

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.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

Names specially mentioned for important services, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Regiment or detachment.	Service performed.
Hale, captain.....	75th Illinois Volunteers.....	Specially mentioned for gallant conduct in skirmishing.
Litton, captain.....	22d Indiana Volunteers.....	
Crofton, captain.....	16th U. S. Infantry.....	These three infantry captains commanded their respective battalions after their majors had been disabled, and behaved with great gallantry and skill, although opposed by an overwhelming number.
Fulmer, captain.....	15th U. S. Infantry.....	
Mulligan, captain.....	19th U. S. Infantry.....	
Guenther, captain.....	Company H, 5th Artillery.....	Deserves great credit and special mention.
Heacock, captain.....	1st Missouri Battery.....	Specially mentioned for bravery and skill in the battles and for general efficiency.
Bridges, captain.....	19th Illinois Volunteers.....	Continued in command of his regiment after receiving a painful wound.
Belding, lieutenant.....	Commanding Company A, 1st Ohio Artillery.....	Recommended for promotion for saving three guns of his battery. (Goodspeed's.)
Richard Jervis, lieutenant.....	8th Indiana Battery.....	Behaved in a cowardly manner, by retiring his section at a critical moment without notifying his company commander. He is recommended for dismissal.
Lamberson, lieutenant.....	19th Illinois Volunteers.....	Inspectors of Pioneer Brigade. Are specially mentioned in two reports for gallant conduct and energy.
Wyman Murphy, lieutenant.....	21st Wisconsin Volunteers.....	
W. S. Fish, assistant surgeon.....	3d Indiana Cavalry.....	Fled during the battle to Nashville, and is recommended by Major-General McCook for dismissal. This man passed himself off as an assistant surgeon; proved to be a private. Case being attended to.

Enlisted men recommended for gallant conduct during the battle of Stone's River, Tenn.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Colburn, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers.
 First Sergeant German, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.
 Sergeant Ferguson, Company G, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergeant Holden, Company G, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergeant McKay, Company E, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergeant McMahon, Company H, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergt. R. B. Rhodes, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.
 Sergt. Jason Hurd, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergt. H. A. Mills, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergt. A. R. Weaver, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergt. F. Meehling, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 Sergt. P. A. Weaver, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Corpl. James T. Slater, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.
 Corpl. J. P. Patterson, Company G, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Corpl. W. Hughes, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 Private R. J. Pindle, Company L, wagoner. (Especially recommended by Colonel Murray, colonel of Third Kentucky Cavalry.)
 Private A. F. Freeman, orderly, with Brigadier-General Davis.
 Private Abijah Lee, orderly, with Brigadier-General Davis.
 Private James Gray, Company E, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 Private William Hayman, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.
 Private William Brown, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Private Nelson Shields, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Private S. T. Mitchell, Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ADDENDA.

Special mention of gallantry, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Housum, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 Captain Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 Captain Cox, Tenth Indiana Battery.
 Capt. James P. Mend, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 Lieut. John L. Dillon, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 Lieutenant Jones, Post's brigade.

1st. Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment captured a rebel flag from the Twenty-sixth Regiment Tennessee, assisted by other regiments of General Negley's division.

2d. Lieutenant Guenther's battery and the Second Ohio Volunteers captured the flag of the **Thirtieth Arkansas Volunteers**.

3d. Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding, charged and captured 173 prisoners from Twentieth Louisiana Regiment.

4th. Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers gallantly recaptured two guns belonging to Captain Bradley's battery.

5th. Carlin's brigade lost half its field officers in killed and wounded.

6th. Fifth Kentucky Volunteers dragged from the field by hand a section of artillery, through deep mud and under heavy fire.

7th. Four color-bearers of the Twenty-first Illinois were shot down, yet the colors were borne safely through the fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1863.

Colonel KELTON,

Staff of the General-in-Chief, Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed letter of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding department. The general desired me to make such verbal explanations as the General-in-Chief might require.

I also inclose a statement of our available force in and about Murfreesborough, which differs considerably from the "paper" army.

I shall remain in the city no longer than to-morrow, as my health will not permit me to put further off that care and treatment which I can only obtain at home.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PETERSON,

Captain Fifteenth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Cumberland.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Captain Peterson, acting assistant inspector-general, being obliged to change climate by medical direction, I avail myself of his zeal and intelligence to send you some details of this army, showing the percentage of absentees and the wear and tear of an army in battle:

1st. I find from careful examination that the average percentage of the present and absent, now present, is:

	Per cent.
For the Fourteenth Army Corps.....	56.01
For the Twentieth Army Corps.....	50.16
For the Twenty-first Army Corps.....	50.44

Presuming that each of these corps has fought but one great battle, in which they lost as follows, viz:

	Per cent.
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	18.44
Twentieth Army Corps.....	20.50
Twenty-first Army Corps.....	24.61
Average loss for the entire command.....	20.03

We have before the battle:

	Per cent.
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	63.42
Twentieth Army Corps.....	64.60
Twenty-first Army Corps.....	66.93

after a short halt, proceeded through a dense grove of cedars to take a position. Finding it impossible to operate with the battery in so dense a wood, I reported to General Rousseau, who, after seeing the impossibility of taking up a proper position, ordered the battery into action in the open field, which it had previously left. The battery was formed in time to check the advance of the enemy from the cedars, and was then moved to a position on a rise of ground on the opposite side of the pike. A heavy column of the enemy advanced from the cedars, but was finally driven back in disorder by the fire of canister from the battery.

