

Here the division remained on the defensive, at times skirmishing with the enemy and being shelled by their battery, until the night of January 2, when I was placed in reserve between the Nashville and Lebanon pikes. Here I remained until 1 a. m. on the 4th, when, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, I moved to this place.

During these operations one section of the Eufaula Light Artillery was detached with General [A.] Buford. Capt. L. T. Hardy's company of cavalry (acting as my escort) was thrown out to connect my left with General [J. A.] Wharton, where he suffered severely.

Among the many incidents of this severe and protracted struggle, I would mention the following: Col. J. C. Burks, commanding Eleventh Texas Regiment, though mortally wounded, continued to lead his regiment until exhausted. Colonel Burks was a gallant soldier, and idolized by his command. In the words of his brigade commander, "A better friend, a warmer heart, a more gallant leader than he was never drew the breath of life." Sergt. A. Sims, flag-bearer of the Tenth Texas (Colonel [M. F.] Locke), seeing in one of the charges a Federal flag-bearer with his flag waving his regiment forward, sprang forward and seized the Federal flag, when both fell dead waving their banners with their last breath. The Federal flag was captured. Sergt. James T. McGee, the only man left of the color-guard, seized our colors, but for a moment, when another of our noblest and bravest men fell to rise no more. Private Manning, of Company H, then raised the flag and bore it aloft the remainder of the day. Private James W. Clark, of Company G, carried the flag of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment in the first charge, during which he was killed. The colors were then taken by Lieut. L. De Board, of Company F, who bore them the remainder of the engagement. Private Clark [D.] Jenkins, of Company D, First Arkansas Rifles, seeing a Federal officer making great exertions to rally his command, detached himself from his company, and, taking deliberate aim, shot him from his horse. The saddle had the saddle-cloth of a general officer. In the first charge in the morning, Sergt. J. R. Perry, color-bearer of the Fourth Arkansas Battalion, had his arm paralyzed by a shot striking the staff, and the flag fell to the ground. Sergt. J. C. Davis, of Company A, immediately snatched the colors and bore them until reclaimed by Sergeant Perry. Color-bearer H. W. Hamblen, Second Regiment Arkansas Rifles, gallantly bore his flag until shot down. The colors were immediately seized by Corpl. J. W. Piles, of the color-guard, who bore them gallantly the remainder of the day. Color-bearer J. B. Bryant, of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment, was wounded. Lieutenant [John] Armstrong then took the colors and fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenant [G. D.] Goodner then took them, but was soon afterward wounded. Captain [John W.] Lavender bore the colors the remainder of the day.

In one of the charges of the Thirtieth Arkansas Regiment it had seven company commanders cut down and the color-bearer, yet the men never wavered. Later in the day a second color-bearer was wounded and the colors lost in a cedar brake, but whether found by the enemy or not is not known. The only field officer (Major [J. J.] Franklin) and several lieutenants also fell, and yet this regiment maintained its organization. Seven color-bearers fell in General McNair's brigade and three in General Ector's. Col. G. W. Gordon, Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, fell, dangerously wounded, while most gallantly leading his regiment. I was informed by prisoners that the Federal General [Joshua W.] Sill was killed by my division while endeavoring to rally his defeated troops. My division moved so rapidly, and was so constantly engaged, that the guns captured were never counted; I am satisfied that [there were] at

least twenty-three, besides caissons, forges, and other ordnance stores. The division passed, untouched, wagons, knapsacks, &c.

Brigadier-Generals Ector and McNair and Colonel Harper (commanding McNair's brigade in the latter part of the day) exhibited cool and dauntless courage, as well as skill, in the handling of their commands.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the regimental and company officers; all bore themselves gallantly and nobly.

To the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my division I owe a debt of gratitude. I did not see a single straggler nor a single plunderer up to the attack on the enemy's position on the Nashville pike; every man seemed inspired.

To my staff on the field I am under many obligations for the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties, viz: Maj. H. S. Bradford, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. G. A. Henry, jr., inspector-general; Maj. Batt. Barrow and Capt. F. S. De Wolff, assistant adjutants-general; Lieut. B. N. Mathes, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. S. Foote, jr., aide-de-camp; Mr. R. R. McClure, volunteer aide; Lieut. E. M. Ross, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. G. M. Mathes, chief of artillery.

Capt. J. D. Allison, ordnance officer, performed his duty well, not only supplying ammunition to my division, but to others.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Dyer, acting paymaster to Smith's corps in the field; Maj. M. Cheatham and Capt. C. W. Kennedy, assistant quartermasters, have my thanks for the efficient manner in which they performed duties assigned to them.

Maj. P. F. Glass, division commissary, and Maj. H. Brownson Smith, acting commissary of subsistence, rendered good service in their department in supplying the command in the field and the hospitals.

Division Surg. Gus. B. Thornton was untiring in his labors with the wounded. He is entitled to the thanks of the command.

On several occasions Lieut. D. C. Chamberlain, of my escort, carried my orders on the field to my satisfaction.

My two orderlies, William T. Brabson and William Forbes, bore themselves with great courage, and were useful to me in many ways. Mr. Armstrong, of Knoxville, behaved with great gallantry.

To Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding brigade in Cleburne's division, I am under many obligations. He came into action at my request at a critical moment, gallantly maintaining the fight until I could change my front and bring my troops into action. This was the only active support that I am aware of receiving until I was forced to abandon my purpose of establishing myself on the Nashville pike.

I feel grateful to Lieutenant-General Hardee for the consideration exhibited for my weary and exhausted command, as well as for the confidence (as exhibited by him in sharing our fortunes at one time in rear of the Federal army) reposed in them.

It is with pride and pleasure I record the gallant bearing of my division, but it is with a sad heart that I record the roll of the gallant dead and wounded.

Col. R. B. Vance, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, succeeded to the command of General Rains' brigade. Colonel Vance bore himself gallantly.

After the fall of General Rains, his staff on the field reported to me. Their bearing at all times when under my observation was very gallant. They are as follows: Capt. [Felix] R. [R.] Smith, inspector-general; Lieut. T. B. Thompson, aide-de-camp, and Capt. C. A. Nichols, volunteer aide-de-camp.

