

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry
PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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PART I—REPORTS.

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1887.

No. 189.

Organization of the Army of Tennessee.*

POLKS CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.
FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONNELSON.

8th Tennessee: Col. W. L. Moore.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson.
6th 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, Col. F. M. Walker.
19th Tennessee: Col. H. L. W. Brantton.
Maj. S. E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

First (Deas') Brigade.

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

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

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
27th Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurtry.
6th Tennessee, Col. C. S. Hart.
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.
Albir's (Tennessee) Sharpshooters: Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton.
Lieut. T. F. Pattison.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHAMBERS.
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.
Garity's (Alabama) battery.

Third (Walhall'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. Aubry.
Capt. E. R. Neilson.
29th Mississippi: Col. W. F. Brantly.
Lieut. Col. J. B. Morgan.
30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. I. Soales.
39th North Carolina, Capt. A. W. Boll.
Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barrel.

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANTGAUFR.

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

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

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

First Brigade.

32d Alabama: Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
Col. Alexander McKinstry.
13th Louisiana, Col. R. L. Gibson.
20th Louisiana, Maj. Charles Guillot.
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. Vaughn.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

1st Florida, Col. William Miller.
3d Florida, Col. William L. Bowen.
60th North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
20th Tennessee: Col. T. B. Smith.
Lieut. Col. F. M. Lavender.
Maj. F. Claybrooke.
Tennessee Battery: Capt. E. E. Wright.
Lieut. J. W. Mebane.

Fourth Brigade.

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

41st Alabama: Col. H. Talbird.
Lieut. Col. M. L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky, Maj. James W. Hewitt.
4th Kentucky: Col. R. 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.
6th Mississippi: Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
Lieut. Col. A. McNeill.

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

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

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

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

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

No. 191.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

(Compiled from nominal lists.)

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
POIK'S CORPS.											
CHEMATHAM'S DIVISION.											
<i>Donelson's Brigade.</i>											
8th Tennessee.....	4	37	41	17	248	265				306	Col. William L. Moore, Capt. William Sadler, and Lieuts. Thomas O. Blackhall, A. G. Denker, and N. Martin Kerby.
16th Tennessee.....	1	35	36	8	147	155	1	15	16	207	Capt. D. C. Sparlock.
38th Tennessee.....	1	11	12	5	68	73				88	Capt. B. H. Holland.
51st Tennessee.....	1	10	11	7	72	77	3	3	3	89	Capt. T. C. Campbell.
Carrree's battery.....		2	2		5	5				7	
Total.....	7	95	102	37	533	570	1	18	19	601	
<i>Seawart's Brigade.</i>											
4th and 5th Tennessee.....	1	7	8	6	62	68				76	Lieut. J. P. Ferguson.
19th Tennessee.....	2	14	16	6	105	111				127	Capt. S. J. A. Frazier and Lieut. S. G. Abernathy.
24th Tennessee.....	3	6	9	5	39	44				53	Capt. Jesse H. Wain and Lieuts. S. Harrison and W. P. Hutchinson.
31st and 32d Tennessee Stanford's battery.....	1	13	14	7	64	71	2	2	2	87	Lieut. W. P. Hutchinson. Lieut. A. A. Hardin.
Total.....	8	42	50	24	277	301	2	2	2	358	
<i>Mancy's Brigade.</i>											
1st Tennessee.....		8	8	1	74	75				83	
4th Tennessee.....		5	5	5	44	49				54	
6th and 9th Tennessee Mancy's Sharpshooters Smith's battery.....		5	5	5	27	32	5	5	5	42	
Total.....		18	18	11	145	154	5	5	5	179	
<i>Smith's Brigade.</i>											
12th Tennessee.....	1	17	18	12	125	137				164	Lieuts. J. S. Piskler and J. H. Patterson.
13th Tennessee.....	1	12	13	6	82	89	1	8	9	110	MaJ. Peter H. Cole.
29th Tennessee.....		27	27	8	74	83				109	