On the afternoon of the 31st the enemy again moved forward in heavy force from a position to our left and front, but were unable to advance under the fire of the different batteries which was concentrated upon them. Though the battery changed positions several times, in order to follow up the movements of the troops, its main position was on the rise of ground already spoken of, and on which it camped at night.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, the battery was moved some distance to the rear, and after several changes of position was ordered back with the brigade of regulars toward a point on the Murfreesborough pike beyond Stewart's Creek. After proceeding some miles, the order being countermanded, the brigade and battery returned, and about nightfall camped in the woods near the old position.

On the morning of January 2, the battery moved forward and took position, remaining in position during the day, and camping on the same ground at night. On the 3d, the brigade and battery were moved forward and occupied rifle-pits and epaulements which had been constructed for them. At dusk the battery opened fire with shell and spherical-case shot on the enemy concealed in the woods, in buildings, and behind breastworks, &c., and the attack being followed up by the infantry, the enemy were driven from the position and the grounds occupied by our troops, who were subsequently withdrawn. The battery remained in position during the following day, and on the morning of January 5 took up the line of march toward Murfreesborough, encamping some distance beyond the town in the evening.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding brigade, and to Majors Carpenter, Nineteenth Infantry; King, Fifteenth Infantry; Caldwell and Townsend, Eighteenth Infantry, and Slemmer, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding battalions, and to their officers and men, I am indebted for the gallant support afforded me during the series of engagements. My officers, Second Lieuts. Israel Ludlow and J. A. Fessenden, deserve honorable mention for their display of coolness, gallantry, and judgment.

Sergeants Egan, Reed, Metcalf, Brode, Bickel, Ervin, and Manbeck behaved with conspicuous courage, and to the other non-commissioned officers and privates of the battery, without exception, I am indebted for faithful services.

I have the honor to append the following list of casualties in my command: Wounded: Corpl. Charles Allitson and Privates Thomas Burns, James F. Mohr, Michael McGrath, and Benjamin F. Burgess; total wounded, 5; total of horses killed, 10; total of horses wounded, 5; rounds of ammunition expended, 558.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. GUENTHER,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery H, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND,

Fifteenth Infantry, A. A. A. G., Brigade of Regulars.

No. 65.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, CENTER,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my command in the engagements before Murfreesborough on December 31 and three succeeding days:

At daylight we left our bivouac, and moved about 1 mile to the front, and formed the second line of your division, two regiments extending into the cedar thicket on the right, and the left extending to the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike. My line was disposed from right to left, in the following order: The Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. A. R. Chapin; Ninety-fourth Ohio, Col. J. W. Frizell; Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin; Thirty-third Ohio, Capt. E. J. Ellis, and Second Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Kell. Having just finished loading arms, I received your orders to proceed, in double-quick time, to the assistance of the right wing, and to follow the Seventeenth Brigade, on the pioneer road, into the woods. When the Seventeenth Brigade halted in the woods, I was ordered by General Thomas to move to the right, and soon after formed my line of battle near the Wilkinson pike, when we were opened upon by the enemy's battery.

When near this position, the Thirty-third and Second Ohio were, by your order, detached and moved back near to the position we first occupied, to support our batteries stationed there, and nobly did they defend them; for soon after the enemy fiercely charged them, and were handsomely repulsed, the Second Ohio capturing the colors of the **Thirtieth Arkansas**—a victory dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, commanding.

From near the Wilkinson pike I was ordered to move back in great haste to near our position on the Nashville pike, which order was faithfully obeyed. My right had just emerged from the woods, when the enemy, who had just been repulsed in their efforts to take the batteries before mentioned, were seen retreating in disorder in a northwesterly direction through a narrow neck of woods, and were opened upon by the Ninety-fourth Ohio and the two right companies of the Thirty-eighth Indiana. I then threw my skirmishers forward, and advanced about 600 yards into the woods, where my lines became masked by General Negley's division, which was falling back under a heavy fire from the enemy, who appeared to be advancing from a point south of the direction taken by their retreating column. I opened my line to permit that portion of General Negley's command who had expended their ammunition to pass through, which was done in good order, a portion of them forming in my rear.

Here the Ninety-fourth Ohio was ordered to the pike, leaving me but two regiments, Thirty-eighth Indiana and Tenth Wisconsin, the former now on the right. General Negley having halted his regiments some 25 paces obliquely in front of my line, I wheeled my right under heavy fire to connect with him. Here I appeared to be nearly surrounded, a heavy column turning my left, to prevent which I ordered the Tenth Wisconsin to change front to the rear on their first company, thereby forming a right angle with the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. This position was scarcely taken when the enemy came down on us in great fury. They appeared to be massed in several lines, and their heads seemed to be in terraces not 25 yards before us. For twenty minutes

these two regiments maintained their ground, completely checking the advance of the enemy's column. Here the Thirty-eighth Indiana lost their brave captain, J. E. Fouts, besides nearly one-third their number in killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin and Major Glover both had their horses shot under them, and their clothing perforated by balls. The Tenth Wisconsin nobly vied with their comrades on the right, and I am convinced that both regiments would have suffered extermination rather than have yielded their ground without orders. But the order came, and we fell back, and formed on the pike fronting the woods, but the enemy did not venture to follow us farther than the skirts of the timber.

