

THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE  
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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SERIES I—VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1887.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANTLEY.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. JOHN KENNETT.

*First Brigade.*

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

*Second Brigade.*  
Col. LEWIS ZAHM.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2d Indiana, Company M, Capt. J. A. S. Mitchell. | 1st Ohio: Col. Minor Milliken.          |
| 3d Kentucky, Col. Eli H. Murray.                | Maj. James Langhlin.                    |
| 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William H. Dickson.   | 3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray. |
| 7th Pennsylvania, Maj. John E. Wynkoop.         | 4th Ohio, Maj. John L. Pugh.            |

*Artillery.*

1st Ohio, Battery D (section), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

RESERVE CAVALRY.\*

- 15th Pennsylvania:  
Maj. Adolph G. Rosengarten.  
Maj. Frank B. Ward.  
Capt. Alfred Vezin.
- 1st Middle (5th) Tennessee, Col. William B. Stokes.  
2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.

UNATTACHED.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Elmer Ochs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Capt. JAMES SR. C. MORTON.

- 1st Battalion, Capt. Lyman Bridges.  
2d Battalion, Capt. Calvin Hood.  
3d Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.  
Illinois Light Artillery, Stokes' battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

1st Michigan, Col. William P. Innes.

POST OF GALLATIN, TENN.†

Brig. Gen. EREAZER A. PAINE.

*Ward's (late Eighth) Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

- 102d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank C. Smith.  
105th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry F. Vallette.  
70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.  
79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.  
Indiana Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

*Cavalry.*

- 1st Kentucky, Col. Frank Wolford.  
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John K. Faulkner.  
11th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William E. Riley.

\* Under the immediate command of General Stanley, Chief of Cavalry.  
† Not engaged at Stone's River. Commanders given as they stood December 31, 1862.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland, with congratulatory resolutions, orders, &c.

LA VERGNE, TENN., December 28,  
By messenger to Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1862.—noon.

Our advance was delayed one day. The right wing, under McCook, drove Hardee's skirmishers 18 miles down the Nolensville pike, and advanced on Trinne for battle. A heavy fog delayed this advance, and gave Hardee time to escape toward Murfreesborough. Our left wing drove the enemy on the main Murfreesborough turnpike with heavy skirmishing, and seized all the bridges over Stewart's Creek last night, by dark. Our total loss on both lines does not exceed 20 killed, 100 wounded, and 10 missing. We have some 50 prisoners. Our center crossed from Nolensville yesterday and to-day, and now occupy the north side of Stewart's Creek, 10 miles from Murfreesborough—the right at Trinne. Pursuing division went 7 miles toward Shelbyville. We have report from Murfreesborough to 10 o'clock yesterday. All his right wing, closed in, came toward Stewart's Creek. If under Kentucky and Tennessee influence or orders, they fight as they propose, I think we are in position, by God's help, to win, and McCook will cut off their retreat.

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,  
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
No. —, } In front of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862.

The general commanding desires to say to the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he was well pleased with their conduct yesterday; it is all he could have wished for; he neither saw nor heard of any skulking; they behaved with the coolness and gallantry of veterans. He now feels perfectly confident, with God's grace and their help, of striking this day a blow for the country the most crushing, perhaps, which the rebellion has yet sustained.

Soldiers, the eyes of the whole nation are upon you; the very fate of the nation may be said to hang on the issue of this day's battle. Be true, then, to yourselves, true to your own manly character and soldierly reputation, true to the love of your dear ones at home, whose prayers ascend to God this day for your success.

Be cool! I need not ask you to be brave. Keep ranks. Do not throw away your fire. Fire slowly, deliberately; above all, fire low, and be always sure of your aim. Close steadily in upon the enemy, and, when you get within charging distance, rush on him with the bayonet. Do this, and the victory will certainly be yours. Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge, and that those who make it, therefore, are sure to win.

J. P. GARESOHE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,  
February 11, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth Cavalry, in the recent battle, with 400 men charged the enemy, recaptured 300 prisoners, and greatly distinguished himself. By their consent, and at their request, he is commanding a brigade of three regiments, each with a colonel. I earnestly urge his appointment as brigadier-general, in order that he may continue to command, as cavalry officers are greatly needed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDGES. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
No. 20. } Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 15, 1863.

The following resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana having been received, are published to this army, in accordance with the request contained therein :

*Resolved by the senate (the house concurring),* That the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to Major-General Rosecrans, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the well-earned victory of Murfreesborough, Tenn. That they, one and all, merit the lasting gratitude of the nation and the admiration of the world.

*Resolved,* That the patriotic earnestness, skill, sleepless vigilance, and pertinacity displayed by the commanding general in his advance upon the enemy, his plan of battle, and especially in promptly meeting the exigencies of his varying fortunes, prove that he was "the right man in the right place;" that the hearty and prompt obedience, unyielding and hardy courage of the soldiers are worthy of the highest commendation.

*Resolved,* That the Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, and the name of each fallen and surviving patriot soldier who took part in the perilous struggle, are forever linked together in historic renown, and Indiana will preserve, and gratefully cherish, their memory to the latest generation, as among the brightest jewels of an undivided republic.

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the senate be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Major-General Rosecrans, with the request that they be read at the head of each regiment taking part in the great battle, if consistent with the rules of military propriety and discipline.

We hereby certify that the accompanying resolutions unanimously passed both branches of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

PARIS C. DUNNING,  
President of Senate.

SAM. H. BUSKIRK,  
Speaker of House of Representatives.

JAMES H. VAWTER,  
Secretary of Senate.

A. T. WRIGHTSEY,  
Clerk of House of Representatives.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,  
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 12, 1863.

GENERAL: As the sub-reports are now nearly all in, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, the subjoined report, with accompanying sub-reports, maps, and statistical tables of the

battle of Stone's River. To a proper understanding of this battle it will be necessary to state the preliminary movements and preparations :

Assuming command of the army at Louisville on October 27, it was found concentrated at Bowling Green and Glasgow, distant about 113 miles from Louisville; from whence, after replenishing with ammunition, supplies, and clothing, they moved on to Nashville, the advance corps reaching that place on the morning of November 7, a distance of 183 miles from Louisville.

At this distance from my base of supplies, the first thing to be done was to provide for the subsistence of the troops and open the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The cars commenced running through on November 26, previous to which time our supplies had been brought by rail to Mitchellsville, 35 miles north of Nashville, and from thence, by constant labor, we had been able to haul enough to replenish the exhausted stores for the garrison at Nashville and subsidize the troops of the moving army.

From November 26 to December 26 every effort was bent to complete the clothing of the army; to provide it with ammunition, and replenish the depot at Nashville with needful supplies; to insure us against want from the largest possible detention likely to occur by the breaking of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and to insure this work the road was guarded by a heavy force posted at Gallatin. The enormous superiority in numbers of the rebel cavalry kept our little cavalry force almost within the infantry lines, and gave the enemy control of the entire country around us. It was obvious from the beginning that we should be confronted by Bragg's army, recruited by an inexorable conscription, and aided by clans of mounted men, formed into a guerrilla-like cavalry, to avoid the hardships of conscription and infantry service. The evident difficulties and labors of an advance into this country, and against such a force, and at such distance from our base of operations, with which we were connected but by a single precarious thread, made it manifest that our policy was to induce the enemy to travel over as much as possible of the space that separated us, thus avoiding for us the wear and tear and diminution of our forces, and subjecting the enemy to all this inconvenience, besides increasing for him and diminishing for us the dangerous consequences of a defeat. The means taken to obtain this end were eminently successful. The enemy, expecting quarters at Murfreesborough, with the hope of possibly making them at Nashville, and had sent a large cavalry force into West Tennessee to annoy Grant, and another large force into Kentucky to break up the railroad.