I send inclosed the reports of my subordinate commanders and a

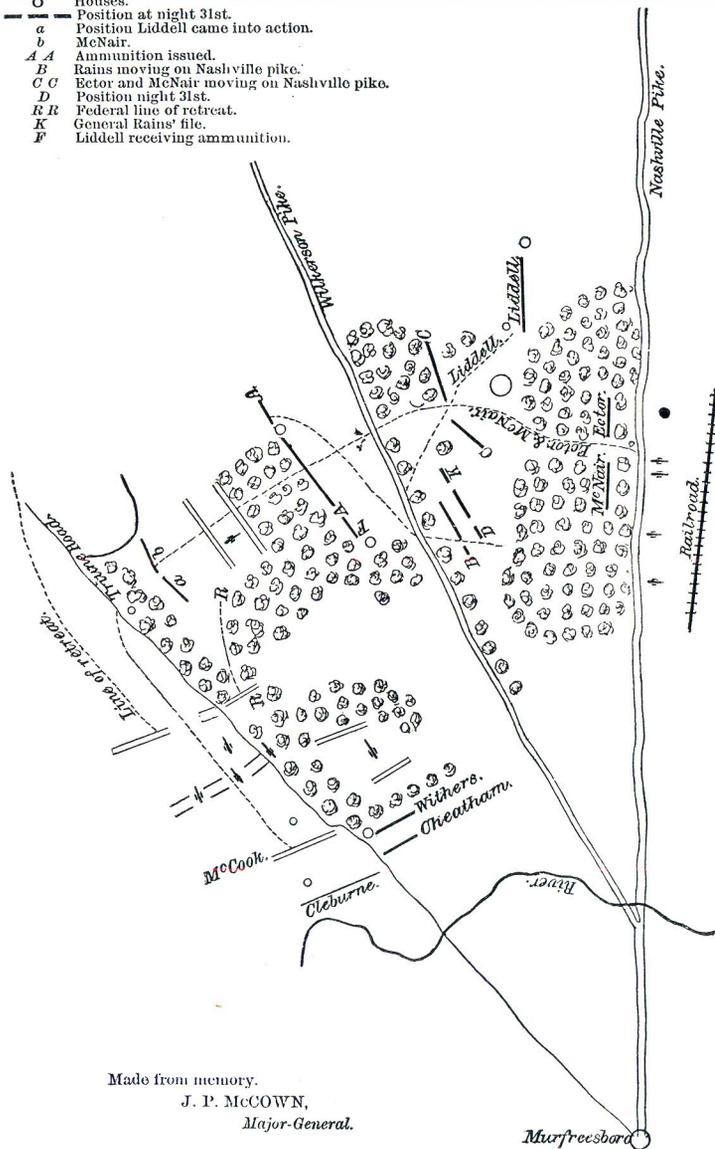
list* of killed, wounded, and missing, which please append to this report. I also send a topographical sketch of the battle, drawn from memory.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

- | | |
|----|--|
| — | Confederates. |
| — | Federals. |
| — | Batteries. |
| ○ | Houses. |
| — | Position at night 31st. |
| a | Position Liddell came into action. |
| b | McNair. |
| AA | Ammunition issued. |
| B | Rains moving on Nashville pike. |
| CG | Ector and McNair moving on Nashville pike. |
| D | Position night 31st. |
| RR | Federal line of retreat. |
| K | General Rains' file. |
| F | Liddell receiving ammunition. |



Made from memory.
J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

* Embodied in No. 191, pp. 680, 681.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 28, 1863.

In General Bragg's report of the battle of Murfreesborough I find the following:

The failure of General McCown to execute during the night an order for a slight change in the line of his division, and which had to be done in the morning, caused some delay in the general and vigorous assault by Lieutenant-General Hardee, but about 7 o'clock the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery announced the beginning of the conflict.

This passage conveys to the mind of the reader that I had failed to execute an order, thereby delaying the attack, and that the attack commenced at 7 o'clock. Neither proposition is sustained by the facts in the case. Upon reading General Bragg's report, I applied to him to correct this error, in a communication addressed to his chief of staff, in which I say:

I received an order on the night of the 30th from General Bragg to change the position of Rains' brigade. The change was made during the night. I also received an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to change the position of McNair's brigade. General Cheatham was to point out the new position, which he did. The brigade was placed accurately upon the ground indicated by General Cheatham before I left for General Bragg's headquarters. As to the hour of attack, I have to say the attack commenced at 6 o'clock. This fact is sustained by the reports of my subordinates.

I forward inclosed a copy of this application, marked A, together with a copy of the reply thereto, marked B, in which reply General Bragg refuses me the justice to which I am entitled, and, by some strange misapprehension on his part, he bases that refusal on the ground that my application and the certificates therein inclosed sustain his report. This mistake is singular and palpable. He says in his report that I failed to execute an order, whereby the attack was delayed. This statement I deny in my application and sustain the denial by proof. In General Bragg's reply he assumes that this denial constitutes an admission of the fact. His report places the beginning of the conflict at 7 o'clock. My application places it at 6 [o'clock], and the evidence therewith offered proves my statement correct; yet General Bragg in his reply assumes that my application and certificates "fully" sustain his report in this respect, notwithstanding they differ an hour as to the time of the beginning of the attack. When the rules of logic are so far reversed as to make a positive denial an admission of a fact, and when the laws of nature are so far changed as to make 6 [o'clock] in the morning and 7 o'clock one and the same thing, then General Bragg's assumption that my application for a correction of his report sustains the report itself will be comprehensible, and not until then. His report and my application are the reverse of each other, both as to my failure to execute an order and as to the time of attack. General Bragg's reply says that on these points they agree.

General Bragg further says, in his reply, that the statement in his report which I asked him to correct was based on the following paragraph in General Hardee's report:

Major-General McCown having failed to get McNair's brigade on the line of battle Tuesday night, as directed by me, the brigade was moved into position next morning.

I would respectfully state that I am at a loss to understand how General Bragg could base a statement in his report of February 23, 1863, on a paragraph in the report of General Hardee, dated February 28, 1863, five days after General Bragg's report.

I deem it proper here to relate clearly the facts in the case. Near sundown on the evening of December 30, 1862, Lieutenant-General Hardee came to the left and assumed command, and requested General

Cheatham and myself to explain the location of our commands and the nature of the ground in our respective fronts. On the latter point General Cheatham and myself materially differed. General Hardee, as I understood, accepted General Cheatham's explanation of the ground, and ordered me to change the position of McNair's brigade. I told General Hardee that either he did not understand General Cheatham or I did not understand his order. I then requested General Hardee either to locate the brigade himself or to order General Cheatham to accurately point out the ground. General Cheatham was directed by General Hardee to comply with my request. I was thus particular because I felt satisfied that an attempt to locate the brigade as I understood General Hardee to direct, would bring on a night engagement, for which I would be held responsible. General Cheatham, by General Hardee's order, went with me and pointed out the position the brigade was to occupy, the right resting at a pile of rails near Mrs. Smith's house, on the Triune road. Inclosed you will find a copy of a note from General Cheatham, with accompanying map, marked C, in which he says:

I was directed by General Hardee to point out to you the position for General McNair's brigade, which I did just before dark on Tuesday evening, placing his right, resting on the Triune road, in a line with Colonel Loomis' brigade, which was in the front line of Polk's corps. You requested that General Hardee would indicate the position for McNair, which I agreed to do at General Hardee's request.