Having reformed my brigade, I soon after advanced my right to the woods from which we had just emerged, deploying skirmishers from the Ninety-fourth Ohio through the neck of the timber, with my left resting on the pike. Here we remained the rest of the day under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and ever and anon the shot and shell from their batteries on our left fell among us. A ball from the former struck Colonel Frizell on the shoulder, so wounding him that he was borne from the field on which he had nobly performed his duty.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of January 1, you ordered me to take my command back to a point on the pike, near the place we occupied before the battle, in order that they might build fires, and warm themselves, and get something to eat.

Upon receiving your caution to protect myself from an attack on the left, and from your allusion to a ford in that direction, I ordered Lieut. Alexander Martin, assistant inspector-general on my staff, and Lieut. M. Allen, topographical engineer, to reconnoiter the position. Upon their reporting the feasibility of the crossing, I ordered Lieutenant Martin to conduct the Second Ohio, Major McCook, to the position. Soon after, firing was heard in this direction, and a stampede occurred among the wagons and hospitals. I ordered the Tenth Wisconsin to support the Second Ohio, and placed them behind the embankment of the railroad. These dispositions had scarcely been made when your order came for me to hurry to the front again with my command. Having obeyed this order, and after some maneuvering, we were placed in position, the Thirty-third Ohio extending across the neck of woods into which my right threw out skirmishers the evening before, with a battery on the right and left, commanding the fields on either side of the woods. On the right of the Thirty-third Ohio came the Ninety-fourth Ohio and Thirty-eighth Indiana in the edge of the undergrowth on the crest of the slope from the field west of the Nashville pike. On the right of the Thirty-eighth Indiana was another battery. The Tenth Wisconsin and Second Ohio were held in reserve, in order to re-enforce any part of the line that was menaced. This position was maintained without material change during the subsequent days of the fight. Our skirmishers were kept out during the time, and employed in discovering and dislodging the sharpshooters, who, during the hours of daylight, almost continually annoyed us. I cannot too highly praise Captain Ellis, commanding Thirty-third Ohio, for the vigilance of himself and men in their exposed position in the woods. At times the enemy from the woods below would essay to advance, when every man would be at his post, and often the batteries would open upon them. While here Captain Ellis had his horse shot under him. Breastworks of logs and rocks had been constructed to protect the line: also a few rifle-pits dug.

On the evening of the 2d, when the enemy so vigorously attacked our left, the moving of their forces in that direction could be seen from my position, which fact was promptly reported. I caused my skirmishers

to advance and take precaution against demonstration upon my position. The attempt was made just before dark, the enemy forming in the edge of the woods in our front, where Captain Cox's Tenth Indiana Battery, on the right of the Thirty-third Ohio, opened fire upon them, driving them back.

I deem it improper to close this report without commending in high terms the manner in which my command bore the hardships of this terrible conflict. They suffered from cold, rain, fatigue, and hunger without a murmur. These attributes, when added to their bravery, make soldiers of which the country may be proud. I also feel it my duty to praise the courage and efficiency of my staff—Lieutenant Fitzwilliam, acting assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Martin, inspector, who was wounded above the knee by a shell; Lieut. George H. Hollister, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, missing, after displaying great gallantry in his transmission of your orders to me; Lieut. Mundy Allen, topographical engineer—all of whom have endeared themselves to me by their prompt and intelligent performance of their appropriate duties. I would, in an especial manner, mention the name of one of my orderlies, Josiah F. Mitchell, Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, who displayed marked courage and intelligence.

I went into the fight with 1,646 officers and men, minus two companies Thirty-third Ohio, under Major Ely, and Tenth Wisconsin, who were detached to guard the train.

My losses are:

Thirty-eighth Indiana.—Killed: Capt. J. E. Fouts and 14 enlisted men. Wounded: Lieuts. T. S. W. Hawkins, M. T. Davis, and 84 enlisted men. Missing (wounded), 3.

Thirty-third Ohio.—Killed, 2; wounded, 19; missing, 4.

Second Ohio.—Killed: Lieut. Col. John Kell and 9 enlisted men. Wounded: Captains Hazlett and Maxwell, Lieutenant Van Horn, and 29 enlisted men. Missing, 3.

Ninety-fourth Ohio.—Killed, 2. Wounded: Colonel Frizell, Captain Steel, and 25 enlisted men. Missing, 29.

Tenth Wisconsin.—Killed, 3. Wounded: Capt. J. W. Roby and 15 enlisted men. Missing, 6.

