

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.
PART I—REPORTS.

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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.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

*First (Dear) 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. Robert-
son.

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. Will-
iam 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. Magev-
ney, 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 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.
Garry's (Alabama) battery.

Third (Walsh's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.
24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. Mc-
Kelvaine.
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. Aus-
tin.
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.
Mosee' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. R. W.
Anderson.

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.

* 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 Manigault's brigade.
‡ Temporarily assigned to Breckinridge's division.

Your general deploras, 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.			
POLK'S CORPS.												
CHRATHAM'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. Blacknall, A. G. Denton, and N. Martin Kerby.
16th Tennessee	1	35	36	8	147	155	1	15	16		207	Capt. D. C. Spurlock, Capt. B. H. Holland, Capt. T. C. Campbell.
38th Tennessee	1	11	12	5	68	73					85	
61st Tennessee	1	10	11	7	65	72		3	3		96	
Carnes' battery		2	2		5	5					7	
Total	7	95	102	37	533	570	1	18	19		691	
<i>Stewart'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 Irwin and Lieuts. J. B. Arnold and J. S. Hardison.
31st and 33d Tennessee	1	13	14	7	64	71		2	2		87	Lieut. W. P. Hutcherson.
Stauford's battery	1	2	3		7	7					10	Lieut. A. A. Hardin.
Total	8	42	50	24	277	301		2	2		353	
<i>Maney's Brigade.</i>												
1st Tennessee		8	8	1	74	75					83	
4th Tennessee		5	5	5	44	49					54	
6th and 9th Tennessee		5	5	5	27	32		5	5		42	
Maney's Sharpshooters		1	1		4	4					5	
Smith's battery		1	1		4	4		1	1		6	
Total		20	20	11	153	164		6	6		190	
<i>Smith's Brigade.</i>												
12th Tennessee	1	17	18	12	125	137		9	9		164	Lieuts. J. S. Fielder and J. H. Patterson.
13th Tennessee	1	13	13	6	82	88		1	9		110	Maj. Peter H. Cole.
29th Tennessee		27	27	8	74	82					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. Sinclair.
154th Senior Tennessee	1	13	14	6	78	84		3	3		101	Lieut. C. S. Hall.
9th Texas	2	16	18	8	94	102	1	1	2		122	Lieuts. R. F. Lockett and E. B. Parham.
Allin's Sharpshooters	1	2	3	1	5	6		3	3		12	Lieut. A. M. Bunch. Lt. J. R. J. Creighton died of wounds.
Scott's battery		1	1								1	
Total	7	98	105	48	514	562	3	35	38		705	
Grand total Cheat- ham's division.	22	255	277	120	1,477	1,597	4	61	65		1,939	
WITHERS' DIVISION.												
<i>Deas' Brigade.</i>												
19th Alabama	1	7	8	13	130	143		3	3		154	Capt. Robert J. Healey, Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall.
22d Alabama	2	9	11	6	77	83					94	Lieuts. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson, and H. B. Scofield.
25th Alabama	3	13	16	10	79	89		4	4		109	
26th Alabama		4	4	6	70	76					80	
29th Alabama		3	3	9	83	92					95	
1st Louisiana Regulars	2	6	8	7	64	71		23	23		102	Lieuts. B. C. Conas and Bringier Trist.
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters		3	3	1	14	15					18	
Robertson's battery					19	19		1	1		20	
Total	8	45	53	52	536	588		31	31		672	
<i>Chalmers' Brigade.</i>												
Staff					1	1					1	
7th Mississippi	3	9	12	9	88	97		4	4		113	Capt. B. D. McDowell and Lieuts. H. J. M. Har- rill and G. W. Jones.
9th Mississippi		8	8	5	96	71		5	5		84	Lieuts. J. F. Moseley and D. W. Owen.
10th Mississippi	2	6	8	8	62	70		6	6		84	Lieuts. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy, and P. H. McMahon.
41st Mississippi	3	22	25	6	115	123		8	8		156	
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment.	4	4	1	30	31	1	16	17			52	
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters	7	7		22	22						29	
Garrity's battery	3	3	2	18	20						23	
Total	8	59	67	34	401	435	1	39	40		542	
<i>Walthall's Brigade.</i>												
45th Alabama		13	13	5	66	71		7	7		91	Lieut. Col. James L. An- try and Lieut. M. E. Edwards.
24th Mississippi		8	8	5	103	108					116	
27th Mississippi	2	9	11	6	66	71		1	1		83	Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieuts. W. G. Barkel- dale, W. A. McDaniel, and R. S. Spencer.
29th Mississippi	4	20	34	14	188	202					236	Lieuts. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. Mc- Guire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. R. Ridus.
30th Mississippi	6	57	63	10	136	146					209	Lieut. John W. Rhea.
30th North Carolina	1	1	2	3	33	36		6	6		44	
Barret's battery					4	4					4	
Total	13	118	131	42	596	638		14	14		733	

