesday there was but little done by my artillery, on account of the impossibility of advancing it through the cedars and pedregal on my left. Captain [Lieutenant] Turner's battery was brought into action on that day by General Maney and did good service.

On Friday and Saturday Captains Stanford, Scott, Carnes, and [Lieutenant] Turner did excellent service with their guns, which had been advanced up the railroad by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. Lieutenant [A. A.] Hardin, of Captain Stanford's battery, with one section, was sent to the assistance of Colonel Manigault on Tuesday, and, while gallantly working his rifled pieces, was killed by a round shot.

On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, preparations having been previously made, my command brought up the rear as the army slowly fell back toward Shelbyville.

Although my division was originally placed in the second line as a supporting force, it was not long before it was all under fire and hotly engaged with the enemy, and I am proud to say that each brigade did good service. I cannot omit this opportunity to express my thanks for the fortitude with which they bore the hardships and their gallant, soldier-like bearing during the eight trying days they were in line of battle, and most of the time under fire.

A list of casualties of my command is herewith inclosed, the loss being 277 killed, 1,597 wounded, and 65 missing. Total, 1,939.*

My staff with me on the field—Maj. John Ingram, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Joseph Vaulx, [jr.] assistant inspector-general; Maj. George V. Young, chief quartermaster; Maj. B. J. Butler, chief of subsistence; Maj. J. A. Cheatham, chief of ordnance; Lieut. J. G. Mann, engineer officer, and Lieut. A. L. Robertson, aide-de-camp—all managed their separate departments to my entire satisfaction.

Capt. Robert L. Weakly, who was badly wounded, and Lieutenant [J. H.] Marsh, of the artillery; Lieut. Thomas [H.] Henderson, adjutant of the Sixth Tennessee; Capt. R. A. Alston, of South Carolina, and Capt. J. Webb Smith, volunteer aide-de-camp, all behaved gallantly, and did good service in transmitting orders over the extensive field of operations during the day.

Maj. F. H. McNairy, my aide-de-camp, who had accompanied me on all previous battle-fields, was, unfortunately, absent, having been severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol at Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. CHEATHAM,

Maj. Gen., *Comdg. Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.*

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

Shelbyville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the following report of the number of officers and men killed, wounded, and miss-

* See totals in tabulated statement, p. 677.

ing in the recent engagement near Murfreesborough, Tenn., is respectfully submitted:

Brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's	10	98	42	533	1	16	700
Stewart's	8	55	23	311	8	399
Maney's	3	19	12	151	8	193
Smith's	7	98	48	516	3	35	707
Total*	28	270	125	1,511	4	61	1,939

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Report of officers and men actually engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough, in Cheatham's division.

Command.	Officers.		Men.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Donelson's brigade:					
8th Tennessee	39	436	474		
12th Tennessee	24	385	407		
26th Tennessee	20	202	222		
Dist Tennessee	2	26	28		
Carnes' battery	5	68	73		
Total	110	1,419	1,529		
Stewart's brigade:					
4th and 5th Tennessee	41	417	458		
18th Tennessee	32	348	380		
24th Tennessee	31	313	344		
31st and 32d Tennessee	34	345	379		
Stanford's battery	4	70	74		
Total	142	1,493	1,635		
Maney's brigade:					
1st and 27th Tennessee	23	434	457		
4th Tennessee (Confederate)	34	337	371		
6th and 9th Tennessee	38	374	412		
Maney's Sharpshooters	3	58	61		
Smith's battery	3	78	81		
Total	101	1,281	1,382		
Smith's brigade:					
12th Tennessee	25	297	322		
15th Tennessee	10	236	252		
28th Tennessee	30	274	284		
29th Tennessee	10	247	263		
17th Tennessee (senior)	25	253	278		
15th Tennessee (senior)	25	252	255		
Allin's Sharpshooters	4	77	81		
Scott's battery	4	77	81		
Total	143	1,680	1,823		
Grand total	406	5,873	6,369		
Less 30 men from each regiment, as infantry detail			5,839		

Respectfully submitted. Total loss, 1,939. Loss, 35 per cent.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

* But see tabulated statement on p. 677, agreeing with totals given above.

during the engagements before Murfreesborough, Tenn., from December 29, 1862, to January 3, 1863, both inclusive:

On the 29th, the battery was ordered to take a position on Stone's River, about 2½ miles from Murfreesborough, on the left wing, and lay in position until late in the evening, when it was ordered to take another position about three-fourths of a mile farther down on the left. In that position it remained until about sunset, when I was ordered to return and park my battery for the night near the first-named position. The battery was not engaged during the day, and did not fire a single shot.

On the 30th, I was ordered to cross Stone's River and take a position in rear of your brigade, which I did. During this day the battery was not engaged, though exposed to heavy shelling from the enemy's guns. In this position the battery remained until late in the evening, when I was ordered to return and park my battery for the night in the same place it occupied on the night of December 29.