Total killed, 32; wounded, 180; missing, 45.*

Your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,

*Colonel Thirty-eighth Indiana Vols., Comdg. First Brigade,
First Division, Department of the Cumberland.*

Capt. M. C. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

On the Field, in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in the action of December 31, in front of Murfreesborough, and subsequent operations in the field since that date:

At daylight on the morning of December 31, the command, occupying

* But see revised statement, p. 217.

the center of your brigade, moved to the front, on the Nashville turnpike, and about 8 a. m. moved, through a dense cedar forest, toward the right wing of the army, which was then hotly engaged by the enemy. After maneuvering for about an hour, we were ordered to retire, left in front, through the same forest, to near the position first occupied, on the right of the pike, in the timber. Here the enemy was discovered in strong force on our right and rear, charging toward the turnpike. The command was, by your order, immediately faced by the rear rank, and moved down on the flank of the enemy, who was now retiring before a column of our troops moving from the pike.

In this movement the Ninety-fourth Ohio was on our right and the Tenth Wisconsin was on our left. Company H, Captain Poindexter commanding, and Company B, First Lieutenant Lenau commanding, were deployed forward as skirmishers, moving steadily on the skirmishers of the enemy, capturing 6 of them, who were sent to the rear. Continuing our movements about 600 yards, we met the left of General Negley's command, which was now retiring before a heavy column of the enemy, and moved into position to their support. The left of this command having passed to the rear through our ranks, their center came into position on our right, and some 60 yards to the front. By your command the battalion was wheeled to the left, and moved forward with our left, now our right, joining their line. Before we were fairly in position, the enemy opened a heavy fire, and the troops on our right fell back, leaving the left of the battalion, now the right, exposed. I then moved the line by the flank, striving to continue the connection. The enemy now opening on our line, we at once faced to the front, and kept up a continuous fire for the space of twenty minutes, checking the enemy's advance, and holding him in check until your orders to retire to the pike were received. This was done in order, forming there on the right of the Second Ohio Volunteers. The enemy now appearing in force on the front, by your orders we changed front forward on left company, and advanced into the corn field in front of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. Lying down in this position, we remained, from 2 p. m. until dark, exposed to the fire of the enemy from the woods in front, awaiting their expected advance. Night closing the engagement, we lay in this position, with pickets advanced, until daylight, when we were relieved, and retired to the woods in our rear.

At 7.30 o'clock the engagement again opened on the front, when, by your orders, we moved forward on the double-quick, and were assigned to position on the right, to support Guenther's battery. In this position we have remained to present date, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and from their batteries on the front.

In the engagement of December 31, the command lost, in killed, Capt. James E. Fouts and 13 men; wounded and missing, supposed to be in the enemy's hospital, 3 men; wounded and in our hospital, Second Lieut. M. T. Davis, Company C; Second Lieut. Thomas S. W. Hawkins, Company I, and 81 men. Total killed, 14; wounded 86.* For list of names of killed and wounded, I respectfully refer you to accompanying report.

I cannot close without commending, for their coolness and bravery on the field, each officer and soldier of my command engaged during the five days. Though suffering at times severely from cold, hunger, rain, and fatigue, yet not a murmur was heard nor a duty flinched from. To Maj. J. B. Glover I am indebted for every support. In command of the skirmishers, and during the hottest of the fight, he was ever at his post. His horse received two wounds, himself escaping. My adjutant, George

* But see revised statement, p. 210.

H. Devol, was ever on the alert, and rendered much valuable assistance. Of our chaplain, Rev. L. E. Carson, too much cannot be said. In his attention and devotion to the wounded he was untiring, making this his especial duty. We have the satisfaction of knowing that all were cared for properly and efficiently.

In the death of Captain Fouts we lament the loss of a brave officer, a true patriot, and a warm friend.

Very respectfully,

D. F. GRIFFIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regt. Indiana Vols.

GEORGE H. DEVOL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Center.

No. 67.

Report of Maj. Anson G. McCook, Second Ohio Infantry.

CAMP AT MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, briefly, the part taken by the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the action of December 31, 1862, and the following days.

On the morning of the 31st, after being ordered into the woods on our right center, with the balance of the brigade, and before being engaged, Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, then in command of the regiment, was ordered by Captain McDowell, assistant adjutant-general on Major-General Rousseau's staff, in person, to leave the position assigned us in the woods, and move to the support of Captain Guenther's battery (H), [Fifth] United States Artillery, then stationed on the left of the main Murfreesborough turnpike. He did so without, I believe, reporting to you, as the exigency of the case would not admit of it. The regiment was formed on the flank of the battery, and, in conjunction with it, successfully repulsed the efforts of a brigade to capture it, killing and wounding many of the enemy, and capturing about 30 prisoners and a stand of colors belonging to the **Thirtieth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry**. At this time you made your appearance from the woods with the balance of the brigade, and from that time until we occupied this place we were under your eye.

Our loss was 11 officers and men killed and 34 officers and men wounded; among the former, Lieut. Col. John Kell, commanding the regiment, and First Lieut. Richard S. Chambers, Company F; among the latter, First Lieut. Lafayette Van Horn, Company I, mortally, and Captains Maxwell and Hazlett severely. I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Kell and Lieutenant Chambers, particularly the former. Brave, competent, and energetic, he had proven himself on several occasions well qualified for the position he held. His death is greatly to be deplored, and his loss will be severely felt by the regiment.

