

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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1887.

## LEFT WING.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

## FIRST (LATE SIXTH) DIVISION.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.  
 (2.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

*First (late Fifteenth) Brigade.*

- (1.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.  
 (2.) Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

100th Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Bartleson.  
 58th Indiana:  
 Col. George P. Buell.  
 Lieut. Col. James T. Embree.  
 3d Kentucky:  
 Col. Samuel McKee.  
 Maj. Daniel R. Collier.  
 26th Ohio, Capt. William H. Squires.

*Second (late Twenty-first) Brigade.*

Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood.  
 40th Indiana:  
 Col. John W. Blake.  
 Lieut. Col. Elias Neff.  
 Maj. Henry Leaming.  
 57th Indiana:  
 Col. Cyrus C. Hines.  
 Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.  
 Capt. John S. McGraw.  
 97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.

*Third (late Twentieth) Brigade.*

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

51st Indiana, Col. Abel D. Streight.  
 73d Indiana, Col. Gilbert Hathaway.  
 13th Michigan, Col. Michael Shoemaker.  
 64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander Mollvain.  
 65th Ohio:  
 Lieut. Col. Alexander Cassil.  
 Maj. Horatio N. Whitbeck.

*Artillery.\**

Maj. SEYMOUR RACE.

8th Indiana Battery, Lieut. George Estep.  
 10th Indiana Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Cox.  
 6th Ohio Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

## SECOND (LATE FOURTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

*First (late Twenty-second) Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

31st Indiana, Col. John Osborn.  
 1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.  
 2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.  
 90th Ohio, Col. Isaac N. Ross.

*Second (late Nineteenth) Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

110th Illinois, Col. Thomas S. Casey.  
 9th Indiana, Col. William H. Blake.  
 6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.  
 41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aquila Wiley.

\* The Eighth Battery was attached to the First Brigade, the Tenth Battery to Second Brigade, and the Sixth Battery to the Third Brigade.

*Third (late Tenth) Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.  
 36th Indiana:  
 Maj. Isaac Kinley.  
 Capt. Pyrrhus Woodward.  
 23d Kentucky, Maj. Thomas H. Hamrick.  
 6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.  
 24th Ohio:  
 Col. Frederick C. Jones.  
 Maj. Henry Terry.  
 Capt. Enoch Weller.  
 Capt. A. T. M. Cockerill.

*Artillery.*

Capt. WILLIAM E. STANDART.

1st Ohio, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.  
 1st Ohio, Battery F:  
 Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.  
 Lieut. Norval Osburn.  
 4th United States, Batteries H and M, Lieut. Charles C. Parsons.

## THIRD (LATE FIFTH) DIVISION.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.  
 (2.) Col. SAMUEL BEATTY.

*First (late Eleventh) Brigade.*

- (1.) Col. SAMUEL BEATTY.  
 (2.) Col. BENJAMIN C. GRIDER.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.  
 9th Kentucky:  
 Col. Benjamin C. Grider.  
 Lieut. Col. George H. Cram.  
 11th Kentucky, Maj. Erasmus L. Mottley.  
 19th Ohio, Maj. Charles F. Manderson.

*Second (late Fourteenth) Brigade.*

Col. JAMES P. FRYFE.

44th Indiana:  
 Col. William C. Williams.  
 Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.  
 86th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George F. Dick.  
 13th Ohio:  
 Col. Joseph G. Hawkins.  
 Maj. Dwight Jarvis, jr.  
 59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Howard.

*Third (late Twenty-third) Brigade.*

Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.

35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.  
 8th Kentucky:  
 Lieut. Col. Reuben May.  
 Maj. Green B. Broadus.  
 21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Evans.  
 51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard W. McClain.  
 99th Ohio:  
 Col. Peter T. Swaine.  
 Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

*Artillery.*

Capt. GEORGE E. SWALLOW.

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George E. Swallow.  
 Pennsylvania, Battery B (26th), Lieut. Alanson J. Stevens.  
 3d Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston.

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.	
<b>First Brigade.</b>							
(1) Brig. Gen. MILO S. BASCALL. (2) Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
100th Illinois.....	1	6	6	23			46
58th Indiana.....	1	10	4	98			114
3d Kentucky.....	1	12	3	77		24	133
30th Ohio.....	1	11	2	85			99
Indiana Light Artillery, 8th Battery.....				5			5
<b>Total First Brigade.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>306</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Second Brigade.</b>							
Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.							
154th Indiana.....	2	36	7	126		7	188
40th Indiana.....		4	5	63		12	85
87th Indiana.....		11	6	55		6	78
97th Ohio.....		3		18		6	24
Indiana Light Artillery, 10th Battery.....		1		4			5
<b>Total Second Brigade.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>273</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Third Brigade.</b>							
Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.							
51st Indiana.....		7	2	43		9	60
73d Indiana.....	2	23	2	45		26	111
18th Michigan.....		17	2	70			89
64th Ohio.....	1	23	2	61		17	105
66th Ohio.....	2	23	3	93		23	173
Ohio Light Artillery, 6th Battery.....		1	1	3		1	11
<b>Total Third Brigade.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>311</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>Total First Division.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>890</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>1,520</b>
<b>SECOND DIVISION.</b>							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.							
Staff.....			1				1
<b>First Brigade.</b>							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES ORUFT.							
31st Indiana.....		5	1	44	2	24	87
1st Kentucky.....		12	2	51	1	36	96
2d Kentucky.....		9	2	56		10	77
30th Ohio.....		17	5	67	2	46	137
<b>Total First Brigade.....</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Second Brigade.</b>							
Col. WILLIAM B. HANSEN.							
Staff and escort.....			4	1			5
110th Illinois.....	1	6	2	46		2	56
9th Indiana.....	1	10	5	33		11	109
8th Kentucky.....	2	11	5	35		10	113
41st Ohio.....	1	12	2	102		6	134
<b>Total Second Brigade.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>318</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>409</b>