the charge which it made it was brought directly under the fire of several batteries, strongly posted and supported, which it assaulted with eager resolution. All the line in their front was carried except the extreme right. This point, which was the key to the enemy's position, and which was known as the Round Forest, was attacked by the right of the brigade. It was met by a fire from artillery and musketry which mowed down more than half its number. The Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, under the command of Col. John H. Savage, lost 207 out of 402. It could not advance and would not retire. Their colonel, with characteristic bravery and tenacity, deployed what was left of his command as skirmishers and held his position for three hours. In the Eighth Tennessee, of the right wing, under the lamented Colonel [W. L.] Moore, who fell, mortally wounded, and who was succeeded by Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson, the loss was 306 men and officers out of 425.

The enemy was now driven from the field at all points occupied by him in the morning, along his whole line, from his right to the extreme left, and was pressed back until our line occupied a position at right angles to that which we held at the opening of the battle. After passing the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, his flight was covered by large bodies of fresh troops and numerous batteries of artillery, and the advance of our exhausted columns was checked. His extreme left alone held its position. This occupied a piece of ground well chosen and defended, the river being on the one hand and a deep railroad cut on the other. It was held by a strong force of artillery and infantry, well supported by a reserve composed of Brigadier-General [T. J.] Wood's division.

My last reserve having been exhausted, the brigades of Major-General Breckinridge's division, and a small brigade of [Brigadier-General] J. K. Jackson, posted to guard our right flank, were the only troops left that had not been engaged. Four of these were ordered to report to me. They came in detachments of two brigades each, the first arriving nearly two hours after Donelson's attack, the other about an hour after the first. The commanders of these detachments, the first composed of the brigades of Generals [D. W.] Adams and Jackson, the second under General Breckinridge in person, consisting of the brigades of General [William] Preston and Colonel [J. B.] Palmer, had pointed out to them the particular object to be accomplished, to wit, to drive in the enemy's left, and, especially, to dislodge him from his position in the Round Forest. Unfortunately, the opportune moment for putting in these detachments had passed. Could they have been thrown upon the enemy's left immediately following Chalmers' and Donelson's assault in quick succession, the extraordinary strength of his position would have availed him nothing. That point would have been carried, and his left, driven back on his panic-stricken right, would have completed his confusion and insured an utter rout. It was, however, otherwise, and the time lost between Donelson's attack and the coming up of these detachments in succession enabled the enemy to recover his self-possession, to mass a number of heavy batteries, and concentrate a strong infantry force on the position, and thus make a successful attack very difficult. Nevertheless, the brigades of Adams and Jackson assailed the enemy's line with energy, and, after a severe contest, were compelled to yield and fall back. They were promptly rallied by General Breckinridge, who, having preceded his other brigades, reached the ground at that moment, but as they were very much cut up, they were not required to renew the attack. The brigades of Preston and Palmer, on arriving, renewed the assault with the same

undaunted determination, but as another battery had been added since the previous attack, to a position already strong and difficult of access, this assault was alike ineffectual. The enemy, though not driven from his position, was severely punished, and, as the day was far spent, it was not deemed advisable to renew the attack that evening, and the troops held the line they occupied for the night.

The following morning, instead of finding him in position to receive a renewal of the attack, showed that, taking advantage of the night, he had abandoned this last position of his first line, and the opening of the new year found us masters of the field.

This battle of December 31 developed in all parts of the field which came under my observation the highest qualities of the soldier among our troops. The promptness with which they moved upon the enemy whenever they were called to attack him, the vigor and *élan* with which their movements were made, the energy with which they assaulted his strong positions, and the readiness with which they responded to the call to repeat their assaults, indicated a spirit of dauntless courage, which places them in the very front rank of the soldiers of the world. For the exhibition of these high traits they are not a little indebted to the example of their officers, whose courage and energy had won their confidence and admiration.