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.		
<i>Smith's Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
47th Tennessee.....	1	10	11	7	56	63	1	11	12	86	Capt. James H. Shuckler.
154th Senior Tennessee 9th Texas.....	1	13	14	6	78	84		3	3	101	Lieut. C. S. Hall.
Allin's Sharpshooters.....	2	16	18	8	94	102	1	1	1	122	Lieuts. R. R. Truckett and E. B. Parham.
Scott's battery.....	1	2	3	1	5	6		3	3	12	Lieut. A. M. Bannock, Lt. J. R. J. Creighton died of wounds.
Total.....	7	98	105	48	514	662	3	35	38	705	
Grand total Cheat- hain's division.	22	285	277	120	1,477	1,607	4	61	65	1,939	
WITHERS' DIVISION.											
<i>Deas' Brigade.</i>											
19th Alabama.....	1	7	8	13	130	143				154	Capt. Robert J. Healey.
22d Alabama.....	2	9	11	6	77	83				94	Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall.
25th Alabama.....	3	13	16	10	79	89	4	4	4	109	Lieuts. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson, and H. B. Scofield.
26th Alabama.....		4	4	6	70	76				80	
39th Alabama.....		3	3	9	83	92				95	
1st Louisiana Regulars.....	2	6	8	7	64	71	23	23	23	102	Lieuts. B. C. Conna and Bringer Trust.
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters, Robertson's battery.....		3	3	1	14	15				18	
Total.....	8	45	53	52	536	588		31	31	672	
<i>Quinn's Brigade.</i>											
Staff.....	3	9	12	0	88	97		4	4	113	Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lts. H. J. M. Har- rill and G. W. Jones.
7th Mississippi.....		6	6	8	66	71		5	5	84	Lieuts. J. F. Moseley and D. W. Owen.
9th Mississippi.....	2	8	8	5	62	70		6	6	84	Lieuts. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy, and P. H. McMahan.
10th Mississippi.....	3	22	25	8	115	123		8	8	156	
41st Mississippi.....		4	4	1	30	31	1	16	17	52	
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment, 9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Garrity's battery.....		7	7	7	22	22				29	
Total.....	8	59	67	34	401	435	1	30	40	542	
<i>Walsh's Brigade.</i>											
45th Alabama.....		13	13	5	66	71		7	7	91	Lieut. Col. James L. A. P. etry and Lieut. M. C. Edwards.
24th Mississippi.....	2	9	11	5	103	108		1	1	116	Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieuts. W. G. Barkel- dale, W. A. McDaniell, and R. S. Spencer.
27th Mississippi.....		8	8	5	68	71				83	Lieuts. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. Mc- Guire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. H. Riddas.
28th Mississippi.....	4	20	24	14	188	202				226	Lieut. John W. Bhas.
20th Mississippi.....	6	57	63	10	136	146				209	
50th North Carolina Barratt's battery.....	1	1	2	3	33	36		6	6	44	
Total.....	13	118	131	43	696	838		14	14	783	

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

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

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

J. A. SPERRY.

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

Aide-de-Camp.

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

[Inclosure.]

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

J. A. S.,

Secretary.

No. 193.

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

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., February 20, 1863.

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

The division is composed of the following brigades and batteries:

Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson's brigade: Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John H. Savage; Thirty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John C. Carter; Fifty-first Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John Chester; Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. W. L. Moore; Eighty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. S. Stanton; Capt. W. W. Carnes' light battery.

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

Brig. Gen. George Maney's brigade: First Regiment Tennessee Vol-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. CHEATHAM,

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

Maj. THOMAS M. JACOB,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

Shelbyville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

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

* See totals in tabulated statement, p. 677.

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

Brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's	10	98	42	538	1	16	700
Stewart's	8	55	23	311	2	399	808
Maney's	7	19	12	151	8	198	707
Smith's	3	98	48	516	3	35	707
Total*	28	270	125	1,511	4	61	1,999

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

[Inclosure.]

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

Command.	Officers.		Men.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Donelson's brigade:					
8th Tennessee	38	486	474	407	407
16th Tennessee	24	383	282	292	292
38th Tennessee	20	262	282	293	293
51st Tennessee	23	270	270	270	270
Carnes' battery	5	68	73	73	73
Total	110	1,419	1,529	1,529	1,529
Stewart's brigade:					
4th and 5th Tennessee	41	417	458	380	380
19th Tennessee	32	348	313	344	344
24th Tennessee	31	313	313	379	379
31st and 32d Tennessee	34	345	379	379	379
Stanford's battery	4	70	74	74	74
Total	142	1,403	1,635	1,635	1,635
Maney's brigade:					
1st and 27th Tennessee	23	434	457	371	371
4th Tennessee (Confederate)	24	387	374	412	412
6th and 9th Tennessee	38	374	374	412	412
Maney's Sharpshooters	3	68	61	81	81
Smith's battery	3	78	81	81	81
Total	101	1,281	1,382	1,382	1,382
Smith's brigade:					
17th Tennessee	25	397	722	252	252
18th Tennessee	14	206	252	252	252
20th Tennessee	30	204	252	252	252
47th Tennessee	16	247	252	252	252
154th Tennessee (sealer)	25	253	278	278	278
9th Tennessee	24	299	323	323	323
Allen's Sharpshooters	3	47	50	50	50
Scott's battery	4	77	81	81	81
Total	143	1,680	1,823	1,823	1,823
Grand total	496	5,873	6,369	6,369	6,369
Loss 30 men from each regiment, as infantry detail			510	510	510
Total loss, 1,939.					5,859

Respectfully submitted.