With very few exceptions, the regiment behaved well, and at some future time I will particularly recommend deserving men for promotion.

I have the honor to be,

A. G. MCCOOK,

Major Second Ohio Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. B. F. SCRIBNER,

Commanding Ninth Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
 13th Arkansas.
 15th Arkansas.
 5th Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.
 2d Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robison.
 5th Tennessee, Col. B. J. Hill.
 Helena (Ark.) Artillery, Lieut. T. J. Key.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas, Col. D. C. Govan.
 5th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. John E. Murray.
 6th Arkansas, } Col. S. G. Smith.
 7th Arkansas, } Lieut. Col. F. J. Cameron.
 } Maj. W. F. Douglass.
 8th Arkansas:
 Col. John H. Kelly.
 Lieut. Col. G. F. Baucum.
 Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

McCOWN'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. J. P. McCOWN.

First Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Cavalry, Col. M. F. Locke.
 11th Texas Cavalry:
 Col. J. C. Burks.
 Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.
 14th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. L. Camp.
 15th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. A. Andrews.
 Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

*Third Brigade.*Brig. Gen. EVANDER McNAIR.
Col. R. W. HARPER.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles: †

Col. R. W. Harper.
Maj. L. M. Ramsaur.

2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles, † Lieut. Col. J. A. Williamson.

4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.

30th Arkansas: †

Maj. J. J. Franklin.
Capt. W. A. Cotter.

4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.

Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

* Of Smith's corps, serving with Hardee.

† The regiments of this brigade serving as infantry.

‡ Serving as infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

17th Tennessee:
 Col. A. S. Marks.
 Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.
 23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. H. Keeble
 25th Tennessee:
 Col. J. M. Hughs.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Davis.
 37th Tennessee:
 Col. M. White.
 Maj. J. T. McReynolds.
 Capt. C. G. Jarnagin.
 44th Tennessee, Col. John S. Fulton.
 Jefferson (Miss.) Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama, Col. W. B. Wood.
 33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
 3d Confederate, Maj. J. F. Cameron.
 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.
 15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Capt. A. T. Hawkins.
 Alabama Battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JAMES E. RAINS.
Col. R. B. VANCE.

3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
 9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.
 29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
 11th Tennessee:
 Col. G. W. Gordon.
 Lieut. Col. William Thedford.
 Eufaula (Ala.) Light Artillery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie.

CAVALRY.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Wheeler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

1st Alabama, Col. W. W. Allen.
 3d Alabama:
 Maj. F. Y. Gaines.
 Capt. T. H. Mauldin.
 51st Alabama:
 Col. John T. Morgan.
 Lieut. Col. J. D. Webb.
 8th Confederate, Col. W. B. Wade.
 1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
 — Tennessee Battalion, DeWitt C. Douglass.
 — Tennessee Battalion, Maj. D. W. Holman.
 Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins.

Buford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD.

3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
 5th Kentucky, Col. D. H. Smith.
 6th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Grigsby.

Pegram's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia.
1st Louisiana.*Wharton's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

14th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. James C. Malone.
 1st Confederate, Col. John T. Cox.
 3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. William N. Estes.
 2d Georgia:
 Lieut. Col. J. E. Dunlop.
 Maj. F. M. Ison.
 3d Georgia (detachment), Maj. R. Thompson.
 2d Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
 4th Tennessee, Col. Baxter Smith.
 — Tennessee Battalion, Maj. John R. Davis.
 8th Texas, Col. Thomas Harrison.
 Murray's (Tennessee) regiment, Maj. W. S. Bledsoe.
 Escort company, Capt. Paul F. Anderson.
 McCown's escort company, Capt. L. T. Hardy.
 White's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

ARTILLERY.‡

Baxter's (Tennessee) battery.
Byrne's (Kentucky) battery.
Gibson's (Georgia) battery.

No. 190.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, with congratulatory orders, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., December 30, 1862.

(Received at Richmond, Va., January 1, 1863.)

Artillery firing at intervals and heavy skirmishing of light troops all day. Enemy very cautious, and declining a general engagement. Armies are in line of battle within sight.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

* Forrest's and Morgan's commands on detached service

† Probably incomplete.

‡ Byrne's battery mentioned in Breckenridge's report. The others do not appear to have been engaged in the campaign. Baxter's battery reported as at Shelbyville, December 31, and Gibson's was ordered, December 1, 1862, to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be fitted for the field.