In the absence of these forces, and with adequate supplies in Nashville, the moment was judged opportune for an advance on the rebels. Polk's and Kirby Smith's forces were at Murfreesborough, and Hardee's corps on the Shelbyville and Nolensville pike, between Trinne and Bagleyville, with an advance guard at Nolensville, while our troops lay in front of Nashville, on the Franklin, Nolensville, and Murfreesborough turnpikes.

The plan of the movement was as follows: McCook, with three divisions, to advance by Nolensville pike to Trinne. Thomas, with two divisions (Nagle's and Rousseau's), to advance on his right, by the Franklin and Wilson pikes, threatening Hardee's right, and then to fall in by the cross-roads to Nolensville. Crittenden, with Wood's, Palmer's, and Van Cleve's divisions, to advance by the Murfreesborough pike to La Vergne.

With Thomas' two divisions at Nolensville, McCook was to attack Hardee at Trinne, and, if the enemy re-enforced Hardee, Thomas was to support McCook. If McCook beat Hardee, or Hardee retreated, and the enemy met us at Stewart's Creek, 5 miles south of La Vergne, Crittenden was to attack him, Thomas was to come in on his left flank, and McCook, after detaching a division to pursue or observe Hardee, if retreating south, was to move with the remainder of his force on their rear.

The movement began on the morning of December 26. McCook advanced on the Nolensville pike, skirmishing his way all day, meeting with stiff resistance from cavalry and artillery, and closing the day by a brisk fight, which gave him possession of Nolensville and the hills 1½ miles in front, ~~capturing one gun~~ by the One hundred and first Ohio and Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiments, his loss this day being about 75 killed and wounded. Thomas followed on the right, and closed Negley's division on Nolensville, leaving the other (Rousseau's) division on the right flank.

Crittenden advanced to La Vergne, skirmishing heavily on his front, over a rough country, intersected by forests and cedar brakes, with but slight loss.

On the 28th [27th] General McCook advanced on Trinne, but his movement was retarded by a dense fog.

Crittenden had orders to delay his movements until McCook had reached Trinne and developed the intentions of the enemy at that point, so that it could be determined which Thomas was to support.

McCook arrived at Trinne, and reported that Hardee had retreated, and that he had sent a division in pursuit.

Crittenden began his advance about 11 a. m., driving before him a brigade of cavalry, supported by Maney's brigade of rebel infantry, and reached Stewart's Creek, the Third Kentucky gallantly charging the rear guard of the enemy, and saving the bridge, on which had been placed a pile of rails that had been set on fire. This was Saturday night. McCook having settled the fact of Hardee's retreat, Thomas moved Negley's division on to join Crittenden at Stewart's Creek, and moved Rousseau's to Nolensville.

On Sunday the troops rested, except Rousseau's division, which was ordered to move on to Stewart's, and Willich's brigade, which had pursued Hardee as far as Riggs' Cross-Roads, and had determined the fact that Hardee had gone to Murfreesborough, when they returned to Trinne.

On Monday morning, McCook was ordered to move from Trinne to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, 6 miles from Murfreesborough, leaving a brigade at Trinne. Crittenden crossed Stewart's Creek by the Smyrna Bridge and the main Murfreesborough pike, and Negley by the ford 2 miles above; their whole force to advance on Murfreesborough, distant about 11 miles. Rousseau was to remain at Stewart's Creek until his train came up, and prepare himself to follow. McCook reached Wilkinson's Cross-Roads by evening, with an advance brigade at Overall's Creek, saving and holding the bridge, meeting with but little resistance. Crittenden's corps advanced, Palmer leading, on the Murfreesborough pike, followed by Negley, of Thomas' corps, to within 3 miles of Murfreesborough, having had several brisk skirmishes, driving the enemy rapidly, saving two bridges on the route, and forcing the enemy back to his intrenchments.

About 3 p. m. a signal message coming from the front, from General Palmer, that he was in sight of Murfreesborough, and that the enemy

were running, an order was sent to General Crittenden to send a division to occupy Murfreesborough. This led General Crittenden, on reaching the enemy's front, to order Harker's brigade to cross the river at a ford on his left, where he surprised a regiment of Breckinridge's division and drove it back on its main line, not more than 500 yards distant, in considerable confusion; and he held this position until General Crittenden was advised, by prisoners captured by Harker's brigade, that Breckinridge was in force on his front, when, it being dark, he ordered the brigade back across the river, and reported the circumstances to the commanding general on his arrival, to whom he apologized for not having carried out the order to occupy Murfreesborough. The general approved of his action, of course, the order to occupy Murfreesborough having been based on the information received from General Crittenden's advance division that the enemy were retreating from Murfreesborough.

Crittenden's corps, with Negley's division, bivouacked in order of battle, distant 700 yards from the enemy's intrenchments, our left extending down the river some 500 yards. The Pioneer Brigade, bivouacking still lower down, prepared three fords, and covered one of them, while Wood's division covered the other two, Van Cleve's division being in reserve.

On the morning of the 30th, Rousseau, with two brigades, was ordered down early from Stewart's Creek, leaving one brigade there and sending another to Smyrna to cover our left and rear, and took his place in reserve, in rear of Palmer's right, while General Negley moved on through the cedar brakes until his right rested on the Wilkinson pike, as shown by the accompanying plan.\* The Pioneer Corps cut roads through the cedars for his ambulances and ammunition wagons.

The commanding general remained with the left and center, examining the ground, while General McCook moved forward from Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, slowly and steadily, meeting with heavy resistance, fighting his way from Overall's Creek until he got into position, with a loss of some 135 killed and wounded.

Our small division of cavalry, say 3,000 men, had been divided into three parts, of which General Stanley took two and accompanied General McCook, fighting his way across from the Wilkinson to the Franklin pike, and below it, Colonel Zahm's brigade leading gallantly, and meeting with such heavy resistance that McCook sent two brigades from Johnson's division, who succeeded in fighting their way into the position shown on the accompanying plan, marked A,\* while the third brigade, which had been left at Trinne, moved forward from that place, and arrived at nightfall near General McCook's headquarters. Thus, on the close of the 30th, the troops had all got into the position, substantially, as shown in the accompanying drawing, the rebels occupying the position marked A.\*

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon General McCook had reported his arrival on the Wilkinson pike, joining Thomas; the result of the combat in the afternoon near Griscom's house, and the fact that Sheridan was in position there; that his right was advancing to support the cavalry; also that Hardee's corps, with two divisions of Polk's, was on his front, extending down toward the Salem pike, without any map of the ground, which was to us *terra incognita*. When General McCook informed the general commanding that his corps was facing strongly toward the east, the general commanding told him that such a direction to his line did not appear to him a proper one, but that it ought, with the exception

\*To appear in Atlas.

of his left, to face much more nearly south, with Johnson's division in reserve, but that this matter must be confided to him, who knew the ground over which he had fought.