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

B. F. CHEATHAM,

Major-General, Commanding Division.

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

house. Here we remained all day, nothing of interest occurring, and the monotony disturbed only by an occasional shot from the rifle batteries of the enemy passing over us.

On Tuesday morning heavy skirmishing commenced on our left, and was kept up with but little intermission during the day, and, though we did not participate in the fight until evening, the battery was more exposed to random shots than on the previous day. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon an order was received to send two of my pieces to the left, to assist in dislodging the enemy from a certain point. Accordingly, I dispatched Lieutenant Hardin with the first section, who promptly went forward to perform the duty. After an absence of about an hour the section returned, but without its leader. Lieutenant Hardin, after having performed the object of his mission, and withdrawn the section with the view of rejoining us, was suddenly killed by a cannon shot. A gallant officer, a true soldier, and a Christian gentleman, he adds another to the long list of martyrs who have given their lives to their country's cause. Private M. Hartsfield received a painful but not dangerous flesh wound in this engagement.

On Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock I moved in rear of the brigade, on the road leading through the wood on our left, and while moving received an order from General Polk to take position in the old field on the right of the Wilkinson pike, and support Captain [O. W.] Barret's battery. This field, you will recollect, is the one extending to the enemy's lines, and, being for the most part level, his works covered and his guns swept every foot of the ground. Here I remained during the day, changing position only as circumstances required, or the retreating enemy invited to follow. Several times during the day the fire of the battery had a telling effect upon their lines of infantry, which were plainly to be seen. At one time they occupied a strong position in front of the little log-house (daubed with red mud), and held in check our forces, who had to march across an open flat of ground to attack them. Arriving in position in time to observe the enemy and the repulse of our forces at the same time, I threw a few well-directed shots into their ranks, which caused them to retreat precipitately. Our lines immediately advanced, occupied the position, and continued to drive them. Again, later in the afternoon, I advanced as far as the Cowan or burnt brick house, on the Nashville pike, from which point, although exposed to a galling fire from their batteries, we succeeded in pouring a very destructive fire into their ranks, causing them to give back from several points, and materially aiding our infantry in their advance. Here we lost 2 men and several horses killed and one limber disabled. All day we were under fire from their batteries, until late in the evening, when we were ordered to resume our original position.

On Thursday morning I moved to a position on the Nashville pike, at the point where the railroad crosses that road, and remained all day and part of the following night without firing a gun. Indeed, there was no fighting and but little skirmishing on our lines during the time. Orders being received during the night, my battery, together with the other batteries of the division, moved, and was placed in the open woods on the right of the railroad, about 500 yards north of the Cowan or burnt brick house. Chalmers' brigade was sent to support us.

Very early in the morning (Friday) it became evident that the enemy would dispute with us for this ground. Twice during the day their skirmishers drove ours in, and the heavy columns of infantry following were only repulsed by our artillery. It having been determined that General Breckinridge should attack them on our right, orders were sent to me

that precisely at 4 o'clock I should open with my battery on the left of the woods skirting the river bank, and upon the enemy's batteries, in order, as I inferred, to draw their fire from our right. This I evidently succeeded in doing. They turned all their batteries on me, producing a concentration of shot and shell such as I never before witnessed. During the night I returned to the place I had left in the morning, and on Saturday morning moved to our extreme left, to resist a movement the enemy were supposed to be making in that direction. Here we remained until late in the evening, when orders were given to move to the rear of Murfreesborough. My movements each day of the fight were governed by orders directly from Lieutenant-General Polk. As usual, I did not move with your brigade in the fight, but I do not doubt but that I gave you as much support as though I had, for my positions covered your right and front as effectually as if I had been with you, and perhaps better.