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.		
Wood's Brigade—Cont'd.											
33d Alabama	14	14	3	83	86	1	1	101			
3d Confederate	5	5	3	24	27	37	37	69			
45th Mississippi	1	4	5	35	39	6	64	70	114	Capt. J. D. Frazier.	
15th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters.	1	2	3	25	29	5	5	33	33	Capt. D. Coleman.	
Sample's battery	1	1	1	18	19			20	20		
Total	7	45	52	20	319	339	6	107	118	504	
Johnson's Brigade.											
Staff				2	2			2	2		
17th Tennessee	1	16	17	10	154	164	6	20	26	207	
23d Tennessee		3	3	2	38	40		8	8	51	
25th Tennessee	1	15	16	11	78	89	2	13	15	120	
37th Tennessee	1	10	11	6	45	51		6	6	63	
44th Tennessee	1	13	14	15	121	136	1	1	2	152	
Darden's battery				6	6			6	6	6	
Total	4	57	61	46	442	488	9	48	57	606	
Liddell's Brigade.											
Staff				1	3			3	3		
2d Arkansas	15	15	1	93	94	9	9	118			
5th Arkansas	1	11	12	9	126	135	1	1	148		
6th and 7th Arkansas	3	26	29	12	128	140		8	8	177	
Total	4	25	29	10	114	124				153	
Swett's battery.											
Staff				7	7			7	7	8	
Total	8	78	86	33	470	503		18	18	607	
Polk's Brigade.											
1st Arkansas	11	11	9	81	90	1	1	102			
13th and 15th Arkansas	4	4	2	47	59	5	5	68			
5th Confederate	7	7	9	55	64	12	12	83			
2d Tennessee	2	2	4	6	53	59		63			
5th Tennessee	1	1	1	23	24			25			
Calvert's battery	3	3		2	2	1	1	6			
Total	2	28	30	37	261	298		19	19	347	
Grand total Cleburne's division.	21	208	229	138	1,492	1,630	15	192	207	2,066	
Grand total Hardee's corps.	47	450	497	251	1,796	3,047	18	565	583	4,127	
MCCOWN'S DIVISION.											
Ector's Brigade.											
Staff				2	4			4	4		
10th Texas Cavalry *	10	10	12	81	93	1	14	15	118	Lieuts. M. V. Clary, L. G. Hefner, and J. M. Hopson mortally wounded.	
11th Texas Cavalry *	8	8	10	79	89	3	15	18	115	Col. John C. Burks mortally wounded.	

* Dismounted.

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.		
Ector's Brigade—Cont'd.											
14th Texas Cavalry *	5	5	10	42	52	1	11	12	69		
15th Texas Cavalry *	5	5	5	31	36		3	3	44		
Douglas' battery				2	2				2		
Total	28	28	39	237	276	5	43	48	352		
Rains' Brigade.											
3d Georgia Battalion	6	6	5	28	33				39	Lieut. W. L. Prior mortally wounded.	
9th Georgia Battalion	1	1	2	9	11				12		
20th North Carolina	5	5	3	47	50		5	5	60		
11th Tennessee	8	8	10	54	64		11	11	83		
Enfauila (Ala.) Artillery				3	3		2	2	5		
Total	20	20	20	141	161		18	18	199		
McNair's Brigade.											
1st Arkansas Rifles	9	9	13	69	82		4	4	95		
2d Arkansas Rifles	1	9	10	17	82		4	7	111		
4th Arkansas	8	8	9	52	61		1	9	79		
4th Arkansas Battalion	1	4	5	19	19		5	5	29		
80th Arkansas	2	8	10	12	51		22	22	95		
Humphreys' battery			1	5	6				6		
Total	4	38	42	52	278	330	5	47	52	424	
Escort company	2	2		2	2		1	1	5		
Grand total McCown's division.†	4	88	92	111	658	769	10	109	119	980	
JACKSON'S BRIGADE.											
5th Georgia	2	10	12	48	48				60	Col. William T. Black and Lieut. J. W. Eason.	
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters	3	3	3	26	29				32		
5th Mississippi	1	5	6	8	66	74			80		
8th Mississippi	1	19	20	12	101	113			133		
Total	4	37	41	23	241	264			305	Capt. J. H. Morgan. Lieut. J. J. Hood.	
RECAPITULATION.											
Polk's corps	54	547	601	282	3,404	3,686	5	161	166	4,453	
Hardee's corps	47	450	497	251	1,796	3,047	18	565	583	4,127	
McCown's division	4	88	92	111	658	769	10	109	119	980	
Jackson's brigade	4	37	41	23	241	264			305		
Grand total	109	1122	1236	667	6,099	7,766	33	835	868	9,865	

* Dismounted.

† Notes on original lists indicate that all these casualties, except 4 of the wounded in Rains' brigade, occurred December 31, 1862.

‡ Note on original list indicates that all these, except 1 man wounded January 2, 1863, occurred near Cowan's house, between 12 noon and 4 p. m., December 31, 1862.

§ No nominal lists for Buford's, Wharton's, or Wheeler's cavalry brigades; but see Inclosure C to Bragg's report, p. 674. No returns from Pegram's cavalry brigade.

enemy's batteries, somewhat in front of Cobb's batteries, we covered ourselves as well as we could under the earthwork, and made no reply until a fierce engagement took place on the opposite side of the river, when we had an opportunity of firing into the enemy with an enfilading fire at good range. After about 30 rounds fired from each piece at this point, we were ordered to limber up and advance to the position occupied by Cobb's and Lumsden's batteries, about 500 yards to the right and front. This was about 12 or 1 o'clock, and as soon as we arrived we opened upon a battery of eight or ten rifled guns at about 1,000 yards, which was pouring its fire into our infantry, then advancing on the opposite side of the river, and in a very short time directed their fire to us. Our infantry continued to advance over this hotly contested field, and in about twenty minutes drove the enemy in masses past us at very short range, so that we fired into them several rounds of double-shotted canister at about 550 yards from the eminence above them. The enemy then endeavored to reform their lines under cover of the timber intervening between them and our troops, when we fired into them with spherical case, and caused them to move off farther to their right.