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.	
<b>Third Brigade.</b>							
Col. WILLIAM GROSS.							
84th Illinois.....	2	23	5	119		8	167
80th Indiana.....	2	28	6	85		18	134
22d Kentucky.....		6	2	50		22	83
26th Ohio.....	2	23	4	134		14	177
24th Ohio.....	4	10	4	68		12	98
<b>Total Third Brigade.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>456</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>659</b>
<b>Artillery.</b>							
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B.....		5		12		3	20
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F.....		2	1	12		2	16
4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and M.....		2		14		6	22
<b>Total artillery.....</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total Second Division.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>							
(1) Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVEN.* (2) Col. SAMUEL BRATTY.							
Staff.....			1				1
<b>First Brigade.</b>							
(1) Col. SAMUEL BRATTY. (2) Col. BENJAMIN C. GRIDER.							
70th Indiana.....	1	10	6	68		26	121
9th Kentucky.....	4	18	7	30		3	112
11th Kentucky.....		7	4	31		10	102
19th Ohio.....	3	24	3	123		24	186
<b>Total First Brigade.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>351</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Second Brigade.</b>							
Col. JAMES P. FYFFE.							
Staff.....			1				1
44th Indiana.....		10	2	54		25	91
86th Indiana.....	1	33	5	55	2	99	196
13th Ohio.....	2	29	6	79		69	185
59th Ohio.....		3	2	35	2	43	85
<b>Total Second Brigade.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>Third Brigade.</b>							
Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.							
35th Indiana.....		22	5	77		33	137
8th Kentucky.....	2	7	6	69		27	111
21st Kentucky.....	2	10	2	34		9	57
51st Ohio.....		24	4	118		44	190
96th Ohio.....		12	5	41	1	29	88
<b>Total Third Brigade.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>583</b>

\* Wounded December 31.

where we lay in line till after sundown. Orders were received to advance upon Murfreesborough that night. I was in command of the companies of skirmishers, and immediately threw them across the river, and commenced the ascent of the opposite heights.

Passing the skirt of woods, we encountered the enemy's skirmishers strongly posted to the front on the crest of the hill, and on my left behind a rail fence. A galling fire brought our line to a halt, but we soon cleared the hill, and, advancing over the crest, we found ourselves within 30 paces of a regiment of rebels, who, in their confusion, were rallying with great difficulty. I at once retired the line to the woods, where we remained till the whole brigade had recrossed, when we were quietly withdrawn.

Sergeant Snider, acting orderly, was wounded in the face, which was the only injury our regiment suffered. The regiment itself crossed the stream in good order, under fire of the rebel skirmishers, and remained in line behind the skirt of woods till it recrossed with the brigade.

Tuesday we lay in bivouac near the river, and went on picket at night. In accordance with Colonel Harker's order, we were ready to move at daybreak, with 60 rounds of cartridges to a man.

We received marching orders about 8 a. m., and moved at once forward. The enemy's sharpshooters and a battery on the opposite hill began a fierce fire of ball and shell upon us as we returned up the heights. When on the summit, a shell exploded in the ranks of Company B, killing 1 and wounding 2. We double-quickened, under a storm of shell, after the brigade, which was some distance ahead, moving to the support of the right wing. When the brigade was formed to advance through the open field to the right of General Van Cleve's division, our regiment was placed on the left of the front line, with the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers on our right and the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers on our rear. Company I, Captain Christophel, was deployed to the front as skirmishers, but, having suffered severely, was, in a short time, relieved by Company H, Lieutenant Brown. When near the skirt of timber protruding from the main forest, we marched by the right flank to support the Sixth Ohio Battery. We were again moved toward the enemy and placed behind a rise of ground. We suddenly found them in line at a short distance, and immediately commenced firing. The enemy, though in brigade front, three columns deep, staggered, concealed himself as far as possible, and did not venture to advance under our fire.

Meanwhile, General Van Cleve's division giving way, the line of the enemy on our left advancing, completely outflanked us, and we were suffering under a raking cross-fire. We held the position for about thirty minutes, and fell back, in accordance with orders; formed behind the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and moved by the flank to oppose the advancing right of the enemy. We took our position behind a rail fence, and again held the enemy in check for about twenty minutes. At length, being nearly cut off by the enemy on the right, we retired behind the line of battle, resting in the wood near the pike.

We had suffered severely; out of 16 officers with the regiment, 2 had been killed and 8 wounded. Second Lieutenant Van Kirk, commanding Company A, fell in the advance; Captain Christophel, of Company I, some time in the retreat. Both were doing their duty unflinchingly and manfully. Lieutenant-Colonel Cassil having been disabled by the fall of his horse at the second stand of the regiment, I then took command. We rejoined our division at night near the position we left in the morning.

On Thursday, January 1, we lay in front, in support and to the right of the Sixth Ohio Battery, during the furious cannonading, and were annoyed by sharpshooters during the whole day. We picketed at night.