I feel satisfied with the part the battery played, and know that I did our cause some service. Considering the exposed situation of the company, it would appear strange that we lost so few killed and wounded. This must be accounted for from the fact that I kept my caissons in the rear, out of range of the shot, and the limbers and drivers were, for the most part, sheltered. Only the officers and cannoniers were exposed all the time; nevertheless, we have to mourn the loss of 3 killed and 4 wounded—all by cannon shot. There were also 7 horses killed.

To Lieutenants [H. R.] McSwine and [J. S.] McCall I am much indebted for the proper management of the battery in the several engagements in which it participated. The whole company acted bravely, doing no discredit to their reputation gained at Shiloh and Perryville.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

T. J. STANFORD,

Captain, Commanding Light Battery.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART,

Command. Second Brig., First Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

No. 207.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Maney, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. MANEY'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., January 15, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of my command in the battle near Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the 31st ultimo: It consisted of the First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), Col. H. R. Field commanding; Fourth Confederate Regiment (Tennessee), Col. J. A. McMurry commanding; **Sixth and Ninth Tennessee Regiments (consolidated)**, Col. C. S. Hurt commanding. Smith's field battery (four guns—two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 12-pounder howitzers), First Lieut. William B. Turner commanding. The battalions were arranged in line of battle from right to left, in the order above mentioned.

My brigade was on outpost duty at Stewart's Creek, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, when the enemy commenced his advance from Nashville, and on the afternoon of Friday, December 26, hearing firing in front, I moved forward with my command to La Vergne, a point on

the pike midway between Nashville and Murfreesborough, and about 15 miles distant from each, where Brigadier-General Wheeler was stationed with his cavalry command. Here indications soon convinced me the enemy was engaged in a general forward movement, and, in consultation with General Wheeler, it was determined to so advise the commanding general.

Next morning the opinion was confirmed as to the movement of the enemy, and, according to instructions, in conjunction with the cavalry, I fell back slowly, skirmishing with his advance and retarding his progress, until advised all was ready for action near Murfreesborough. My command reached its camp near Murfreesborough on Sunday following, prepared rations, and rested there that night.

Next morning I moved to my position in line of battle on the west bank of Stone's River, between the Wilkinson pike and the Franklin road, being the third brigade from the right of Major General Cheat-ham's division, which was formed in rear of, and as a supporting line to, that of Major-General Withers, my brigade being directly in rear of and supporting the one commanded by Colonel Manigault.

In the afternoon I moved to the left as support to Robinson's [Robertson's] battery, which engaged a portion of the enemy, and bivouacked that night with my left flank resting on the Franklin road.

Next morning I returned to my position in rear of Colonel Manigault, and there remained until I moved into action Wednesday morning.

My understanding of instructions as to our plan of action was that our troops on the extreme left were to attack the enemy on his right flank, and as he was driven down the front of our line toward his center we were to enter the action successively by brigade, each brigade attacking the line immediately in front and swinging to the right, so as to keep up, as far as possible, continued pressing on the enemy's flank, our alignment to be held toward our pivot flank.

Under this order, about 8 a. m. Wednesday, I commenced moving forward in support of Colonel Manigault. In a short time I was under the enemy's fire, and, after advancing about 1,000 yards from my position, met Colonel Manigault, who informed me that, after driving the enemy from his immediate front, he had been compelled to fall back by a ruinous fire on his right flank from two of the enemy's batteries. These batteries were about 600 yards apart, one on quite a high ridge obliquely to my front and right, across open ground toward the Harding house; the other was directly to my right and could be approached under shelter of the woods in which it was planted. The battery on the ridge was firing actively, and the two were so related in support of each other that an attacking force against either singly from our position would be exposed to flank or oblique fire from the other, and to avoid this it was instantly arranged that Colonel Manigault should change his front to the right and engage the battery in the woods, while I attacked the one in the open ground. In accordance with this plan, Colonel's Feild's and McMurry's regiments were ordered to change direction to the right for attack upon the battery, and Colonel Hart, with his regiment, was detached from the line and advanced directly forward to occupy a skirt of woods about 300 yards to his front, for the purpose of protecting the other two regiments from flank fire during their movement upon the battery, with instructions that, if he engaged no enemy in these woods, to move rapidly forward to his place on the left of my line. These movements were executed with spirit and promptness, but the enemy, seeing the approach of a fresh line, hastily withdrew his battery and its support from the ridge. My own battery was hurried into position and