On the 31st, I was ordered to cross Stone's River and take a position about half a mile from said river, which was done, and the battery went into action, firing a few rounds. From thence I was ordered about half a mile farther onward, to take another position. At this point the battery went into action a second time, firing upon one of the enemy's batteries, as well as upon their infantry. In this second engagement the battery fired about 200 rounds, and was engaged about forty minutes; succeeded in silencing the enemy's battery, as well as driving back their infantry. The enemy's battery having ceased firing, and their infantry having fallen back, I was ordered to advance farther onward and take a position near the one occupied by the enemy's battery, which had been captured during the second engagement. In this position the battery remained until late in the evening, when I was ordered to another position to the right of the one last occupied, and at this point the battery was engaged about twenty minutes, firing several rounds. I then parked it near by for the night.

On the morning of January 1, I was ordered with my battery to take a position near the one last held the evening before, which was done. The battery lay in this position during the whole day without being engaged. On the night of January 1, it was parked in the same place, and the men, according to orders, went to building fortifications, which occupied them until a late hour.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of January 2, the battery was ordered to the right of the Nashville pike, to take a position on Stone's River, which was done, and during the day it was engaged six times, averaging about a half hour to each engagement. In the action of this day the battery succeeded twice (in connection with those of Carnes, Stanford, and Scott) in driving back a column of the enemy's infantry. The effect of our two 12-pounder Napoleon guns was noticed particularly during the whole day, and late in the evening they succeeded of themselves in driving back a column of the enemy's infantry. Some time after dark I was ordered back across the pike, and parked my battery for the night.

On January 3, I was ordered with my battery to the left on the Wilkinson pike, and lay in position during the whole day without being engaged. In the evening of this day I was ordered to camp about 2 miles from Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville pike, and there parked my battery until the evening of the 4th, when I was ordered to proceed on toward Shelbyville.

The commander takes great pleasure to include in this report that his men remained steadily at their posts, filling their respective duties

during the hottest part of the engagement, and acted in every respect commendable as soldiers.

The list of casualties were 1 killed and 4 slightly wounded; also 8 horses killed and lost.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. TURNER,

Lieutenant, Commanding Smith's Battery Light Artillery.

Capt. THOMAS H. MALONE,

A. A. G., Maney's Brig., Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

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No. 212.

Report of Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr., Thirtieth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,

POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Camp near Shelbyville, January 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit an official report of the action of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, in the battle before Murfreesborough, temporarily under my command, during the engagement of December 31, [1862,] and the preliminary skirmish of the day before.

The brigade consisted of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, Lieut. Col. M. Magevney, jr.; Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan; Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, Maj. J. N. Wyatt; Forty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, Capt. W. M. Watkins; Ninth Texas Infantry, Col. W. H. Young; Twenty-ninth Tennessee Volunteers, Maj. J. B. Johnson; Capt. P. T. Allen's company of sharpshooters; Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton, and the light battery of Capt. W. L. Scott. Our line was formed, with the left resting on the Trinne road, 300 yards in rear of Loomis' brigade, not far behind Smith's house. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, being detached to the support of Robertson's battery, occupied a position near the front line, with its right resting on the same road and opposite the house before named.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th, skirmishing, which had been going on between the pickets along the whole line, was entered into with great warmth in my front, and a battery of the enemy, which had been posted on an advantageous spot, opened upon the woods in which my command was in line, shelling it with great fury and wounding some of my officers and men, at the same time engaging Robertson's battery in an artillery duel of terrible severity. At one time this battery was threatened with an impetuous charge by the enemy, when the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, in support, rushed forward, resisting with great gallantry the attempt, losing in killed and wounded several of its officers and men. After a shelling, about dark, of the camp-fires of this regiment by the enemy, the contest closed for the day, and we rested upon our arms for the night.

At daylight the next morning the battle opened, and before sunrise I received information that the front line needed immediate support, and moved my command forward. The Ninth Texas Regiment, having been for safety rested about 100 yards in rear of its position in alignment, was unable, because of that fact and the want of room between the

right of the line and the road, it being on the extreme left, to move in line with the brigade. Accordingly, Capt. M. W. Cluskey, assistant adjutant-general, moved it and rested it on the right of Wood's brigade. Moving the balance of my brigade obliquely across the open field to the rear and right of Smith's house under a tremendous artillery and infantry fire, I soon occupied the front of our line, on the left of Manigault's brigade, and engaged a largely superior force of the enemy in a most hotly contested fight, driving him away from two of his guns, which had been prominent in contesting our advance.