That McNair's brigade was placed as ordered I refer to the following evidence: General McNair's report, the inclosed copies of communications from Generals McNair and Ector and Captain [C. B.] Kilgore, marked, respectively, D, E, and F, and the map accompanying General Cheatham's communication, marked C. General McNair's report contains the following paragraph:

In obedience to orders received from division headquarters at — p. m. December 30, 1862, I formed my brigade in line of battle on the ground designated at the time.

The ground designated was that pointed out to me by General Cheatham. There seems to be a blank in McNair's report as to the hour at which he received this order. I find it so, at least, in the copy before me, the original having been forwarded; but his communication, marked D, fills up the deficiency in his report. In that communication, as you will observe, he says, in reply to an inquiry from me:

On the evening of December 30, about sundown, you ordered me to move my brigade about 200 yards in advance of the line of battle then occupied by me, and in advance of a strip of woods that extended immediately in front of my original line, which order was executed and a new line of battle formed a little after dark.

This statement of General McNair is supported by the letter of General Ector, marked E, and that of Captain Kilgore, marked F.

Now, by reference to the map furnished by General Cheatham, and which you will find with his letter, marked C, you will see McNair's original position—the thicket or woods in front thereof—and the new line for his occupation pointed out by General Cheatham by the direction of General Hardee, and then (in connection with this map), by reference to General McNair's report, together with his letter and the letters of Ector and Kilgore, you will see that I moved McNair forward precisely as ordered, and placed him on the ground designated by General Cheatham by the direction of General Hardee, and it will further appear from the papers referred to that this movement was made early on the night of December 30, 1862, and not delayed until next morning, as I am charged with doing.

As I fully executed the order to move both McNair and Rains, and as

those were the only orders I got to alter my position or otherwise change the location of my brigades during the afternoon and night of December 30, 1862, it follows positively that I did not fail to execute an order for a slight or any other change in the line of my division during the night previous to the battle of Murfreesborough. As I placed McNair's brigade on the ground pointed out to me by General Cheatham for that purpose by General Hardee's order, I am not responsible for any misapprehension of my superior in reference thereto. I believed (and so expressed myself at the time) that there was some misconception as to the nature of the ground, and naturally felt desirous of placing the responsibility of any mistake arising therefrom upon those whose duty it was to bear it.

If the attack was delayed, as alleged (which I deny), that delay does not rest on my shoulder. General Bragg, in the paper marked B, says, "The attack was ordered to be made at daylight (dawn), which was then 5 o'clock." This differs materially from the written order which I received from Lieutenant-General Hardee. That order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
December 30, [1862]—10 p. m.

Major-General McCOWN, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that you hold your command in readiness to move upon the enemy at daylight. He will be present to superintend the movement. The general will see you and General Cleburne at 5.45 a. m. at the house on the left of Rains' position—Cleburne's headquarters.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

In this you will see that I am not ordered to commence the attack at daylight (dawn), but to hold myself in readiness "to move upon the enemy at daylight." Now, this plainly is not an order to attack at 5 o'clock, for by it General Hardee directs me to meet him at General Cleburne's headquarters at 5.45 o'clock, which I did, and there received my final orders before commencing the movement upon the enemy. He could not have intended me to attack the enemy three-quarters of an hour before the time appointed by himself for giving me my final instructions for the conduct of that attack. Therefore, if General Bragg issued orders for the attack to commence at 5 o'clock, as he intimates in the paper marked B, General Hardee must have been unaware of them; and the first and only knowledge I have of them is contained in said paper, marked B, written to me long after the battle of Murfreesborough. I was with General Hardee near the hour of 5.45 a. m., as directed by his order, received from him my final instructions, and attacked the enemy about 6 o'clock. That I did so fully appears from the inclosed note of Capt. R. E. Foote, marked G, from the inclosed letters of Generals McNair and Ector, and from the official reports of my subordinates. These papers establish, beyond controversy, that I commenced the attack about 6 o'clock. The sun rose that morning in the latitude of Murfreesborough at from 7.04 to 7.10 o'clock, which brought daylight about 6 o'clock, thus making unvarying nature a witness to the fact that I moved to the attack at the appointed time and without delay.

But, admitting the absurdity that nature on the morning of December 31, 1862, was untrue to herself, and brought daylight at 5 o'clock, you will see that it was impossible for me to commence the attack at that hour, or any sooner than I did, for, by direction of General Hardee, under whose immediate command I was acting, I had to meet him only a few minutes before 6 o'clock to get my final orders for commencing and carrying on the conflict. When I commenced the attack it was

just light enough to see from the center to the right and left of each of my brigades.

The announcement that daylight was at 5 o'clock (over two hours before sunrise) in the latitude of Murfreesborough on December 31, 1862, is something not only new to me, but also to the scientific world and the observing farmer. "Daylight (dawn)," the phrase used by General Bragg in the paper marked B, is ambiguous, but simple daylight, the term used in the orders given me preparatory to the battle, is plain, and easily understood.

In addition to the foregoing evidence, Lieutenant-General Polk, in his report of the battle of Murfreesborough, says:

At the appointed time the battle opened, evidently to the surprise of the opposing army. Major-General McCown, acting under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hardee, was upon them before they were prepared to receive him. He captured several batteries and one brigadier-general, wounding another, and drove three brigades—those composing the division of Brigadier-General Johnson—in confusion before him.

This Federal division was, according to their own accounts, placed to resist just such a movement, and was 6,000 strong. My division numbered about 4,000. This is sufficient evidence of itself, I should think, to show that the attack was well timed, especially when we consider that the enemy was posted in woods, and that my division passed to the attack across open fields, and was flanked by Davis' Federal division.

From the foregoing facts two things clearly appear: First, that I did not fail to execute an order for a change in the line of my division during the night previous to the battle of Murfreesborough, and, second, that I did not thereby, or from any other cause, delay the assault on that day. It follows, then, that the paragraph in General Bragg's report, which charges me with such failure and delay, is erroneous, and manifestly unjust to me.

