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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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, } Col. O. F. Strahl.
5th Tennessee, }
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, }
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, } Col. H. R. Feild.
27th Tennessee, }
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurry.
6th Tennessee, } Col. C. S. Hurt.
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, } Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
19th South Carolina, }
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, } 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 (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, } Col. William Miller.
3d Florida, }
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."

Just as we entered the woods, Captain [T. C.] Campbell was shot through the head and killed. Captain [J. A.] Russell was wounded through the thigh, and Lieutenant [G. C.] Howard, commanding Company G, wounded severely through the upper portion of the left lung. Captain [James F.] Franklin was so severely shocked with a bomb as to cause blood to flow freely from his mouth, nose, and ears. Several of the men were wounded here. We continued to advance on the enemy, who at this time was in full retreat. We continued to follow and fire on them for a long distance through the woods, taking three cannon and several hundred prisoners, sending to the rear at one time, by my adjutant (R. A. Connally), 153, among them a lieutenant and 2 surgeons. We continued the pursuit until late in the evening, when the engagement terminated.

I went into action with 20 officers, and 8 of them were killed and wounded.

R. T. McKnight, who was first lieutenant in Company F [E] before the reorganization of the regiment, and who has remained with the regiment since, as an independent, did good service as first lieutenant of Company F, bearing himself gallantly through the whole fight.

My color-sergeant (W. M. Bland), though wounded early in the action, continued to bear the colors most gallantly through the entire day.

After the fall of Lieutenant Burford, acting lieutenant-colonel, I had to rely entirely on my adjutant (R. A. Connally) for assistance, which he rendered most efficiently.

When the officers and men all did their duty so well it would be invidious to discriminate.

I went into the fight with 270 men, and lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 76.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. CHESTER,
Commanding Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment.

Maj. J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 199.

Report of Col. S. S. Stanton, Eighty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,
January 13, 1863.

The Eighty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, having been raised last fall and kept at McMinnville until a few days before the battle of Murfreesborough, never drew arms until Monday evening, December 29—two days before the fight. This regiment not having been drilled in the manual of arms (loading, &c.), and deeming this part of the drill as most important at that particular crisis, I drilled the regiment all day Tuesday on the field, under the enemy's shells, and likewise Wednesday morning, until the battle opened regularly, when we were ordered to move forward with General Donelson's brigade, and did so, and remained with his brigade until the aforesaid charge was made. We moved off on the left of Colonel Savage's regiment, after it had advanced to the point formerly occupied by our front line. Prior to this time my regiment had been formed to support Captain Carnes' battery, but were moved forward to the above-named point by orders from General Polk. When the balance of General Donelson's [brigade] moved or charged the

enemy, my regiment was ordered to remain at the point last occupied by the brigade, and to guard Captain Carnes' battery. This battery, however, was moved off to the right, and the Washington Battery was located immediately on our left, and did good service, while we staid and guarded it all the while, until the troops engaging the enemy in our front were driven back to our rear, and while there, reforming their lines, orders came for all troops at that point to advance upon the enemy's batteries, to the right of the brick house, near the railroad and turnpike. Having my men already formed, I moved them off some 500 yards to the front, and halted at the bend of the river, behind a bunch of woods on a bluff immediately on the right of the railroad. Colonel Savage soon rallied his regiment, which necessarily had made a gallant charge, but had fallen back with much loss, and often [after] having reformed his lines, he and the Twentieth Tennessee came to our support, and formed near us. We all remained there, waiting for orders, and for another support, necessary to have charged the battery, but got neither support nor orders.

Night came on, and all was still. My men having no blankets, I moved them back to a point where we could make fires, and on the following morning went forward again to my former position, near the brick house, and then reported to Generals Donelson and Polk. The former ordered me to remain there during the day. However, I was ordered to take the regiment, and go to the brick house, and tear down the fencing thereabouts. We did this, and were shelled there while at work; only got 2 men wounded, however. Having completed this work and marched the men back to said point near the woodland bluff, I was ordered to the rear, under arrest, on account of a personal difficulty or fight with a staff officer, and, therefore, was not with the regiment any more until their arrival at Shelbyville.

It is due my regiment that I should state that they showed marked coolness and courage all the while, as they were under heavy shelling for a great portion of three days, and showed no fear or excitement. They kept good order and never scattered, but, on the contrary, some 40 of my men came up from McMinnville, and got arms and accouterments, and came to us in the hottest time of the fight, and while we were under heavy shelling in the open field at an advanced position, however, by lying down. None of our men scattered on our retreat.

The two wounded were George Cook, sergeant Company B, and Thomas Martin, private, Company E, slight wound.*

Respectfully,

S. S. STANTON,
Colonel Eighty-fourth Tennessee Regiment.

No. 200.

Report of Lieut. L. G. Marshall, Carnes' (Tennessee) battery.

NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *January* 15, 1863.

MAJOR: After occupying a position in rear of General Donelson's brigade for two days—December 29 and 30—on the reserve, Captain Carnes was ordered about noon, on December 31, to move his battery forward, in support of the right wing of our brigade, especially the brave

* Revised statements make no mention of these casualties

two rifle guns posted in rear of Harding's dwelling, the battery on my right completely enfilading my line, but was firing over me, doing but little damage, except from falling limbs. The battery in my front occupied all of my guns. After a rapid fire of from three-quarters to an hour this battery was driven from its place. I continued to fire at it until they gained cover of a hill.

In this engagement Corporal Burke, while gallantly performing the duties of gunner, had his thumb shot off. Privates Quinn and Brady were slightly hurt by a falling limb.

None of my horses were hurt, and only slight damage done to my guns, viz: One sponge-staff shot in two, one spoke from right wheel of left center gun shot out by piece of shell, and the trail hand-spike of the first gun shot off.

I remained in this position until dark without firing, as the rifle guns to my right were out of my reach. The enemy's skirmishers, having taken a position about 350 yards from our lines, kept up a rattling fire (doing no damage) until dark, when I moved my command to the rear, to feed and rest my men for the night, where I received a supply of ammunition.

At daylight I received orders from the brigade commander to move at the same time the line of infantry charged to my first position, on the left of the brigade, and cover the charge. I moved to the left and came into battery, but found I could do nothing from that position, and, finding that the right of the line was hard pressed, I moved to the right to support the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments, from which point I commenced firing on the enemy's infantry, and was immediately opened on by one of the enemy's batteries, posted in the wood to the right of the Nolensville turnpike. Our infantry having fallen back to the old line, I kept up a regular fire to cover their preparations for a fresh charge. During the time between the first and second charges, some general officer, with staff escort, came to the front of the enemy's line, and in about 500 yards of my position. I gave them a few rounds of shot and shell, when they retired at a run. I think I must have done them some damage, as I saw my shell burst and shot strike among them, and afterward found one of the horses killed with a round shot. Our line being reformed, made a second charge, drove the enemy across a field within short range, where I had a good chance and gave them spherical case and canister.

During this engagement I regret to have to report Private Richard Murphy killed, Private William Shea wounded, and 1 of my lead horses killed and 2 others so badly wounded that I was compelled to leave them.

I was then ordered to report to Brigadier-General Maney, which I did, and was ordered to remain under cover until he could find a place for me, which I did. My command was not again brought into action. I continued to follow in rear of my brigade until dark, when I took a position in the woods to the left of the Nolensville pike for the night, and here received a full supply of ammunition for my 6-pounder guns and some 12-pounder ammunition.

I met with a great deal of trouble from the great number of friction-primers that were worthless. I was compelled to make on the field quill-primers, which answered the purpose. I would here request that a supply of primers be furnished my battery at once, as it would be totally unserviceable in a fight as it is.

I would here request to mention the gallant conduct of First Lieut. Charles W. Watkins, to whom I was greatly indebted for his coolness and close attention to orders while under fire; also Sergeants Martin, Turner, and Armstrong. In mentioning these names I do not wish to detract from the rest of my command, all of whom acted with great coolness and attention, the gunners firing slowly and deliberately, doing good service.

I found that the lack of long-range guns was a great drawback to our batteries, for the enemy could, at a distance too far for us, fire upon our lines without interruption and in perfect safety, making his aim more accurate and fire more destructive.

I regret to report that, upon the night of the 30th, Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas Maxwell, while attempting to get to the company with rations, passed through a gap in our line of battle between the left of the Fourth Brigade and the right of the First, was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, killing his horse and wounding him very severely in the knee.

Major, I am, respectfully,

D. D. WATERS,
Captain, Commanding Waters' Battery.

No. 224.

Report of Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, by the hands of Col. J. H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Volunteers, Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, the report of that general of the part taken by his corps in the battle of Murfreesborough, December 31 to January 3; also the reports of division and brigade commanders, including those of Major-General McCown's division, which was, during the most important part of the operations, under Lieutenant-General Hardee.

Some errors and misapprehensions of Major-General Breckinridge, incorporated in his report, will be corrected by reference to copies of notes received from him on the field of battle, and which are appended to the report, with an order for the cavalry movement, indorsed by Brigadier-General Pegram as "received." To these papers, appended to General B[reckinridge]'s report, I invite special attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 28, 1863.

COLONEL: After the campaign in Kentucky, our forces were collected at Murfreesborough, while the enemy gradually concentrated an army, reported 70,000 strong, around Nashville. Every preparation that forecast could suggest was made by them to crush our army and obtain possession of Central Tennessee. For nearly two months there was apparent inaction, interrupted only by skirmishes, raids, and a successful affair at Hartsville. The enemy occupied Nashville, their right extend-

ing toward Franklin and their left toward Lebanon. Our center was at Murfreesborough, under Lieutenant-General Polk, our right at Readyville, under Major-General McCown, and our left at Triune and Eagleville.