January 1 passed without any material movement of either side, beyond occasional skirmishing along the lines in our front. I ordered Chalmers' brigade, now commanded by Colonel [T. W.] White, [Ninth Mississippi,] to occupy the ground in rear of the Round Forest just abandoned by the enemy. This it did, first driving out his pickets

On the 2d there was skirmishing during the morning. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, General Bragg announced his intention to attack the enemy, who was supposed to be in force on the north side of the river, and ordered me to relieve two of General Breckinridge's brigades, which were still in my front, and send them over to that officer, who had returned to his post, as he proposed to make the attack with the troops of Breckinridge's division. I issued the necessary orders at once, and the troops were transferred as directed. The general commanding ordered me also to open fire with three batteries, which had been placed in Chalmers' line, to distract the enemy at the time of Breckinridge's attack, and to shell out of the woods which covered his line of movement any sharpshooters who might annoy him while approaching the river. The shelling ordered, which was to be the signal for Breckinridge's advance, was promptly executed and the woods were cleared. Of the particulars of this movement General Breckinridge will speak in his own report.

When the firing of my batteries was opened, as above, there was a forward movement of the enemy's infantry upon my pickets in the Round Forest, and a sharp conflict, which lasted for some time, and ended in the enemy's regaining possession of the forest. This position being of much value to us, I found it necessary to regain it, and gave the requisite orders.

On the following morning, at daybreak, I ordered a heavy fire of artillery from several batteries to open upon it, and, after it was thoroughly shelled, detachments from the brigades of Colonels White and Coltart charged it with the bayonet at a double-quick and put the enemy to flight, clearing it of his regiments and capturing a lieutenant-colonel and 13 men. The enemy, however, knew the importance of the position also, and was occupied during the day in throwing up earthworks for the protection of batteries within easy range. These being completed,

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

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

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

J. A. SPERRY.

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

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

[Indorsement.]

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

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

No. 193.

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

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
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. Brattou; 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.] Allin'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 Overall's Creek, and next day falling back to Murfreesborough.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the command (having the day previous cooked three days' rations, struck their tents, loaded their wagons and sent them to the rear) commenced crossing Stone's River, and formed line of battle in the following order, from right to left: First Brigade, Brigadier-General Donelson commanding; Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Stewart commanding; Third Brigade, Brigadier-General 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 Triune 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 Triune road, supported in rear by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, which I had detached from Colonel Vaughan's brigade for that special duty, opened upon the enemy a heavy fire, which was promptly answered by two of the enemy's batteries. In a short time afterward, three of the enemy's regiments made a dash on Robertson's battery, but were repulsed by a few rounds of canister from the battery and a well-directed volley of musketry from the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and two Alabama regiments on Colonel Loomis' left, after losing quite a number in killed and wounded. During this engagement Captain Robertson had 14 men wounded and several killed, and one ammunition chest blown up by the explosion of a shell from the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers lost considerably in this engagement, but behaved themselves most gallantly. The enemy's batteries kept up

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

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

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

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

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

At about 8 o'clock, Colonel Manigault's brigade moved out and attacked the enemy directly in his front. He met with very strong resistance, and after Colonel Loomis was compelled to fall back, and the enemy's fire turned upon his left flank, enfilading his lines, he was compelled to retire. He, however, soon rallied his command, made another gallant attack, and was forced to fall back a second time. At this juncture General Maney's brigade came up and took position on the left of Manigault's, when they moved forward and took position facing toward the Wilkinson pike, near the Harding 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 aides-de-camp, all behaved gallantly, and did good service in transmitting orders over the extensive field of operations during the day.

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. CHEATHAM,

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

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

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

* See totals in tabulated statement, p. 677.

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

Brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's	10	98	42	533	1	16	700
Stewart's	8	55	23	311	2	8	399
Maney's	3	19	12	151	8	8	193
Smith's	7	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.
Donelson's brigade:			
8th Tennessee	38	436	474
16th Tennessee	24	383	407
38th Tennessee	20	262	282
51st Tennessee	23	270	293
Carnes' battery	5	68	73
Total	110	1,419	1,529
Stewart's brigade:			
4th and 5th Tennessee	41	417	458
19th Tennessee	32	348	380
24th Tennessee	31	313	344
31st and 33d Tennessee	34	345	379
Stanford's battery	4	70	74
Total	142	1,493	1,635
Maney's brigade:			
1st and 27th Tennessee	23	434	457
4th Tennessee (Confederate)	34	337	371
6th and 9th Tennessee	38	374	412
Maney's Sharpshooters	8	58	61
Smith's battery	3	78	81
Total	101	1,281	1,382
Smith's brigade:			
12th Tennessee	25	297	322
13th Tennessee	16	236	252
29th Tennessee	30	224	254
47th Tennessee	16	247	263
154th Tennessee (senior)	25	253	278
9th Texas	24	299	323
Allin's Sharpshooters	3	47	50
Scott's battery	4	77	81
Total	143	1,680	1,823
Grand total	496	5,873	6,369
Less 30 men from each regiment, as infirmiry detail			510
			5,859

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

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

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel S. Donelson, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the late engagement with the enemy before Murfreesborough.