Such was the excellence of the earthwork constructed by Major Graves' orders, and the commanding character of the position, that we did not lose a single man, and had only two horses wounded here. The casualties in Cobb's battery, next to us, were, however, quite serious. We remained in this position until about 4 a. m. on the 1st, when I was ordered to report to you, which I did, at your position on the opposite side of the river, about sunrise. In the march to join you, I met Lieutenant Pollard, who, with one section of my battery, had acted with a part of the Washington Artillery on the opposite side of the river, without any casualty, except the loss of two horses and one man slightly wounded.

Major Hotchkiss, acting chief of artillery in your division, having been wounded on the 31st, I was ordered, on joining you, to act in that capacity.

On the 1st, neither my battery nor any part of the artillery of the division was engaged, except Swett's battery, which advanced on our extreme left with Liddell's brigade, and fired a few rounds into the enemy, who then appeared to be retreating toward and up the Nashville pike.

On the morning of the 2d, I was ordered by General Bragg to send four pieces of my battery to report to him at the junction of the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, and accordingly I sent two sections (the right and left), under First Lieutenant [E. J.] Fitzpatrick and Second Lieutenant [J.] Pollard. They were engaged in the extreme advance and right of the artillery which supported the attack made on the afternoon of the 2d by a part of Breckinridge's division on the enemy's left wing. Captain [F. H.] Robertson, General Polk's chief of artillery, and Major Graves, chief of artillery General Breckinridge's division, expressed themselves as well pleased with the conduct of the battery, but the infantry fell back in such confusion, and the fire of the enemy was so deadly, that when Mr. [Lieutenant] Fitzpatrick attempted, under Major Graves' orders, to draw off the pieces, one of them was left on the field. Mr. [Lieutenant] Fitzpatrick reports to me that two of the drivers and four of the horses of this piece were killed or wounded; all the cannoners except two were killed or wounded. Our infantry had passed them in hurried flight, the last at least 150 yards, and the enemy were advancing in front and on the flank not more than 100 yards distant.

In this short engagement (half an hour), of the 45 men and officers taken on the field, 20 [were either] killed or wounded; 10 (including

Lieutenant Pollard, whose right arm and leg were broken by musket shots), were killed or severely wounded, and 10 (with 14 horses) slightly wounded.

I found upon the field, and appropriated to my use, about 130 rounds of excellent 12-pounder fixed ammunition, and also the rear part of a caisson, which I took in place of one of mine.

HENRY C. SEMPLE,
Captain Company Light Artillery.

Major-General [P. R.] CLEBURNE.

No. 280.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, C. S. Army, commanding division, Smith's corps.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *January 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
C. S. Army, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send in my report of the part my division took in the battle in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., on January [December] 31, 1862. The accompanying papers, including subordinate reports, I hope will give you all the information you desire.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SMITH'S CORPS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

Having acted under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hardee at the battle before Murfreesborough, on December 31, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division:

My division is composed of three brigades, constituted as follows,†

* * * my effective force being about 4,000 men.

My command was located at Readyville, Tenn., 12 miles east of Murfreesborough.

At 12 o'clock, on the night of December 26, I received orders from the general commanding to move at once to Murfreesborough. I arrived at 9 a. m. on the 27th, this march being made in a cold and drenching rain. In obedience to orders, my division was posted near the Nashville pike, behind Stone's River, as the reserve to the Army of Tennessee.

On the 29th, I moved my division to our extreme left, to fill an interval between Lieutenant-General Polk's left and the Triune road. Not finding an interval, I posted my command on the left of the Triune road, in a lane at nearly right angles to said road, and about 150 yards in advance of Lieutenant-General Polk's advance line, with Brigadier-General McNair's brigade in reserve; two batteries in reserve, and one (Eufaula Light Artillery) near my center.

On the 30th, the enemy extended his lines to our left, placing in position several batteries, and later in the day made a determined attack upon Robertson's battery, placed on General Polk's left. I directed the Eufaula Light Artillery to be posted so as to take the enemy's line and one battery in flank. Brigadier-General Rains executed this order, in person, with considerable damage to the enemy.

† See Organization of the Army of Tennessee, No. 189, p. 660.

About this time another battery opened upon my front, killing and wounding about 30 of my command, principally from Brigadier-General McNair's brigade. Night closed this almost a battle. During the night the enemy extended his lines, covering my front.

At the dawn of day, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee, I moved my reserve brigade (McNair's) and placed it on my right, and moved upon the enemy in my front, about 600 or 800 yards distant. I will here state that Major-General Cleburne's division was placed in rear of my command as a second line. The Triune road turned square to the left about 150 yards in front of Lieutenant-General Polk's left, and again square to the right about 400 yards from the first turn. An open field on my entire front; on the right of the field and in front of Lieutenant-General Polk's left was a cedar brake.