Such was the situation of the armies when information was received, on December 26, that General Rosecrans was advancing with 60,000 men from Nashville against Murfreesborough. The first demonstration was made against Triune by an advance of the enemy on the Shelbyville turnpike. Cleburne's division and Adams' brigade, under my immediate command, were posted in that vicinity. The commanding general having decided to accept battle and to defend Murfreesborough, I withdrew my command the succeeding day by his order, leaving Wood's brigade and Wharton's cavalry to skirmish with the enemy near Triune. This was done boldly and successfully, and they rejoined the command on the 28th at Murfreesborough. My corps consisted of Breckinridge's and Cleburne's divisions (each of four brigades) and Wheeler's brigade of cavalry.

Murfreesborough is situated 30 miles southeast of Nashville, in a fertile, gently undulating, and highly cultivated country, in the midst of the great plain that stretches from the base of the Cumberland Mountains toward Nashville. The Chattanooga Railroad, the chief line of communication from Tennessee to the South Atlantic States, passes through it, and numerous excellent turnpikes radiate from it in every direction. Stone's River flows about 2 miles west of the town, through low banks of limestone, steep, and in some places difficult to pass, and gradually trends to the north as a tributary of the Cumberland. At this time the stream could everywhere be passed without difficulty by infantry, and at the usual fords was not more than ankle-deep, but heavy rains in a few hours swell it to an impassable torrent, and it subsides as rapidly. The road to Lebanon passes nearly due north from Murfreesborough; that to Triune nearly west; that to Salem a little south of west, and the Nashville turnpike northwest, crossing Stone's River about 1½ miles from Murfreesborough. The railroad, leaving the depot on the west of the town, crosses Stone's River about 200 yards above the turnpike ford. At 400 or 500 yards beyond this it intersects the Nashville turnpike at a very acute angle, running between it and the river for about 700 yards, when the stream turns to the east by a sharp bend, and then resumes its northern course. The field of battle offered no peculiar advantages for defense. The open fields beyond the town are fringed with dense cedar brakes, offering excellent shelter for approaching infantry, and are almost impervious to artillery. The country on every side is entirely open, and was accessible to the enemy.

On Sunday morning, December 28, the troops were moved into line of battle. The river separated our right from the left. By order of the commanding general, the space between the Lebanon road and the ford on the Nashville road, making the right of the army, was occupied by my corps. I arranged my troops in two lines, Breckinridge's division forming the first line and Cleburne's the second. The former was arranged with Adams' brigade resting on the Lebanon road, about 1½ miles from the town. The line was broken by an intervening field about 300 yards wide, which was left apparently unoccupied, but was covered by the Twentieth Tennessee and [E. E.] Wright's [Tennessee] battery, of Preston's brigade, which swept it and the field in front. The remainder of Preston's brigade rested with its right in the woods, and extended along the margin of the grove, with its left toward the river. Palmer's and Hanson's brigades completed the line, with the left of Hanson resting

near the ford. Cleburne's division was posted 800 yards in rear of, and parallel to, that of Breckinridge. Polk's corps extended beyond the river, with its right near the stream, and about 200 yards in advance of my left. Withers' division formed the front line of this corps, and Cheatham's the second, while McCown's division was held in reserve near the town.

No movement of importance occurred until Monday evening. It was deemed necessary to hold a hill situated about 600 yards in advance of Hanson's brigade, as it commanded the sloping hill-sides toward the river in front, and from it the right of General Polk's line could be enfiladed. In the evening the enemy attempted to take this position, but was vigorously repulsed by a portion of Hanson's brigade, and the hill was occupied by our batteries.

During Monday night the cavalry of Brigadier-General Wheeler, attached to my corps, was moved from our right by a circuitous route through Jefferson and La Vergne against the communications of the enemy. After making an entire circuit of the enemy's lines, this daring officer, having inflicted severe injury by the destruction of several hundred wagons and many small-arms, and by the capture of several hundred prisoners, returned through Nolensville and Triune to Murfreesborough.

The next day (Tuesday, the 30th) heavy skirmishing took place on our left between the right of the enemy and the command of Lieutenant-General Polk.

In the afternoon of that day I received instructions from the commanding general to proceed to the left, to take command of McCown's division, to place it in position, and to move Cleburne's division from our extreme right in the same direction. The order was communicated to Cleburne, and I proceeded at once to the left. I found McCown's division, consisting of three brigades, in two lines—Ector's and Rains' brigades in the first, and McNair's in the second line, with Rains' brigade so situated as to be enfiladed by a battery from the enemy. Orders were given to rectify the position of Rains, and to place McNair on the first line. Cleburne's division was brought forward and placed 500 yards in rear of McCown, as a second line. During the night, the commanding general having determined to attack the enemy on our left, Brigadier-General Wharton was ordered to report to me, and I was instructed, with the two divisions mentioned and Wharton's cavalry, to commence the attack at dawn the next morning. The new position which my command now occupied is embraced in the angle between the Salem turnpike and the Triune road. About half a mile from Murfreesborough, on the Nashville road, the Wilkinson turnpike diverges to the left, passing nearly equidistant between it and the Triune road. Each of these roads crosses Stone's River about 1½ miles west of the town. The river makes a bend in the shape of a horseshoe to the west, and the roads cross at the bases of the bend. The enemy's right was about three-quarters of a mile beyond the river, with their line south of the Triune road, and extending almost northwardly toward the Wilkinson pike and the Nashville road. The force under my immediate command Wednesday morning was 10,045 infantry and artillery, under McCown and Cleburne, and 2,000 cavalry, under Brigadier-General Wharton.

I ordered Wharton to make a detour of the enemy's right, and to fall upon their flank and rear, while the infantry and artillery moved upon them in front. He dashed forward at a gallop at daybreak, and soon reached the Wilkinson turnpike, 2½ miles in the rear. With Colonel [John T.] Cox's command [First Confederate Cavalry], he charged with

great impetuosity and took prisoners the Seventy-fifth Illinois Regiment. Captain [S. P.] Christian, of the Texas Rangers [Eighth Texas Cavalry], with four companies, at the same time charged and took a complete battery of the enemy, with all its guns, caissons, horses, and artillerists. By these dashes 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands. Wharton afterward swept around toward the Nashville turnpike, and found the enemy's cavalry in position to defend their menaced trains. Harrison, Ashby, and Hardy were ordered to charge. This was met by a counter-charge of the enemy, supposed to be the Fourth Regular Cavalry, who were routed in confusion. The entire cavalry force of the enemy was deployed beyond this point. Wharton's entire brigade was now ordered to charge; 2,000 horsemen dashed forward to the assault. The field was favorable, the charge irresistible, the conflict short. The enemy fled in wild dismay 2 miles beyond Overall's Creek, leaving in our hands several hundred wagons, 400 additional prisoners, and several pieces of artillery.

The conduct of Wharton and his brigade cannot be too highly commended. After a day of brilliant achievements, he covered the left of my infantry at night.

Major-General McCown having failed to get McNair's brigade on the line of battle Tuesday night, as directed by me, the brigade was moved into position early the next morning, and McCown advanced with his division against the enemy, about 600 yards distant, with McNair on the right of Ector and with Rains' brigade on the left. The division of Major-General Cleburne was about 500 yards in rear of McCown, as a second line. The two divisions were posted on the left of Lieutenant-General Polk's command. The troops advanced with animation and soon became hotly engaged. The enemy were broken and driven through a cedar brake after a rapid and successful charge by McCown's command, in which Brigadier-General [August] Willich and many prisoners were taken.

A signal instance of courage was shown by Col. J. C. Burks, of the Eleventh Texas. This brave officer, though mortally wounded, still led and cheered on his regiment until he fell exhausted at its head.

Another instance was shown by Sergt. A. Sims, flag-bearer of the Tenth Texas, who, seeing a Federal flag-bearer endeavoring to rally his regiment, sprang forward, seized the standard, and in the struggle both were shot down, waving their flags with their last breath. The Federal flag was captured.

I had ordered McCown and Cleburne, as they crushed the line of the enemy, to swing round by a continued change of direction to the right, with Polk's left as a pivot, while Wharton was to make a diversion on their flank and rear. This was done by Cleburne, but was not so promptly executed by McCown, on account of the position of the enemy in his front. McCown continued westwardly, fighting toward Overall's Creek, far to our left, while Cleburne, executing the maneuver, changed his direction northeastwardly toward the Wilkinson turnpike, which placed him on the right of McCown and filled the interval between McCown and Polk. The line, now single and without support, engaged and drove the enemy with great carnage through the fields and cedar brakes which lie between the Triune and Wilkinson roads. Before this gap in the line was filled by Cleburne, McCown's right flank was exposed. McNair halted his brigade, while Liddell advanced gallantly, filling the interval, covered McNair's unprotected right, and engaged a superior force of the enemy posted behind a rail fence. These two brigades charged the enemy with impetuosity, took their battery, and pursued their broken and fleeing regiments before Ector and Rains could be brought into action.

General McNair left a sick bed to enter the battle, and after conducting his brigade with gallantry, becoming exhausted, was ordered to retire from the field. The command then devolved upon Colonel [R. W.] Harper.

By this time Liddell, who was upon the left of Johnson's brigade, had become separated from Cleburne's division by following the movement of McCown. The command was near the Wilkinson turnpike, at a point where the enemy had established a hospital. They had driven them nearly 2 miles. The men were greatly fatigued and their ammunition exhausted. As soon as this was replenished, I ordered them again to advance. Rains' brigade being fresh, was brought forward to the right to attack a battery, while Ector's, McNair's, and Liddell's brigades moved forward in the direction of the Nashville road. Ector and Harper, though enfiladed by a battery, forced their way through a cedar brake in which the enemy were posted, while Rains advanced upon the battery. Unfortunately, this brave officer and accomplished gentleman fell, shot through the heart, and his brigade recoiled in confusion. Ector and Harper were ordered to fall back under cover, while [J. T.] Humphreys' battery bravely engaged sixteen pieces of the enemy until our infantry were sheltered.