A meeting of the corps commanders was called at the headquarters of the commanding general for this evening. General Thomas arrived early, received his instructions, and retired. General Crittenden, with whom the commanding general had talked freely during the afternoon, was sent for, but was excused at the request of his chief of staff, who sent word that he was very much fatigued and was asleep. Generals McCook and Stanley arrived about 9 o'clock, to whom was explained the following

#### PLAN OF BATTLE.

McCook was to occupy the most advantageous position, refusing his ~~right as much as practicable and necessary to secure it, to receive the~~ attack of the enemy; or, if that did not come, to attack himself, sufficient to hold all the force on his front; Thomas and Palmer to open with skirmishing, and engage the enemy's center and left as far as the river; Crittenden to cross Van Cleve's division at the lower ford, covered and supported by the sappers and miners, and to advance on Breckinridge; Wood's division to follow by brigades, crossing at the upper ford and moving on Van Cleve's right, to carry everything before them into Murfreesborough. This would have given us two divisions against one, and, as soon as Breckinridge had been dislodged from his position, the batteries of Wood's division, taking position on the heights east of Stone's River, in advance, would see the enemy's works in reverse, would dislodge them, and enable Palmer's division to press them back, and drive them westward across the river or through the woods, while Thomas, sustaining the movement on the center, would advance on the right of Palmer, crushing their right, and Crittenden's corps, advancing, would take Murfreesborough, and then, moving westward on the Franklin road, get in their flank and rear and drive them into the country toward Salem, with the prospect of cutting off their retreat and probably destroying their army.

It was explained to them that this combination, insuring us a vast superiority on our left, required for its success that General McCook should be able to hold his position for three hours; that, if necessary to recede at all, he should recede, as he had advanced on the preceding day, slowly and steadily, refusing his right, thereby rendering our success certain.

Having thus explained the plan, the general commanding addressed General McCook as follows: "You know the ground; you have fought over it; you know its difficulties. Can you hold your present position for three hours?" To which General McCook responded, "Yes, I think I can." The general commanding then said, "I don't like the facing so much to the east, but must confide that to you, who know the ground. If you don't think your present the best position, change it. It is only necessary for you to make things sure." And the officers then returned to their commands.

At daylight on the morning of the 31st the troops breakfasted and stood to their arms, and by 7 o'clock were preparing for the

#### BATTLE.

The movement began on the left by Van Cleve, who crossed at the lower fords. Wood prepared to sustain and follow him. The enemy, meanwhile, had prepared to attack General McCook, and by 6.30 o'clock

advanced in heavy columns—regimental front—his left attacking Willich's and Kirk's brigades, of Johnson's division, which, being disposed, as shown in the map, thin and light, without support, were, after a sharp but fruitless contest, crumbled to pieces and driven back, leaving Edgerton's and part of Goodspeed's battery in the hands of the enemy.

The enemy following up, attacked Davis' division and speedily dislodged Post's brigade. Carlin's brigade was compelled to follow, as Woodruff's brigade, from the weight of testimony, had previously left its position on his left. Johnson's brigades, in retiring, inclined too far to the west, and were too much scattered to make a combined resistance, though they fought bravely at one or two points before reaching Wilkinson's pike. The reserve brigade of Johnson's division, advancing from its bivouac, near the Wilkinson pike, toward the right, took a good position, and made a gallant but ineffectual stand, as the whole rebel left was moving up on the ground abandoned by our troops.

Within an hour from the time of the opening of the battle, a staff officer from General McCook arrived, announcing to me that the right wing was heavily pressed and needed assistance; but I was not advised of the rout of Willich's and Kirk's brigades, nor of the rapid withdrawal of Davis' division, necessitated thereby—moreover, having supposed his wing posted more compactly, and his right more refused than if really was, the direction of the noise of battle did not indicate to me the true state of affairs. I consequently directed him to return and direct General McCook to dispose his troops to the best advantage, and to hold his ground obstinately. Soon after, a second officer from General McCook arrived, and stated that the right wing was being driven—a fact that was but too manifest by the rapid movement of the noise of battle toward the north.

General Thomas was immediately dispatched to order Rousseau, then in reserve, into the cedar brakes to the right and rear of Sheridan. General Crittenden was ordered to suspend Van Cleve's movement across the river, on the left, and to cover the crossing with one brigade, and move the other two brigades westward across the fields toward the railroad for a reserve. Wood was also directed to suspend his preparations for crossing, and to hold Hascall in reserve. At this moment fugitives and stragglers from McCook's corps began to make their appearance through the cedar-brakes in such numbers that I became satisfied that McCook's corps was routed. I, therefore, directed General Crittenden to send Van Cleve in to the right of Rousseau; Wood to send Colonel Harker's brigade farther down the Murfreesborough pike, to go in and attack the enemy on the right of Van Cleve's, the Pioneer Brigade meanwhile occupying the knoll of ground west of Murfreesborough pike, and about 400 or 500 yards in rear of Palmer's center, supporting Stokes' battery (see accompanying drawing). Sheridan, after sustaining four successive attacks, gradually swung his right from a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction, repulsing the enemy four times, losing the gallant General Sill, of his right, and Colonel Roberts, of his left brigade, when, having exhausted his ammunition, Negley's division being in the same predicament, and heavily pressed, after desperate fighting, they fell back from the position held at the commencement, through the cedar woods, in which Rousseau's division, with a portion of Negley's and Sheridan's, met the advancing enemy and checked his movements.

The ammunition train of the right wing, endangered by its sudden discomfiture, was taken charge of by Captain Thurston, of the First Ohio Regiment, ordnance officer, who, by his energy and gallantry,

aided by a charge of cavalry and such troops as he could pick up, carried it through the woods to the Murfreesborough pike, around to the rear of the left wing, thus enabling the troops of Sheridan's division to replenish their empty cartridge-boxes. During all this time Palmer's front had likewise been in action, the enemy having made several attempts to advance upon it. At this stage it became necessary to re-adjust the line of battle to the new state of affairs. Rousseau and Van Cleave's advance having relieved Sheridan's division from the pressure, Negley's division and Cruft's brigade, from Palmer's division, withdrew from their original position in front of the cedars, and crossed the open field to the east of the Murfreesborough pike, about 400 yards in rear of our front line, where Negley was ordered to replenish his ammunition and form in close column in reserve.

The right and center of our line now extended from Hazen, on the Murfreesborough pike, in a northwesterly direction; Hascall supporting Hazen; Rousseau filling the interval to the Pioneer Brigade; Negley in reserve; Van Cleave west of the Pioneer Brigade; McCook's corps refused on his right, and slightly to the rear, on Murfreesborough pike; the cavalry being still farther to the rear, on Murfreesborough pike, at and beyond Overall's Creek.

The enemy's infantry and cavalry attack on our extreme right was repulsed by Van Cleave's division, with Harker's brigade and the cavalry. After several attempts of the enemy to advance on this new line, which were thoroughly repulsed, as were also their attempts on the left, the day closed, leaving us masters of the original ground on our left, and our new line advantageously posted, with open ground in front, swept at all points by our artillery.

We had lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a considerable number in stragglers and prisoners; also twenty-eight pieces of artillery, the horses having been slain, and our troops being unable to with draw them by hand over the rough ground; but the enemy had been thoroughly handled and badly damaged at all points, having had no success where we had open ground and our troops were properly posted; none which did not depend on the original crushing in of our right and the superior masses which were in consequence brought to bear upon the narrow front of Sheridan's and Negley's divisions, and a part of Palmer's, coupled with the scarcity of ammunition, caused by the circuitous road which the train had taken, and the inconvenience of getting it from a remote distance through the cedars. Orders were given for the issue of all the spare ammunition, and we found that we had enough for another battle, the only question being where that battle was to be fought.