I have applied to General Bragg, as hereinbefore stated, asking him to correct that error. Instead of so doing, he does me double injustice, by assuming in his reply that I admit the charges. His report will become a part of history, as it now stands, if left uncorrected and uncontradicted; therefore, my honor as a man (which I prize above everything), and my reputation as a soldier (which is only less dear to me than my honor and the welfare of my country), both impel me to ask a court of inquiry, to fully investigate and pronounce upon the justice or injustice of these charges.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,

Major-General, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, U. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The inclosed application of Major-General McCown is forwarded with the hope that the request will be granted as soon as practicable. The whole matter had better be put on record and then neither party will have cause to complain. The only point made by General McCown which requires notice is that of the respective dates of my report and General Hardee's. Before making that part of my report, I called on

General Hardee for the facts and received them from him in writing, together with the correspondence with General McCown, in which the delay was acknowledged and his reasons, unsatisfactory to me, were given.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure A.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL:

General Bragg, in his report of the battle of Murfreesborough, says:

The failure of General McCown to execute during the night an order for a slight change in the line of his division, and which had to be done the next morning, caused some delay in the general and vigorous assault by Lieutenant-General Hardee; but about 7 o'clock the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery announced the beginning of the conflict.

This does me injustice. I received an order on the night of the 30th from General Bragg to change the position of Rains' brigade. The change was made during the night. I also received an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to change the position of McNair's brigade. General Cheatham was to point out the new position, which he did. The brigade was placed accurately upon the ground indicated by General Cheatham before I left for General Bragg's headquarters. As to the hour of attack, I have to say the attack commenced at about 6 o'clock. This fact is sustained by the reports of my subordinates.

I respectfully request the general commanding to correct the error in his report. I should be pleased to be informed of the action of the general commanding in the premises.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

N. B.—I send papers marked A, B, C.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 5, 1863.

Major-General McCOWN, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th ultimo, and in reply to say that the paragraph in his report of the battle of Murfreesborough which you regard as injurious to yourself is fully sustained by your admission and by the certificate you inclose. The paragraph was based on that of General Hardee, which says:

Major-General McCown having failed to get McNair's brigade on the line of battle Tuesday night, as directed by me, the brigade was moved into position early the next morning.

The attack was ordered to be made at daylight (dawn), which was then 5 o'clock. When the action became distinct with artillery and volleys of musketry it was 7 o'clock, as marked by the watch of the commanding general. He had been more than two hours on the field, and felt and exhibited surprise and anxiety at the delay. The order to you admitted of no conditions, and the general commanding cannot understand your right to suspend an important movement ordered by your superior commanders because you supposed it might be seen by the enemy or might cause an engagement. That was a question for your

bringing on an engagement. On the morning of the 31st, however, it came up on the line, and the whole division moved forward in line of battle about daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. KILGORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ector's Brigade.

[Inclosure G.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. McCOWN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your question propounded to me this morning, I have the honor to state that on the morning of December 31, 1862, when the line of our division became engaged with those of the enemy at Murfreesborough, I looked at a watch and it was exactly eight minutes to 6 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. FOOTE,
Captain, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

No. 281.

Report of Capt. J. D. Allison, ———, Chief Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

SIR: Wednesday morning, December 31, 1862, found my ordnance train encamped on the east bank of Stone's River, on the Triune road. At daylight I received orders from the major-general commanding to follow close behind, and at 8 a. m. I issued to General McNair's brigade; about 9 a. m. to Generals Rains' and Preston Smith's brigades; an hour later to Generals Ector's and Liddell's brigades. Taking up my position near the hospital, designated by the major-general, I remained until he ordered me to occupy a position in a small grove on the right of the Wilkinson pike, about the center of our division and some half a mile to the rear. Here I remained but a short time, when I was, by the shot and shell of the enemy, compelled to leave and again take my former position near the hospital. About 12 o'clock I was ordered up to supply General McNair, also a portion of Generals Ector's and Preston Smith's brigades. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-General Hardee's ordnance officer to retire some mile or more across the Wilkinson pike toward the Triune road. About 2.30 p. m. I was ordered to supply a portion of Generals McNair's and Ector's commands. This done, I supplied a large portion of Generals Wheeler's and Wharton's commands. Again going to the rear, I remained until the firing of small arms ceased, and after dark I moved up and encamped on the Wilkinson pike, near the mouth of a lane. My entire train consisted of 23 wagons, one of which (belonging to General Rains' brigade) I lost by its breaking down.

On the next day I procured another wagon and sent for the stores, but found they had been removed.

Three captured Federal wagons and teams were turned over to me, one containing field-gun ammunition and the others small-arm cartridges—18,000 each.

It affords me pleasure in being able to state that the promptness and energetic manner in which Lieut. J. N. Lane, of General McNair's ordnance; Lieut. H. C. Leigh, ordnance officer to General Ector; Sergt. C. F. Maxey, in charge of General Rains' ordnance, and Sergt. G. W. Morrie, of the division ordnance, moved in execution of orders, did much to assist me in supplying troops and disposing of my train.

I beg the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. D. ALLISON,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance to Major-General McCown.

Maj. H. [S.] BRADFORD,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 282.

Report of Maj. George M. Mathes, ———, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS McCOWN'S DIVISION, SMITH'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part the batteries of this division took in the engagements of December 30 and 31, [1862,] before Murfreesborough:

On the 29th, when the division was in position in reserve, in rear of Stone's River, near the Nashville pike, I received an order from the major-general commanding to detach one section of rifled pieces from one of the batteries, with orders to report to Brigadier-General [A.] Buford, on the Salem pike, which was done from the Eufaula Light Artillery, General Rains' brigade (Lieutenant [W. A.] McDuffie commanding), under charge of Lieutenant [W. J.] McKenzie.

When the division was ordered from its reserve position to the left, on the Triune road, the batteries were moved in mass in rear of the division to its new position. The batteries of Captains Douglas and Humphreys were placed in reserve, and Lieutenant McDuffie, commanding Eufaula Battery, was ordered to take position in line to support his brigade (Rains') during the day of the 30th, when the firing became very heavy on Robertson's battery. Lieutenant McDuffie was ordered to take position to support and relieve Captain Robertson, which he did, doing great damage to one of the enemy's batteries, forcing it to change position, and, prisoners state, dismounting one gun and killing several cannoneers. Lieutenant McDuffie kept his battery at 500 yards range until his ammunition was exhausted, when he was ordered to draw off his battery and fill his ammunition chests.

The lieutenant commanding and the men of the battery deserve great credit for the cool and skillful manner in which the battery was handled under the severe fire of two or more batteries. The loss of the battery was 1 man wounded and 1 horse killed.