delivered several shots upon his retreating force. Seeing the enemy retreating, the movement of my line was changed more sharply to the right, throwing a small part of it into the woods on my right and the remainder moving rapidly forward to the ridge-top he had abandoned. A short delay being necessary for Colonel Manigault to reform his brigade, my own got considerably in advance, and the battery in the woods opened on my right regiment. Colonel Feild at first took this to be our own battery, and ordered his regiment to lie down without firing, though he was within 200 yards of it; nor was this mistake discovered until one messenger to stop its fire had been killed and another narrowly escaped the same fate. His regiment was then ordered to fire, and with the aid of (I think) a portion of Colonel Manigault's brigade, which came up on the right, soon silenced the battery. Meantime my other two regiments, having attained the ridge-top in the open field but just abandoned by the enemy, were met with a furious shelling from a battery in plain view, about 500 yards distant, and just across the Wilkinson pike. The word coming to me from my right that we were being fired on by our own battery, led me to take the one across the road to be alluded to, that in the woods being at the moment hidden from my sight. Under these circumstances my line was ordered to lie down, and staff officers sent instantly to the right for accurate information. My battle-flag was conspicuously displayed from the ridge-top, but instead of diminishing seemed only to attract the fire of the battery across the road. Next moment suspicion became certainty as to this battery by discovering the flag of the enemy in the woods to the right of and near it. His purpose in withdrawing from the ridge was now plain. The ground between my line and the Wilkinson pike (a distance of from 400 to 500 yards) was an open field, sloping gradually to the pike, on the opposite or north side of which and directly in my front was a thick wood, affording good cover. The enemy had withdrawn from the ridge I now occupied and posted his infantry in these woods, and established his battery so as to rake the field between us with an oblique fire from my front and right. Evidently his dispositions were made in expectation of my moving directly over this field against him. Fortunately, however, the ridge he had abandoned commanded the new position he had taken, and, finding an excellent location for my battery, I got it instantly in position and opened upon him with admirable effect, my infantry line lying down the while for protection. For a short time the artillery fire was hot and spirited, but Turner's Napoleons and 12-pounder howitzers, being in easy range and aided by advantage of position, were more than the enemy could stand. His battery was soon silenced and his infantry in retreat under our fire.

About this time Major-General Cheatham came in person to my line, and Colonel Manigault reported his brigade reformed and again ready to advance. By order of the major-general, Colonel Manigault was moved from my right to my left, and we moved across the field in line together, bearing sharply to the right, General Cheatham accompanying us. In this movement my center regiment passed over the four guns just beyond the pike with which my battery had been engaged, and which were too much disabled to be carried off in the enemy's flight. My line, after crossing the pike, was inclined to the left, and moved down through the cedar brake between the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes. The enemy fled before us without making any stand in these woods, but in a short time opened a furious shelling from his main position near the Nashville pike. My command was halted at the northern margin of this cedar brake, in line with other brigades on my right, and in a short time Major-General McCown's division came forward in prolongation to my left.

During the afternoon the bulk of our left and center forces were concentrated in these woods and formed in two lines, apparently in anticipation of the enemy making an attack to regain the field from which he had been driven. My command remained in position here in the front line until Friday evening, when I was ordered to take position to the right, in support of our batteries near the Cowan house.

At daylight, Saturday morning, I was ordered back to position in the cedar brake from which I came the previous evening, and remained there until our army retired from Murfreesborough, my brigade bringing up the rear on the Shelbyville road.

I cannot close my report of this memorable battle without expressing my highest satisfaction in the conduct of my entire command. During the main engagement, and the frequent and severe shellings to which they were exposed for the three days following, they exhibited the steady and reliable courage of veterans. Exposure to cold and drenching rain, added to the fatigue of the battle, could not fail in wearing, to some extent, their bodies; but under all the dangers and hardships incident to the time, the *morale* evinced was admirable. Truly, they bore themselves as soldiers, comprehending the stake involved.

My battalion commanders—Colonels Feild, Hurt, and McMurry—have my thanks for their gallantry and efficiency during the entire action, and I refer to their reports, filed with this, for particulars as to their officers and men. Also, I feel it proper to mention First Lieutenant Turner, commanding, First Lieut. Chandler [S.] Smith and Second Lieut. Charles [L. B.] Ingraham, of my battery, for their good conduct, and with them thank their command for the excellent manner in which their guns were served.

My staff—Captain [Thomas H.] Malone, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [E.] Cockrill, acting ordnance officer and aide; Lieutenant Keeble, acting assistant inspector-general and aide—all have my thanks for valuable services and assistance.