The brigade was composed of the following regiments and battery, viz: The Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John H. Savage; the Thirty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John C. Carter; the Fifty-first Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John Chester; the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. W. L. Moore; Eighty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. S. Stanton, and Captain Carnes' battery. The Eighty-fourth Regiment, being a new and very small regiment, was assigned to my command on the morning of December 29, 1862, only two days before the battle.

In obedience to orders, the tents were struck and the wagons packed and sent to the rear Sunday night, 27th ultimo.

At daylight Monday morning the brigade was moved to and assumed its line of battle, which was second and supporting to the first line of battle, two companies of Colonel Savage's, the right regiment, extending across the railroad, and Colonel Carter's, the left regiment, across the Wilkinson pike, its left resting on the right of General Stewart's brigade. This line of battle, with General Chalmers' brigade in front, which mine was to support, was formed on the brow of the hill, about 300 yards in a southeast direction from the white house, known as Mrs. James'. That position was retained under an occasional shelling, with but few casualties, until dark Tuesday evening, when, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, the brigade was moved forward to the front line, to relieve General Chalmers' brigade, which had already held that position three days and nights. Before day the brigade returned to its proper position, and General Chalmers' brigade resumed its place on the front line.

During the night a general order from General Bragg was received directing a vigorous and persistent attack at daylight by our left wing on the right of the enemy, the whole of both lines conforming to the movements of the left wing, gradually wheeling and attacking the enemy as soon as the advance of the left wing should justify it. Orders were received from Lieutenant-General Polk directing me to conform the movements of my brigade to those of General Chalmers' brigade, always keeping in close supporting distance—about 2,000 feet in rear—and to support it promptly when ordered. Orders also came from Major-General Cheatham directing me to obey any orders which I might receive from Major-General Withers, who gave me orders similar to those received from Lieutenant-General Polk.

In obedience to the foregoing orders, I moved my brigade, except Stanton's regiment, forward at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, December 31 (the right being the directing regiment and the railroad the line of direction), until it reached the front line, from which General Chalmers' brigade had started, where it was halted until orders should be received to advance to the support of General Chalmers. From the moment I moved from my first position in the morning until dark that night my brigade was constantly under the fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, and it sustained more or less loss in killed and wounded on

every part of the field to which it was assigned for duty. This accounts to some extent for the heavy loss it sustained.

Colonel Stanton's regiment, being a new and small one, and having received its arms only the day before, I deemed it best to leave it in the rear, in support of Captain Carnes' battery, and I consequently gave the requisite orders for that purpose.

The brigade had occupied its position along the front line (behind Chalmers' breastworks) only a few minutes, when, General Chalmers having received a severe wound, his brigade was broken and the greater part of it fell back in disorder and confusion. Under orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, I immediately advanced my brigade to its support, and, indeed, its relief, under a shower of shot and shell of almost every description. During this advance my horse was shot under me, from which, and another wound received at the Cowan house, he died during the day. In advancing upon and attacking the enemy under such a fire, my brigade found it impossible to preserve its alignment, because of the walls of the burnt house known as Cowan's and the yard and garden fence and picketing left standing around and about it; in consequence of which, Savage's regiment, with three companies of Chester's regiment, went to the right of the Cowan house, and advanced upon the enemy until they were checked by three batteries of the enemy, with a heavy infantry support, on the hill to the right of the railroad, while the other two regiments (Carter's and Moore's), with seven companies of Chester's regiment, went to the left of that house through a most destructive cross-fire, both of artillery and small-arms, driving the enemy and sweeping everything before them until they arrived at the open field beyond the cedar brake, in a northwest direction from the Cowan house, when, having exhausted their ammunition, they retired to the Wilkinson pike in order to reform their regiments and replenish their cartridge-boxes. The two regiments and seven companies that went to the left of the Cowan house charged, drove, and pursued the enemy very rapidly, loading and firing as they advanced, and did great execution.