The divisions of McCown and Cleburne in single line had now driven the enemy, with great slaughter, for several miles through the cedar brakes toward the Nashville turnpike. Cleburne (originally formed with Brigadier-General Polk's brigade on the right, Johnson's in the center, and Liddell's on the left, with Wood's in reserve) had engaged the enemy shortly after McCown commenced the attack. Having changed direction toward the northeast, he encountered their first line, posted behind fences and in dense thickets, a little north of the Triune road. In the open ground beyond were other lines and batteries. Limestone rocks in the thickets furnished the enemy admirable natural defenses. The division dashed forward, and, after a bloody struggle of half an hour, hurled the first line back upon the second, which, in turn, was broken, and the mingled lines were driven in disorder toward the Wilkinson turnpike. Wood's brigade dispersed the One hundred and first Ohio and the brigade composed of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, the Twenty-first, Eighty-first, and Fifteenth Wisconsin. The Seventeenth Tennessee captured a Michigan battery, while the Second Arkansas [Mounted Rifles*] again routed the Twenty-second Indiana, capturing its colonel. This regiment is the same that the Second Arkansas had routed at Perryville, and which, during the campaign of last year, had behaved with such barbarity to the people of Arkansas. It was in this conflict that Colonel [A. S.] Marks, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, was severely wounded while gallantly leading and encouraging his men. It was also in this conflict that Liddell's and Johnson's brigades suffered their greatest loss. The enemy several times attempted to make a stand, but were each time forced back. Our troops were vigorously pressing forward, when a third line, strongly supported by artillery, stood revealed on the south side of the turnpike. The cannonade was fierce, but could not check our advance. After a stubborn combat the enemy were broken, and fled to the cedar brakes between the Nashville and Wilkinson turnpikes.

Cleburne was now in advance of Cheatham and Withers, and as he crossed the open grounds near the turnpike he was enfiladed by a battery posted on an eminence directly on his right flank. Captain [T. R.] Hotchkiss, acting chief of artillery of Cleburne's division, placed [J. H.]

* Dismounted.

Calvert's and [Put.] Darden's batteries in position near the Wilkinson turnpike, and boldly engaged some heavy rifled batteries of the enemy. This officer nobly discharged his duty, and was twice wounded. The First Arkansas and the Fifth Confederate afterward charged the batteries, and captured four of the guns. Several colors, a large number of prisoners, medical stores, hospitals, ammunition trains, and caissons, were captured in this conflict. The battle at this point was bloody. Here General [Joshua W.] Sill, of the Federal Army, was slain.

Cleburne had now driven back all the forces of the enemy beyond the Wilkinson road, when another line was displayed in the cover of the cedar woods between the Wilkinson and Nashville turnpikes. Wood, Polk, and Johnson charged this line, receiving a heavy fire. Here Lieutenant-Colonel [Don] McGregor, of the First Arkansas, and Major [J. T.] McReynolds, of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee, two brave officers, fell, mortally wounded. Brigadier-General Liddell attacked the enemy near the left of Brigadier-General Johnson, whom he had rejoined, and, after an obstinate conflict, threw them into confusion. Here Col. Samuel [G.] Smith, of the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, and Colonel [John H.] Kelly, of the Eighth Arkansas, both gallant officers, were wounded; and here Lieutenant-Colonel [John E.] Murray, of the Fifth Arkansas, courageously bore the colors of his regiment to the front, while Private J. K. Leslie, of the same regiment, captured the colors of the enemy with his own hands. A portion of Cleburne's division was repulsed, but, after a bloody combat, the enemy were finally dislodged. On our right their lines remained unbroken. With our inferior numbers no further advance could be hazarded until all my forces were collected. Wood, having fallen back for ammunition, was detained to protect the ordnance train. The remaining brigades occupied the cedar brakes and fields near the Nashville road. The command of Cleburne was now reformed, and about 3 o'clock he essayed again to rout a fresh line of the enemy near the Nashville turnpike. The enemy were again broken with heavy loss. Johnson's brigade was conspicuous in the conflict, in which the brigade of Preston Smith also shared. It was now past 3 o'clock. In moving through the open grounds to drive the enemy from the last positions they held near the railroad, a fierce and destructive enfilading fire of artillery was poured upon the right of Cleburne's division from batteries massed near the railroad embankments. At this critical moment the enemy brought up a fresh line to oppose our wearied troops. Our ammunition was exhausted. Smith's brigade recoiled in confusion. Johnson and Polk followed, and the division was repulsed. It was rallied and reformed in the edge of the cedar woods, about 400 yards in rear of the most advanced position we had won. Brigadier-General Polk in this conflict suffered very severely, but, while we sustained, we inflicted great loss.

When I withdrew from the extreme right, Tuesday evening, Major-General Breckinridge's division was left in its original position on the Lebanon road. Brigadier-General Jackson having reported to me with his brigade, it was posted on the east side of the Lebanon road, to the right of Adams' brigade. These five brigades, under Major-General Breckinridge, remained in position from Sunday to Wednesday without any material event, except a skirmish for an artillery position, already mentioned.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday the brigades of Adams and Jackson were, in obedience to orders of the commanding general, sent across the river to the assistance of Lieutenant-General Polk, who was reported to be hard pressed. Crossing the ford about midday, they were formed near the intersection of the Nashville Railroad and turnpike, with their right stretching to the river, and were moved down the Nashville turnpike and railroad against the center of the enemy, passing in the direction of the burnt brick building known as the Cowan house. The brigade of Jackson passed by those of Chalmers and Donelson in the direction of the Cowan house, while Adams', extending toward the river, attacked the enemy between 1 and 2 o'clock. A desperate struggle for a passage down the Nashville road ensued just before Cleburne became engaged against their right, 2 miles farther on. The force was unequal to the task. It recoiled after a loss of one-third of the command.

A short time after, Preston and Palmer were ordered to cross the ford, to continue the same movement, and Hanson's brigade alone remained on the east side of Stone's River. They reached the ground just after Jackson and Adams were repulsed, General Adams having been wounded while gallantly conducting his brigade. They were quickly formed under the immediate command of Major-General Breckinridge, and moved across the plain in fine order under the fire of the enemy's artillery.

Many men and officers were killed along the line, the principal loss falling upon Preston's brigade. The Twentieth Tennessee, of Preston's brigade, vainly endeavored near the river to carry a battery, and, after a heavy loss, including their gallant commander, Colonel [T. B.] Smith, who was severely wounded, was compelled to fall back under cover. Palmer, being farther on the left, suffered but little. The remaining regiments of Preston's brigade encountered great difficulty in passing the fences and pickets at the Cowan house, and, being exposed to an enfilading fire of infantry and artillery at short range, were thrown into some confusion. They were soon rallied, and, rushing forward with cheers across the intervening space, entered the cedar brakes in front.

At 4 o'clock our line was almost parallel with the Nashville turnpike for about 2 miles, stretching from the point of woods near the Cowan house toward Overall's Creek. Preston occupied the extreme right of my line, and the divisions of Cleburne and McCown extended northwest, almost parallel with the railroad. Liddell's brigade formed the extreme left. The enemy occupied the ground northwest of the railroad, lying between it and Stone's River, toward Nashville. Here they massed a vast strength of artillery and infantry. Their right had been completely turned, crushed, and beaten back for more than 3 miles. Great confusion prevailed, but their strength was still such that we could not undertake to force the position without unwise hazard. We had lost nearly a third of the commands engaged. If, at the moment when the enemy were driven from the thick woods north of the Wilkinson turnpike, a fresh division could have replaced Cleburne's exhausted troops and followed up the victory, the rout of Rosecrans' army would have been complete. The interval required to collect and reform our lines, now shattered by four successive conflicts, was occupied by the enemy in planting heavy batteries and massing fresh columns of infantry to oppose our further advance. I sent for re-enforcements. The commanding general replied he had none to give me. Hanson's brigade alone remained fresh and unfought. The enemy lay beyond the range of our guns, securely sheltered behind the strong defense of the railroad embankment, with wide, open fields intervening, which were swept by their superior artillery. It would have been folly, not valor, to assail them in this position. I gave the order to hold the wood, 400 yards in rear of the advanced position we had won, and to bivouac for the night.

During the day the men and officers of my command had displayed the most splendid courage. Twenty-three pieces of cannon and more than 4,000 prisoners, with a corresponding number of small-arms, rewarded their valor. With 12,000 men of all arms, we had driven back

and utterly routed McCook's corps, ascertained by his captured returns to have been 18,000 strong, and several brigades and divisions which it is known were sent to his support.

For 3 miles in our rear, amid the thick cedars and the open fields, where the Federal lines had been originally formed, their dead and their dying, their hospitals, and the wreck of that portion of their army marked our victorious advance. Our bivouac fires were lighted at night within 500 yards of the railroad embankment, behind which their disordered battalions sought shelter.

Wednesday night was clear and cold. The armies maintained their relative positions. Some picket skirmishing occurred during the night. No action of importance nor material change of position occurred until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, January 2. The commanding general, anxious to secure a position on the east bank of the river, from which he could enfilade the lines of the enemy, ordered Major-General Breckinridge, with his entire division, to seize a hill about 1,600 yards in front of the position occupied by Hanson's brigade. At 4 o'clock the division moved forward. It swept over the crest of the hill, routing a division of the enemy, who fled in disorder across the stream, after leaving many killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our men pursued them with great ardor. A division reported to be that of General [J. S.] Negley, and a brigade under General Porter [Palmer], held the opposite side of the river. This fresh force poured a withering fire from an advantageous position upon our men. Breckinridge's division, after a bloody struggle not exceeding forty minutes, in which at least 1,200 men were killed and wounded, was repulsed. Many brave men and able officers fell in the attack. Among the latter Brigadier-General [R. W.] Hanson, a spirited and intrepid officer, was mortally wounded early in the action. As this movement was made without my knowledge, and under the immediate supervision of Major-General Breckinridge, I refer to his report for details.