Capt. R. H. Harrison, of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, having been temporarily relieved from his regular command by the consolidation of his regiment, and Hon. John F. House, acted on my staff as volunteer aides, and exhibited both promptness and daring throughout the action.

In the latter part of the day, Captain [J. H.] Trezevant, First Louisiana Regiment (Regulars), reported to me, stating himself disabled by a wound for duty on foot, but anxious to render what service he could, mounted. Under these circumstances I accepted his services, and thank him for bearing several orders to different parts of the field.

I have previously furnished a statement of the losses from my command.

Very respectfully,

GEO. MANEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 208.

Report of Col. H. R. Feild, First Tennessee Infantry.

—, 1863.

In compliance with orders, I must submit to you the following report of the part my command took in the action before Murfreesborough on Wednesday, December 31, 1862:

Enemy opened fire on me just as our line arrived at the brick-kiln,

some 400 or 500 yards south of the Wilkinson pike, from a four-gun battery about 200 yards distant, which I thought at first was our own battery, from its position and our very close proximity to it before it opened fire. With that belief I ordered the men to lie down, and sent Lieutenant [R. F.] James forward to tell them that they were firing on their friends. He approached within 50 yards of the battery, when he was shot dead by its support. I still believed it to be our own battery, and sent another mounted officer to see. I think it was Lieutenant [John H.] Marsh; I do not know. He rode within 40 yards of it, when its support rose up and fired a volley at him, but fortunately missing, when he wheeled his horse and made his escape. Then I became convinced it was the enemy, and ordered my regiment to open fire, which they obeyed with reluctance, the major part of the men thinking it was our own people. But after firing a few rounds they became satisfied it was the enemy, and then opened with great vigor, driving the enemy from his guns, which guns we passed over as we advanced, and also passed over another battery on the other side of the pike.

All the loss my regiment sustained was in the engagement at the brick-kiln, which was some eighty-odd, and was the only place that we actually engaged the enemy.

Great credit is due both officers and men, who behaved themselves with coolness and bravery, and showed themselves worthy of the regiment to which they belong.

Captain Maney and his company was attached to my regiment throughout the whole, and acquitted themselves with equal credit with the rest of the command. Captain [E.] Cockrill was with me during the action and rendered valuable service, for which I tender him my thanks. He had his horse killed under him while riding in front of the regiment encouraging the men.

H. R. FEILD,
Colonel, Commanding First Tennessee Regiment.

[Brigadier-]General GEO. MANEY.

No. 209.

Report of Col. James A. McMurry, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,
January 29, 1863.

I respectfully report that my regiment, agreeably to orders from Brig. Gen. G. Maney, commanding brigade, marched from their camps early on the morning of December 29 last, and took their position in line of battle in the center of the brigade before Murfreesborough, on the west bank of Stone's River, and remained there until the morning of the 31st, the day of the general engagement, except the first evening, when it was ordered to march to the left a few hundred yards, when firing from artillery and infantry indicated that a strong attack might be made. The regiment encamped there until the next day, when it was ordered back to its first position in line of battle.

At an early hour on the morning of the 31st, the firing from artillery and infantry gave evidence that all parts of the front line were engaged in battle, when the regiment, as early as 8 a. m., was ordered by the brigade commander to advance, for the purpose of participating in the battle.

The regiment advanced to a distance of some 500 yards, until it reached our front line of battle, when it was halted, where the brigade which occupied our front line of battle, for some cause, had been thrown into disorder and confusion. After halting here some twenty minutes, until the broken brigade had reformed, and being all the while under fire from artillery and infantry of the enemy, in position in a skirt of woods a little in advance of the right of the brigade, near what is called the Wilkinson pike, the regiment again received orders to advance, which was done by making a circle through a cotton-field until the direction was changed to the right, when the regiment encountered a strong battery, well and ably supported by infantry, in position not more than 300 yards in advance of the right of the brigade, and apparently not more than 150 yards distant, when the first battery opened upon the brigade. This second battery was considerably—some say 300 yards or more—in rear of the forces of the enemy. On their right, being driven back a considerable distance, and from the artillery and infantry combined, a most destructive fire was directed against our advancing column; and it being altogether uncertain whether the missiles of death were directed by friend or foe, the regiment was halted and covered, and protected itself as well as possible upon this ground and behind obstacles until it could be ascertained by whom we were being fired upon. Here the brigade commander, who was immediately in the rear of my regiment, sent some of his staff to ascertain this fact; and I here desire to call attention to the skill, gallantry, and cool courage of Sergeant Oakley, color-bearer of my regiment, who, while the regiment was thus waiting and in doubt, volunteered and did march out with the flag of his company some 8 or 10 paces in advance of his regiment, and held aloft the flag, which he bore erect some ten minutes in a conspicuous place for the fire of the enemy, and amid a terrific fire, to test by whose fire the brigade was suffering so severely. The continued heavy firing directed upon our line soon demonstrated that the battery and its support were no mistaken friends of ours, and the battery belonging to the brigade was placed in a position by the brigade commander on an eminence, where it and all the infantry of the brigade opened a well-directed and destructive fire against the hostile battery and infantry, and after a heavy fire from us (continued some fifteen or twenty minutes) we drove the battery and its support from their position, which resulted in the battery (consisting of four pieces of artillery) being carried off by the enemy some 150 yards, when it was captured by and fell into the hands of the brigade, the enemy being unable to carry it any farther, my regiment passing immediately by the captured guns.