Our skirmishers covered the front on Friday. The regiment lay in a little clump of wood, in support of the battery, and exposed to the most terrific shelling during the morning. In the afternoon our skirmishers, in conjunction with those of the brigade, cleared the wood in front of rebel skirmishers and sharpshooters; were in turn shelled out, and again took possession and held it.

Near night, and the close of the engagement on the left, we moved over the river, threw up a defense of rails to the front, and remained there through the rain till morning. We were retired till Saturday night, when we again picketed the left front. About 2 a. m. Sunday we were marched back to our present bivouac.

The following is the list of the casualties of the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Cassil, severe sprain by the fall of his horse; Major Whitbeck, slightly wounded in the neck; Adjutant Massey, severely in leg and slightly in face and hip; Capt. Jacob Christophel, killed, and Voorhees, through the side; First Lieutenant Gardner, through side; Second Lieutenants Van Kirk, killed; Markel, through hip; Brown, in the shoulder, and Pealer, through thigh, and Acting Second Lieutenant Rook, in thigh.

Of 382 enlisted men in the engagements during the week, 34 were killed, 100 wounded, and 38 missing; total, 172. Of the missing, some are known to be prisoners, others are serving in hospitals, and a few stragglers are still coming up.

I will not particularize when all, officers and men, conducted themselves so coolly and fought so determinedly against such desperate odds; nor need I mention their patience under such privations and exposures in midwinter.

HORATIO N. WHITBECK,

*Major, Commanding Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.*

Captain COULTER,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.*

No. 118.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH A. C.,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of the operations of this division from and including December 27 up to and including January 4, instant:

At 11.20 a. m., December 27, while in camp near La Vergne, I received orders to move forward, following the division of General Wood, and to detach a brigade, to proceed by the Jefferson pike, and seize the bridge across Stewart's Creek. The duty of conducting this operation was assigned to Colonel Hazen. How well and skillfully it was done will be seen by his report, which is herewith forwarded.

The brigades of Cruft and Grose reached the west bank of Stewart's

Creek late in the afternoon of the 27th, and bivouacked there until the morning of the 29th.

During all the day (Sunday, 28th) the enemy's pickets were in sight across the creek, firing upon us occasionally at long range, but did us no harm.

On Monday morning, December 29, at 9 o'clock, I was ordered to deploy one regiment as skirmishers; to dispose my other troops so as to support it, and move forward at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue to advance until the enemy were found in position. This disposition was made. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Parsons was ordered to shell the woods to our front, and at 10 o'clock Grose's brigade moved forward, skirmishing with the enemy, supported by the First Brigade, Hazen not having yet joined me.

The command advanced steadily, driving the light force of rebel skirmishers before it to the top of the hill, some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles on this side of Stewart's Creek; and, being under the impression that the divisions of Wood and Negley were to advance with me, to my right and left, I halted for them to come up.

In a few minutes Wood's advance came up on the left of the pike, and the two divisions moved forward, constantly skirmishing (though much heavier on Wood's front than my own), to the ground occupied that night, afterward the theater of the battle of the 31st.

During the day the casualties were 10 wounded in Grose's brigade; none severely.

On the morning of the 30th, my division was formed as follows: The Third Brigade (Grose's) in two lines, the left resting on the pike; First Brigade (Cruft's) to the right, extending across the point of woods, his extreme right retired to connect with General Negley's left, and Hazen's brigade in reserve. There was considerable skirmishing during the day, the greater portion of which fell upon Cruft's brigade, which was in rather unpleasant proximity to a point of woods, to his front and right, held by the enemy in strong force.

About 4 o'clock, I was ordered to advance and open upon the enemy with all my artillery. This was not done, probably, as soon as the order contemplated. The ground occupied by the batteries at the time the order was received was low and confined. Upon pushing forward the skirmishers of the First Brigade to clear the way to a good artillery position, in the open field to the front, the rebels were found numerous and stubborn. Learning very soon that a mere demonstration was intended, all my batteries opened, and I am satisfied damaged the enemy considerably. The skirmish attending this movement was quite brisk, the troops engaged doing themselves great credit. This closed the operations of the day.

On the morning of the 31st, Cruft's brigade retained its position of the day before. Hazen's brigade had relieved Grose, who had fallen back to a point some 200 yards to the rear, and was formed in two lines nearly opposite the intervals between the First and Second Brigades, Standart's battery on the extreme right, and Parsons' near the center.

Early in the morning I rode to the right of my own command, and then the battle had commenced on the extreme right of the line. Soon afterward, near 8 o'clock, General Negley, through one of his staff, informed me he was about to advance, and requested me to advance to cover his left. I gave notice of this to the general commanding, and a few minutes later received orders to move forward. I at once ordered General Cruft to advance, keeping closed up well toward Negley; Colonel Hazen to go forward, observing the movements of Wood's right, and

Grose to steadily advance, supporting the advance brigades, and all to use their artillery freely.

My line had advanced hardly 100 yards, when, upon reaching my own right, I found that General Negley had, instead of advancing, thrown back his right, so that his line was almost perpendicular to that of Cruft, and to his rear; and it was also apparent that the enemy were driving General McCook back, and were rapidly approaching our rear.

Cruft's line was halted by my order. I rode to the left to make some disposition to meet the coming storm, and by the time I reached the open ground to the south of the pike, the heads of the enemy's column had forced their way into the open ground to my rear.