Friday night, the commanding general, apprehending an attack on our right, east of Stone's River, ordered me to withdraw Cleburne's and McCown's divisions from the left, and to place them in their original positions—the former in rear of Breckinridge's line, the latter in reserve. These divisions did not get into position until late that night. Cold and drenching rain set in and continued throughout the succeeding day. The enemy manifested no disposition to attack, but our troops, being worn down by the hardships of their winter bivouacs and the exhaustion of battle, and the commanding general having received information that the enemy were being largely re-enforced, he determined to retire.

In obedience to his orders, on the morning of January 4, I withdrew my command by the Manchester road to Tullahoma, in good order and without molestation.

It is worthy of remark that at Murfreesborough, whenever the fight was confined principally to musketry, and the enemy had no advantage in artillery, we were successful. It was only when they had massed heavy batteries, under cover of the railroad embankments, that we were repulsed. In every form of contest in which mechanical instruments, requiring skill and heavy machinery to make them, can be used, the Federals are our superiors. In every form of contest in which manly courage, patient endurance, and brave impulse are the qualities and conditions necessary to success, we have invariably been successful. Long-range cannon and improved projectiles can be made only by great mechanical skill, heavy machinery, and abundant resources. The enemy is, therefore, superior in artillery. Infantry constitutes the great arm of the service, and its appointments and equipments are simple. The

Federal infantry, unsupported by artillery, has not in a single instance fought successfully with ours when the odds were less than three to two.

I herewith inclose a tabular statement (A), which exhibits the losses sustained by the divisions of McCown, Breckinridge, and Cleburne, and the brigades of Jackson and Wharton, amounting to 5,663 in killed, wounded, and missing.

To the officers and men of my command I return my heartfelt thanks for the ability and striking courage displayed by them at Murfreesborough. The field required that much should be confided to the commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments, and it is to me a grateful duty to acknowledge how well these officers merited my confidence. The men illustrated the day by a discipline, courage, and devotion never surpassed. In the reports of my subordinate commanders will be found many instances of individual heroism which the limits of this report will not permit me to record.

My thanks are due to the members of my staff, namely: Maj. T. B. Roy, chief of staff; Capt. D. H. Poole, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. D. G. White, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. D. Pickett, assistant inspector-general; Capt. S. L. Black, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. T. W. Hunt, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. W. W. Wilkins, aide-de-camp; Maj. L. Hoxton, chief of artillery; Maj. J. M. Kennard, chief of ordnance; Surg. A. L. Breysacher, medical inspector; Maj. C W. Gassett, chief quartermaster; Maj. W. E. Moore, chief of subsistence, and to General W. C. Whitthorne, adjutant-general of the State of Tennessee, and Capt. [Maj.] Thomas Claiborne, C. S. Army, who volunteered their services.

My thanks are also especially due to Capts. S. W. Presstman and J. W. Green, of the engineer corps, for active and efficient service, and to Surg. D. W. Yandell, my medical director, to whose good management I am indebted for having both my own and the Federal wounded in Wednesday's fight rapidly removed from the field and cared for before midnight.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.

Tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing, to accompany Lieutenant-General Hardee's report of the battle of Murfreesborough.

Command.	Commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
HARDEE'S CORPS.				
Breckinridge's Division.				
Palmer's brigade*	Colonel Palmer	49	324	52
Preston's brigade	Brigadier-General Preston	58	384	97
Adams' brigade†	Brigadier-General Adams	112	445	146
Hanson's brigade	Brigadier-General Hanson	47	273	81
Total Breckinridge's division	Major-General Breckinridge	266	1,426	376

* Brigadier-General Pillow assigned to command previous to action, January 2.
† Colonel Gibson in command after General Adams was wounded.

Tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Cleburne's Division.				
Wood's brigade	Brigadier-General Wood	52	336	113
Johnson's brigade	Brigadier-General Johnson	61	488	57
Liddell's brigade	Brigadier-General Liddell	86	503	18
Polk's brigade	Brigadier-General Polk	30	298	19
Cleburne's staff		.....	2	.....
Total Cleburne's division	Major-General Cleburne	229	1,627	207
McCown's Division (unattached).				
Ector's brigade	Brigadier-General Ector	29	275	39
Rains' brigade	Brigadier-General Rains	21	154	15
McNair's brigade	Brigadier-General McNair	42	330	52
McCown's escort		2	2	1
Total McCown's division	Major-General McCown	94	761	107
Jackson's brigade (unattached)	Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson	41	262	.....
Wharton's brigade of cavalry	Brigadier-General Wharton	20	131	113
Grand total Hardee's corps	Lieutenant-General Hardee	650	4,207	803

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Breckinridge's division	266	1,426	376	2,068
Cleburne's division	229	1,627	207	2,066
McCown's division	94	761	107	962
Jackson's brigade	41	262	.....	303
Wharton's brigade	20	131	113	264
Grand total	650	4,207	803	5,663

[Addenda.]

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 17, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the "present for duty" in this army corps on the morning of the 31st of December, 1862:

Breckinridge's division:		
Brown's [Palmer's] brigade	1,446	
Adams' brigade	1,534	
Hanson's brigade	1,893	
Preston's brigade	1,951	
		6,824
Cleburne's division:		
Wood's brigade	1,150	
Johnson's brigade	1,922	
Liddell's brigade	1,709	
Polk's brigade	1,343	
		6,124
Total		12,948

Discrepancies in the relative strength of the brigades of Breckinridge's division in the present report, as compared with previous reports,

are explained by the fact that the reorganization of that division was perfected by several transfers of regiments only on the day previous to the battle of Murfreesborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 20, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from headquarters of the army, I have the honor to forward herewith the names of officers who fell at the battle of Murfreesborough, conspicuous for their valor, to be inscribed on the battery of Liddell's brigade, and on one of the reserve batteries:

Liddell's battery.—Lieut. Col. Don. McGregor, First Arkansas; Capt. James T. Armstrong, Company E, Sixth Arkansas; First. Lieut. H. C. Collier, Company H, Second Arkansas, and First Lieut. H. J. McCurdy, Eighth Arkansas.

Reserve Battery.—Maj. Henry C. Ewin, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment; Maj. James T. McReynolds, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiment; Capt. E. Eldridge Wright, Wright's battery, and Capt. Edwin Allen, Company C, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

No. 225.

Report of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, with appendix by General Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
January —, 1863.

I have the honor to report the operations of this division, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, in the recent battles of Stone's River, in front of Murfreesborough.

The character and course of Stone's River, and the nature of the ground in front of the town, are well known, and as the report of the general commanding will, no doubt, be accompanied by a sketch, it is not necessary to describe them here.

On the morning of Sunday, December 28, the brigades moved from their encampments and took up line of battle about 1½ miles from Murfreesborough in the following order: Adams' brigade on the right, with its right resting on the Lebanon road, and its left extending toward the ford over Stone's River, a short distance below the destroyed bridge on the Nashville turnpike; Preston on the left of Adams; Palmer on the left of Preston, and Hanson forming the left of the line, with his left resting on the right bank of the river near the ford. The right of Major-General Withers, of Lieutenant-General Polk's corps, rested near the left bank of the river and slightly in advance of Hanson's left.

Brigadier-General Jackson, having reported to me with his command, was placed, by the direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, upon the east side of the Lebanon road, on commanding ground, a little in advance of the right of Brigadier-General Adams.

My division formed the front line of the right wing of the army; Major-General Cleburne's division, drawn up some 600 yards in rear, formed the second line of the same wing, while the division of Major-General McCown, under the immediate direction of the general commanding, composed the reserve.

My line extended from left to right along the edge of a forest, save an open space of 400 yards, which was occupied by Wright's battery, of Preston's brigade, with the Twentieth Tennessee in reserve to support it. An open field 800 yards in width extended along nearly the whole front of the line, and was bounded on the opposite side by a line of forest similar to that occupied by us. In the opinion of the lieutenant-general commanding (who had twice ridden carefully over the ground with me) and the general commanding (who had personally inspected the lines), it was the strongest position the nature of the ground would allow.

About 600 yards in front of Hanson's center was an eminence which it was deemed important to hold. It commanded the ground sloping toward the river in its front and on its left, and also the plain on the west bank occupied by the right of Withers' line. Colonel [T. H.] Hunt, with the Forty-first Alabama, the Sixth and Ninth Kentucky, and Cobb's battery, all of Hanson's brigade, was ordered to take and hold this hill, which he did, repulsing several brisk attacks of the enemy, and losing some excellent officers and men. A few hundred yards to the left and rear of this position a small earthwork, thrown up under the direction of Major [R. E.] Graves, my chief of artillery, was held during a part of the operations by Semple's battery of Napoleon guns.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th, I received intelligence from Lieutenant-General Hardee that the divisions of Cleburne and McCown were to be transferred to the extreme left, and soon after an order came to me from the general commanding to hold the hill at all hazards. I immediately moved the remainder of Hanson's brigade to the hill, and strengthened Cobb's battery with a section from [C. L.] Lumsden's battery and a section from [C. H.] Slocomb's Washington Artillery. At the same time Adams' brigade was moved from the right and formed on the ground originally occupied by Hanson's brigade. Jackson was moved to the west side of the Lebanon road, to connect with the general line of battle.