As I advanced, my right flank received a galling fire from this brake, as well as in my front, from both infantry and artillery. My men advanced steadily, reserving their fire until they were but a short distance from the enemy's position. A volley was delivered, and their position and batteries taken with the bayonet, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded, leaving also many prisoners in our hands; among them Brigadier-General [August] Willich, captured by Mr. James Stone, volunteer aide to General McNair, and another officer representing himself as a brigadier-general (name forgotten), captured by General McNair's orderly, volunteer King. The enemy made several attempts to rally, but failed, being closely pressed by my men, their defeat becoming almost a rout. The enemy was pressed near a mile. The force of the enemy in my front prevented me throwing forward my left wing as soon as instructed by Lieutenant-General Hardee.

In the mean time the enemy pushed a force to my right and rear, close upon the battery captured on my right. Captain [J. P.] Douglas coming up with his battery, came close upon this body of the enemy, discovering that the enemy supposed it to be a Federal battery. He obliqued to the left, came into battery, not bearing on the enemy, they waving their flags at him. In an instant he turned his guns upon them and opened with canister. The surprise was complete, and the enemy fell back in considerable disorder.

About this time a heavy force was brought against my right flank. Brigadier-General McNair, commanding the brigade on my right, discovered their movements and halted his brigade. I directed General McNair to face his brigade to the right, and file it to the right to check this movement. The moment was critical. I sent the same order to Generals Ector and Rains, which was promptly obeyed by them, leaving a strong body of the enemy in their front. Seeing General Liddell's brigade in the rear, I brought it forward and placed it on my right to cover this change of front. General Liddell became at once engaged with a largely superior force, the enemy under shelter of a fence, General Liddell in an open field. He gallantly maintained his ground until General McNair's brigade was placed on his left. General McNair at once moved upon the enemy, pushing his right on his center and forcing him from his position for half a mile. The enemy was here posted behind a rail fence. Again General McNair advanced across an open field for nearly 400 yards, and drove them from their position, capturing all but two guns of their battery—one of those afterward captured. General Liddell's brigade co-operated in this action. The enemy was actively pursued for about three-quarters of a mile, where the division was halted and ammunition issued—40 rounds having been nearly exhausted. Brigadier-General McNair, by his skill and energy, defeated the enemy in this last action before I could bring Generals Ector and

Rains into action. Here General McNair became exhausted, having left a sick bed to lead his brigade. I sent him back to camp, Col. R. W. Harper taking command of the brigade. Captain Humphreys, with his battery on my right, engaged one of the enemy's batteries in flank and rear. This battery was soon silenced or captured by our troops in its front.

We were now near the Wilkinson pike. The command was much exhausted, having forced the enemy's left back several miles, and three times defeated the forces sent to check our advance. I may here add that prisoners, except those of rank, were turned to the rear, my command being so small that I could not dispense with a single man, leaving them to be picked up by the cavalry and those in rear. Notwithstanding the exhausted condition of my men, having received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee, I prepared at once to advance, leaving General Liddell's brigade receiving ammunition, at his request having sent my train to furnish him. I moved General Rains' brigade from the left of my division to the right, being the strongest and least cut up. He was directed to move some distance to the right, so as to take in flank the batteries posted by the enemy near the Nashville pike, at the same time that General Ector and Colonel Harper ([commanding] McNair's brigade) took them in front. General Rains met with a determined resistance, but succeeded in forcing the enemy from the woods and into the fields that lay south of their position on the Nashville pike, General Ector and Colonel Harper moving in a northeasterly direction, General Rains nearly due north. I soon discovered that my left would become engaged before my right could co-operate. I sent to correct my line, directing the men to be placed under cover and hold their ground. But before this order reached the command, General Ector came under a galling fire from infantry, sheltered in a cedar brake, and artillery. General Ector at once charged them, forcing their first line of infantry beyond their second, and their cannoners from their guns in their front. I directed Colonel Harper (commanding McNair's brigade) to charge the batteries in his front with a like result. These two brigades were coolly firing into their second line of infantry, not 60 yards distant, notwithstanding they were enfiladed by a terrible fire from their batteries on our right. Every moment I expected to see General Rains take these batteries. I was doomed to disappointment. I was informed that General Rains fell, shot through the heart, at the moment the enemy was routed. The fall of this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman threw his brigade into confusion; also about this time General Cheatham gave some orders to a part of the brigade that tended to change their direction to their front. I now directed General Ector and Colonel Harper to fall back under cover, which was accomplished without demoralization or molestation from the enemy. As these brigades fell back, General Liddell was met in the edge of the woods, having replenished his ammunition. I directed them to form on his right. Captain Humphreys during this last contest passed through an interval in our lines and engaged the batteries on the hill on our right. The enemy turned sixteen guns upon him, but he gallantly maintained the fight until my command was under cover. Four of his guns were disabled and sent to the rear. One regiment of General Rains' brigade received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee and was again in action.

My division had now been under fire from five to eight hours; although exhausted, the men were in good spirits. By direction of Lieutenant-General Hardee, the division was moved to the right, connecting with Lieutenant-General Polk's left.