In the charge immediately upon entering the woods after leaving the Cowan house, we had to deplore the loss of Col. W. L. Moore, of the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, when the command of the regiment devolved upon the gallant Lieut. Col. John H. Anderson, who proved himself fully equal to the responsible post he had been so suddenly called upon to assume. Colonel Moore's horse was killed under and fell upon him. Disengaging himself as soon as possible, he advanced on foot with his regiment only a short distance when he was shot through the heart and instantly killed. His fate was that which, if he must fall, he himself would have chosen—dying upon the field of his glory, his regiment fighting most gallantly around him, and he himself in the full and energetic discharge of his whole duty, without a pang and without a struggle. In the death of Colonel Moore the service has lost one of its most valuable officers, the country a devoted patriot, and the community in which he lived an excellent and most estimable citizen.

In the charge through the cedar woods to the left of the Cowan house, Colonel Carter's report shows that his regiment captured seven pieces of artillery and about 500 prisoners; Colonel Chester's, that his regiment captured three pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners,* and

*As explanatory of the capture of the battery by the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. John H. Anderson, of said regiment, it may be proper, under the circumstances, for me to say that the regiment killed the horses when the gunners surrendered as prisoners of war, leaving Col. [George W.] Roberts, who was pointed out by one of the prisoners as their colonel in command of the brigade, dead near the guns. I make this statement in order that the facts may be known.—[D. S. D.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's, that his regiment captured six pieces of artillery and about 400 prisoners. It is possible that these gentlemen, with the most honest intentions and in perfect good faith, may have counted some of the same guns as being captured by their respective regiments, but I am satisfied, upon a full conversation with them all and a knowledge of the ground over which they passed, and the position and movements of the other troops upon the same field, that the brigade captured at least eleven pieces of artillery and over 1,000 prisoners.

Colonel Savage's regiment, with three companies of Colonel Chester's, held, in my judgment, the critical position of that part of the field. Unable to advance, and determined not to retire, having received a message from Lieutenant-General Polk that I should in a short time be re-enforced and properly supported, I ordered Colonel Savage to hold his position at all hazards, and I felt it to be my duty to remain with that part of the brigade, holding so important and hazardous a position as that occupied by him. Colonel Savage, finding the line he had to defend entirely too long for the number of men under his command, and that there was danger of his being flanked, either to the right or left, as the one or the other wing presented the weaker front, finally threw out the greater part of his command as skirmishers, as well to deceive the enemy as to our strength in his rear as to protect his long line, and held his position, with characteristic and most commendable tenacity, for over three hours. At the expiration of that time Jackson's brigade came up to my support, but instead of going to the right of the Cowan house and to the support of Colonel Savage, it went to the left of the house and over the ground which the two left regiments and seven companies of my brigade had already gone over. After Jackson's, General Adams' brigade came up to the support of Colonel Savage, when, the latter withdrawing his regiment to make way for it, it attacked the enemy with spirit for a short time, but it was soon driven back in disorder and confusion, Colonel Savage's regiment retiring with it. Subsequently, Preston's brigade came up to the same position, one regiment, and perhaps more, going to the right of the Cowan house, and were repulsed, while the remainder of the brigade went to the left of the house and over the same ground which a part of my brigade and all of Jackson's had already traversed.

About this time I rejoined the two left regiments and seven companies of my brigade drawn up in line of battle on the right of Stewart's brigade at the edge of the open field, after passing through the cedar woods to the right of the Wilkinson pike. Here we remained under a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, both of shell and shot, until dark, when I withdrew my brigade about 200 yards, for the night, throwing out a strong picket for its protection. During the night I ordered Colonel Savage's command to rejoin the brigade, and collected all that I could of my stragglers, and had them brought to their respective commands.

On Thursday and Friday but little was done, save to keep my men (under an occasional shelling) in line of battle and on the alert, either for any demonstration on the part of the enemy or any movement that might be in the contemplation of my commanding officers. During this interval my dead were buried, and my wounded, which had not already been cared for, properly attended to.

Friday afternoon, under orders from Major-General Cheatham, I moved my brigade forward, parallel with the Wilkinson pike, about half a mile, in order to relieve Maney's brigade on the front line. There we remained, with a strong picket thrown out in front, and skirmishing with the enemy's pickets nearly all the while, until 1 o'clock Sunday morning, January 4, when, in obedience to orders from Major-General Cheatham, we took up the line of March to Shelbyville.

The field officers—Colonels Savage, Carter, Chester, Anderson, and Major [H. W.] Cotter—all distinguished themselves by the coolness and courage they displayed upon the field, and greatly contributed to the successes achieved by their respective commands by the skill and resolution with which they managed and maneuvered them. Colonel Stanton's regiment was not seriously engaged, though I do not doubt, if an opportunity had presented itself, that both he and his men would have fought most gallantly. Captain Carnes' battery was separated from my brigade in consequence of the impossibility of its obtaining a suitable position in that part of the field from which to operate, and, therefore, it acted under other orders than my own. A report from Lieutenant [L. G.] Marshall, herewith transmitted, will show its operations.