At daylight on the morning of December 31, all of the batteries of the division were ordered forward. Captain Douglas, of General Ector's brigade, was ordered to take position and go into action on the left of the house on the left of Lieutenant-General Polk's line, which he did, engaging the enemy at short range, throwing the enemy into confusion and greatly facilitating the rout of the enemy on the left. On account of damages received by his battery, Captain Douglas was delayed in fol-

lowing up the division immediately, and was consequently some distance behind by the time he was in condition to move forward, which he did as soon as possible. **Captain Humphreys' battery** (McNair's brigade) was ordered up to take position on the right of Captain Douglas and to support him; but the enemy having fled before he could arrive, he pushed on his battery and passed to the right of the division, and engaged the enemy near the Wilkinson pike. He was engaged by a vastly superior force of the enemy's artillery, and had four of his guns disabled and five men wounded and several horses killed. He held his position with his two remaining guns until the artillery of the enemy was captured or forced to retire.

Both the officers and men of this battery deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they stood by their guns and served them. The battery commanded by Lieutenant McDuffie not having been furnished with sufficient ammunition, it was left in reserve near the house on General Cheatham's left, where it remained until about 2 p. m., when it was moved across the Wilkinson pike, but was ordered back by Brigadier-General Maney to take position to cover the retreat of our division in case they were compelled to fall back at this place. I put all the batteries of this division in position at the place where they remained until Friday night, when they were ordered to Murfreesborough.

I gathered up and sent to Murfreesborough on this day sixteen pieces of artillery, a number of caissons, and some battery wagons, forges, &c., captured by this division. Major [L.] Hoxton, chief of artillery, Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, assisted and had others carried off the field. In consequence of the recent rains, the ground was almost impassable for the movements of artillery, and the division was, in a measure, deprived of this arm.

I am, respectfully,

GEO. M. MATHES,

Acting Chief of Artillery, Major-General McCown's Division.

Maj. H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 283.

Report of Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MCCOWN'S DIVISION,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January —, 1863.

In obedience to special orders from division headquarters, it becomes my duty to make a report of the operations of my brigade in the recent battles before Murfreesborough.

During the night of the 30th ultimo, I was ordered to have my command in readiness to move upon the enemy at daylight on the next morning. General McNair's brigade was to move up in position on my right and General Rains' brigade on my left. The enemy were known to be in strong force immediately in front of us, supported by several batteries. These were posted near the edge of the timber. There was a level field between us, about 500 yards across it. A few minutes after 6 a. m. on December 31, the two brigades had arrived in the position indicated, and the command "Forward, march," was given. The three

brigades moved off together. When we had arrived within about 200 yards of the enemy's batteries in front of my brigade, they opened fire upon us. Immediately the order was given to charge. The enemy were not expecting such a movement on our part. Their infantry fired into us about this time. None of the three brigades faltered for a moment. When we had arrived within about 100 yards of their batteries, I ordered my men to fire. We poured a hot and deadly fire into them and continued to advance. Such determination and courage was perfectly irresistible. My brigade was within 30 yards of their cannon when they fired the second round. Quite a number of my brigade were killed and wounded, but the gaps made by the canister and small-arms closed up in an instant. In this charge Col. J. C. Burks, commanding the Eleventh Texas Regiment, received a mortal wound. Their infantry gave way about the time we reached their batteries. They attempted to form again behind a second battery. We pressed upon them so rapidly they soon gave way the second time. At a fence they made a short stand, but were driven from it. We passed over two cannon which they had attempted to get off with. They continued to keep up a running fight for awhile, taking shelter behind the farm-houses which lay in the line of their retreat. The rout soon, however, became complete. I soon discovered that we had separated from General McNair's brigade. After pursuing the enemy 2½ miles, I halted my command, faced it to the right, intending to proceed with it in the direction of a heavy firing of small-arms; in that direction I supposed General McNair's brigade had gone. We had captured quite a number of prisoners, who had been sent to the rear. The enemy in their hasty retreat had left their camp equipage; and guns, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks marked the line of their retreat. General Wharton's cavalry brigade continued in pursuit of those we had been after, and killed and captured (as I have since learned) many of them.

About this time I received an order from the division commander to move my command so as to rejoin General McNair, who, with General Liddell, was engaging the enemy. This order was promptly obeyed by both General Rains and myself. After marching about 1½ miles, we came up with General McNair's brigade. They had driven the enemy some distance, and were halted for the purpose of getting a new supply of ammunition. As most of my men had nearly exhausted their 40 rounds, they were also halted and ordered to supply themselves with ammunition. General Rains thought his men were pretty well supplied, and, after making a short halt, he was ordered to the right of the other two brigades in a northeast direction until he came up with the enemy. He had gone, I would say from the firing in this direction, but little over half a mile before he engaged them. We were ordered forward, and I was told to cause the left of my brigade to oblique to the right. We had marched about 1 mile in this direction. General Rains in the mean time was driving back the enemy, when, unfortunately, he fell, mortally wounded. He had driven them through a dense cedar forest and into a field. Their left wing had either been routed or driven back upon their center; the right of their center had also been driven back some distance, and their forces were thus massed in a very formidable position in a field not far from the Nashville pike. General McNair's and my brigades entered the field near the southwest corner (just above it). About 200 yards from the west side of the fence, immediately before us, was a cedar brake. Near the head of this brake it widened out, where the ground was very rocky. I had thought for some time the left of my command was obliquing too much, and so informed the division com

Second Lieut. W. J. McKenzie, on the 29th, was ordered by the chief of artillery of General Bragg's staff to report with two pieces to General Buford, on the Salem road. He was engaged on the extreme left on the 31st at 3 p. m. He was in action about two hours and co-operated with General Wheeler's cavalry.

The men, during the engagement, acted well. I expended 213 rounds of ammunition.

My casualties are 1 corporal and 1 private wounded* and 1 horse killed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. McDUFFIE,

First Lieutenant Eufaula Light Artillery.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SECOND BRIGADE.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. McNair, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
In Camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: Through you I have the honor to make the following report to the major-general commanding the division, of the action of my brigade in the late battle before Murfreesborough, on December 31, 1862:

In obedience to orders received from division headquarters at 7 p. m. on December 30, 1862, I formed my brigade in line of battle on the ground designated at that time.