It was decided, in order to complete our present lines, that the left should be retired some 250 yards to a more advantageous ground, the extreme left resting on Stone's River, above the lower ford, and extending to Stokes' battery. Starkweather's and Walker's brigades arriving near the close of the evening, the former bivouacked in close column, in reserve, in rear of McCook's left, and the latter was posted on the left of Sheridan, near the Murfreesborough pike, and next morning relieved Van Cleave, who returned to his position in the left wing.

#### DISPOSITION FOR JANUARY 1, 1863.

After careful examination and free consultation with corps commanders, followed by a personal examination of the ground in rear as far as Overall's Creek, it was determined to await the enemy's attack

in that position; to send for the provision train, and order up fresh supplies of ammunition; on the arrival of which, should the enemy not attack, offensive operations were to be resumed.

No demonstration [being made] on the morning of January 1, Crittenden was ordered to occupy the point opposite the ford, on his left, with a brigade.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, who had shown signs of movement and massing on our right, appeared at the extremity of a field 1½ miles from the Murfreesborough pike, but the presence of Gibson's brigade, with a battery, occupying the woods near Overall's Creek, and Negley's division, and a portion of Rousseau's, on the Murfreesborough pike, opposite the field, put an end to this demonstration, and the day closed with another demonstration by the enemy on Walker's brigade, which ended in the same manner.

On Friday morning the enemy opened four heavy batteries on our center, and made a strong demonstration of attack a little farther to the right, but a well-directed fire of artillery soon silenced his batteries, while the guns of Walker and Sheridan put an end to his efforts there.

About 3 p. m., while the commanding general was examining the position of Crittenden's left across the river, which was now held by Van Cleave's division, supported by a brigade from Palmer's, a double line of skirmishers was seen to emerge from the woods in a southeasterly direction, advancing across the fields, and they were soon followed by heavy columns of infantry, battalion front, with three batteries of artillery. Our only battery on that side of the river had been withdrawn from an eligible point, but the most available spot was pointed out, and it soon opened fire upon the enemy. The line, however, advanced steadily to within 100 yards of the front of Van Cleave's division, when a short and fierce contest ensued. Van Cleave's division, giving way, retired in considerable confusion across the river, followed closely by the enemy.

General Crittenden immediately directed his chief of artillery to dis-pose the batteries on the hill on the west side of the river so as to open on them, while two brigades of Negley's division, from the reserve, and the Pioneer Brigade, were ordered up to meet the onset. The firing was terrific and the havoc terrible. The enemy retreated more rapidly than they had advanced. In forty minutes they lost 2,000 men.

General Davis, seeing some stragglers from Van Cleave's division, took one of his brigades and crossed at a ford below, to attack the enemy on his left flank, and, by General McCook's order, the rest of his division was permitted to follow; but, when he arrived, two brigades of Negley's division and Hazen's brigade, of Palmer's division, had pursued the fleeing enemy well across the fields, capturing four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors.

It was now after dark, and raining, or we should have pursued the enemy into Murfreesborough. As it was, Crittenden's corps passed over, and, with Davis', occupied the crests, which were entrenched in a few hours.

Deeming it possible that the enemy might again attack our right and center, thus weakened, I thought it advisable to make a demonstration on our right by a heavy division of camp-fires, and by laying out a line of battle with torches, which answered the purpose.

Saturday, January 3, it rained heavily from 3 o'clock in the morning. The plowed ground over which our left would be obliged to advance was impassable for artillery. The ammunition trains did not arrive

until 10 o'clock. It was, therefore, deemed inadvisable to advance; but batteries were put in position on the left, by which the ground could be swept, and even Murfreesborough reached by Parrott shells.

A heavy and constant picket firing had been kept up on our right and center, and extending to our left, which at last became so annoying that in the afternoon I directed the corps commanders to clear their fronts.

Occupying the wood to the left of Murfreesborough pike with sharpshooters, the enemy had annoyed Rousseau all day, and General Thomas and himself requested permission to dislodge them and their supports, which covered a ford. This was granted, and a sharp fire from four batteries was opened for ten or fifteen minutes, when Rousseau sent two of his regiments, which, with Spears' Tennesseans and the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, that had come out with the wagon-train, charged upon the enemy, and, after a sharp contest, cleared the woods and drove the enemy from his trenches, capturing from 70 to 80 prisoners.

Sunday morning, January 4, it was not deemed advisable to commence offensive movements, and news soon reached us that the enemy had fled from Murfreesborough. Burial parties were sent out to bury the dead, and the cavalry was sent to reconnoiter.

Early Monday morning General Thomas advanced, driving the rear guard of rebel cavalry before him 6 or 7 miles toward Manchester. McCook's and Crittenden's corps following, took position in front of the town, occupying Murfreesborough.

We learned that the enemy's infantry had reached Shelbyville by 12 m. on Sunday, but, owing to the impracticability of bringing up supplies, and the loss of 557 artillery horses, farther pursuit was deemed inadvisable.

It may be of use to give the following general summary of the operations and results of the series of skirmishes closing with the battle of Stone's River and occupation of Murfreesborough:

We moved on the enemy with the following forces: Infantry, 41,421; artillery, 2,223; cavalry, 3,296. Total, 46,940.

We fought the battle with the following forces: Infantry, 37,977; artillery, 2,223; cavalry, 3,200. Total, 43,400.

We lost in killed: Officers, 92; enlisted men, 1,441; total, 1,533. Wounded: Officers, 384; enlisted men, 6,861; total, 7,245. Total killed and wounded, 8,778, being 20.03 per cent. of the entire force in action.\*

Our loss in prisoners is not fully made out, but the provost-marshal-general says, from present information, they will fall short of 2,800.\*

If there are many more bloody battles on record, considering the newness and inexperience of the troops, both officers and men, or if there has been more true fighting qualities displayed by any people, I should be pleased to know it.

As to the condition of the fight, we may say that we operated over an unknown country, against a position which was 15 per cent. better than our own, every foot of ground and approaches being well known to the enemy, and that these disadvantages were fatally enhanced by the faulty position of our right wing.

The force we fought is estimated as follows:

We have prisoners from one hundred and thirty-two regiments of infantry (consolidations counted as one), averaging from those in General

Bushrod Johnson's division 411 each, say, for certain, 350 men each, which will give—\*

132 regiments of infantry, say 350 men each	46,200
12 battalions of sharpshooters, say 100 men each	1,200
23 batteries of artillery, say 80 men each	1,840
29 regiments of cavalry, say 400 men each, and }	13,250
24 organizations of cavalry, say 70 men each }	
	63,490

Their average loss, taken from the statistics of Cleburne's, Breckinridge's, and Withers' divisions, was about 2,080 each. This, for six divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, will amount to 14,560 men, or to ours nearly as 165 to 100.

Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles it is estimated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men; 2,000,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,832 men, averaging 27.4 cannon-shots to hit 1 man; 145 musket-shots to hit 1 man.

Our relative loss was as follows: Right wing, 15,933 musketry and artillery; loss, 20.72 per cent. Center, 10,866 musketry and artillery; loss, 18.4 per cent. Left wing, 13,288 musketry and artillery; loss, 24.6 per cent.