To order Grose to change front to the rear was the work of a moment, and he obeyed the order almost as soon as given, retiring his new left so as to bring the enemy under the direct fire of his line. He opened upon them in fine style and with great effect, and held his ground until the enemy was driven back.

In the mean time General Negley's command had, to some extent, become compromised by the confusion on the right, and my First Brigade was exposed in front and flank to a severe attack, which also now extended along my whole front. Orders were sent to Colonel Hazen to fall back from the open cotton-field into which he had moved. He fell back a short distance, and a regiment from Wood's division, which had occupied the crest of a low wooded hill between the pike and the railroad, having been removed, he took possession of that, and there resisted the enemy.

At that time, near 11 o'clock, as I think, my command was all engaged with the enemy; Hazen on the railroad; one or two regiments to the right; some troops in the point of woods south of the cotton-field, and a short distance in advance of the general line, among whom I was only able to distinguish the gallant Colonel Whitaker and his Sixth Kentucky. Still farther to the right Cruft was fighting, aided by Standart's guns, and to the rear Grose was fighting, with apparently great odds against him.

All were acquitting themselves nobly, and all were hard pressed. I could see that Grose was losing a great many men, but the importance of Hazen's position determined me, if necessary to do so, to expend the last man in holding it. I gave my attention from that time chiefly to that point.

The One hundredth Illinois came up on the left of the railroad, and fought steadily. As soon as Colonel Grose was relieved of the enemy in his rear, he again changed front, moved to the left, and co-operated with Colonel Hazen. One regiment was sent to my support from General Wood's command, which behaved splendidly. I regret my inability either to name the regiment or its officers. Again and again the attack was renewed by the enemy, and each time repulsed, and the gallant men, who had so bravely struggled to hold the position, occupied it during the night.

For further details of the day's operations, I respectfully refer to the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders, which are herewith forwarded, and confess my obligations to them all for their assistance during the day.

Brigadier-General Cruft deserves great praise for so long holding the important position occupied by him on our right, and for skillfully extricating his command from the mass of confusion around it.

Standart fought his guns until the enemy was upon him, and then brought them off safely, while the Second Kentucky brought off by hand three guns abandoned by General Negley's division.

Colonel Hazen proved himself a brave and able soldier by the courage and skill exhibited in forming and sheltering his troops, and in organizing and fighting all the materials around him for the maintenance of his important position.

Colonel Grose exhibited great coolness and bravery, and fought against great odds. He was under my eye during the whole day, and I could see nothing to improve in his management of his command.

I shrink from the task of specially mentioning regiments or regimental officers. All did their duty, and from my imperfect acquaintance with regiments, I am apprehensive of injurious mistakes.

I recognized during the battle the Forty-first Ohio, which fought until it expended its last cartridge, and was then relieved by the noble Ninth Indiana, which came into line under a heavy fire with a shout which inspired all with confidence. The Eighty-fourth, One hundredth, and One hundred and tenth Illinois I knew—all new regiments, and all so fought that even the veterans of Shiloh and other bloody fields had no occasion to boast over them. The Eighty-fourth stood its ground until more than one-third its numbers were killed or wounded. The Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, the Twenty-third Kentucky, and the Thirty-sixth Indiana were pointed out to me, and I recognized the brave Colonel Whitaker and his fighting men doing soldiers' duty. I only saw the regiments of Cruft's brigade fighting early in the day. I had no fears for them where valor could win. Indeed, the whole division fought like soldiers trained under the rigid discipline of the lamented Nelson, and by their courage proved that they had caught a large portion of his heroic and unconquerable spirit.

During the whole day I regarded the battery, under the command of Lieutenant Parsons, assisted by his lieutenants, Cushing and Huntington, as my right arm, and well did the brilliant conduct of these courageous and skillful young officers justify my confidence. My orders to Parsons were simple: "Fight where you can do the most good." Never were orders better obeyed.

The reported conduct of the other batteries attached to the division is equally favorable. They were in other parts of the field.

My personal staff, Captain Norton, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Simmons and Child; Croxton, ordnance officer; Hayes, division topographical engineer, and Shaw, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were with me all day on the field, and carried my orders everywhere with the greatest courage. Lieutenant Simmons was severely injured by a fragment of a shell.

On January 1, this division was relieved and placed in reserve.

On Friday, the 2d, Grose's brigade was ordered over the river to the left, to support the division of Colonel Beatty, and during the action the brigade of Colonel Hazen was also ordered over to co-operate with Grose; while the First Brigade (Cruft's) was posted to support a battery on the hill near the ford. For an account of the part the Second and Third Brigades took in the affair of Friday afternoon, reference is had to reports of the officers in command.

During the heavy cannonade the First Brigade maintained its positions with perfect coolness. While the engagement was going on across the river, a rebel force of what seemed to be three small regiments entered the clump of woods in front of the position of our batteries on the hill near the ford. These troops were in musket range of our right, across the creek, and I determined at once to dislodge them.

Seeing two regiments, one of which was commanded by Colonel Given, and the other by Colonel Altemire, I ordered them to advance to the edge of the woods and deploy some companies as skirmishers. They

obeyed me cheerfully and pushed in. Not being willing to leave the repulse of the enemy a matter of doubt, or to expose the brave fellows to the danger of heavy loss, I ordered up two of Cruft's regiments, and upon approaching the edge of the woods halted them—told them it was my purpose to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet. To inspire them with coolness and confidence, the preparations for the charge were made with great deliberation. To get the proper direction for the line, guides were thrown out and the proper changes were made, bayonets fixed, and these two regiments, Thirty-first Indiana and Ninetieth Ohio, ordered to clear the woods. They went in splendidly. It was done so quickly that the rebels had hardly time to discharge their pieces. They fled with the utmost speed. All these regiments behaved handsomely.

With this report will be forwarded a list of the casualties of my command, and from its fearful proportions demonstrates its hard service.

*List of casualties.*

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
First Brigade.....		44	44	0	218	227	6	120	126	397
Second Brigade.....	5	41	46	17	818	835		52	52	453
Third Brigade.....	10	97	107	22	456	478		74	74	659
Standart's battery.....		5	5		12	12		3	3	20
Parsons' battery.....		2	2		14	14		2	2	18
Cockerill's battery.....		2	2	1	12	14		2	2	18
Total*.....	15	191	206	40	1,081	1,080	6	237	263	1,549

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.*

Maj. LYNE STARLING,

*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, &c.*

No. 119.

*Report of Surg. Mason G. Sherman, Ninth Indiana Infantry, Acting Medical Director.*

HOSPITAL OF THE SECOND DIVISION, LEFT WING,  
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
January —, 1863.

SIR: As acting medical director of your division, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of casualties in the several days' battle before Murfreesborough:

Number of killed in the First Brigade.....	43
Wounded.....	185
Number of killed in the Second Brigade.....	50
Wounded severely, 77; slightly, 215.....	292
Number of killed in the Third Brigade.....	89
Wounded severely.....	484
Total killed and wounded*.....	1,143

\* But see revised statement, pp. 212, 213.

Regiment in the recent battles of December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863.\* The regiment went into this engagement with about 300 men, and came out with 176.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

I. N. ROSS,

*Colonel, Commanding Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.*

Capt. W. H. FAIRBANKS,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 129.

*Reports of Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including skirmishes on the Jefferson pike, near Stewart's Creek Bridge, December 27.*

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH BRIGADE,  
*Stewart's Creek, December 28, 1862.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: We found the enemy, about 300 strong, after leaving the main pike, about 1 mile. After getting them fairly started, my cavalry (90 strong) were directed to pursue at full speed, not giving them time to form. This was done, and a general stampede effected of all across the creek. They, by that time, had five times my cavalry force. As soon as my artillery arrived, they shelled them vigorously, driving them far beyond range. We made several prisoners, killed an officer, and lost 3 prisoners. Had I had a regiment of cavalry, I would have captured full 100. I have out now patrols in all directions, but nothing has been reported to me.

From various remarks and inquiries, made by the people here, I am of the opinion that Hardee is somewhere on our flank, and had we any sufficient knowledge, advantage could be taken of it. I can, however, learn nothing with any degree of certainty.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

*Colonel, Commanding at Stewart's Creek.*

General PALMER,

*Commanding Second Division, Left Wing.*

HDQES. 19TH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, LEFT WING,  
*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of troops under my command since leaving Nashville, December 26, 1862:

The Nineteenth Brigade, which I have commanded since its organization in January, 1862, is now composed as follows: The Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Walter O. Whitaker; the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, Col. William H. Blake; the One hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Thomas S. Casey, and the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col.

\* Nominal list, omitted, shows 17 killed, 70 wounded, and 37 missing. But see revised statement, p. 212

Aquila Wiley, and upon leaving Nashville numbered an effective aggregate of 1,391, officers and men.

Being summoned before the commission, then sitting for the investigation of the official course of Major-General Buell, I did not, until evening, join the brigade, which had marched to within 2 miles of La Vergne. Just before my arrival, two regiments of the brigade had been thrown forward to the right of the road into a dense cedar brake; and—as its temporary commander did not think it necessary to throw forward skirmishers—the flank was marched upon a force of the enemy, who, firing from under cover upon the head of the column, killed one of the Ninth Indiana, wounded another, and wounded two of the Sixth Kentucky.

At 12 m., December 27, I was ordered to proceed, via the Jefferson pike, to Stewart's Creek, and save, if possible, the bridge crossing it. Ninety cavalry, of the Fourth Michigan, under Captain Mix, were sent to me. I placed these under charge of my assistant inspector-general, Capt. James McCleery, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, with directions to keep me thoroughly informed of all that transpired, and as soon as the advance of the enemy was started to put spurs to his troop, and not slack rein until the bridge was crossed. The distance did not exceed 5 miles, and by disposing flankers, for perfect security, and urging the artillery and infantry to its fullest speed, I was enabled to keep within supporting distance all the time.

The enemy was not 3 miles from the bridge, and, by closely following my directions, a steeple-chase was made of the whole affair, the rebel force amounting to full five to our one. By the time the bridge was reached they had formed upon the opposite side of the creek, but were soon dispersed by a few discharges from our artillery.

In this affair we lost 1 cavalryman killed and 2 captured by the enemy. We took 10 prisoners, one of whom an officer, and killed 1 commissioned officer and several men.

Too much credit cannot be given to Captain McCleery, of my staff, and Captain Mix, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, for spirit and daring in this affair. On reaching the bridge my little party were upon the heels of the fugitives, and had they been armed with sabers, in place of rifles, by slashing upon their rear the rout would have been pushed to a panic.

On the 29th, I was ordered across to the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, and, joining the division, proceeded to within 3 miles of Murfreesborough.

On the night of the 30th, the brigade was ordered to the front line, to relieve the Tenth Brigade.

This position we held at the commencement of the general action of the 31st, and it deserves special notice. It was in a cotton-field, 2½ miles from Murfreesborough, on the place of Mr. Cowan, the line being at right angles with the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, the left resting on the pike at a point about 500 yards toward Nashville, from the intersection of the pike with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The railroad and pike at this point cross at a sharp angle. The position was utterly untenable, it being commanded by ground in all directions with covers of wood, embankment, and palisading at good musket range in front, right, and left. My brigade was formed in two lines, the right resting against a skirt of woods, which, widening and extending to the right, gave concealment to the Twenty-second Brigade, which was adjacent to mine, and, farther on, the entire division of Negley. On the left of the pike was Wagner's brigade, of Wood's division. The

Sixth Kentucky and Forty-first Ohio were in the front line, the Sixth being on the right and the Forty-first on the left. The Ninth Indiana and One hundred and tenth Illinois were in the second line, the Ninth being on the right and the One hundred and tenth on the left.

A fierce battle had commenced at daylight on our right, and progressed with ominous changes of position until about 8.30 a. m., when it could no longer be doubted that our entire right was being driven around in rear to a position nearly at right angles to its proper line. At this moment authority was given to move forward to seize the commanding positions in front, and the burnt house of Mr. Cowan. The line advanced about 20 yards, when orders were given to face to the rear, the necessity of which was apparent, the enemy having by this time pushed forward quite to our rear. He at the same moment broke cover over the crest in front, at double-quick in two lines. I faced my two right regiments to the rear, and, moving them into the skirt of woods, commenced to engage in that direction. My two left regiments were retired some 50 yards, and moved to the left of the pike to take cover of a slight crest, and engaged to the front, the regiment of Wagner's brigade occupying that ground (the Fortieth Indiana, Colonel Blake) having fallen much to the rear of it.

The enemy had by this time taken position about the burnt house, and the action became at my position terrific. The efforts of the enemy to force back my front and cross the cotton-field, out of which my troops had moved, were persistent, and were prevented only by the most unflinching determination upon the part of the Forty-first Ohio and One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers to hold their ground to the last. All the troops of General Wood, posted on our left, except two regiments guarding a ford some distance to our left and rear, were withdrawn to repel the assault upon the right, so that the Nineteenth Brigade was the extreme left of the army.

Upon this point, as a pivot, the entire army oscillated from front to rear the entire day. The ammunition of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers was by this time nearly exhausted, and my efforts to replenish were up to this time fruitless. I dispatched word to the rear that assistance must be given, or we must be sacrificed, as the position I held could not be given up, and gave orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Wiley to fix his bayonets and to Colonel Casey (without bayonets) to club his guns and hold the ground at all hazards, as it was the key of the whole left. The responses satisfied me that my orders would be obeyed so long as any of those regiments were left to obey them. I now brought over the Ninth Indiana from the right, and immediately posted it to relieve the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers.

It is proper to state here that, in advancing to this position under a galling fire, a cannon-shot passed through the ranks of the Ninth Indiana, carrying death with it, and the ranks were closed without checking a step. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteers retired with its thin ranks in as perfect order as on parade, cheering for the cause and crying for ammunition.

A few discharges from the fresh regiments sufficed to check the foe, who drew out of our range, and at 9.30 lull and rest came acceptably to our troops upon the left, their advance upon the right having also been checked.

At about 10 a. m. another assault was made by the enemy, in several lines, furiously upon our front, succeeding in pushing a strong column past the burnt house, covered by the palisading, to the wood occupied by the Twenty-second Brigade and the Sixth Kentucky. All of our

troops occupying these woods now fell back, exposing my right flank, and threatening an assault from this point that would sweep away our entire left. General Palmer seeing this danger, and knowing the importance of this position, sent the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Jones, and a fragment of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, under Captain Woodward, to my support. I posted these with the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, with the left of the line resting upon the Ninth Indiana, and extending to the right and rear, so as to face the advancing column. It was a place of great danger, and our losses were here heavy, including the gallant Colonel Jones, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; but with the timely assistance of Parsous' battery the enemy was checked, and the left again preserved from what appeared certain annihilation.

The enemy now took cover in the wood, keeping up so destructive a fire as to make it necessary to retire behind the embankment of the railroad, which only necessitated the swinging to rear of my right, the left having been posted on it when the action commenced in the morning. A sharp fight was kept up from this position till about 2 p. m., when another assault in regular lines, supported by artillery, was made upon this position in force. This assault was resisted much more easily than the previous ones, there being now a large force of our artillery bearing upon this point. The enemy also extended his lines much farther to the left, causing something of a diversion of our troops in that direction. The One hundredth Illinois, Colonel Bartleson, was sent to me by the general commanding the army, which was posted with the One hundred and tenth Illinois and Ninth Indiana, in line to the front, with the right resting on the railroad. Here, with a German regiment (I think the Second Missouri), these regiments fought the remainder of the day, the troops previously occupying this position retiring on the last approach of the enemy.

A period of about one hour now ensued with but little infantry firing, but a murderous shower of shot and shell was rained from several directions upon this position, which was covered by a thick growth of timber. A portion of Wood's division, now commanded by General Hascall, was also posted in these woods, in rear of my troops.

At about 4 p. m. the enemy again advanced upon my front in two lines. The battle had hushed, and the dreadful splendor of this advance can only be conceived, as all description must fall vastly short. His right was even with my left, and his left was lost in the distance. He advanced steadily, and, as it seemed, certainly to victory. I sent back all my remaining staff successively to ask for support, and braced up my own lines as perfectly as possible. The Sixth Kentucky had joined me from the other side some time previously, and was posted just over the embankment of the railroad. They were strengthened by such fragments of troops as I could pick up until a good line was formed along the track. A portion of Sheridan's division was also but a few hundred yards in rear, replenishing their boxes. A portion of General Hascall's troops was also on the right of the railroad.

The fire of the troops was held until the enemy's right flank came in close range, when a single fire from my men was sufficient to disperse this portion of his line, his left passing far around to our right. This virtually ended the fight of the day.

My brigade rested where it had fought, not a stone's throw from where it was posted in the morning, till withdrawn at dawn next day.

The Sixth Kentucky was not under my immediate observation from

the first assault till late in the day, but the portion of time it was with me (and I have reason to believe at all other times) it fought unflinchingly, and is deserving of all praise. It repelled three assaults of a rebel brigade from the burnt house, endeavoring to reach the wood, and only retired when its ammunition was exhausted. Among its killed are Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton and Captain Todd, men possessing in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of their brothers in arms, and who will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

The One hundred and tenth Illinois, a new regiment never before under fire, displayed that fearless courage one admires in veterans. Its losses from artillery were heavy. The Ninth Indiana and Forty-first Ohio maintained fully their well-known reputation of perfect discipline, dauntless courage, and general fighting qualities. Their steadiness under fire was incredible. The latter regiment was taken by its commander while resting, without orders, to repel an assault of the enemy's cavalry upon our train, which object it effected and returned to its position.

The casualties of this day were as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
41st Ohio .....	1	12	4	88	17	122
110th Illinois .....	1	1	1	1	12	15
9th Indiana .....	1	9	1	38	15	117
8th Kentucky .....	2	11	1	38	10	118
Total .....	5	33	17	165	52	427

A large list also occurred among the other troops under my immediate control on the field, but they will be reported by their proper brigade commanders. I am under many obligations to the commanders of these troops (many of their names I do not know) for their implicit obedience to my orders, but particularly to Colonel Bartleson, of the One hundredth Illinois, for valuable services.

To the officers commanding regiments of this brigade too much consideration cannot be given, both by their commanding generals and their country. Besides the actual service rendered their country this day, such heroic and daring valor justly entitles these men to the profound respect of the people of the country. To them the commander of the brigade feels that he owes everything this day, as there were times when faltering upon their part would have been destruction to the left of the army. He owes the success of this day not only to proper conduct on the field, but more to strict obedience to orders, and a manly co-operation in bringing this brigade to its present high state of efficiency and discipline, through constant care, labor, and study, for a period of over twelve months. This alone has insured this proud result. To Lieutenant-Colonel Suman also, of the Ninth Indiana, twice wounded, great credit is due for gallantry.

Captain Cockerill, Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, showed, as he always has, great proficiency as an artillery officer. He was also severely wounded. Lieutenant Osburn, of the same battery, being at the rear to fill his caissons when the train was menaced, turned his pieces upon the enemy, and greatly assisted in dispersing them.

Lieutenant Parsons, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, who was in the thickest of the fight near my position all day, is also deserving of the warmest consideration of the Government for the efficient manner in which his battery was maneuvered.

To my staff, also, everything can be said in their praise. To Maj. R. L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; to Lieuts. William M. Beebe and E. B. Atwood, of the same regiment, aides-de-camp; to Capt. L. A. Cole, Ninth Indiana, topographical officer, for intelligently carrying orders and assisting to post troops, under a galling fire, the whole day; to Capt. James McCleery, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting inspector-general, for assisting to bring forward ammunition even after being wounded; to Harry Morton, Sixth Kentucky, volunteer aide-de-camp, for similar service; to Lieut. F. D. Cobb, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence, for keeping me intelligently informed of what was transpiring beyond my immediate vision—all, for unqualified bravery, are deserving, as they have, my warmest thanks, and the consideration of the Government.

Dr. M. G. Sherman, Ninth Indiana, surgeon of the brigade, was acting medical director of the division, and removed from my immediate notice, yet I have reason to call favorable notice to this officer.

Lieut. J. L. Chilton, Sixth Kentucky, acting brigade quartermaster in the absence of Captain Johnson, exercised great capacity in caring for and keeping from the enemy the train of the brigade.

I am under many obligations to the general commanding the division for the confidence reposed in me in vesting with me the management of so important a portion of the field. By seizing the little crest occupied by my troops early in the morning, not exceeding 2 feet in height, and later the railroad embankment, hundreds of lives were saved, the strength of my brigade doubled, and the position successfully held. This will account for the smaller list of casualties than that of some brigades which did less fighting.

I am happy to report, with some 20 miserable exceptions, no straggling in this brigade.

The casualties of my *personnel* were as follows: The colonel commanding the brigade was bruised by a ball upon the shoulder, and his horse was killed; Capt. James McCleery, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting inspector-general, shot through the leg; First Lieut. William M. Beebe, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp, wounded in the head, and horse shot; Capt. L. A. Cole, Ninth Indiana, topographical officer, slightly wounded in the foot; Orderly [Henry] Diedrich, sergeant Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, mortally wounded, and horse shot, and Bugler Lehmann, Sixth Kentucky, horse shot.