All the ground east of Stone's River was now to be held by one division, which, in a single line, did not extend from the ford to the Lebanon road. I did not change my general line, since a position in advance, besides being less favorable in other respects, would have widened considerably the interval between my right and the Lebanon road. The enemy did not again attack the hill with infantry, but our troops there continued to suffer during all the operations, from heavy shelling. Our artillery at that position often did good service in diverting the enemy's fire from our attacking lines of infantry, and especially on Wednesday, the 31st, succeeded in breaking several of their formations on the west bank of the river.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 31st, the battle opened on our left. From my front, information came to me from [John] Pegram's cavalry force in advance that the enemy, having crossed at the fords below, were moving on my position in line of battle. This proved to be incorrect, and it is to be regretted that sufficient care was not taken by the authors of the reports to discriminate rumor from fact.

About 10.30 a. m. I received, through Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, a suggestion from the general commanding to move against the enemy instead of awaiting his attack.* I preferred to fight on the ground I then occupied, but supposing that the object of the general was to create a diversion in favor of our left, my line, except Hanson's brigade, was put in motion in the direction from which the enemy was supposed to be advancing. We had marched about half a mile when I received, through Colonel Johnston, an order from the general commanding to send at least one brigade to the support of Lieutenant-General Polk, who was hard pressed, and, as I recollect, two, if I could spare them. I immediately sent Adams and Jackson, and at the same time suspended my movement, and sent forward Capt. E. M. Blackburn, with several of my escort, and Captain Coleman and Lieut. Thomas B. Darragh, of my staff, with orders to find and report with certainty the position and movements of the enemy. Soon after an order came from the general commanding to continue the movement. The line again advanced, but had not proceeded far when I received an order from the general commanding, through Colonel Johnston, repeated by Colonel Grenfell, to leave Hanson in position on the hill, and with the remainder of my command to report at once to Lieutenant-General Polk. The brigades of Preston and Palmer were immediately moved by the flank toward the ford before referred to, and the order of the general executed with great rapidity.

In the mean time, riding forward to the position occupied by the general commanding and Lieutenant-General Polk, near the west bank of the river, and a little below the ford, I arrived in time to see at a distance the brigades of Jackson and Adams recoiling from a very hot fire of the enemy. I was directed by Lieutenant-General Polk to form my line, with its right resting on the river and its left extending across the open field, crossing the Nashville turnpike almost at a right angle. While my troops were crossing the river, and getting into line, I rode forward with a portion of my staff, assisted by gentlemen of the staffs of Generals Bragg and Polk, to rally and form Adams' brigade, which was falling back chiefly between the turnpike and the river. Jackson, much cut up, had retired farther toward our left. The brigade of Brigadier-General Adams was rallied and placed in line across the field, behind a low and very imperfect breastwork of earth and rails. These brigades did not again enter the action that day, which, indeed, closed soon after with the charge of Preston and Palmer. They had suffered severely in an attack upon superior numbers, very strongly posted and sustained by numerous and powerful batteries, which had repulsed all preceding assaults. The list of casualties shows the courage and determination of these troops.

General Adams having received a wound while gallantly leading his brigade, the command devolved upon Col. R. L. Gibson, who discharged its duties throughout with marked courage and skill.

Preston and Palmer being now in line, Preston on the right, Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to advance across the plain until I encountered the enemy. The right of my line rested on the river (and, from the course of the stream, would in advancing rest on or very near it), while the left touched a skirt of woods from which the enemy had been

* I find that Colonel Johnston regarded it as an order, but, as I moved at once, it is not material.

driven during the day. At the opposite extremity of the plain a cedar-brake extended in front of Palmer's whole line and two-thirds of Preston's line, the remaining space to the river being comparatively open, with commanding swells, and through this ran the railroad and turnpike nearly side by side. It was supposed that the enemy's line was parallel to ours, but the result showed that, in advancing, our right and his left at the point of contact would form an acute angle. These two brigades, passing over the troops lying behind the rails, moved across the plain in very fine order under the fire of the enemy's artillery. We had advanced but a short distance when Colonel [T.] O'Hara (my acting adjutant-general) called my attention to a new battery in the act of taking position in front of our right, between the turnpike and the river. I immediately sent him back to find some artillery to engage the enemy's battery. He found and placed in position the Washington Artillery. About the same time Capt. E. P. Byrne reported his battery to me, and received an order to take the best position he could find and engage the enemy. He succeeded in opening on them after our line had passed forward.

A number of officers and men were killed along the whole line, but in this charge the chief loss fell upon Preston's right and center. His casualties amounted to 155.

The Twentieth Tennessee, after driving the enemy on the right of the turnpike, and taking 25 prisoners, was compelled to fall back before a very heavy artillery and musketry fire, Colonel Smith, commanding, being severely wounded, but it kept the prisoners and soon rejoined the command. The Fourth Florida and Sixtieth North Carolina encountered serious difficulty at a burnt house (Cowan's) on the left of the turnpike from fences and other obstacles, and were, for a little while, thrown into some confusion. Here for several minutes they were exposed to a destructive and partially enfilading fire at short range of artillery and infantry; but they were soon rallied by their gallant brigade commander, and, rushing with cheers across the intervening space, entered the cedar glade. The enemy had retired from the cedars, and was in position in a field to the front and right. By changing the front of the command slightly forward to the right, my line was brought parallel to that of the enemy, and was formed near the edge of the cedars.

About this time, meeting Lieutenant-General Hardee, we went together to the edge of the field to examine the position of the enemy, and found him strongly posted in two lines of battle, supported by numerous batteries. One of his lines had the protection of the railroad cut, forming an excellent breastwork. We had no artillery, the nature of the ground forbidding its use. It was deemed reckless to attack with the force present.

Night was now approaching. Presently the remainder of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps came up on the left, and, with McCown's command and a part of Cheatham's, prolonged the line of battle in that direction. Adams' brigade also appeared and formed on the right of Preston. The troops bivouacked in position.

The commanding general, expecting an attack upon his right the next morning, ordered me during the night to recross the river with Palmer's brigade. Before daylight Thursday morning, Palmer was in position on the right of Hanson. No general engagement occurred on this day, the troops generally being employed in replenishing the ammunition, cooking rations, and obtaining some repose.

On Friday, January 2, being desirous to ascertain if the enemy was establishing himself on the east bank of the river, Lieutenant-Colonel

[John A.] Buckner and Major Graves, with Captain [Edward P.] Byrne's battery, and a portion of the Washington Artillery, under Lieutenant [W.] C. D. Vaught, went forward to our line of skirmishers toward the right and engaged those of the enemy, who had advanced, perhaps, 1,000 yards from the east bank of the river. They soon revealed a strong line of skirmishers, which was driven back a considerable distance by our sharpshooters and artillery, the latter firing several houses in the fields in which the enemy had taken shelter. At the same time, accompanied by Major [W. D.] Pickett, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's staff, and by Maj. James Wilson, Colonel [T.] O'Hara, and Lieutenant [J. Cabell] Breckinridge, of my own, I proceeded toward the left of our line of skirmishers, which passed through a thick wood about 500 yards in front of Hanson's position and extended to the river. Directing Captain [Chris.] Bosche, of the Ninth, and Captain [Thomas] Steele, [jr.,] of the Fourth Kentucky, to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, we were enabled to see that he was occupying with infantry and artillery the crest of a gentle slope on the east bank of the river. The course of the crest formed a little less than a right angle with Hanson's line, from which the center of the position I was afterward ordered to attack was distant about 1,600 yards. It extended along ground part open and part woodland. While we were endeavoring to ascertain the force of the enemy and the relation of the ground on the east bank to that on the west bank of the river, I received an order from the commanding general to report to him in person. I found him on the west bank, near the ford below the bridge, and received from him an order to form my division in two lines and take the crest I have just described with the infantry. After doing this I was to bring up the artillery and establish it on the crest, so as at once to hold it and enfilade the enemy's lines on the other side of the river. Pegram and Wharton, who, with some cavalry and a battery, were beyond the point where my right would rest when the new line of battle should be formed, were directed, as the general informed me, to protect my right and co-operate in the attack. Captain Robertson was directed to report to me with his own and Semple's batteries of Napoleon guns. Captain Wright, who with his battery had been detached some days before, was ordered to join his brigade (Preston's). The brigades of Adams and Preston, which were left on the west side of the river Wednesday night, had been ordered to rejoin me. At the moment of my advance, our artillery in the center and on the left was to open on the enemy. One gun from our center was the signal for the attack. The commanding general desired that the movement should be made with the least possible delay.

It was now 2.30 p. m. Two of the brigades had to march about 2 miles, the other two about 1 mile. Brigadier-General Pillow, having reported for duty, was assigned by the commanding general to Palmer's brigade, and that fine officer resumed command of his regiment, and was three times wounded in the ensuing engagement. The Ninth Kentucky and Cobb's battery, under the command of Colonel Hunt, were left to hold the hill so often referred to. The division, after deducting the losses of Wednesday, the troops left on the hill, and companies on special service, consisted of some 4,500 men. It was drawn up in two lines—the first in a narrow skirt of woods, the second 200 yards in rear. Pillow and Hanson formed the first line, Pillow on the right. Preston supported Pillow, and Adams' brigade (commanded by Colonel Gibson) supported Hanson. The artillery was placed in rear of the second line, under orders to move with it and occupy the summit of the slope as soon as the infantry should rout the enemy. Feeling anxious about

the river that his left wing was forced, by the compact formation and resolute advance of my line, into the river. Notwithstanding these sources of embarrassment, resulting from the error of position in which the line was placed, we swept over the eminence held by the enemy and drove him down the bluff and mostly into and across the river, when our forces held the position until flanked by a large force of the enemy which crossed the river some distance below my right, under General [J. S.] Negley, which rapidly turned my position, opened fire simultaneously with a fire on front and from the opposite side of the river, and compelled my command to fall back. At this point in the conversation, General Bragg asked, "Why did not General Breckinridge protect you from the flanking force by the large body of cavalry I had placed under his orders?" I replied I did not know he had any cavalry under his orders. General Bragg then said that he had a large force of cavalry placed under his orders for the express purpose of providing for such a contingency. I remarked to him that I saw a large body of cavalry on the heights to my right and below the ford when Negley crossed the river, but that it did not make any attempt to arrest the advance of the flanking force, and I felt certain it could not have received orders to do so.