On the whole, it is evident that we fought superior numbers on unknown ground; inflicted much more injury than we suffered; were always superior on equal ground with equal numbers, and failed of a most crushing victory on Wednesday by the extension and direction of our right wing.

This closes the narrative of the movements and seven days' fighting which terminated with the occupation of Murfreesborough. For a detailed history of the parts taken in the battles by the different commands, their obstinate bravery and patient endurance, in which the new regiments vied with those of more experience, I must refer to the accompanying sub-reports of the corps, division, brigade, regimental, and artillery commanders.

Besides the mention which has been already made of the services of our artillery by the brigade, division, and corps commanders, I deem it a duty to say that such a marked evidence of skill in handling the batteries, and in firing low and with such good effect, appears in this battle to deserve special commendation.

Among the lesser commands which deserve special mention for distinguished services in the battle is the Pioneer Corps, a body of 1,700 men, composed of details from the companies of each infantry regiment, organized and instructed by Capt. James St. Clair Morton, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer of this army, which marched as an infantry brigade with the left wing, making bridges at Stewart's Creek; prepared and guarded the ford at Stone's River on the night of the 29th and 30th; supported Stokes' battery, and fought with valor and determination on the 31st, holding its position till relieved on the morning of the 2d; advancing with the greatest promptitude and gallantry to support Van Cleave's division against the attack on our left on the evening of the same day, constructing a bridge and batteries between that time and Saturday evening. The efficiency and *esprit du corps* suddenly developed in this command, its gallant behavior in action, and the eminent services it is

\* But see revised statement, p. 207.

\* See Union correspondence, December 16, 1862, Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle's report of Confederate prisoners received at Louisville, Ky., from October 1 to December 14, 1862, Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 676.

continually rendering the army, entitle both officers and men to special public notice and thanks, while they reflect the highest credit on the distinguished ability and capacity of Captain Morton, who will do honor to his promotion to a brigadier-general, which the President has promised him.

The ability, order, and method exhibited in the management of the wounded elicited the warmest commendations from all our general officers, in which I most cordially join. Notwithstanding the numbers to be cared for, through the energy of Dr. Swift, medical director, ably assisted by Dr. Weeds and the senior surgeons of the various commands, there was less suffering from delay than I have ever before witnessed.

The Tenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, at Stewart's Creek, Lieut. Col. J. W. Burke commanding, deserves especial praise for the ability and spirit with which they held that post, defended our trains, succored their guards, chased away Wheeler's rebel cavalry, saving a large wagon-train, and arrested and retained for service stragglers from the battle-field.

The First Regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, at La Vergne, under the command of Colonel Innes, fighting behind a slight protection of wagons and brush, gallantly repulsed a charge from more than ten times their number of Wheeler's cavalry.

For distinguished acts of individual zeal, heroism, gallantry, and good conduct, I refer to the accompanying lists of special mentions and recommendations for promotion, wherein are named some of the many noble men who have distinguished themselves and done honor to their country and the starry symbol of its unity. But those named there are by no means all whose names will be inscribed on the rolls of honor we are preparing, and hope to have held in grateful remembrance by our countrymen.

To say that such men as Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, true and prudent, distinguished in council and on many a battle-field for his courage, or Major-General McCook, a tried, faithful, and loyal soldier, who bravely breast the battle at Shiloh and at Perryville, and as bravely on the bloody field of Stone's River, and Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, whose heart is that of a true soldier and patriot, and whose gallantry, often attested by his companions in arms on other fields, witnessed many times by this army long before I had the honor to command it, and never more conspicuously than in this combat, maintained their high character throughout this action, but feebly expresses my feeling of obligation to them for counsel and support from the time of my arrival to the present hour. I doubly thank them, as well as the gallant and ever-ready Major-General Rousseau, for their support in this battle.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, already distinguished in four successful battles—Island No. 10; May 27, before Corinth; Inka, and the battle of Corinth—at this time in command of our ten regiments of cavalry, fought the enemy's forty regiments of cavalry, and held them at bay, or beat them wherever he could meet them. He ought to be made a major-general for his service, and also for the good of the service.

As for such brigadiers as Negley, Jefferson C. Davis, Johnson, Palmer, Hascall, Van Cleve, Wood, Mitchell, Crutt, and Sheridan, they ought to be major-generals in our service. In such brigade commanders as Colonels Carlin, Miller, Hazen, Samuel Beatty, of the Nineteenth Ohio; Gibson, Grose, Wagner, John Beatty, of the Third Ohio; Harker, Starkweather, Stanley, and others, whose names are mentioned in the

accompanying reports, the Government may well confide. They are the men from whom our troops should at once be supplied with brigadier-generals; and justice to the brave men and officers of the regiments equally demand their promotion to give them and their regiments their proper leaders. Many captains and subalterns also showed great gallantry and capacity for superior commands. But, above all, the sturdy rank and file showed invincible fighting courage and stamina, worthy of a great and free nation, requiring only good officers, discipline, and instructions to make them equal, if not superior, to any troops in ancient or modern times. To them I offer my most heartfelt thanks and good wishes. Words of mine cannot add to the renown of our brave and patriotic officers and soldiers who fell on the field of honor, nor increase respect for their memory in the hearts of our countrymen.

The names of such men as Lieut. Col. J. P. Garesché, the pure and noble Christian gentleman and chivalric officer, who gave his life an early offering on the altar of his country's freedom; the gentle, true, and accomplished General Sill; the brave, ingenious, and able Colonels Roberts, Milliken, Schaefer, McKee, Read, Forman, Fred. Jones, Hawkins, Kell, and the gallant and faithful Major Carpenter, of the Nineteenth Regulars, and many other field officers, will live in our country's history, as will those of many others of inferior rank, whose soldierly deeds on this memorable battle-field won for them the admiration of their companions, and will dwell in our memories in long future years, after God, in his mercy, shall have given us peace, and restored us to the bosom of our homes and families.

Simple justice to the gallant officers of my staff, the noble and lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Garesché, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons, chief commissary; Maj. C. Goddard, senior aide-de-camp; Maj. Ralston Skinner, judge-advocate-general; Lieut. Frank S. Bond, aide-de-camp of General Tyler; Capt. Charles R. Thompson, my aide-de-camp; Lieut. Byron Kirby, Sixth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, who was wounded on the 31st; R. S. Thoms, esq., a member of the Cincinnati bar, who acted as volunteer aide-de-camp, behaved with distinguished gallantry; Colonel Barnett, chief of artillery and ordnance; Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, inspector of artillery; Capt. James Curtis, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant inspector-general; Captain Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana, provost-marshal-general; Captain Michler, chief of Topographical Engineers; Capt. Jesse Merrill, Signal Corps, whose corps behaved well; Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth Regular Cavalry, who commanded the courier line connecting the various headquarters most successfully, and who made a most opportune and brilliant charge on Wheeler's cavalry, routing a brigade and recapturing 300 of our prisoners; Lieutenant Edson, United States ordnance officer, who, during the battle of Wednesday, distributed ammunition under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and behaved bravely; Captain Hubbard and Lieutenant Newberry, who joined my staff on the field and acted as aides, rendered valuable service in carrying orders on the field; Lieut. E. G. Roys, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who commanded the escort of the headquarters train, and distinguished himself for gallantry and efficiency—all not only performed their appropriate duties to my entire satisfaction, but, accompanying me everywhere, carrying orders through the thickest of the fight, watching while others slept, and never weary when duty called, deserve my public thanks and the respect and gratitude of the army.