The loss to my regiment in dislodging this battery and its infantry support from this well-selected position in the woods (our brigade having to attack them from an open field) was very considerable.

I have to regret the loss of Capt. D. P. Skelton, of Company K, in my regiment, who was here mortally wounded. This was a severe loss to his company; also that Capt. C. Brown was very severely wounded in the thigh—a brave officer, who is disabled from any further field service; and also the loss of 2 non-commissioned officers and 5 privates, and some 40 non-commissioned [officers] and privates were wounded. And here [Lieutenant] John Shane, adjutant in the regiment, was wounded in the arm, who had rendered valuable assistance on the day of the battle, exhibiting much courage.

After driving the enemy from their position, the regiment, with the brigade, under orders from the commander, advanced through a skirt of

woods. When they had proceeded about half through the woods, the enemy, from their numerous batteries on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, began and directed a heavy cannonading against our advancing line, which continued for some twenty minutes, resulting in the wounding of some 2 or 3 men in my regiment, and from here the regiment and brigade, which had been in the present line of attack ever since it had arrived at our front line of battle, advanced under the command of Colonel Feild (General Maney having been assigned to take command of the left) to a field on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, where it was directed to be halted, and where it opened a fire on the enemy's line on the turnpike, when I officer of the regiment was wounded and I private killed, which closed the fight on the part of my regiment that day. My regiment encamped here that night on our extreme front line, and remained on our extreme front line, except one night, until our forces were withdrawn on Saturday night, at 2 a. m., the brigade constituting the rear guard of the retiring forces.

During the three days after the fight of the 31st the enemy kept up a brisk but irregular fire on our line, which was not returned in any way, except by some skirmishers, which I kept constantly in front of my regiment, and who, it is believed, did considerable execution against the enemy by the discharge of their small-arms.

I have further to report that the men and officers of the regiment endured considerable hardships and privations during the six days and were in line of battle before Murfreesborough with great patience and fortitude, such as becomes true soldiers, without uttering any complaint, and that the field, staff, and company officers gallantly and with alacrity performed their duties during the whole time, and to whose assistance much is due to the part performed by the regiment during the engagement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. MCMURRY,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. THOMAS H. MALONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 210.

Report of Maj. John L. Harris, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Sixth and Ninth Regiments.

MARCH 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Sixth and [Ninth] (consolidated) Tennessee Regiments in the late action before Murfreesborough on December 31, 1862:

Having been posted on the left wing of General Maney's brigade—which was in the center of the left wing and in the second line, which rested on Stone's River, where we had been for two days before the regular engagement, which began on the morning of December 31—when the firing had become heavy in the front line, which was early in the morning of December 31, we were ordered forward to support it with the balance of the brigade, by General Maney. After marching straight to the front about 300 yards, we were halted in a corn-field about 200 yards in front of a wood lot, in which a portion of the enemy were posted. While in