At 6 a. m. on December 31, I moved forward about 150 yards, and joined Brigadier-General Ector's brigade on the right. We then moved forward together to meet the enemy, who was in force immediately in front of us. We had advanced but a short distance before the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters opened fire upon us. At this point I cautioned my brigade to reserve their fire and push forward. I had advanced but a short distance when the fire became general along the line, indicating that we were near the enemy in position; and at that moment he opened upon us with a six-gun battery a most terrific fire of shell and grape shot. I then ordered a charge, which was responded to with alacrity and good will. It was but a moment until his battery was ours, his long line of infantry routed and dispersed, and the strong position which he held in security but a moment before covered with his dead and wounded. My command continued to pursue the enemy for three-quarters of a mile, pouring a destructive fire into his broken and scattered ranks, strewing the ground with his killed and wounded. At this point, discovering that the support on my right had not come up as expected by me, and the enemy having thrown a heavy force partly in my rear, their sharpshooters having already commenced to fire upon my wounded men, I halted my brigade and moved them to the rear by the flank, for the purpose of protecting my wounded men. After having moved but a short distance, I discovered Brigadier-General Liddell advancing with his brigade on my right, thus obviating any further movement on my part in the direction in which I was then moving. I then

* Nominal list omitted.

immediately wheeled my brigade, thus changing my front and joining Brigadier-General Liddell on his left. Again I ordered a forward movement, pushing the enemy back upon his center in a direction due north from that point. Here a heavy skirmish commenced with fresh forces of the enemy, supposed to be about one division; they were driven from every position for the distance of half a mile. Here they took position, protecting themselves behind a rail fence to the right-oblique of my line of battle. The enemy had already engaged General Liddell's brigade, on my right, holding them in check and pouring a destructive fire into their ranks. Discovering his critical position, I immediately ordered a forward movement, and had to advance across an open field a distance of about 400 yards. Again I directed my brigade to reserve their fire, which was done, until we had advanced within about 300 yards. Though the enemy poured a heavy fire upon my line from behind their cover, yet not a man faltered, but pushed forward with the stern determination of veterans. Here I ordered a charge, and, as before, officers and men seemed to vie with each other in performing acts of gallantry, and one simultaneous shout rent the air. The enemy, made bold by his front being protected by the fences, held his position with more tenacity than usual; but the terrific fire poured upon his ranks, and the velocity with which my men charged, drove him from his position in confusion, thus relieving Brigadier-General Liddell's brigade, which was already faltering under the heavy fire of the enemy, thus for the second time driving the foe from his choice and strong position. This was perhaps the hardest contested engagement of the day. Here my loss in killed and wounded was heavy, though small compared with that of the enemy.

Without halting, I pursued the enemy through an open field, pouring a deadly fire into their disordered ranks for half or three-quarters of a mile, until I arrived at another fence in front of a dense forest. Fearing an ambush, and at the same time finding the men were out of ammunition, I ordered a halt and rested the men in rear of a fence, at the same time ordering up the ammunition train, which arrived in due time, and proceeded to replenish the cartridge-boxes.

At this place, general, as you are aware, having become exhausted (my health having been bad for several days previous), I was unable to remain longer upon the field, and placed Col. R. W. Harper, of the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen (dismounted), in command of the brigade, and most respectfully refer you to his report for the further action of the brigade upon that day.

In regard to the casualties of the brigade—as already reported, killed 42, mortally wounded 6; killed, wounded, and missing 427—I am happy to report that a very large proportion of the wounds are slight, and most of the men will report for duty very soon.

And here, general, I beg leave to call your attention to the surgeons of my brigade. Surg. W. L. Gammage, with the limited means at his disposal, did all that could be done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men. The regimental surgeons, with their assistants, proved themselves worthy of the high and responsible positions they occupy. By their united efforts, with the assistance of the infirmiry corps, not one wounded man was left uncared for during the night.

As you are aware, general, we turned the right wing of the Federal army, driving them 4 miles or more, taking one brigadier-general (Willich) prisoner, a large number of officers of the line, and privates innumerable, capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, caissons, and ord

nance stores, also a great quantity of small-arms and camp equipage; all of which, I presume, was collected by the proper persons.

For the action of **Captain Humphreys' battery** I beg leave to refer you to his own report, as he was detached from the brigade during the day, and consequently did not come under my observation; but I feel assured that the gallant **Captain Humphreys** and his company were not found wanting on this occasion.

I most respectfully ask leave to call your attention to the officers composing my staff: Capts. R. E. Foote (assistant adjutant-general) and W. C. Carrington (aide-de-camp), always at their posts, rendered me valuable assistance during the day.

Mr. James Stone, my volunteer aide, has placed me under lasting obligations for his active assistance.

To Major [S. H.] Mulherrin, acting commissary of subsistence, much credit is due for his continual attention to his department, which administered so much to the comfort of the men.

Maj. W. H. Eltsner, assistant quartermaster, was at his post as usual, keeping the train in proper order.

My little orderly (volunteer King) and his white pony were present, doing all that he could to complete the victory.

Though contrary to my usual custom, I beg leave to call your attention to the field officers of my brigade. It has been my fortune to be present at many a hard-fought battle, but never have I witnessed such deeds of moral courage and gallant daring as were displayed by the field and company officers of the line during the entire day. I forbear to mention names, for each seemed to vie with the other in deeds of gallantry, but one I must mention. That one is Maj. L. M. Ramsaur, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles. He was severely wounded in the last charge made upon the enemy's stronghold. To him much is due for the gallant charges of the day.

To officers and men I am indebted for the success of my command. Our country and the glorious cause we are engaged in can never suffer while defended by such gallant spirits.

To the friends of the dead it is enough for them to know that they baptized their country with their blood and gave their bodies a willing sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. Their gallant spirits have taken their flight to that land where the clash of arms and the shock of battle are unknown.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. MCNAIR,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Brigade, McCown's Division.

Maj. H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 295.

Reports of Col. Robert W. Harper, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, commanding regiment and Third Brigade.

JANUARY 10, 1863.

SIR: Brig. Gen. E. McNair being compelled to leave the field on account of severe indisposition, the command devolved upon me, and, as soon as our cartridge-boxes were replenished, I moved forward in conjunction with Brigadier-General Ector, commanding Texas Brigade. I was ordered to swing around my left, making the right a pivot, which