With all the facts of the battle fully before me, the relative numbers and positions of our troops and those of the rebels, the gallantry and

obstinacy of the contest and the final result, I say, from conviction, and as public acknowledgment due to Almighty God, in closing this report, "Non nobis Domine / non nobis sed nomini tuo da gloriam."

W. S. ROSEBORNS,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Effective force of infantry and artillery, December 31, 1862.

Command.	Strength.	Killed and wounded.	Percentage.
<b>RIGHT WING.</b>			
<b>FIRST DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General DAVIS.</b>			
1st Brigade, Colonel Peck.....	1,418	161	11.33
2d Brigade, Colonel Carlin.....	1,781	619	34.75
3d Brigade, Colonel Woodruff.....	1,445	225	15.64
Total division.....	4,644	1,005	21.66
<b>SECOND DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General JOHNSON.</b>			
1st Brigade, Colonel Gibson.....	1,650	472	28.66
2d Brigade, Colonel Dodge.....	2,100	405	19.28
3d Brigade, Colonel Baldwin.....	2,500	291	11.64
Total division.....	6,250	1,168	18.88
<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General SHERIDAN.</b>			
1st Brigade, Colonel Greenel.....	1,839	479	26.05
2d Brigade, Colonel Laidolt.....	1,680	206	12.25
3d Brigade, Colonel Bradley.....	1,520	443	29.14
Total division.....	5,039	1,128	20.72
Total right wing.....	15,933	3,302	20.72
<b>CENTER.*</b>			
<b>FIRST [THIRD] DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Major-General ROUSSEAU.</b>			
1st Brigade, Colonel Scribner.....	1,638	208	13.10
2d Brigade, Colonel Pearty.....	1,624	281	18.33
3d Brigade, Colonel Starkweather.....	1,545	25	1.80
4th Brigade, Colonel Shepherd.....	1,566	561	35.82
Total division.....	6,236	1,078	17.28
<b>SECOND [EIGHTH] DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General NEALEX.</b>			
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Spears.....	812	16	2.00
2d [29th] Brigade, Colonel Stanley.....	1,622	500	27.44
3d [7th] Brigade, Colonel Miller.....	1,998	410	20.00
Total division.....	4,632	926	20.00
Total center corps.....	10,868	2,004	18.44

\* Walker's brigade, First Division not accounted for in original.

Effective force of infantry and artillery, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Strength.	Killed and wounded.	Percentage.
<b>LEFT WING.</b>			
<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General WOOD.</b>			
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Hascall.....	1,701	343	20.17
2d Brigade, Colonel Wagner.....	1,644	329	20.00
3d Brigade, Colonel Harker.....	1,747	454	26.00
Total division.....	6,092	1,126	22.11
<b>SECOND DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General PALMER.</b>			
1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Orrin.....	1,207	265	21.12
2d Brigade, Colonel Hazen.....	1,885	336	24.25
3d Brigade, Colonel Grose.....	1,768	516	29.18
Total division.....	4,860	1,107	25.40
<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>			
<b>Brigadier-General VAN CLEAVE.</b>			
1st Brigade, Col. S. Peasly.....	1,216	411	33.80
2d Brigade, Colonel Pythe.....	1,788	288	16.09
3d Brigade, Colonel Matthews [Price].....	1,822	342	18.75
Total division.....	3,826	1,041	27.14
Total left wing.....	13,288	3,274	24.64
<b>POWERS BRIGADE.</b>			
Captain Morton.....	1,700	80	1.75
<b>CAVALRY.</b>			
Cavalry.....	3,200	84	2.60
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Right wing.....	15,944	4,111	25.80
Center corps.....	10,868	2,004	18.44
Left wing.....	15,288	3,421	22.38
Pioneer Brigade.....	1,700	80	1.75
Total infantry and artillery.....	41,800	9,616	22.99
Cavalry division.....	3,200	84	2.60
Total.....	45,000	9,700	21.56
Deducting wagon guard.....	1,000		
Combined loss, killed and wounded, 8,778, or 20.22 per cent. of the forces engaged.*			

Names specially mentioned for important services and particular acts, &c., in official reports.

Name and rank.	Regiment or detachment.	Service performed.
R. W. Johnson, brigadier-general.	Commanding divisions in the right wing.	For gallant conduct during the battle, and for prompt support and conscientious attention to duty during their service with the right wing.
P. H. Sheridan, brigadier-general.		
Johnson C. Davis, brigadier-general.		

\* But see revised statement, p. 207.

Statement of public animals and means of transportation captured by the enemy, killed in battle, lost and destroyed, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.						Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.				
SECOND DIVISION.											
Headquarters and division train.....	5		90						90	90	
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters.....				1			1		4	10	
18th Ohio.....				6			6				
Third Brigade.											
Headquarters.....	2		12	1		1	2	8	10	6	
74th Ohio.....	4	1	6	2		1	4	4	13	6	
31st Indiana.....	1	1	16	1		6	2	12	13	6	
21st Ohio.....	4	1	6	6		6	6	6	10	6	
78th Pennsylvania.....	1		14	1		9	10		10		
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G.....			28		46		46		46	46	
Hewitt's Kentucky Battery.....	1		19		18		18		18	18	
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M.....			1		9		9		1	10	
FIFTH DIVISION.											
Second [First] Brigade.											
Headquarters.....	15		88	5		5	5	84	89	89	
10th Ohio.....	4		8				1	16	21	16	
80th Illinois.....	5		10	1			1	20	24	21	
12d Illinois.....	4		12				24	24	24	24	
101st Indiana.....	4		10				20	20	20	20	
19th Indiana Battery.....	2		4		10		10		10	10	
LEFT WING.											
FIRST DIVISION.											
Supply train.....			2				2		2	2	
6th Ohio Battery.....			2		16		16		16	23	
10th Indiana Battery.....			12		22		22		33	33	
8th Indiana Battery.....	2		8		18		3	12	10	10	
26th Ohio.....	1		8	4			4	6	12	10	
58th Indiana.....	1		12				6	12	12	12	
24 Kentucky.....	1		6				6	6	6	6	
13th Michigan.....			6				6		6	6	
SECOND DIVISION.											
Supply train.....	2		6				12		12	12	
9th Ohio.....	1		1				1		1	1	
10th Illinois.....		1	1	2			2		2	2	
9th Indiana.....											
THIRD DIVISION.											
Supply train.....	2		8				7		7	7	
3d Wisconsin Battery.....			11				11		11	11	
2d Pennsylvania Battery.....			7				7		7	7	
7th Indiana Battery.....			5				5		5	5	
DETACHED.											
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.....	8		41				21		20	41	
3d Ohio Cavalry.....	1		6				6		6	6	
Captain Warren's supply train.....	6										
Total loss.....	229	28	1,540	139	555	80	774	1,384	2,108		

List of animals and means of transportation and other property captured from the enemy and picked up on the battle-field from January 1 to January 16, 1863, as per reports of division quartermasters.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Mules.	Horses.	Total number of animals.	Harness, single sets.	Number of hides.	Pounds of cotton.	Bushels of bran.
RIGHT WING.									
Second Division.....			20	50	70				
Third Division.....			4	4	4				
GENERAL.									
Fifth Division.....	9		18	15	33	12			
LEFT WING.									
First Division.....	1	1	17	7	24				
Third Division.....		1	2	6	8				
DETACHED.									
10th Ohio.....	3		14	1	18	19			
Captain Boyd, assistant quartermaster.....			4	6	10				
First Brigade Pioneer.....	4		143	103	246			8,690	3,500
Chief of army police.....	1		5	4	9			1,039	
Capt. C. T. Wing, assistant quartermaster.....									
Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, quartermaster.....									
Total.....	18	2	223	196	419	54	1,039	8,690	3,500

NO. 7.