that position we had several men wounded. The command was here ordered to lie down, in order to protect themselves as much as possible against a heavy enfilading fire from the right by one of the enemy's batteries. The regiment, then commanded by Col. C. S. Hurt, was ordered from this place by General Maney to move off by the left flank to the left and front, on an angle of about 35° from the original parallel, in rear of a thicket and down a ravine, so as to gain the right of the woods. We were then ordered by the left flank into the woods, and there formed a line of battle perpendicular to the original line. We were then ordered forward. After having gone about 400 yards, we were halted in an open cotton-field near some out-buildings. Our lines were raked here most terrifically by shot and shell from one battery on our right and another situated a little to the left of our right. Here we were ordered to lie down. Believing the battery on our right to be ours, the colors of the regiment were ordered forward to attract their attention, whereupon Sergt. M. C. Hooks, Company E, Ninth Tennessee Regiment, advanced to the front and placed his colors on the top of a crib, whereupon the battery on the right fired at it and struck the crib near the color-sergeant. We were then convinced as to the character of the battery, which still kept pouring a heavy fire upon us. Here we lost 3 killed and several wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant [W. D.] Irby, then commanding Company D, Ninth Tennessee Regiment. We were then ordered forward, bearing slightly to the right. After proceeding about 600 yards to the fence of a third field, beyond which the enemy were strongly massed in the cedars, with their batteries playing upon us continually, we were halted, and fired one round at the enemy, they returning the fire, killing and wounding several of our men, among whom were Lieutenant [A. J.] Bucey, of Company A, Ninth Tennessee Regiment, and Lieutenant [T. J.] Gilliam, also of Company A, but then commanding Company D, Ninth Tennessee Regiment, killed, and Captain [E. B.] McClanahan, Company G, Sixth Tennessee Regiment, wounded. We were then ordered by Col. C. S. Hurt to our former position, and there formed on a line with Smith's battery, 100 yards in rear of our first line. After Smith's battery had driven the enemy from the woods we were again ordered forward, and continued to the front, bearing to the right, until we reached a cedar glade beyond the Wilkinson pike. Here we were halted, being partially sheltered by the trees from the most terrific fire of shot and shell I ever saw, completely riddling the forest in every direction. We were again ordered forward amid the thunder of artillery and the crash of falling timber, and continued to march to the front until we arrived at the south side of a field, the north side of which rested upon the Nashville pike, and there halted, it then being between 2 and 3 o'clock in the evening, and the enemy being heavily massed both in men and artillery on the opposite side of the field. We remained here until the following morning about 7 o'clock, when we were ordered to fall back 100 yards into the cedar glade and hold our position.

We remained here until the evening of January 2, 1863, keeping up a continued skirmishing with the enemy all the time, both day and night. We were then ordered to the right, and placed in a field near Cowan's dwelling. The next morning before day we were ordered back to our original line in the cedar glade, where we remained until the evacuation, and then assisted in bringing up the rear of General Cheatham's division.

During all the exposure both officers and men behaved with that becoming coolness and courage that has ever made Tennessee troops

invincible. Among a few names that stand conspicuous are Color-Sergt. M. C. Hooks and Private Robert [T.] Bond, of Company E, Ninth Tennessee, who was seriously wounded at Shiloh, and at Perryville received a severe wound through his lungs, and was found among the foremost at Murfreesborough during all the exposure with a bullet-hole through his body. Be it said to the honor of the conscripts of Company I, Ninth Tennessee Regiment, they stood to a man, advancing and retreating in perfect good order.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. L. HARRIS,

Major, Comdg. Sixth and Ninth (consolidated) Tenn. Regts.
Capt. THOMAS H. MALONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 211.

Reports of Lieut. William B. Turner, Smith's Mississippi battery.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 14, 1863.

MAJOR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 2, issued from headquarters artillery, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, I have the honor to report that at the battle of Stone's River the company sustained a loss of 1 private killed (Henry Sellers) and 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 2 privates wounded, 4 horses killed and 6 wounded. No damage done to carriages or caissons.

The battery was engaged four different times on Wednesday, 31st ultimo, with the batteries of the enemy and firing on their infantry, averaging about half an hour to each engagement.

We were engaged some six times on Friday, 2d instant. We drove back a line of infantry on Wednesday, and on Friday, in conjunction with Garnes' and Stanford's batteries, were engaged with several of the enemy's batteries, and drove back a column of their infantry. The effect of our two light 12-pounders was particularly noticeable. That evening after sundown, Captain Stanford, acting chief of artillery, seeing a line of the enemy's infantry approaching, ordered me to open fire, which I did upon them with my two light 12-pounder guns, firing several rounds and repulsing the enemy. We fired during the two days we were engaged some 800 rounds, composed of solid shot, shell, spherical case, and canister. We noticed nothing inefficient in regard to the projectiles of the Bormann fuses. We were compelled to use a few of the paper fuses. They proved inefficient, not preserving the range. We never used our adjustable sights, it not being necessary.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. TURNER,

Lieutenant, Commanding Light Battery.

Maj. M. SMITH,
Chief of Artillery, 1st Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

JANUARY 20, 1863.

In accordance with special orders issued from headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Smith's battery