changed my front from a north to a northeasterly direction. This change of front threw the left of the division nearer to the enemy's line, which appeared afterward to run east and west, and, approaching a dense thicket of cedars, I ordered skirmishers to be thrown rapidly forward, to prevent anything like an ambushade to our already jaded troops. Almost simultaneously that my skirmishers entered the thicket, Ector's brigade, on our left, became warmly engaged, and I received a message from him by Major [F. M.] Spencer, urging me to press forward as rapidly as possible. No time was now to be lost, as the enemy had evidently made this their last stand-point, and had opened upon us with artillery and musketry. Almost simultaneously with General Ector's request, I received an order from the major-general commanding to charge the batteries. The order was immediately repeated to the command, and, flushed with success and buoyant with hope, they rushed forward to accomplish more brilliant results. The growth through which the right was compelled to pass rendered it impossible to keep an unbroken line, but still they pushed forward. But the position proved too strong for the two gallant little brigades, the enemy having some five batteries in position, strongly supported by three long lines of infantry, and after one of the most brilliant charges that history records they were overwhelmed and compelled to fall back, not, however, until they had succeeded in driving a large portion of the infantry from their position and compelling the gunners of at least one battery to retire. I should have mentioned, however, when the firing became heaviest, and I found that one or more batteries on our extreme right were severely enfilading us, that I sent Captain [Mr. James] Stone, of General McNair's staff, and urged Major-General Cleburne or Brigadier-General Polk to move up rapidly on our right, so as to cover the enemy's front and remove the galling fire from our flank. This movement, however, was not made in time to assist us, and after ten or twelve minutes of the severest fighting it has ever been my lot to witness we were compelled to fall back with very heavy loss. After rallying and reforming the brigade, they were allowed to rest under the crest of a hill some 500 or 600 yards from the scene of the late fighting, having been under a continuous fire for nearly seven hours, and having driven the enemy with impetuosity for $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles.

The loss, which had been heavy in the three previous charges of the morning, was still greater at this point, our ranks being almost decimated before our troops could be forced to retire. Here fell, badly wounded, Maj. L. M. Ramsaur, commanding First Arkansas Rifles, while gallantly leading his regiment to the desperate charge. Major [James J.] Franklin, commanding Thirtieth Arkansas Volunteers, while cheering his soldiers to new deeds of daring, was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy.

We were permitted to rest here for three-quarters of an hour, when I was ordered to move by the right flank, and took position, in obedience to instructions, in a cedar brake, where the brigade remained in line of battle, without any noticeable casualties, until we were withdrawn.

I cannot close without paying a tribute to the field officers and officers of the line, and the gallant spirits who compose their commands. Each seemed to vie with the other in deeds of daring, and where all exerted themselves so strenuously it is impossible to discriminate. The color-bearers along the whole line more than once elicited my admiration by the steadiness with which the Bonnie Blue Flag was constantly borne in the front line.

Capt. R. E. Foote, assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, has

with report the following list of casualties, to wit:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
.....	12	4	6
.....	1	8	6
.....	1	7	6
.....	5	23	5

have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

J. A. ROSS,

Major Fourth Arkansas Battalion.

R. E. FOOTE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, McCown's Division.

No. 300.

Report of Capt. John T. Humphreys, Arkansas battery.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

January 10, 1863.

In obedience to orders, at daylight on the morning of December 29, my battery advanced to the position occupied the day previous by Robertson's battery. Your brigade, then advancing, engaged my battery and was rapidly driving him back. I followed as closely as the ground would admit, but, turning to the right too soon, became separated from your brigade, and, having advanced in a direction about 1 mile, engaged a battery of the enemy, a part of which was soon after captured by our advancing lines. I then passed an interval in our infantry lines caused by our left swinging in that direction, and, taking position near Mr. Cowan's house, about 1 mile from and northwest of our original lines, opened fire upon the enemy's batteries, some 500 yards distant, in position on an elevated position to our own and partially concealed by a narrow skirt of timber between our position and his. The enemy's guns (supposed to have been sixteen in number), then firing upon our infantry and our troops in his front, were immediately turned upon us with precision and rapidity. We responded as fast as our guns could fire, and for more than half an hour drew the entire fire of all the enemy's guns on the opposite hill. Two of my guns were rendered useless by the enemy's shot, one having a wheel shot off and otherwise injured, the other being disabled by an exploding shell. Five of our cannoneers were killed by an exploding shell. With two pieces (a 3-inch and a 6-pounder gun) we maintained the fight until our advancing line was charging the enemy's guns, when we were ordered to fall back to a point some 300 yards in rear of that position. Our cannoneers were disabled by wounds.

In the engagement there were many acts of individual gallantry, some of which I beg leave to mention. Lieut. John W. H. when the cannoneers at a piece were disabled, seized the sponge, calling others to his aid, filled the post of No. 1 with energy and determination.

First Lieut. William H. Gore was acting as gunner when he was knocked down and wounded by a shell. He immediately rallied and called upon the men, wounded like himself, to rally to their work.

Lieut. Oliver P. Richardson, whose gallantry on the field of Richmond, Ky., attracted the attention of General Churchill, commanded his section with ability.

Lieut. Henry C. Riggin, after Lieutenant Gore was wounded, was intrusted with the command of that officer's section, and rendered efficient service through the day.

All the above-named officers in this engagement behaved with a gallantry and displayed a devotion to cause and country which should entitle them to the favorable consideration of the commanding general.

First Sergt. William Shea was fearless and efficient. Ensign Cameron, when a part of the flag-staff was shot down, observed coolly that they were "shooting a little close."

Private Samuel M. Tucker had a sponge-staff shot out of his hand, and by the same force he was knocked over, but immediately returned to duty. Private Joseph W. Adams was wounded in the foot and had his pantaloons torn off by an exploding shell. Dennis Corcoran was severely wounded in the neck by splinters from a shell, and reluctantly was compelled to leave the field.

Duty Sergeants Thompson, Casey, Greer, Long, Brewer, and Burkett are all deserving of favorable mention for high courage and efficiency. In fact, to do ample and full justice I should have to mention every name on the company rolls. All were in trying positions, and suffice it to say that no men could have behaved better while subjected to a terrific fire of shot and shell which tore down trees like the whirlwind and scattered them like the lightning.

Fortunately, while horses and guns were destroyed the men were protected by the "Giver of all victories." It is to that power and the officers and men mentioned and referred to that the success of this battery can be ascribed.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HUMPHREYS,
Captain Artillery.

General E. MCNAIR,

Comdg. Third Brigade, McCown's Division, Army of Tennessee.

No. 301.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, including skirmishes at and near La Vergne, December 26 and 30, and January 1; at Stewart's Creek Bridge, December 27; at Stewart's Creek, December 28; at Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29; at Coe's (or Blood's) Hill, January 3; at Murfreesborough, January 4; on Manchester pike, January 5; at Mill Creek Bridge, January 8; near Nashville, January 12; and capture of transports, January 13, 14, and 17, and of construction train at Antioch, January 25.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,

Six miles from Murfreesborough, January 5, 1863—6 p. m.

GENERAL: I left Murfreesborough last night, about 9 o'clock p. m., having engaged the enemy between Murfreesborough and the river for about an hour before sunset. I left a picket in front of the town. We

Seventeenth Battalion Sharpshooters:

Private John H. Rutherford,* Co. A. | Private Walter S. White, Co. B.