We have to mourn the loss of many gallant officers and brave men, who fell in the faithful discharge of their duty on the field of battle. Capt. L. N. Savage, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Captain [J. J.] Womack, acting major of the Sixteenth Regiment, most efficient officers, were severely, if not mortally, wounded, and Captain [D. C.] Spurlock, of the same regiment, an excellent officer and most estimable gentleman, was killed. Capt. B. H. Holland, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, was killed while gallantly bearing the colors of his regiment, and Acting Lieut. Col. R. A. Burford, of the Fifty-first, was wounded. These are but a part of those who were either killed or wounded, but I must refer for further details to the regimental reports, which I herewith transmit and beg to make a part of my own. The Eighth Regiment lost most heavily both in officers and men. In Company D, the gallant Captain [M. C.] Shook was killed, and the lists show that out of 12 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 62 men who went into the fight only 1 corporal and 20 men escaped. Other companies suffered almost as heavily.

Of the general conduct of the officers and men of the brigade, I find it difficult to employ terms of too high commendation. Cool, brave, and prompt in obeying every command upon the battle-field, they exhibited, during the week of hardships they were called upon to endure before Murfreesborough, a patience, fortitude, and cheerfulness worthy of the highest praise. The long list of killed and wounded, herewith transmitted, is a sad but a glorious testimony not only to their gallantry and courage, but also to their patriotic devotion to their country and its righteous cause. Entering the field with only about 1,400 men, I have to deplore a loss of 691 in killed, wounded, and missing, with only 19 missing, and a majority, if not all, of those prisoners of war.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my appreciation of the services of my staff. I was attended on the battle-field by the following staff officers: Capt. John Bradford, my brigade inspector, acting as assistant adjutant-general; James H. Wilkes, my clerk, acting as aide-de-camp, my assistant adjutant-general, Maj. James G. Martin, and Lieut. Samuel Donelson, my aide-de-camp, being absent on leave. My volunteer aides-de-camp were Capt. J. L. Rice, formerly of Colonel Battle's [Twentieth Tennessee] regiment; Col. Granville Lewis, of Texas, and Henry Lindsley, of Lebanon, Tenn. I feel that I am doing but sheer justice to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of every member of my staff, for they rendered efficient services in carrying orders with promptness in the hottest of the conflict, particularly to that part of the field, on the right of my brigade, which the enemy was attempting to turn during the entire day, but where he was gallantly repulsed by the determined bravery of my troops. Mr. Lindsley had his horse killed by a cannon ball early in the action, and was so severely wounded himself that he had to retire from the field during the remainder of the

battle. My clerk (Wilkes) had his horse killed late in the afternoon near the Cowan house. It is but right that I should say that Colonel Lewis the previous day had obtained a musket, and was fully equipped to take the field in the ranks of Captain [W. G.] Burford's company of Eighth [Tennessee] Regiment, when, being informed of this fact, I invited him to take a position with me as volunteer aide, which he readily assented to do, and conducted himself with great coolness and determined bravery. I have referred to Captain Rice as a relieved officer. I feel, from his efficient services rendered in this battle, and my knowledge of him as a man and an officer, that I am doing but simple justice to him, and a benefit to the cause and service, in recommending that Captain Rice be given a command at the earliest practicable period, knowing him to be qualified in an eminent degree to fill a high position.

Accompanying this you will find an accurate list of both officers and men killed, wounded, and missing in my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. DONELSON,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brigade, O'neatham's Division.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 195.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Anderson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

January 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Below you will please find a report of the part taken by the Eighth [Tennessee] Regiment in the late action before Murfreesborough:

On the morning of December 29, the regiment was ordered into line of battle. We were placed in line of battle in an old field on the west side of Stone's River, my left resting on the left of the Wilkinson turnpike road, in which position we remained, subjected during the time to heavy cannonade of shells, which did but little or no harm, until Wednesday morning, the 31st, at which time I received orders to hold my regiment in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice to the support of Brigadier-General Chalmers' brigade, which was in our front. At about 10 o'clock our brigade was ordered forward. The Eighth moved off promptly at the command, under a very heavy cannonade of shot and shell. When we had arrived at the position formerly occupied by General Chalmers' brigade, we were ordered to halt and lie down behind the little fortification constructed by his brigade of logs and rails. We remained in this position about twenty minutes under a perfect storm of shot and shell, causing considerable mortality in my regiment. In this position we lost 15 or 20 men killed and wounded. It soon became apparent to every one that Chalmers' brigade was giving way, for it was with great difficulty that I could keep his men from running over my men; they came running back in squads and companies, and I am satisfied that before we left this position that at least two-thirds of the regiment that had formerly occupied the position we were in had returned. We were then ordered forward to the charge, which was responded to by the Eighth Regiment with a yell, the gallant Colonel Moore leading. We moved forward at a double-quick, under a perfect hail of shot, shell, and grape, when we arrived at the burnt brick house. The regiment

was thrown into some confusion, caused by the house and some picket fence and a portion of Chalmers' men that had remained behind the house, there being several fences and the house and a portion of Chalmers' men that were in the way, causing some four of the companies on the right of the regiment to pass around and through the best way they could. At this juncture the enemy in our front opened a terrible fire upon us with small-arms, at a distance of about 75 or 100 yards. Such a fire I do not suppose men were ever before subjected to. At this point the colonel's horse fell, and I supposed that he himself was either killed or wounded. Seeing the condition in which the regiment was placed, with a powerful enemy in our front and on the right and left—for at this time we were then in front of the balance of the brigade, and the enemy were cross-firing me right and left—and seeing so many of my men falling around me, I ordered them forward at a double-quick with fixed bayonets. The gallant Eighth responded with a shout, and leaped forward like men bent on conquering or dying in the attempt. When we had advanced about 50 or 60 yards, and were just entering the woods in our front, the colonel came up with sword in hand. He was not killed or wounded, as I expected; it was only his horse. He had just reached the regiment again, and was urging them forward, when he fell, dead, shot through the heart with a minie ball. The enemy in our front contested stubbornly, and those on our right and left continued to pour a deadly fire into us. The enemy's first line gave way before my men; their second was brought forward, but could not stand the impetuosity of our charge, and they gave way. At this point it was reported to me that the enemy was trying to get away some artillery on my left. I immediately changed direction to the left, and charged them and captured their guns (three at one place), and went 50 yards below. We captured one more by shooting down their horses and stopped the piece. I also captured at this point about 400 prisoners belonging to the artillery and infantry, and we killed Colonel [George W.] Roberts, who was commanding the brigade, as stated to me by the prisoners.

Through the bloody charge I lost many gallant officers and men killed and wounded. The enemy in the woods in my front having come to a halt, and pouring a galling fire into us, I ordered the men forward again at a double-quick; they responded with a shout, and moved forward upon the enemy. At this point I was joined by the colors and about 100 men of the Fifty-first Regiment, who came in on my left. I ordered them forward with my men, which orders they obeyed promptly. We charged the enemy in his position in the woods, under a perfect storm of bullets, and drove him before us.

About this time I was joined by Colonel Chester in person. We then continued driving the enemy before us, when it was reported to me that they were trying to flank me on my right. I then changed direction to the right, and moved forward upon him, and struck his flank and rear, in which position I halted and gave him a deadly fire, being too weak in strength to close in behind him. About this time I heard a heavy fire to right, in front of the enemy, whose flank I was upon. I sent an officer forward to see what it was, and, if it was our force, which I felt confident it was, to inform the commander of my position, that he might not fire into me, and also to tell the commander to charge them at a double-quick and drive them by me, that I might shoot them down, which he did in gallant style; still, when he came up, it proved to be the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment. I then formed on his left, and moved forward to the point, driving the enemy before us. It was then reported to me that the enemy was flanking me on my left. I immediately changed direction to the left and moved upon him, when he gave way and fled

through the old field in front of the woods occupied by us when we left the other night, when we charged him to the old field through which he fled. We halted in the edge of woods, and gave him a deadly fire as he ran through the old field. The effect of that fire was apparent to every one who visited that place, for the edge of the woods and the field for 200 or 300 yards was strewn with his dead and wounded. When we were unmasked by his force, the enemy, from his batteries on the hill in our front, opened upon us a perfect hail of grape and canister, when I ordered the men back into the woods. I then fell back to the old house in the rear of the woods, to gather together the remainder of the regiment, that had somewhat scattered in the charge through the dense woods, and to get a supply of ammunition. I remained there some time, and gathered all the men that I could get up, in company with Colonels Carter and Chester, when we formed line on the right of General Stewart's brigade. The firing in our front being very heavy, we were ordered forward, which order we obeyed promptly, and moved to the front of the woods in front of the enemy, in the old field. In this position we remained under a very heavy fire of artillery until night closed this bloody and eventful day.

Perhaps it is necessary that I should be more explicit in my explanation of my maneuvering in the woods. The reason why I had to change direction so often was that I was not supported either on the right or left. Our regiment drove the enemy in our front before this; consequently, this force on the right and left remained in their position, and when I had got in their rear it seemed as if they were flanking me; but when I changed direction to the right, as you will see in the foregoing report, I struck his flank and rear; and at that time the Nineteenth Tennessee came to my support on the right again, when I changed direction to the left. I then discovered that support had arrived on my left, and was driving the enemy on my left. It was then that I struck the enemy's flank on my left, when he was entering the old field. This force on my left I did not ascertain who it was, but supposed to be the Thirty-eighth Tennessee.

It is generally the case in battles that every regiment that passes a battery claims to have taken it. In this case there can be no dispute, as we shot down the horses attached to the guns, and captured the men belonging to the guns. It is also claimed by my men that there were two pieces more (in addition to the four that I have previously named) captured by the right of the regiment, some 75 yards to the right, making in all six pieces. These two additional pieces I did not see at the time, as I was near the left of the regiment, but I did see them afterward, and they must have been taken by my regiment, as it was the only force in these woods, and those guns, from their position, [were] covered by my regiment.

I can[not] close this report without saying a few words in regard to the gallant Col. W. L. Moore, though he fell early in that bloody charge. A more gallant and noble spirit never lived or died for his country. Loved and honored by his regiment, he fell gallantly battling for his country, and his native soil drank his blood.

It would afford me great pleasure, and be but sheer justice, to speak at length of the many noble spirits among the officers and men of my regiment who gave their lives a sacrifice to their country and native State on that memorable day, but the casualties of the regiment speak more for those noble spirits than I could write in a volume.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Tennessee.

No. 196.

Report of Col. John H. Savage, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.

JANUARY 8, 1863.

The following report of the conduct of the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment in the battle before Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, is respectfully submitted:

When the advance was ordered, my regiment being the right of Cheat-ham's division, I was directed by General Donelson (through his aide, Captain [John] Bradford) to move along the railroad, but two companies to its right and eight on its left, taking the guide to the right. The advance was made under a heavy cannonade, and the line of battle and direction maintained, although serious obstructions impeded the march. The eight left companies advanced between the railroad and the turnpike in front of the Cowan house without the slightest protection, engaging a battery and the enemy's infantry in the woods at a distance of less than 150 yards. The right companies advanced through a stalk-field to the edge of a cotton-patch. Here the enemy opened a heavy fire at short range from a line extending to the right as far as I could see. This killed Captain Spurlock, who fell while leading his men in the most gallant manner. At this moment it seemed to me that I was without the expected support on my left, and that the line had divided and gone off in that direction. My men shot the horses and gunners of the battery in front, but I could not advance without being outflanked and ——— by the enemy on my right; I therefore ordered them to halt and fire. In a few moments my acting lieutenant-colonel (L. N. Savage) fell by my side, supposed mortally wounded, and my acting major (Captain Womack) had his right arm badly broken. There were batteries to the right and left of the railroad which literally swept the ground. The men maintained the fight against superior numbers with great spirit and obstinacy. The left companies, being very near and without any protection, sustained a heavy loss. Thirty men were left dead upon the spot where they halted dressed in perfect line of battle. It was on the day following a sad spectacle, speaking more eloquently for the discipline and courage of the men than any words I can employ. Here the Thirty-ninth North Carolina came up in my rear, and I ordered it into line of battle to my right, but before it got into position the lieutenant-colonel was shot down and was carried from the field. Under the command of Captain [A. W. Bell] it continued under my control and did good service until driven from this position, after which I lost sight of it.

Seeing a heavy force of the enemy crossing the field to my right and rear, I ordered the line to fall back to the river, and formed two lines to the front and right. To cover this space the men were deployed as skirmishers. I also ordered forward a portion of Blythe's Mississippi Regiment that had collected near the railroad, and was joined by Lieutenants [J. F.] Williamson and [T. W.] McMurry (Fifty-first Regiment) with three companies, who continued with me and did good service. This force checked and drove back the enemy advancing up the river, and a column that attempted to cut off my whole party advancing along the railroad, but not without loss. Lieutenant [R. B.] Anderson, of the Sixteenth, a valuable officer, while directing the skirmishers was dangerously wounded and carried under the river bank by Privates Thompson and Adcock, all of whom were captured by the enemy upon his subsequent advance. When Adams' brigade advanced I drew back my little force to let it move to the front, which it did in gallant style, but