About the same time my assistant adjutant-general gave Colonel [W. H.] Young, of the Ninth Texas Infantry, orders to move forward from the position in which he had placed it, on the right of Wood's brigade, and attack the enemy sheltered in the woods in front of him, which he did in most gallant style, and succeeded in driving him, though with great loss, through the woods and open field on the other side. On the right, after driving the enemy from the guns mentioned, Manigault's brigade, not being supported by its reserve, gave way, and my brigade, having none either in reserve or on my immediate left, was forced by the enemy, heavily re-enforced, to withdraw, which it did, after being commanded by me so to do, in good order, rallying on their colors on their original line. I again advanced my command, this time through the woods and to the left of my former line of advance, and reached the large open fields between the Wilkinson and Trinne pikes under a heavy fire of artillery. Forming on the left of Maney's brigade, I placed the Ninth Texas Infantry, which had again united with my command, on my right, and rested my men, to shelter them from the severe artillery fire of the enemy, which was being unremittingly hailed upon them. Ordered by Major-General Cheatham, I moved forward, with Maney on my right and unsupported on my left. Reaching the woods near the Wilkinson pike, I encountered Brig. Gen. Bushrod [R.] Johnson's brigade on a line of battle perpendicular to my own. After a delay on this account, I received the order to advance and engage the enemy. Moving through Johnson's line of battle, I changed front and advanced on the enemy, thickly posted in the woods on my right, from which they had been shelling our lines. Upon our near approach, he fled through the skirt of woods across the Wilkinson toward the Nashville pike. I again changed front, and, crossing the Wilkinson pike, moved through the same woods on their left flank with a view of cutting them off. When about half through these woods, engaging the enemy on my right flank as I went along, I met a line of battle somewhat lapping my left, which I found to be Wood's brigade, engaging another force of the enemy in his front. General [S. A. M.] Wood desired my support to save him from being flanked on the right. Accordingly, I moved forward and engaged this force, driving him across the open field and dirt road into the only remaining field between us and the Nashville pike, where a large wagon train of the enemy was distinctly visible. At this point I found myself about to be flanked on my right by a strong force of the enemy posted in the woods to the right of the field. Seeing no signs of any support on my right, which I had supposed was following me to continue my alignment on the right, I concluded to rapidly continue my advance upon the enemy, which had been driven toward the pike and which had again rallied and formed in line, and, by driving him, to force the troops threatening my flank to retire. Such was the spirit and vigor with which my men pursued this object that the troops on my left did not keep up with them, and before I could effect the purpose I had in view, my right flank was so severely enfiladed that I was

compelled to retire them after again driving the enemy from one of his batteries, which on that account I was unable to bring off. Withdrawing my troops to the Wilkinson pike, I there remained in line of battle on our extreme left for the remaining short portion of the day and for the entire night. There was no renewal of the engagement on Thursday, and on Friday morning Brig. Gen. Preston Smith having arrived, I turned over his command to him.

The battery of Captain Scott, being otherwise disposed, was not engaged with the brigade in the actions reported on. Its subsequent operations will form the subject of a report from its captain, through Brig. Gen. Preston Smith.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the gallant conduct of the entire command. Obeying with alacrity every order I gave them to forward; engaging the enemy whenever they met him with a spirit and impetuosity which evinced their earnestness; retiring, even though exposed to the most galling fire, only when I ordered them, and rallying upon their colors whenever they were called upon to do so, they presented an exhibition of heroic valor seldom equaled and never surpassed by any body of men. The report of the fatality in the brigade demonstrates how well they have earned the tribute I pay them. The killed and wounded among officers illustrates how well they stood at their posts through all of the peril. The horses of every one of the general field and staff except one, and of every one of the regimental field and staff except two, were killed under them.

The incidents of conspicuous gallantry were so numerous as to preclude the mention of all of them in this report.

Colonel Young, of the Ninth Texas Infantry, seized the colors of his regiment in one of its most gallant charges and led it through.

When standard-bearer Quinn, a gallant soldier of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, was killed, Major [J. W.] Dawson snatched the broken staff, and carried it with the colors at the head of the regiment during the balance of the fight.

In many instances entire officers of some of the companies were killed and wounded, and they were gallantly led by the non-commissioned officers.

In the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel [W. E.] Morgan was mortally wounded, Major [Peter H.] Cole was killed, and senior Captain [W. J.] Crook was dangerously wounded. Captain [R. F.] Lanier took charge of the regiment and carried it gallantly through the fight.

All the regimental commanders behaved in a manner worthy of the responsible positions they had been called upon to occupy.

The company of sharpshooters was placed to the right of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment and not used as a separate command. Its commanding officer, Lieutenant [J. R. J.] Creighton, was dangerously wounded and Second Lieutenant [A. M.] Bunch was killed while nobly leading their men. Lieutenant [T. F.] Patton carried them through the remainder of the fight with great credit.

Capt. M. W. Cluskey, assistant adjutant-general, discharged his duty to the fullest extent. Intrusting to him the execution of the most important orders, he carried them out with a promptness and coolness which greatly facilitated me in the direction of the brigade. In one of the warmest charges near the Nashville pike his horse was killed under him.

I must bear especial testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Frank B. Rodgers aide-de-camp, and Capt. John W. Harris [Company I, Fifth

Tennessee, assigned to duty on my staff, who rendered most efficient aid in carrying out my orders and in rallying and cheering the men by their own example of personal daring and valor. Lieutenant Rodgers had a horse killed under him.

Maj. E. A. Beecher, brigade quartermaster, by his attention to the removal of the wounded from the field, the burying of the dead, and the gathering up of the guns and ammunition scattered upon it, and his efficiency in every way necessary to promote the interests of the command, is entitled to special commendation.

Accompanying this you will find a report* of the killed, wounded, and missing in this command, as also the separate reports of Col. W. H. Young, commanding Ninth Texas Infantry, and senior Capt. R. F. Lanier, commanding Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment, to which you are respectfully referred.

Respectfully,

A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.,
Senior Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN INGRAM,
Adj. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

No. 213.

Report of Capt. R. F. Lanier, Thirtieth Tennessee Infantry.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 9, 1863.

On the morning of December 31, 1862, about 6:30 o'clock, Lieut. Col. William E. Morgan, commanding Thirtieth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, had the regiment formed to the right of the Trilune road, upon which road the left of the brigade rested. We remained in line but a short while, when we were ordered forward to the support of Brigadier-General Gardner's [S. A. M. Wood's] brigade,† which was then engaging the enemy in a wood on the far side of a corn-field immediately in our front. We marched boldly forward until within 100 yards of the wood, when we were ordered to halt and lie down, as we had come under the enemy's fire. We remained in this position but a few minutes when the line in our front came retreating back, and we were ordered to rise and move forward, which the men did with a yell. Here we were under a galling fire, and I regret to state that Lieut. Col. William E. Morgan and Maj. P. H. Cole were mortally wounded, and many of our men were killed and wounded before we entered the woods, but our gallant men did not falter, but rushed forward with a shout and entered the woods, driving the enemy before them and forcing him to leave a steel piece of artillery, which he had used with terrible effect upon us. We continued advancing until ordered by Colonel Vaughan, commanding brigade, to retire, caused by a terrible cross-fire from the right. We fell back beyond the field, and quickly reformed the regiment and moved by the left flank up the Trilune road, where we were supplied with ammunition, and moved by the right flank in line of battle to the left of Brigadier-General Maney, in an open field, where we were ordered to halt and lie down to protect us from the terrible shelling from the enemy's battery on our right. From this position we moved forward across the Wilkinson pike and

rested a short time, and as we moved from here we changed front forward on first company, first battalion, and marched across an open field into a cedar thicket to the left of Brigadier-General Polk, and engaged the enemy and drove them across a field, and our men followed them, although raked by artillery from the front and right and a terrible fire of musketry. Near the Nashville pike we drove them from two pieces of artillery immediately in our front, with the assistance of the rest of the brigade. We fell back from here to the Wilkinson pike and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, we moved a short distance to the right down the Wilkinson pike in rear of the division, massed, when I turned the command over to Colonel Vaughan, jr.

Without casting any reflections where all did their part nobly, I would here mention Private Ike A. Stone, Company I, who was severely wounded early in the engagement, but, binding up his wounds, he took charge of his company, the captain (Crook) being wounded. He received a second wound, but still fought bravely on. Adjutant [R. M.] Harwell called for some person to take the colors, when Private Leon Joubert, Company G, volunteered and carried them through the remainder of the fight, always in front of the line and among the last to retire.

I herewith submit the list* of killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully,

R. F. LANIER,
Senior Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

No. 214.

Report of Maj. J. B. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.

FEBRUARY 29, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment in the recent battle near Murfreesborough:

On Tuesday evening we were posted in line of battle about 60 yards in rear and to the right of Robertson's battery, which was soon after engaged in a furious cannonade with one of the enemy's batteries. We were exposed to the fire of the enemy all during the time, by which we lost several men killed and wounded, including two lieutenants of Company I, wounded.

Early Wednesday morning orders were received to advance and attack the enemy, strongly posted at the extremity of a large field about a quarter of a mile from our position, and, charging through this field, exposed to a brisk fire of shot and shell, the enemy were driven back from this position in disorder; but we not being supported on the flank, when the enemy came up with fresh troops, exposed to an enfilading fire on the left, the regiment and brigade were ordered to fall back to their original position, which they did in excellent order, having suffered the larger part of our casualties during the day at this place. Having rested for ten minutes, and received ammunition, an advance was ordered across the same field, a little to the left, the enemy having been driven back. They were again encountered in about a mile of the first position and,

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 676.

† Gardner was relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, December 14, 1862.

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 676.