The above is the substance of that conversation on the part of those operating. General Bragg gave me the first intelligence that I received of this body of cavalry being under the orders of General Breckinridge. I expressed astonishment that it was not used for the protection of my right flank and rear. I also expressed myself as clear that the position of the line of battle was a most important error of judgment in the operations of the day.

In regard to the supporting force, I stated that the supporting force was placed in line about 400 yards to my rear; that when my line (constituting the assaulting force) commenced the advance, that the supporting force also commenced the advance; that the supporting line advanced so rapidly that, while my line was checked for a time by the enemy's force in the thicket to my right, it overtook my line coming up (the moment it was lying down under my order). It likewise fell down as close in its rear as it could get, thus forming one line of four deep, and exposing both lines to a most destructive fire, at the same time that, thus situated, the rear and supporting line commenced firing over the assaulting line in its front, which fire in the rear greatly alarmed my line, and that my officers expressed the opinion that my men suffered severely from this fire; that, when the advance was again ordered, both lines went forward commingled, the whole becoming from that time forward the assaulting force, and leaving the command without any reserve or supporting force; that being myself, with my staff, about 30 steps to the rear of my line, I ordered the supporting line to halt, repeating the order several times, intending to move it to the right to attack the enemy's force in the thicket, but that no attention was paid to my orders, the supporting line rushing forward and past me, and falling down as near in the rear of the assaulting line as it could get. I said then, and am satisfied now, that, thus disposed of, the force which was intended as supporting force was a positive disadvantage and injury in the operations of the day. I said, further, that in my judgment the supporting force should have been either placed under my orders or else held in hand of the major-general until I called for it to come to my support. In confirmation of the correctness of this opinion, I mentioned the fact that in the assault upon the works of Cerro Gordo, and also in storming Chepultepec, General Scott, in both instances, provided a supporting force (not a part of my own proper command), which was placed under my orders, and which I did bring into the action at the proper time. I further said I had in conversation with General Breckinridge explained to him the serious embarrassment occasioned to my command by the advance of the supporting line, &c.; that his explanation was that the supporting line was ordered to keep the distance of its formation to the rear, but did not obey.

The above are the facts connected with the operations of that day, and my explanation of the work of that day was thus stated in response to inquiries of General Bragg. In my official report I did not deem it proper to state these facts in regard to the handling of the supporting force. That force was never placed under my orders, and I did not feel it my province to reflect upon my senior officer's conduct or disposition. Indeed, I was studious to avoid doing so, and only made the statement when called upon by General Bragg to do so.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Major-General, C. S. Army, &c.

Capt. [JOHN] B. SALE,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General, Army of Tennessee.

No. 234.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Preston, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PRESTON'S BRIGADE,
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
January 12, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to the orders of Major-General Breckinridge, I have the honor to transmit a report of the operations of the brigade under my command in the recent battles near Murfreesborough.

The Twentieth Tennessee, the Sixtieth North Carolina, the Fourth Florida, and the First and Third Florida Regiments, with Wright's battery of four pieces, constituted my command, numbering 1,640 effective men.

The enemy having advanced in force against Murfreesborough, dispositions for battle were made, and Breckinridge's division was posted on the extreme right in our front line, with its right near Spence's house, on the Lebanon turnpike, extending toward the ford, where the Nashville turnpike crosses Stone's River. Adams' brigade was on the right, mine next, and Palmer's and Hanson's extended westwardly toward the ford. This position was occupied from Sunday morning, December 28, with some few unimportant changes in our line of battle, until the succeeding Wednesday. On that day, not long after noon, we were ordered to cross the river at the ford, and, under the supervision of Major-General Breckinridge, my brigade, on the right, and that of Palmer on my left, were formed in line of battle on the ground originally occupied by Lieutenant-General Polk's command. The right of my brigade rested near the intersection of the Nashville Railroad and turnpike, and extended nearly at right angles westwardly, about half a mile south of Cowan's, or the burnt house.

These dispositions made, the order was given to advance in the direction of the burnt house toward a cedar forest beyond. Wide and open fields intervened, through which the command passed with great anima-

tion, in fine order. As we came near the farm-house, heavy batteries of the enemy, supported by strong lines of infantry near a railroad embankment, forming a strong defense, were visible obliquely to the right, on the northeast of the Nashville turnpike. The brigade advanced rapidly and steadily under a destructive fire from the artillery. The Twentieth Tennessee, passing to the right of the house, engaged the enemy with vigor on the right in some woods near the river, capturing some 25 prisoners and clearing the wood. The First and Third Florida, on the extreme left, pressed forward to the cedar forest with but little loss. The two central regiments (the Sixtieth North Carolina and Fourth Florida) found great difficulty in pressing through the ruins and strong inclosures of the farm-house, and, retarded by these obstacles and by a fire from the enemy's sharpshooters in front, and a very fierce cannonade, partially enfilading their lines, were for a moment thrown into confusion at the verge of the wood. They halted and commenced firing, but, being urged forward, they responded with loud shouts and gained the cedars. The enemy turned upon the wood a heavy fire from many pieces of artillery, across a field 400 or 500 yards distant, and, though we lost some valuable lives, the brigade maintained its position with firmness in the edge of the wood.

Having met Lieutenant-General Hardee, he ordered me, with Adams' brigade (under Colonel Gibson) added to my command, to hold the wood. We bivouacked for the night, establishing our pickets far in the field and very near the enemy. The Twentieth Tennessee, which had been directed by Captain [R. W.] Wooley, assistant adjutant-general, near the river, finding their force insufficient to advance, after losing many men, halted in good order and rejoined the brigade at nightfall in the cedars. Wright's battery, having been detached by General Hardee, took no part in the action.

At roll-call, about dark, it was ascertained that the loss suffered by my command was 155 killed and wounded. The companies of the Sixtieth North Carolina, under the immediate command of Colonel [Joseph A.] McDowell, were with me; but those separated from his regiment in passing the burnt house, to which I have alluded, fell back without orders to the encampment, with the exception of some of the men and officers who joined the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, and who did not rejoin their regiment until after night. Some few prisoners were taken and 400 or 500 stand of arms were secured.

On Friday, about 2 o'clock, the two brigades under my command were withdrawn from the cedars and ordered to take position in line of battle across the river, near the original post of Hanson's brigade. This being done, preparations for attack were made, and Major-General Breckinridge formed his division in two lines, Pillow's and Hanson's brigades being in the front line, with mine 200 yards in the rear of Pillow's, to support his command, and Gibson's on my left, to support Hanson's.

About 4 o'clock, the order to advance being given, the division moved forward rapidly through a wood and an open field beyond to drive the enemy beyond the river and seize a hill that would enable our artillery to enfilade in reverse their batteries. As soon as the field was entered the engagement commenced, and our men, pressing forward with great ardor, drove the enemy over the crest of the hill and beyond the river. Wright's battery was advanced to the crest of the hill, and was soon hotly engaged. On our right the enemy far outflanked us, and the Twentieth Tennessee suffered severely, but dashed forward into the woods with its accustomed gallantry and drove the enemy down the

hill, capturing some 200 prisoners. A division of the enemy, said to be that of [H. P.] Van Cleve, was driven down the hill-side in utter rout by our division. The enemy then rapidly concentrated large numbers of fresh troops on the other side of the river, and poured upon our dense ranks a withering fire of musketry and artillery. Our lines, originally very close in the order of advance, were commingled near the river, and this new fire from an overwhelming force from the opposite banks of the stream threw them into disorder. The division recoiled over the field in the direction of the wood through which we first passed. When withdrawing from the field, I met Brigadier-General Wharton with his battery and the cavalry, with which he was covering our right. He was about opening fire with the battery, when I advised him not to do so, as he might fire on some of our men. He detached Colonel Harrison, of the Texas Rangers, who, with my brigade, formed and supported Robertson's battery in the verge of the wood until General Breckinridge ordered me to resume my original lines. One of our batteries opened from its verge, and I succeeded in forming my brigade for its support, and was in that position when Major-General Breckinridge arrived and ordered me to resume our original lines, about a mile in the rear, as night had come on.

The loss sustained by my command in this action was 295 killed and wounded, and 90 missing, most of whom were doubtless killed or wounded. The total loss of my command in both actions was 537.

Wright's battery was bravely fought, but lost its gallant commander, who was killed at his guns. Lieutenant [J. W.] Mebane, though wounded, succeeded in withdrawing all of the battery except two of the pieces, which were lost, and which could not be got off, as many of the horses were killed.

For other details I refer to the reports of the commanding officers of the regiments and of the battery, which I inclose.

During the battle both men and officers displayed great intrepidity, and I attribute the repulse on Friday to the manifest hopelessness of the attempt to hurl a single division, without support, against the cardinal position of the whole hostile army. This was apparent to the least intelligent soldier. The line fell back, rallied, and in half an hour was ready to re-engage.

In rallying the troops, I feel it my duty to notice and report the conspicuous zeal and gallantry displayed by yourself, and to testify my appreciation of the valuable assistance you rendered on the field.

Colonel Smith, of the Twentieth Tennessee, a brave and skillful officer, was severely wounded on Wednesday, and the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel [Frank M.] Lavender, who has not been heard of since the action on Friday. It is believed that he is wounded or a prisoner.