Report of Capt. William M. Wiles, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, provost-marshal-general, of prisoners captured.

HQDS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,  
Martinsborough, Tenn., February 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to forward a complete report of Confederate prisoners captured by the army under your command at the late battle of Stone's River, showing the number of regiments and other organizations represented, the number of the same from each State, the number of officers and enlisted men captured from each regiment or organization, the entire number of officers and enlisted men captured, and to what arm of the service they belong. The total number of prisoners captured is shown to be 3,694.\*

Taking into account the number and character of the organization, and using the lowest possible estimate of the strength of each, it can be shown, beyond controversy, that the enemy's force exceeded our own by at least one-third. Complete reports of the number captured by the enemy from our own forces have not yet been received. From the best information received up to the present time, the number will not exceed 2,800, and in all probability the estimate is too large.

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

WM. M. WILES,

Captain and Provost-Marshal-General.

Major Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,  
Commanding Department of the Cumberland.

\* An earlier report (January 12, 1863) from this officer gave 126 officers and 3,071 men captured; total, 3,197.

of casualties in the Union forces, &amp;c.—Continued.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &amp;c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Unmanned.							
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Coz R. SWALLOW.							
<i>1st Battery.</i>							
1st Battery B (Twenty-sixth).	4	1	7	7			18
7, 3d Battery	2		4				6
							25
	6	1	18				
	15	215	60	931	5	461	1,687
	43	608	171	2,840	11	892	4,534

## VALLEY.

DAVID S. SPANNEY.

EX DIVISION.

JOHN KENNETT.

*4th Brigade.*

FR H. G. MERRY.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<b>PIONEER BRIGADE—Continued.</b>							
3d Battalion.							
Illinois Light Artillery, Stocker battery.	4	3	1	10			14
							13
Total Pioneer Brigade	15	4	4	29			48
<b>1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.</b>							
Total Engineers and Mechanics	2	2		0			5
							5
	2			9			16

## RECAPITULATION.

General Headquarters	1	3	2	3			9
Light Wing	25	611	121	2,700	28	2,028	5,497
Left Wing	42	808	171	2,840	11	802	4,834
Center	17	527	104	1,737	4	212	2,326
Cavalry	9	14	4	29			378
Pioneer Brigade	15	4		9			18
Engineers and Mechanics	2						5
Grand total	100	1,630	405	7,397	44	3,673	13,249

## OFFICERS KILLED.

Brig. Gen. Joshua W. Still.  
Lient. Col. Julius P. Garcesché, assistant adjutant-general.

## ILLINOIS.

Capt. Knowlton H. Chandler, 19th Infantry.	Capt. Andrew J. Hosmer, 44th Infantry.
Lient. Joseph C. Alvord, 21st Infantry.	Lient. John S. Keith, 51st Infantry.
Lient. Emanuel M. Weigle, 21st Infantry.	Capt. Edwin Alsop, 73d Infantry.
Col. Thomas D. Williams, 25th Infantry.	Lient. Col. Sheridan P. Read, 79th Infantry.
Col. Pazio A. Harrington, 27th Infantry.	Lient. Luther T. Ball, 84th Infantry.
Capt. Mabry G. Greenwood, 34th Infantry.	Lient. Henry E. Abernombie, 84th Infantry.
Lient. John M. Smith, 34th Infantry.	Lient. Thomas F. W. Gullich, 88th Infantry.
Lient. Soren L. Olson, 36th Infantry.	Capt. Henry S. Willett, 89th Infantry.
Capt. James P. Mead, 38th Infantry.	Lient. Morris Worthingham, 100th Infantry.
Lient. John L. Dillon, 38th Infantry.	Lient. Jesse G. Payne, 110th Infantry.
Col. George W. Roberts (commanding brigade), 42d Infantry.	
Lient. Julius Testman, 42d Infantry.	

## INDIANA.

Lient. Henry Kessler, 9th Infantry.	Capt. James E. Fouts, 38th Infantry.
Capt. Robert J. Templeton, 15th Infantry.	Lient. Francis B. Blackford, 58th Infantry.
Capt. Joel W. Foster, 15th Infantry.	
Capt. Frank Stebbins, 29th Infantry.	Capt. Miles H. Tibbitts, 73d Infantry.
Lient. Edwin B. Stribley, 30th Infantry.	Capt. Peter Doyle, 73d Infantry.
Capt. Abram D. Shultz, 36th Infantry.	Lient. Benjamin T. Poynter, 79th Infantry.
Capt. James H. King, 36th Infantry.	
Lient. Jesse N. Abernethy, 37th Infantry.	Lient. William M. Morgan, 81st Infantry.
Lient. Jesse B. Holman, 37th Infantry.	Lient. George W. Smith, 86th Infantry.

Medical command of General Stanley, chief of cavalry.

7, and scattering the rebel cavalry by his well and timely aimed shots. He has on several occasions displayed talents of the first order as an artilleryist. It would not be amiss to state at this time that my entire command were short of rations, performing duty night and day in the wet fields, without shelter, exposed to the wet, cold, and hunger without a murmur.

Major Paramore, of the Third Ohio, displayed great presence of mind and determination in maintaining his position on the right flank with his battalion to cover an ammunition train long after the cavalry on his right had been driven away by the enemy's shells. I annex his report, all of which I respectfully submit for your review.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. KENNEDY,

*Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.*

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR.

No. 167.

*Report of Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, of skirmishes near La Vergne and Stewart's Creek, December 26-January 1.*

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY,

*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 12, 1863.*

LIEUTENANT: December 26, 1862, Colonel Kennett ordered me to move with the First Brigade, Colonel Minty, from camp, near Nashville, on Murfreesborough pike, toward La Vergne. Two miles from La Vergne we came upon a body of Confederate cavalry, and went into action, dispersing them after firing 4 rounds. We then moved forward a mile; we there took position on the pike and opened fire on a section of rebel artillery, distant about a mile. I fired 60 rounds, losing, during the action, 1 man killed—Private F. T. Coffin—and 1 horse disabled. I then moved into a field on the right of the pike and opened fire. The enemy retired from their position to the left and rear. I then moved to the left of the pike, and took position near a small church, from which position we fired until dark, silencing the enemy after a few rounds. That night I encamped with the brigade on the right of the pike and 1 mile back.

From the night of December 26 to the morning of January 1, I occupied different positions in and around La Vergne and Stewart's Creek. On January 1, moved from Stewart's Creek to La Vergne with Colonel Dickinson, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to re-enforce Colonel Innes, of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, stationed near La Vergne. About 1 mile from that place I found Wheeler's rebel cavalry on the left of the pike. I went into action and drove them from the field, and then joined Colonel Innes' command, with whom I remained until the 9th instant.

On the 9th instant received orders to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry, and by him was ordered to report to Colonel Kennett, and am now in camp on Manchester pike, near First Cavalry Brigade.