Waters' battery:

Private John Hutchison.

Ketchum's battery:

Capt. James Garrity. | First Lieut. M. A. Hassell.
First Lieut. Philip Bond.

Arkansas.

First Regiment of Infantry:

Lieut. Col. D. McGregor.*	Private G. Bogy, Co. D.
Adj. S. N. Greenwood.	Private W. W. Chaney, Co. E.
Capt. O. F. Parrish, Co. D.	Private H. J. Bullion, Co. F.
Lieut. J. E. Letson, Co. D.	Private A. P. Green,* Co. G.
Capt. W. H. Seales, Co. C.	Private J. Beeson, Co. H.
Corpl. G. M. McKenzie,* Co. A.	Private J. H. Curd,* Co. I.
Private J. S. T. Hemphill, Co. B.	Private O. C. Choat,* Co. K.
Private G. W. Sallee,* Co. C.	

Second Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Rifles:

Corpl. James W. Piles, Co. A.	Private William Till,* Co. F.
Private Tilman Peavy,* Co. B.	Sergt. Jesse Shepard, Co. G.
Private J. H. Eagle,* Co. C.	Private M. M. McGee, Co. H.
Private E. A. Ballew, Co. D.	Sergt. H. M. Graves, Co. I.
Private W. A. Thompson,* Co. E.	Sergt. F. C. Jett, Co. K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. S. H. Smith, Co. A.	Private J. M. Vinson,* Co. G.
Private James M. Pate,* Co. C.	Sergt. S. T. Ward,* Co. H.
Private Daniel Hudson, Co. D.	Private Simpson Jackson, Co. I.
Private Thomas Caldwell, Co. E.	Private T. P. Williams, Co. K.
Sergt. J. F. Garrett,* Co. F.	

First Regiment of Mounted Rifles:

Private Patrick Callanan, Co. A.	Private W. W. Coe, Co. F.
Private W. T. Blakemore, Co. B.	First Sergt. W. S. Colburn, Co. G.
Private James Pearson, Co. C.	Corpl. Thomas Thomson, Co. H.
Corpl. C. D. Jenkins, Co. D.	Corpl. Isaac L. Caston, Co. I.
Private T. J. Underwood, Co. E.	Private G. B. House,* Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Private J. Alphin, Co. A.	Private John A. Wright, Co. F.
Corpl. J. S. Ferguson, Co. B.	Private J. S. Gardner, Co. G.
Private W. G. Evans, Co. C.	Private J. W. McNabb, Co. H.
Private M. N. Jones, Co. D.	Corpl. A. M. Ragsdale, Co. I.
Private S. H. McBride, Co. E.	Corpl. H. D. Holdaway, Co. K.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry:

Private James Vines,* Co. A.	Private George W. Ayler, Co. C.
Corpl. L. Heggie,* Co. B.	Private C. G. Warren, Co. E.

Humphreys' artillery company:

Private John Campbell.

Georgia.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Private Newton Rice,* Co. A.	Corpl. B. D. Bedell, Co. H.
Corpl. Michael McNamara,* Co. C.	Private George W. Horsley,* Co. K.
Private Thomas J. Brantley,* Co. E.	Companies D and G declined to select.
Sergt. Samuel P. Kiddoo,* Co. F.	

* Killed in action.

Third Battalion of Infantry:

Private A. S. Kimrey,* Co. B.	Private Michael Kinney, Co. F.
Private W. D. Clark,* Co. C.	Private Thomas Nolan, Co. G.
Private Mathew Hall, Co. D.	Private G. W. Sanders, Co. H.
Private John Capps, Co. E.	

Ninth Battalion of Infantry:

Private Obey McCurry, Co. A.	Corpl. William M. Gaines, Co. D.
Private W. J. Wood, Co. B.	Private C. M. R. Palmer, Co. E.
Private N. W. Rice, Co. C.	

Kentucky.

Second Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Corpl. W. H. Robinson, Co. A.	Sergt. W. O. Coppage, Co. F.
Private R. H. Graves, Co. B.	Sergt. D. E. Turney, Co. G.
Private Thomas Clark, Co. C.	Corpl. E. S. Wright, Co. H.
Sergt. C. A. Haskell, Co. D.	Sergt. John H. Crane, Co. I.
Sergt. F. M. Chambers, Co. E.	Sergt. James A. Pearce, Co. K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. G. W. Rogers, Co. A.	Private Joseph Nichols, Co. F.
Sergt. E. L. Johnson, Co. B.	Private H. D. Wallace, Co. G.
Private John McGuire, Company C.	Sergt. A. M. Hathaway, Co. K.
Color-Corpl. R. H. Lindsey, Co. D.	Companies H and I declined selecting
Sergt. J. S. Whittington, Co. E.	

Sixth Regiment of Infantry:

First Sergt. J. B. Lewis, Co. C.	Second Sergt. William Harned, Co. H.
Corpl. E. S. Jones, Co. D.	Private J. O. Cushenberry, Co. I.
Private Thomas W. Payne, Co. E.	Companies A and B declined selecting
Private James T. Prather, Co. G.	

Ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Capt. Joseph Desha, Co. I.	Private Nathan Board, Co. G.
Capt. James T. Morehead, Co. G.	Sergt. William K. Kinman, Co. H.
Private J. G. Wakefield, Co. A.	Sergt. Drakeford Gray, Co. I.
Private Jacob Blackshear, Co. B.	Private H. B. Roberts, Co. K.
Private J. L. Collins, Co. C.	Company B declined to select.

Louisiana.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Sergt. Roger Tammure.	Private J. M. Harris, Co. E.
Sergt. Maj. John Farrel.	Private Michael McAuliffe, Co. F.
Private Daniel Dunn, Co. A.	Private James Kinsley, Co. G.
Private George K. Higgins, Co. B.	Private M. Branigan, Co. H.
Private Lewis Brown, Co. C.	Sergt. Patrick Johnson, Co. I.
Corpl. F. Druvot, Co. D.	Private Francis Mackin, Co. K.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry:

Private Frank Monahan, Co. A.	Private Justus Heisser, Co. F.
Corpl. Charles Snider, Co. B.	Private Michael Sullivan, Co. G.
Corpl. John Bellejean, Co. C.	Private Michael Carey, Co. H.
Private Walter Haynes, Co. D.	Private John Gorman, Co. I.
First Sergt. P. Mooney, Co. E.	First Sergt. G. G. Smith, Co. K.

Austin's battalion of sharpshooters:

Private J. A. Stovall,* Co. A.	Private Andrew Develbiss, Co. B.
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Fifth Company Washington Artillery:

Private John W. Anthony

* Killed in action.