Colonel Miller, of the First and Third Florida, was wounded on Friday while bravely leading his regiment, which he withdrew, retaining the command, notwithstanding his wound.

The Fourth Florida in both actions bore itself gallantly, and was ably commanded by Colonel Bowen.

In the action of the 31st, Lieut. Edwin Whitfield, of my staff, was severely, if not fatally, wounded by my side while gallantly rendering me the most efficient aid, and Mr. Orville Ewing, a young gentleman of great promise, distinguished in the battle of Mill Springs, was killed nearly at the same moment.

Maj. J. C. Thompson, volunteer aide, and Captain Wooley, assistant adjutant-general, assisted me efficiently on Wednesday.

Mr. [W. R.] Chambliss, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain [H. P.] Wallace, and Lieut. [J. C.] Wheeler assisted me on Friday on my staff.

To Major [F.] Claybrooke, who volunteered on my staff on Friday, I am greatly indebted for his services.

I recommend for promotion Sergeant Battle for conspicuous gallantry. After four color-bearers of the Twentieth Tennessee had been shot down and the regiment was in confusion, he seized the colors and bravely rallied the men under my eye.

I remain, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General.

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

[Addenda.]

Abstract from semi-weekly report of Preston's brigade, Brig. Gen. William Preston commanding, for January 12, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Field and staff	6	.....	6	6	6
1st and 3d Florida	34	461	595	1,362	1,377
4th Florida	16	268	385	678	719
60th North Carolina	26	250	354	804	802
20th Tennessee	29	254	338	610	623
Wright's battery	4	71	86	92	95
Total	115	1,304	1,764	3,552	3,622

No. 235.

Report of Col. William Miller, First Florida Infantry, commanding First and Third Regiments.

CAMP NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN.,
January 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my command in the actions of December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, near Murfreesborough:

About 3 p. m., on December 31, we were ordered into line, marched across the river, and formed on a hill in an open field in line of battle, occupying the left of the brigade. The command "forward" was soon given, and on advancing, our front being masked by a regiment, our left was thrown back out of line. This defect in our alignment caused the regiment to diverge to the left, and to enter a cedar forest to the left of the burnt house, the balance of the brigade passing to the right. In charging over this field we lost several men killed and wounded by the enemy's batteries, which swept the field by an almost enfilading fire. Passing through the cedar, we arrived before the enemy's batteries, and took position on the right of Stewart's brigade, where we were joined by the balance of the brigade. This position of the enemy, supported

by heavy batteries, was judged to be too strong to storm; we, therefore, retained our position, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy during that afternoon and the next two following days, up to 2 or 3 p. m. of the 2d instant.

On this occasion the command numbered 36 officers and 495 men, making the aggregate 531.

About 3 p. m. of January 2, we were ordered from the cedars back to the right, recrossing the river, and about 4 p. m. we were formed in line of battle with the balance of the brigade, occupying again the left of the brigade, which was in the second line of battle. At the command "forward," the regiment advanced in excellent order, soon getting in range of a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, until we reached the crest of a ridge in an open field, where the first line of the division was engaged, and here we were ordered to lie down, which we did for a few minutes, and then arose and charged at the command "forward." Upon advancing, on account of the formation of the ground, we were compelled to move by the right flank, passing into the wood that skirted the field through which we had just passed. This combination of movements caused an intermingling of regiments, which led to no little confusion, separating commands, and, again, the men from their commanders. Nevertheless, the troops behaved bravely, driving the enemy before them. As we moved on through the woods, the ground gradually descended, and our left rested on the river, whose high banks were covered by the enemy, who poured a galling fire upon us from the opposite side. Further forward the river, by a sudden bend, appeared in our front, and we found ourselves exposed to a deadly fire from the hills that overlooked us on our left and front. Crossing this hastily, a large portion of the regiment passed the river, under the opposite bank of which it was partially sheltered. I think it is owing to this fact that the First and Third Florida Regiments lost fewer men than other corps which were not so far advanced in the fight. The hopelessness of carrying the opposite heights being now apparent, we were ordered to fall back, and, owing to the commingling of regiments, as before stated, this was done in some confusion and disorder.

Into this fight the regiments carried 32 officers and 424 men, making the aggregate 456.

I respectfully refer you to the report* of casualties already forwarded for an account of the losses sustained by the regiment.

I am happy to have it in my power to state that both officers and men behaved gallantly.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

WM. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding First and Third Florida Regiments.

Captain [R. W.] WOOLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 236.

Report of Col. W. L. L. Bowen, Fourth Florida Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS PRESTON'S BRIGADE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne in the operations

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 679.

No. 237.

Report of Maj. John T. Lesley, Fourth Florida Infantry.

JANUARY 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Florida Regiment in the late battles before Murfreesborough:

On the evening of December 31, 1862, the Fourth Florida Regiment, together with the other regiments of the brigade (to wit, General Preston's), was ordered forward, and formed a line of battle on the right of General Palmer's brigade, on the northwest side of Stone's River, the Fourth Florida occupying the center of Preston's brigade. General Breckinridge, commanding in person, gave the command "forward," which was promptly repeated by General Preston, and the whole brigade moved forward in regular order. The Fourth Florida, encountering some picket fences on the route, was compelled to pull them down amid a most galling fire of grape, bomb-shell, and canister. Still preserving perfect order, they marched forward, amid this deadly fire, a distance of 1,000 yards, where they encountered near a thicket a body of sharpshooters, who had taken shelter therein. At this critical moment the command "halt" was given. They were thus subjected to the fire from three different batteries of the enemy's artillery, and a cross-fire from the rifles of the sharpshooters. The command "fire" was given, which was responded to with alacrity. A hot contest ensued; the sharpshooters were soon driven from their lurking place. Our regiment being at a halt, and General Preston, doubtless, thinking they were wavering, rode forward, seized the flag, and called upon the regiment to charge. With a joyous shout our boys sprang forward, and were soon in possession of the wood that had lately covered the enemy. The enemy now turned their battery upon this cedar forest, literally tearing the trees to pieces by their balls, but doing us comparatively little damage. Our loss in this charge amounted to about 55 killed and wounded.

Again, on Friday, January 2, we were ordered to prepare for immediate action. Our brigade, together with Palmer's brigade, was marched to the southeast of Stone's River, to attack a formidable position of the enemy in their rear. The two brigades were formed in an open field, when the command "forward" was again given. Palmer's brigade being the advance, they charged upon the enemy amid a perfect shower of bullets. Balls whistling around us thick and loud, we were ordered to lie down. In ten minutes the order was given, "Up and to the charge." This order was responded to most heartily by our regiment and the brigade. They rushed forward with such impetuosity as to throw the enemy for a moment into confusion. They, however, soon rallied. A fierce and bloody contest now ensued for about one hour. There was one continual rattle of musketry and roar of artillery. The ranks of the enemy were being rapidly thinned when re-enforcements came to their succor, and they were in the act of flanking us on both wings when the order was given to retreat. Thus was valor forced to give ground to overwhelming numbers. I mean no disparagement to other gallant regiments to state that the Fourth Florida was the last to leave the field.

This, sir, is a brief statement of the part taken by our regiment in the actual contest of the great battle before Murfreesborough, to say nothing of the marches and counter-marches we took in rapid succession

during several days of the engagement, to defend weak points upon our line where it was thought the enemy might direct their attention.

Our loss in this engagement was about 140 killed and wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. LESLEY,
Major Fourth Florida Volunteers.

R. W. WOOLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Preston's Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Bowen being absent when the order was received, Major Lesley made this report. Colonel Bowen having returned and made his own report, supersedes Major Lesley's, and renders it superfluous.

W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 238.

Report of Col. Joseph A. McDowell, Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry.

CAMP NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN.,
January 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixtieth North Carolina in the recent battles of December 31, [1862,] and January 2, [1863:]

On Sunday morning, the 28th, we were ordered into line of battle and occupied our position on the right wing, a little to the left of the Lebanon pike. We were moved from point to point without being engaged with the enemy from Sunday morning until Wednesday, the 31st.

On Wednesday, the 31st, about 2 p. m., we marched across Stone's River and formed line of battle near the Nashville pike, the Sixtieth North Carolina occupying the right-center position of the brigade. We were then marched in the direction of the enemy through an open field about three-quarters of a mile. We advanced in good order, under a heavy fire of shell, until we came upon very serious obstructions in the shape of a large brick house, out-buildings, and strong picket fencing, which extended the length of our regimental line of battle. Owing to these obstructions, and the great difficulty of getting through the picket fencing, my regiment was thrown into some confusion and the line was broken. Company E, Lieutenant [S. C.] Wright commanding; Company F, Captain [James M.] Ray; Company H, Captain [James T.] Huff, and Company K, Captain [W. R.] West, succeeded in making their way through the fence, where the line was reformed with these companies, and was obliqued about 200 yards through a cotton-field, taking shelter in a skirt of woods. During our march through the cotton-field we were subjected to a most terrific fire of grape and shell and musketry, losing at this point about 28 in killed and wounded. We remained for some time in this skirt of woods, our men keeping up a brisk fire.

Lieutenant [J. T.] Weaver, commanding Company A, although detached from the regiment by the obstructions above mentioned, took position on the left of the Twentieth Tennessee, and fought with that regiment until he regained his position with my regiment in the skirt of woods. At this point the general commanding came up and seized

the flag of a Florida regiment, and advanced, the brigade following him into a cedar thicket, where the enemy had been strongly posted, and from which position he had done us such serious damage; but when we reached there he had ingloriously fled, and we remained masters of the field. Night put a stop to further operations, and we slept that night on our arms.

I desire to make special mention of Captains Ray, Huff, and West; Lieutenant Weaver, commanding Company A, and Lieutenant Wright, commanding Company E, for their brave and gallant conduct, and likewise the cool and deliberate courage exhibited by W. T. White, a private in Company K; H. C. Fagg, Company B; little John [A.] Freshour, Company B, and the color-bearer, Francis [M.] Bailey, Company E, and Corpl. T. J. Garrison and Private H. N. Bridges, of Company A, both of whom were seriously wounded. This being the first engagement the Sixtieth North Carolina has been in, I am gratified to say that with but few exceptions they acquitted themselves in a highly commendable manner.

On Thursday, the 1st, we remained inactive, occupying the ground gained on Wednesday.

On Friday, in the afternoon, we reoccupied Stone's River, and formed line of battle in the rear of Hanson's and Pillow's brigades, to support them in their attack on the enemy. About 4 o'clock we were ordered to advance, which we did in good order; engaged the enemy and kept driving him before us until about sunset, when, it becoming apparent that he was strongly re-enforced and flanking us, we were ordered to fall back. We retired in perfect order about 300 yards, in advance, however, of our original line of battle, and there reformed our line. At this juncture the general commanding came up and ordered us back to our original position.

I regret to announce the death of Acting Adjt. Stanhope S. Erwin, who fell, pierced through the head by a minie ball, while faithfully and gallantly discharging his duties.

J. A. McDOWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Sixtieth North Carolina Volunteers.

Brigadier-General [W.] PRESTON,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 239.

Report of Col. T. B. Smith, Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *January* 22, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from brigade headquarters, I hereby submit the following report of the part the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment took in the late action near Murfreesborough:

Early Sunday morning, December 28, [1862,] the regiment was formed, the men being fully equipped, their cartridge-boxes filled with ammunition, and two days' rations in haversacks. The brigade being formed, we were marched through Murfreesborough and out upon the Lebanon road about 1½ miles, where we formed line of battle, our right resting on the road, our left extending westward. In this position we remained until near night, when I received orders from General Preston to move my regiment to a skirt of woods still farther west, where we bivouacked for the night.

At noon on the next day the direction of lines was changed; we were then thrown forward into an open field, where we remained all night. As the night was wet and cold, my men made themselves comfortable by building large fires.

The next day was occupied in maneuvering to the front and right until about 2 p. m., when we were moved to the left across the river at the ford, formed in line of battle, and moved forward, the right resting on the river bank. The line moved steadily onward for about 600 yards, when my regiment fell under a heavy and well-directed fire from a large party of the enemy, who were in ambush among the timber and rocks directly on the bank of the river. My regiment, being in the open field and unprotected by any cover, I thought it best to order a charge, which was done by moving by the right flank and then to the front. In this charge I was wounded and was brought off the field. The charge, as I afterward [learned], was successful. The enemy were dislodged and the position held by my men until night.

In this engagement my officers and men acted well, obeying every command with alacrity.

I cannot close without expressing my high sense of gratitude to General Preston for the care he took of his men, and the skillfulness he displayed in maneuvering us on the field and in bringing us into action.

I am, very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

T. B. SMITH,
Colonel Twentieth Tennessee Regiment.

[Capt.] R. W. WOOLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 240.

Report of Maj. F. Claybrooke, Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN.,
January 11, 1863.

[The following is] a report of the part taken in the recent battles near Murfreesborough, Tenn., by the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment:

Saturday, December 27, 1862, orders were received to cook rations and be ready to move at a moment's warning, as it was well known that the enemy were approaching in large force. Officers and men were certain of an engagement, and each man felt we would be victorious. Indeed, so far as my observation extended, I have never before seen soldiers in higher spirits than were ours on that occasion. Nor have I ever seen men better bear up under the long-continued privations and hardships incident to every battle.

Very early Sunday morning, orders to that effect having been received, all the camp equipage was packed ready to be placed in the wagons, the regiment formed and marched to the headquarters of General Preston, where the brigade was formed, our regiment taking the position previously assigned us, on the right of the brigade. General Preston marched us through the town and out upon the Lebanon road about 1½ miles. Here our line of battle was formed; we—the right of the brigade, and, indeed, the extreme right of the front line of the army—were formed, our right resting on the road, our left extending in the direction of Stone's River, which at this place runs nearly from east to west. In this position we remained for several hours, when we were ordered to advance a few hundred yards to a skirt of heavy timber, where we biv-

ouacked for the night. Near this place we remained until Wednesday at noon, doing very little else but occasionally changing the direction of our line of battle, so as to get into the best position to receive in case the enemy advanced.

At 2 p. m. on Wednesday we were ordered to cross the river, and, forming in line of battle, to advance on the enemy. Our regiment being on the right, we were ordered to advance down the bank of the river. By this order, owing to obstructions in the front—a large house called Cowan's and the railroad embankment—we were separated from our brigade. After an advance of half a mile we encountered the enemy, strongly posted among the rocks and heavy growth of timber on the river bluff. Here the firing was very heavy, and we lost many men (in all, about 67), among whom was Colonel Smith, severely wounded; Captain [John W.] Watkins, of Company I, and Lieutenant [F. B.] Crosthwait, of Company E, killed. We succeeded in driving the enemy from their position, killing many and taking 20 prisoners, and followed them to the brow of the hill. At this place the shot and shell rained upon us. We were in danger of being surrounded; were in very small force, and had no support. Under these circumstances I ordered the men to fall back 200 yards, and at this place we remained until night, when we were ordered to rejoin our brigade, which had taken position under cover of a thick cedar woods on our left. In this cover we lay concealed until Friday, January 2.

At 2 o'clock we recrossed the river and formed line of battle running parallel with the river, with a view to dislodge the enemy, who had crossed over to the south side of the river and had heavy batteries planted on the banks. At the command "forward," our lines steadily advanced, meeting the enemy on the edge of the wood that slopes down to the river. Here for a time the conflict was desperate. Our regiment, being on the extreme right, suffered severely from the enemy, who attempted to turn our right, but we soon drove them back and pursued them to the river, where they sought shelter under its banks. But the opposite bank was soon lined with strong re-enforcements, and as they far outnumbered us and their position was impregnable, our men began to fall back in some confusion; but our general (Preston), amid a storm of bullets, succeeded in rallying his men.

Night closed upon us, and at 8 o'clock we were quietly bivouacked a short distance from the battle-field, in which position we remained until the order to fall back was received.

General Preston, having in the first battle lost many of his aides, by the consent of Lieutenant-Colonel Lavender, commanding the regiment, detached Major Claybrooke from his regiment to act as his aide.

In this battle we lost Lieutenant-Colonel Lavender; whether wounded or not, I am unable to say.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 67, making a total loss of 134. In this last engagement we took nearly 200 prisoners.

I cannot speak too highly of the efforts of General Preston, who, regardless of danger, went everywhere, encouraging and rallying the men; nor of the many brave men of my command who fought bravely through both engagements.

During the action four color-bearers were shot, our flag-staff thrice shot in two, and the color itself riddled by balls.

Many distinguished instances came under my eye, but I refrain from particularizing, as I would not do so without seeming partial.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

F. CLAYBROOKE,

Major, Commanding Twentieth Tennessee Regiment.

No. 241.

Report of Lieut. John W. Mebane, Wright's Tennessee battery

——— —, 1863.

[I have the honor to report the] part taken in the battle before Murfreesborough by Capt. E. E. Wright's battery, light artillery, General Preston's brigade, General Breckinridge's division:

The battery was ordered out about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, December 28, 1862, and took a position 2 miles from Murfreesborough, on the left of the Lebanon road, in the center of General Preston's brigade. We held the position until 3 p. m., when we retired about a quarter of a mile on the south side of a small branch, where we remained in bivouac until Monday evening, 3 o'clock, when we moved 1 mile to the left of our first position, and took a position in the edge of a thick wood on the south side of a field, opposite some log-houses on the north side, which were burning at the time we took our position. We held the last-mentioned position until near sunset Tuesday evening, when we moved about a quarter of a mile to the left of our second position, and took a position just in the south side of the last-mentioned field, between the brigades of General Preston and Colonel Palmer, General Preston on our right and Colonel Palmer on our left. We held our third position until Wednesday morning about sunrise, when Captain Wright received orders to report with his battery to Lieutenant-General Hardee, on the left of our lines. He reported as ordered, and was ordered to park his battery in a field about half a mile west of Stone's River, on the Franklin road. We remained in park until Thursday evening, 2 o'clock, when we were ordered to take a position on the Wilkinson pike, about 2 miles from Murfreesborough, where we remained until 2 p. m. Friday, when Captain Wright received orders from General Bragg to report with his battery at the Nashville Ford, on Stone's River, where he would be met by a staff officer, who would show him his position. Captain Wright moved his battery to the ford, and no officer making his appearance, Captain Wright moved his battery about a mile northwest from the ford, to where General Breckinridge's division was in line, and, learning that General Breckinridge would make an attack at 4 p. m., Captain Wright moved his battery on the right of the division, and advanced with General Preston's brigade. We passed through an open skirt of woods about 100 yards in width into a cornfield about 400 yards wide. We advanced about 200 yards in the field, and opened fire on a Federal battery about 300 yards obliquely to our right. As we were advancing at a gallop in the field, before taking our first position, the off lead horse in one of our 6-pounder gun teams was struck in the head with a ball and fell dead. Before the team could be halted, the carriage was rushed against the horse and the pole broken, which caused the piece not to be in action in our first position at all. We continued firing on the battery and a column of infantry, which was filing to the right in rear of the battery, about fifteen minutes, when the Federal battery ceased firing on us, and we limbered to the front to advance.

I received a very painful wound in my left arm from a fragment of a shell about the time my section had fired the first round, but remained in the action until the command was given to limber to the front, when Captain Wright ordered me to the rear to have my wound dressed, and ordered Lieutenant [J. C.] Grant up with the limbers of the caissons. I conducted Lieutenant Grant to the field and pointed out to him the