Very respectfully,

N. M. NEWELL,

*Lieutenant, Commanding Battery D, First Ohio Artillery.*

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLIN,  
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.*

No. 168.

*Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, including skirmishes at La Vergne, December 26, between Stewart's Creek and La Vergne, December 30, at Overall's Creek, December 31, and on Manchester pike, January 5.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,

*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 7, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division of the Cavalry Reserve, in the operations from the advance from Nashville to and including the battles before Murfreesborough.

I marched from Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with the Third Kentucky, Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania, and one company of the Second Indiana, and reported to General Palmer, on the Murfreesborough road. In accordance with orders received from him through the colonel commanding the division, I placed the Third Kentucky on the left and the Seventh Pennsylvania on the right of the road, keeping the Fourth Michigan on the pike, with a strong advance guard out. Ten miles from Nashville I met the enemy's pickets, who, as they fell back before us, were continually re-enforced, until, arriving at La Vergne, they disputed our progress with a force of 2,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery, under the command of General Wheeler. As the enemy had us most perfectly in range, after some sharp skirmishing, I moved, under cover of a slight eminence, on which Lieutenant Newell, of Battery D, First Ohio, had his section planted, leaving two companies of the Fourth Michigan, dismounted and in ambush, behind a fence to support the battery.

I must here mention that Lieutenant Newell did splendid service with his two 3-inch Rodmans. Every shot was well planned, and he nobly fought the four guns of the enemy for over half an hour, when a battery from General Palmer's division moved up to his assistance. One of the gunners was killed by a shell from the enemy while serving his gun.

Saturday, December 27, the Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, made a reconnaissance in front of General Palmer's division, which occupied a position on the left of the line. One battalion of the Fourth Michigan, under command of Captain Mix, was sent out on the Jefferson pike, and did not rejoin the brigade until the following day. I beg to refer you to Captain Mix's report for particulars. The army advanced at about 11 a. m., the Third Kentucky and one company of the Second Indiana, under command of Colonel Murray, covering the left flank, and the Fourth Michigan, under my immediate direction, covering the right flank. Camped near Stewart's Creek this night.

Sunday, December 28, sent one battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania to relieve the battalion of the Fourth Michigan, on Jefferson pike. Monday, December 29, army again advanced; Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, on the left flank; Third Kentucky on the right flank, under Colonel Murray; Fourth Michigan in reserve; Second Indiana on courier duty. Light skirmishing with the enemy all day.

Found the enemy in position in front of Murfreesborough at about 3 p. m. Bivouacked for the night immediately in rear of our line of battle. Tuesday, December 30, one battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania and one of the Third Kentucky formed a chain of vedettes in rear of

d in our rear, at Stewart's Creek. Another body of ten, but, I regret to say, were recaptured. Of the 79 here was I captain and 2 lieutenants. I have no doubt officers, but did not have an opportunity to examine them to find out.

engaged it is almost impossible to particularize, they were engaged. Capt. Eli Long led his company with the greatest gallantry, and was wounded by a ball through his left arm. Lieutenants Healy and Healy could not have done better. It was a great success to me, considering the ground passed over, to find a man on the field with his ambulance, caring for the wounded in time to capture a prisoner himself. First Sergeant Company G, and commanded it with great gallantry.

Company H, dead of the enemy on the ground over which I charged. Sergeant Maj. John G. Webster behaved gallantly. Lieutenant, mounted on a fine mare. First Sergeant Company K after Captain Long was wounded, and led 2 with two successive shots of his pistol. First Sergeant Company B, captured a captain and received his wound. He had acted more bravely than First Sergeant. Charles Company I. First Sergeant Christian Haefling, in charge of headquarters, proceeded in the thickest of the fire to the effects of Colonel Garesche, on his body, killed in this loss in this charge was trifling. Capt. Eli Long and

the Nashville pike, I was ordered to escort a train to the rear and got orders to return, to report to General Rosecrank, and for two hours looked for the general, with my eyes unable to find him, although I found several of his aides to the right flank, and formed my regiment in line with the cavalry, who showed themselves in the distance, in our train. I returned to General Rosecrank's headquarters bivouacked near him.

On January 1, I was ordered to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's line, which I did, making my reports frequently to Major Assistant Adjutant-General, that night bivouacking near here my command remained watching the movements of the enemy as possible, and making reports thereon, until January 2, when command was moved to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads.

Command proceeded, under command of General Stanburn, to the rear guard on the Manchester pike, driving the enemy's rear guard. Private Snow, of Company L, orderly to General, ordered, on January 2, to pick up 15 stragglers, which were ordered to take them to the front and turn them over to the commanding officer. Failing to find one, he put them in line with himself, telling them the first one who attempted to shoot. Private Snow reports they fought

deliberately and was exceedingly vigilant in guarding the rear of the service in sending forward supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,

Captain, Commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

RD,  
Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, in the Field.

Maximal list of casualties omitted. See p. 314.

No. 185.

Report of Col. William P. Innes, First Michigan Engineers, of attack on wagon train near La Vergne, January 1.

HQDQS. FIRST REGT. MICHIGAN ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS,  
In Camp, January —, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your orders, I broke camp at Mill Creek on December 31, at 7 a. m., and took up line of march for this point, sending my wagon train around by the pike, and went into camp at this point, about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of La Vergne, on the Murfreesborough pike.

About 2 o'clock on the following day my command, numbering 391 effective men, was attacked by a rebel force of cavalry under command of Generals Wheeler and Wharton and Colonel Morgan, of Alabama, said to number between 3,000 and 4,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery. They first dispersed the wagon guard and teamsters of the train going north, and fired and plundered about 30 wagons. The enemy attacked us with great fury, making seven distinct charges upon us, attacking us on every side, mounted and on foot, dashing forward in a gallant and determined manner, but were again and again severely repulsed by my gallant regiment. During the interval between their cavalry charges their artillery were throwing shot and shell, some of them causing considerable damage.

At about 5 o'clock the enemy sent in two flags of truce, demanding an immediate surrender of our position, which I peremptorily refused. They sent in another flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which I refused, and returned for answer that I would bury their dead and take care of their wounded.

In the mean time I had dispatched a messenger to Colonel Burke, of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, stationed at Stewart's Creek, asking him for reinforcements, which was promptly answered by that gallant officer, who immediately came to my rescue with a section of the First Ohio Battery, in command of Lieutenant Newell, and four companies of the Tenth Ohio; and, although he did not arrive until the enemy had retreated, yet too much credit cannot be given to that gallant officer for his promptness in coming to my aid, which he did under the double-quick.

It is impossible for me to make personal mention of either officers or men where all behaved so gallantly. Every officer was at his post and every man did his duty. The coolness and bravery of the officers was only equaled by the promptness and efficiency of the men.

The following is a statement of the casualties, as near as I have been able to learn: Our loss, 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 5 missing. Enemy's loss, 6 killed, buried by our men; 6 wounded, taken to our hospital, and 7 prisoners. From what I have been able to learn from prisoners, the enemy acknowledge their own loss of killed and wounded at between 40 and 50. We lost 41 horses and mules, and had 3 wagons entirely destroyed and others damaged by the bursting of shell.

I have the honor to remain, major, your most obedient servant,

WM. P. INNES,

Col., Comdg. First Regt. Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.

Maj. O. GODDARD,  
A. A. A. G., Fourteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland.