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.

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PART I—REPORTS.

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1887.

small quantity of salt, beans, and hard bread, which were turned over to my brigade commissary, who will account for them. One of the captured wagons, with 4 mules, was left with the surgeon in charge of the wounded, to be used to haul wood for them.

I found in a house near the battle-field wounded rebels, whom I paroled, and a roll of which I have forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. I forward also to you a list of said rebels, to be forwarded, if necessary, to department headquarters. This list includes some wounded rebels, found upon my return to Hartsville on the 10th instant.

I had no means of ascertaining the exact number of rebels killed and wounded, but I did ascertain that they removed most of their wounded and some of their killed; and from all I could gather it is quite probable that the number of rebels killed and wounded, if it did not exceed, at least equaled the number of killed and wounded on our side.

The rebel force engaged amounted to not less than five regiments and one battery. Two of the regiments were the Second and Ninth Kentucky (rebel) Infantry, of General Hanson's brigade, and three were from Morgan's cavalry brigade, and I am inclined to the opinion that there were other rebel regiments on the south side of the river, in close supporting distance. Some of our wounded officers assure me that they saw this force. If such a force was there, it was, no doubt, for the purpose of holding the ford, while the rebel troops retired across the river after the fight had concluded. The entire rebel force on the field was under the immediate command of Morgan.

The average number of cartridges found to be missing out of the three hundred and odd cartridge-boxes saved was about six, and in a very large number there did not appear to be any cartridges missing. Fully three-fourths of the guns recaptured were loaded, and many of them capped.

The rebels crossed the river during the night of the 6th, at two places, a few miles below Hartsville. The infantry crossed at a ferry. They were most of the night, as I learned, in crossing. They united a short distance from Hartsville, and formed in line of battle between the camp of Colonel Moore and the Gallatin and Hartsville pike. The fight lasted about an hour—probably an hour and a quarter, not longer. The enemy captured and took with them two pieces of Nicklin's battery, which had been sent to Hartsville but a few days previous to the fight. These two pieces had evidently been well served, since I found upon the field two caissons of the rebel battery entirely disabled. From Hartsville a plain, direct road leads to the two points where the rebels crossed the river.

I did not receive at any time during the night of the 6th any intimation from the commandant at Hartsville that the enemy was crossing near his camp. Had I known, or even suspected, that such was the case; or had I been advised even at daylight on the morning of the 7th, of the approach of the rebels; or had the force at Hartsville held out but a little longer, the result in either case might have been very different. In marching to Hartsville I did so without any specific orders; but I felt it to be my duty to march to the assistance of the force stationed there, if attacked by the enemy; and I am very sure that both Colonel Miller and myself, as well as our respective commands, did all that men could do to reach Hartsville in time to aid our brethren.

I do not deem it my duty to express in this official report any opinion which I may have in regard to the causes which led to the unfortunate disaster at Hartsville. That opinion might do injustice to the officers

and men, whose conduct may be the subject of inquiry before a proper tribunal. My sole purpose has been, in compliance with the order of the division commander, to give such facts as my visit to Hartsville elicited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. EDWARD C. DENIG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 14, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with the request of the colonel commanding the division, asking for all the information I have gained concerning the late affair at Hartsville, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the official report of Maj. Samuel Hill, Second Indiana Cavalry. He embodies only a history of the part taken by his regiment in the engagement. From unofficial statements, made by various officers and men, I am satisfied that, while the One hundred and fourth Illinois and Second Indiana Cavalry fought gallantly, the other regiments of the brigade fled disgracefully, and left their comrades to make a hopeless fight against superior numbers.

Paroled men tell me that many of the persons who had come within our lines at Hartsville, and claimed protection as refugee conscripts, were in the enemy's ranks, and employed guarding them on their way to Murfreesborough. They assure me that there can be no mistake, for they recognized them distinctly. Does not this convey the lesson that none of those who come to us and claim protection as refugees, or ask privileges as citizens, are to be trusted? Clothed in the peaceful garb of the citizen, they enter our camps and pass through our lines, and the citizen's dress is generally but the disguise of a spy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLAIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cavalry Division.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Samuel Hill, Second Indiana Cavalry.

CAMP ROSECRANS, NEAR NASHVILLE,
December 13, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your request, I submit the following statement of facts in relation to the disaster at Hartsville, Tenn., on the 7th instant:

On the 6th, scouts were made on all the roads approaching Hartsville,

and, at 4 o'clock of that day, Lebanon, Tenn., was not occupied by the enemy, nor were there any indications of an advance of their forces.

At 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the couriers announced the approach of the enemy on the old Lebanon road, and immediately after they appeared in view at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, and commenced to form their columns for attack. The Second Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, was ordered out, dismounted, to defend the camp, with the exception of Company G, which was mounted, and was ordered forward, to commence skirmishing with the enemy. The infantry was ordered to form line, their flanks resting on the heads of two ravines; and, on the line being formed, the Second Indiana was ordered to return to camp, mount, and then take position to protect the flanks of the infantry. Up to this time, from a half to three-fourths of an hour, no attack had been made on our lines, and no fighting done, except by the skirmishers of Company G, Second Indiana, a portion of whom were captured by venturing too far, among them Lieutenant Parsley, who commanded the company.

The attack was made by the enemy's infantry and artillery simultaneously, while overwhelming numbers of their cavalry showed themselves upon the flanks and rear of our position. These we managed to hold in check during the engagement, and prevented them from materially assisting their infantry in their attack on ours.

I have thus stated the part the Second Indiana Cavalry took in the engagement, though they resisted the enemy between a quarter and half an hour after our main force had surrendered.

The enemy's force consisted of the Second and Ninth Kentucky and Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry; Colonel Duke's, Colonel Gano's, and Colonel Bennett's cavalry, and one battalion Texas Rangers. Their artillery force consisted of four rifled 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two small rifled pieces, caliber unknown.

On the opposite side of the river there were in view one regiment of cavalry, two of infantry, and a battery of six pieces, two of which were rifled. The artillery on the south side of the river during the engagement was occupied in shelling our camp and cavalry.

In consequence of my hand being disabled by a gun-shot wound, I authorize John Schooler to affix my signature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HILL,
Major Second Indiana Cavalry.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Absalom B. Moore, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, commanding Thirty-ninth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Having been exchanged as a prisoner of war, and released from my confinement in a rebel prison, I hasten to give you my report of the battle of Hartsville, Tenn., which occurred December 7, 1862.

The Thirty-ninth Brigade, consisting of the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, the Second Indiana Cavalry, one company of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and a section of Captain Nicklin's Indiana battery, was placed under my command on the 2d day of December, 1862, in consequence of Colonel Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois, who was commanding the brigade, returning to his regiment.

I entered upon my duties, and did all that I could to be in readiness if we should be attacked. Our position on the banks of the Cumberland River was the same occupied by the brigade that was there before our arrival from Tompkinsville, Ky. The vedette and picket stations were selected by Colonel Scott before he gave up the command. Upon my taking command, I increased the vedette and picket force, and every possible avenue of approach to our camp was well guarded, the vedettes being about 1½ miles and the pickets one-half mile from camp. The country for miles was scouted every day by the cavalry force of my command, and every precaution was used to give us timely warning of the approach of the enemy, should they attempt to attack us.

On Saturday night, December 6, 1862, General John H. Morgan, of the rebel army, started from Baird's Mills, 8 miles south of Lebanon, Tenn., and 25 from Hartsville, for the purpose of attacking me at Hartsville. His force consisted of six regiments of cavalry, two regiments of infantry (the Second and Ninth Kentucky), and fourteen pieces of artillery. Besides this overwhelming force, the citizens between Hartsville and Lebanon joined the rebel force, until they numbered between 5,000 and 6,000 men. This force, with the exception of about 1,000 cavalry, crossed the Cumberland River, under cover of night, between our position and that of the force stationed at Castalian Springs. The advance-guard of the rebels were dressed in the Federal uniform, and succeeded in deceiving my vedettes and capturing them without firing a gun. The enemy then pushed on with their entire force toward our camp. The pickets gave the alarm, and held the rebels in check until my force was in line of battle and ready to receive them. The brigade [fell] promptly in line, and commenced the battle by attacking the enemy before he had time to form. The infantry force of the rebels were mounted on horses, behind the cavalry. The entire rebel force dismounted about 1 mile from camp and fought as infantry, with the exception of Bennett's cavalry, which dashed into the town of Hartsville to capture Company A, of the One hundred and fourth Illinois, who were acting provost guard of the town. The 1,000 cavalry before mentioned parted from the main body and crossed the river 8 miles north of the camp, but this latter force did not arrive in time to participate in the fight, but succeeded in capturing the cowards who had deserted us in the time of need.

My force consisted of about 450 men of the One hundred and fourth Illinois, 250 effective men each of the One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Ohio, 280 men of the Second Indiana Cavalry and the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and a section of artillery—1,800 men. I had sent on Saturday, December 6, 1862, to Gallatin, as a guard to our provision train, three companies of infantry, one company of cavalry, and 30 mounted infantrymen, amounting to nearly 200 men, and a great many being sick in hospital at the time of the attack, left me but the small force of about 1,200 men to contend with 5,000 of the rebels and their artillery of fourteen guns, and some of them 12-pounders.

The battle commenced about 6.45 a. m., and continued until 8.30 a. m., one hour and three-quarters. The One hundred and fourth Illinois fought heroically, and maintained their position. The Second Indiana Cavalry and the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry also did nobly. The One hundred and sixth Ohio acted shamefully, and left us in the midst of

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. DONELSON.

8th Tennessee:
Col. W. L. Moore.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savage.
38th 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, 5th Tennessee, Col. O. F. Strahl.
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee:
Col. H. L. W. Bratton.
Maj. S. E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, 33d Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, 27th Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurry.
6th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee, Maj. J. L. Harris.
Tennessee Sharpshooters, Capt. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.

Fourth (Preston Smith's) Brigade.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

12th Tennessee, Maj. J. N. Wyatt.
13th Tennessee:
Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan.
Capt. R. F. Lanier.
29th Tennessee, Maj. J. B. Johnson.
47th Tennessee, Capt. W. M. Watkins.
154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. M. Magevney, jr.
9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
Allin's (Tennessee) Sharpshooters:
Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton.
Lieut. T. F. Pattison.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

First (Deas') Brigade.

Col. J. Q. LOOMIS.
Col. J. G. COLTART.

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.

Second Brigade.

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

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 (Walthall's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.
24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.
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. Scales.
39th North Carolina,* Capt. A. W. Bell.
Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama.
28th Alabama.
34th Alabama.
10th South Carolina, 19th South Carolina, Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
Alabama Battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

First Brigade.

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

32d Alabama:
Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
Col. Alexander McKinstry.
13th Louisiana, 20th Louisiana, Col. R. L. Gibson.
16th Louisiana, 25th Louisiana, Maj. Charles Guillet.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
Washington Artillery (5th Battery), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. B. PALMER.
Brig. Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW.

18th Tennessee:
Col. J. B. Palmer.
Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard.
28th Tennessee, Col. P. D. Cunningham.
32d Tennessee, Col. Ed. C. Cook.
45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
Moses' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

1st Florida, 3d Florida, Col. William Miller.
4th Florida, Col. William L. 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. P. 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. C. 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 Manigault's brigade.
† Temporarily assigned to Breckinridge's division.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Anderson's Brigade.											
24th Alabama	1	19	20	3	92	95	....	3	3	118	Capt. William D. Smith.
28th Alabama	1	16	17	11	77	88	....	11	11	116	Not ascertained.
34th Alabama	....	11	11	6	71	77	....	....	....	88	
10th South Carolina	....	16	16	6	85	91	....	2	2	109	
19th South Carolina	1	7	8	8	64	72	....	....	....	80	Maj. John A. Crowder and Lieut. J. T. Norris died of wounds.
Waters' battery	....	1	1	....	5	5	....	....	....	6	
Total	3	70	73	34	394	428	....	16	16	517	
Grand total Withers' division.	32	292	324	162	1,927	2,089	1	100	101	2,514	
Grand total Polk's corps.	54	547	601	282	3,404	3,686	5	161	166	4,453	
HARDEE'S CORPS.											
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.											
Adams' Brigade, December 31.											
32d Alabama	2	19	21	4	80	84	....	21	21	126	Lieuts. J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay.
13th and 20th Louisiana	2	18	20	10	79	89	....	78	78	187	Lieuts. D. C. Levy and R. O. Smith.
16th and 25th Louisiana	3	34	37	3	156	159	....	17	17	213	Colonel Fisk and Lieuts. Henry Gregory and A. Ranlett.
Austin's Sharpshooters	....	4	4	1	8	9	....	2	2	15	
Slocomb's battery	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	3	
Total December 31	7	75	82	18	326	344	....	118	118	544	
Adams' Brigade, January 2.											
32d Alabama	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	
13th and 20th Louisiana	1	25	26	5	74	79	1	23	24	129	Lieut. Charles Hepburn
16th and 25th Louisiana	....	4	4	1	16	17	....	4	4	25	
Austin's Sharpshooters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Slocomb's battery	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	
Total January 2	1	30	31	6	94	100	1	27	28	159	
Total December 31 and January 2.	8	105	113	24	420	444	1	145	146	703	
Pillow's Brigade, December 31.											
18th Tennessee	....	....	....	....	13	13	....	....	....	13	
26th Tennessee	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	1	1	5	
28th Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
45th Tennessee	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	5	
Moses' battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total December 31	....	2	2	....	20	20	....	1	1	23	
Pillow's Brigade, January 2.											
18th Tennessee	2	15	17	16	91	107	....	8	8	132	Capt. John Dick and Lieut. Sam'l M. Smith.
26th Tennessee	1	8	9	7	71	78	....	17	17	105	Capt. Edwin Allen.
28th Tennessee	3	8	11	7	49	56	....	9	9	76	Colonel Cunningham and Lieuts. J. L. Proffitt and J. M. Saylors.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Pillow's Brigade, January 2—Continued.											
45th Tennessee	....	12	12	2	77	79	1	16	17	108	
Moses' battery	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	4	
Total January 2	6	43	49	32	292	324	1	50	51	425	
Total December 31 and January 2.	6	45	51	32	312	344	1	51	52	448	
Preston's Brigade, December 31.											
1st and 3d Florida	....	2	2	2	13	15	1	1	2	19	
4th Florida	....	6	6	1	49	50	....	1	1	57	
60th North Carolina	....	1	1	2	27	29	....	4	4	34	
20th Tennessee	2	6	8	5	40	45	....	....	....	53	Capt. J. W. Watkins and Lieut. F. B. Crosthwait.
Wright's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total December 31	2	15	17	10	129	139	1	6	7	163	
Preston's Brigade, January 2.											
1st and 3d Florida	....	5	5	4	69	73	....	41	41	119	
4th Florida	....	28	28	6	73	79	....	30	30	137	
60th North Carolina	....	2	2	....	29	29	....	10	10	41	
20th Tennessee	....	2	2	9	47	56	....	7	7	65	
Wright's battery	1	3	4	1	7	8	....	2	2	14	Capt. E. E. Wright.
Total January 2	1	40	41	20	225	245	....	90	90	376	
Total December 31 and January 2.	3	55	58	30	354	384	1	96	97	539	
Hanson's Brigade.											
41st Alabama	2	14	16	4	90	94	....	38	38	148	Lieuts. J. T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman.
2d Kentucky	....	13	13	9	61	70	....	21	21	104	
4th Kentucky	6	6	12	6	43	49	....	8	8	69	Maj. Willis S. Roberts Capt. William P. Bramblett, and Lieuts. Geo. B. Burnley, Nathaniel D. Clayton, Robert Dunn, and Green F. Higginson.
6th Kentucky	1	1	2	8	21	29	....	14	14	45	Capt. G. Utterback.
9th Kentucky *	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cobb's battery	....	3	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	6	
Total	9	37	46	27	218	245	....	81	81	372	
Grand total Breckinridge's division.	26	242	268	113	1,304	1,417	3	373	376	2,061	
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.											
Staff	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	
Wood's Brigade.											
Staff	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	
16th Alabama	5	19	24	8	134	142	....	....	....	166	Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robert W. Roebuck, and Benjamin H. Russell.

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—"The Ninth Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt, being detached at Manchester, Tenn., no report has been received."

ments: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men; total killed and wounded, 5.

[We had] 4 horses killed and 4 disabled.

I desire to call your attention to the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant Chalaron, who was selected by Major Graves upon the field to act as temporary chief of artillery; also to the gallantry of Lieutenants [T. M.] Blair and [A. J.] Leverich.

I desire also to mention Corporal Smith for his efficient gunnery and soldiership, and Corporal Adams, Privates Johnson and Walsh, and the detachment (No. 5) which manned a piece of another battery. This is a difficult task where all conduct themselves with remarkable gallantry.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. C. D. VAUGHT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Col. R. L. GIBSON,
Commanding Adams' Brigade.

No. 232.

Reports of Col. Joseph B. Palmer, Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *February* 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Breckinridge's division, Army of Tennessee, in the late battles at Murfreesborough.

The following regiments compose the brigade: Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Colonel [John M.] Lillard; Eighteenth Tennessee (my own), Lieutenant-Colonel [W. R.] Butler commanding; Forty-fifth Tennessee, Colonel [A.] Searcy; Twenty-eighth Tennessee, Colonel [P. D.] Cunningham; Thirty-second Tennessee, Colonel [Ed. C.] Cook (at that time near Wartrace on detached service), and Moses' battery, Lieutenant [R. W.] Anderson commanding. It occupied the left center in the front line of the division, in line of battle, General Hanson being on my left, and Generals Preston and Adams on the right, and took that position on Sunday morning, December 28, 1862. I kept constantly deployed a line of skirmishers covering my front.

On Wednesday morning, learning that a wagon train and a body of Federal troops had appeared at the distance of 1½ miles in front of my line, I ordered forward my skirmishers to investigate their strength and position, and sent Capt. D. H. C. Spence, of my staff, to direct their operations. They soon united with a detachment from General Pegram's cavalry, and the two co-operating captured 18 wagons and 170 prisoners, without any loss on our part. Capt. Gid. H. Lowe, of the Eighteenth Tennessee, and Captain Spence deserve much credit for their gallantry and efficiency on that occasion.

At noon on Wednesday, January [December] 31, I was ordered by General Breckinridge (as was also General Preston) across Stone's River, to the left wing of our general line of battle. Arriving there, we were immediately ordered to move upon the enemy's position just west of Cowan's residence In this charge General Preston was on the right, while I was directed to form upon and move with his left, and, during the movement, to effect a general change of direction of my line to the right, so as to support the right brigade and flank the enemy.

The several regiments of my brigade moved gallantly and steadily forward in this charge, although exposed to a terrible fire from Yankee artillery for a distance of 400 yards across an open and unprotected field. The movement was successful on our part. The Federal forces abandoned their ground, retreating westwardly back on the main body of their troops, where their position was strongly protected by embankments thrown up in the construction of the railroad, some natural elevations of the ground, and the cover of their artillery. On these accounts we did not pursue them farther.

A list* of the killed and wounded in this engagement has already been furnished, which I respectfully ask may be taken as a part of this report.

In this action both the men and officers of the brigade behaved with most becoming courage and gallantry, displaying a high degree of unfaltering determination and bravery, now mentioned alike in justice to them and with the utmost satisfaction to myself.

At 1 o'clock on the following morning, under orders from General Breckinridge, I recrossed the river and returned to my former position. Nothing occurred on Thursday except slight skirmishing in my front and occasional shelling from the enemy.

At about 10 o'clock on Friday, February [January] 2, under directions from General Breckinridge, I strengthened my line of skirmishers and ordered them forward, under command of Lieut. Col. Alexander Hall, of the Forty-fifth Tennessee. Major Graves was also ordered forward with a few pieces of artillery, which were supported by the left companies of the Eighteenth Tennessee, under command of Capt. William H. Joyner. They soon encountered a very heavy line of Federal skirmishers, and, after a severe contest, drove them back, with a loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded on our part. The enemy's loss was ascertained to be much greater, both in killed and wounded. Shortly after this, General Pillow assumed command of the brigade, whereupon I took charge of my regiment.

In the skirmish on Friday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Hall bore himself with decided gallantry. The men and officers under him acted nobly. Throughout the period covered by this report, Capts. C. K. Vanderford, Natt. Gooch, D. H. C. Spence, F. H. Lytle, and James S. Barton, of my staff, were all prompt, gallant, and efficient in the discharge of their several duties. I am also much indebted to each of these officers for many acts of personal kindness and voluntary services.

I conclude this report with the remark that, in consequence of wounds received in the right leg, knee, and shoulder, in the engagement of Friday evening at Murfreesborough, it has not been possible for me to prepare it earlier; and with the request that it be now received and considered. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Col. T. O'HARA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma, Tenn.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *February* 6, 1863.

SIR: In the battle of Friday, February [January] 2, at Murfreesborough, the Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment, numbering 430 for duty,

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 678.

was on the right of the Second Brigade, and occupied the extreme right in the front line of Major-General Breckinridge's division, which was ordered forward to engage the enemy at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We soon met the Federal forces in largely superior numbers on the right bank of Stone's River. Their line of battle being prolonged farther north than ours, I encountered one of their regiments immediately in my front, while another (both large) made a desperate effort to turn my right. They opened a most deadly and terrific fire upon us for several minutes, and then attempted a charge, but were repulsed and driven back a distance of more than 50 yards, where, with the advantage of the crest of a hill, they made another severe struggle. I then ordered a charge, which was most successfully executed. The Federals fled in utter confusion and disorder, leaving an immense number of their dead and wounded in their rear. Their flight was down the river, whither we pursued them for nearly half a mile, dealing fire and death in their backs at a most destructive and effective rate. In the rout hundreds of them fell (reversing the position of the poet) with their faces (not their backs) upon the field.

It is proper to remark that the entire Federal force on the right bank of the river were completely routed and driven by our division either across or down the stream; but they had massed a force of many thousands on the opposite (left) bank, where they had a large quantity of artillery, so located and arranged as that both their small-arms and batteries could be brought to bear upon and most dreadfully rake all the western portion of the field over which their troops had been driven. It therefore became proper for our forces to withdraw to a safer position, although they were not repulsed. This necessity, however, was not so great on my part, because, being less exposed to fire from the left bank of the river, I could have continued to hold my position beyond doubt; but on seeing the principal body of the division on my left falling back, I ordered my regiment to withdraw, to avoid a flank movement in that direction. At the time there was comparatively little resistance being made in my front. The regiments that had been driven before me had not recovered from disorder. They had not, in fact, reformed in line of battle, but were in a confused and frightened manner, taking cover behind the houses and fences around the late William Mitchell's residence.

I herewith submit a list* of killed and wounded, from which it will be seen that there were 19 killed; supposed to be mortally wounded, 8; not mortally, 108, making, in all, 135.

I report, with the utmost pride and satisfaction, that the men and officers of the regiment in this memorable action displayed a heroic courage and dauntless valor equaled only by the sacredness of their own homes and the inspirations of their noble country's cause, for whose defense they so gallantly and bravely struggled.

Among other instances deserving individual notice, I mention the following: Capt. John Dick, of Company K [G]; First Lieut. Samuel M. Smith, commanding Company C, and Color-Sergt. George K. Lowe, fell dead upon the field, nobly discharging their whole duties. Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler, Maj. W. H. Joyner, Adjt. John M. Douglass, Sergt. Maj. Fletcher R. Burrus (the two latter being wounded), and the company commanders displayed high courage and efficiency in their respective positions. Capts. James S. Barton and Natt. Gooch, formerly of my staff, fought with distinguished gallantry as privates in the ranks. After as many as five different persons had been shot down in the attempt to bear the colors, Logan H. Nelson, a private in Company C (who is but a youth), gallantly sprang forward, raised them from the side of dying comrades, and bore them nobly and triumphantly throughout the remainder of this bloody contest.

* Nominal list omitted.

It will be seen that this report only relates to the conduct of the regiment in Friday's fight. Having been in command of the brigade prior to that time, and not having been able to join the regiment since, I refer to the reports submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Butler for an account of its operations on other days of the battle of Murfreesborough. Unable to prepare this report earlier, I beg leave now to present it.

Very respectfully,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers.

[Col.] T. O'HARA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma, Tenn.

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[Addenda.]

Abstract from morning report of Brown's brigade, Brig. Gen. John C. Brown commanding, for January 19, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Field and staff	7	.....	7	7	7
18th Tennessee	26	305	415	708	708
26th Tennessee	32	269	353	527	505
28th Tennessee	30	148	268	446	445
45th Tennessee	30	293	449	853	856
Moses' (Georgia) battery	3	87	107	145	145
Total	128	1,102	1,599	2,686	2,666

No. 233.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST [SECOND] BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARDEE'S CORPS,
Camp near Tullahoma, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

On Friday afternoon (2d instant), by orders of General Bragg, I was assigned to the command of a brigade, composed of the Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments, with Captain Moses' field battery, now commanded by Lieut. R. W. Anderson. The Thirty-second Regiment, commanded by Colonel [E. C.] Cook, was on detached service and was not in the action. They were all much reduced in strength by past service.

At the time I was assigned to the command it occupied a position on the extreme right of our line, in front of the enemy's left. This brigade constituted the assaulting force, designed to drive the enemy from an eminence on the right bank of Stone's River, a position which prevented