Close observation of the conduct and character of our troops for the past few days has confirmed me in a long-settled belief that our army is borne down by a lamentable weight of official incapacity in regimental organizations. The reasonable expectations of the country can, in my opinion, never be realized until this incubus is summarily ejected, and young men of known military ability and faculty to command men, without regard to previous seniority, are put in their places. I saw upon the field company officers of over a year's standing who neither had the power to or knowledge how to form their men in two ranks.

On the 2d instant my brigade was ordered across the river to support Colonel (Rose, commanding the Tenth Brigade, then in reserve to General Van Cleve, whose division (the only one on that side of the river) had been vigorously attacked by the enemy. I reached the field about 4 p. m., finding his entire division put to rout. The enemy had been

checked by Colonel Grose and a portion of Negley's division, and the several batteries from the point occupied by General Cruft's brigade. It was difficult to say which was running away the more rapidly, the division of Van Cleve to the rear, or the enemy in the opposite direction. I found myself in command of all the troops on that side of the river.

Leaving three of my regiments in position as a reserve, I pushed forward with the portion of Colonel Grose's brigade already moving, and the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, pursuing the enemy beyond all the ground occupied by our forces before the fight. I here formed the best line circumstances would admit of, the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers being the only regiment wholly in hand. The others were badly broken; the only idea of their officers seeming to be to push on pell-mell, which, if carried beyond the point occupied, might have resulted disastrously. I succeeded in checking the straggling to the front, with the aid of Colonel Grider, of the Ninth Kentucky, who came forward and performed this valuable service after his regiment had gone to the rear.

I was relieved by the fresh division of General Jefferson C. Davis, who arrived just at dark. When far advanced in the pursuit, a portion of General Negley's batteries, far in the rear, were firing on my line, and continued to (without damage) till an aide-de-camp was sent to ask that it be discontinued.

After forming my advance line, a battery of the enemy, about 400 yards in front, continued to fire upon us with great rapidity. I ordered the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers to fire one volley upon it. No more firing took place on either side, and the weakness of my line prevented my going farther.

The next day three caissons and several dead men and horses were found at this point. It was in this fight that the famous rebel General Roger W. Hanson was killed and General Adams was wounded, whether in their advance or retreat I never knew.

First Lieut. F. D. Cobb, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, comported himself with great gallantry on the field. Seizing the colors of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, that had been shot down, he galloped forward, rallying many stragglers, who, though going in the right direction, were doing so inefficiently, and on their own account.

My casualties in this action were slight, and, in all, since leaving Nashville, are:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Commissioned officers .....	5	17	22
Enlisted men .....	41	318	359
Total missing .....			52
Aggregate .....	46	335	433

I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding the division to accompanying reports of regimental commanders, and of Lieutenant Chilton, in charge of train; also to explanatory sketch.\*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Colonel, Comdg. 19th Brig., Second Brig., Second Div., Left Wing.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Fourth Div., Army of the Cumberland, Second Div., Left Wing.

\* Not found.

No. 130.

Report of Surg. Mason G. Sherman, Ninth Indiana Infantry, Acting Brigade Surgeon.

HOSPITAL OF SECOND DIVISION,  
Left Wing, near Murfreesborough.

SIR: As brigade surgeon of your brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the casualties in the brigade during the several days' fight before Murfreesborough:

One hundred and tenth Illinois: Killed, 7; wounded, 28; total, 35. Ninth Indiana Volunteers: Killed, 14; wounded, 93; total, 107. Sixth Kentucky: Killed, 12; wounded, 71; total, 83. Forty-first Ohio Volunteers: Killed, 17; wounded, 100; total, 117. The whole number killed in the brigade, 50; wounded, 292; total, 342.\*

In consequence of our hospital being nearer the battle-field than any other during the time of the engagement, our hospital was necessarily crowded with hundreds of the wounded from other divisions, making our duties very responsible and laborious.

And I cannot in justice submit this report without making honorable mention of all the medical officers in your brigade. They have been untiring in their exertions, night and day, to relieve the suffering of all who came under their notice. After looking after the wounded in their respective regiments, they devoted their skill and attention cheerfully to others, relaxing no effort to make them comfortable. Their unwearied attention to duty during this engagement merits the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

Very respectfully,

M. G. SHERMAN,

Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade, Second Division, Left Wing.

Col. W. B. HAZEN,

Commanding Second Brigade, Left Wing.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. John L. Chilton, Sixth Kentucky Infantry, Acting Brigade Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 8, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with an order from you of this morning, I herein submit to you a report of what transpired with the train of your brigade during the engagement near Murfreesborough, Tenn., on Wednesday, January 1.

Having arrived on the field Monday, December 30, 1862, at a late hour in the night, I parked the train near to, and on the left of, where the brigade was then lying.

On Tuesday, December 31, 1862, early in the morning, believing that the train was too near to what I supposed to be our line of battle, I moved the train to the left and rear of where the brigade had rested the night previous, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, where it remained until the fight began on Wednesday, January 1. Soon after

\* But see revised statement, p. 212.

the fight began I received an order from a lieutenant (whom I supposed to be an aide of General Rosecrans) to form the train into a hollow square. I had not more than completed the work before I received another order to move the train toward Stone's River, and to the rear of the left of our army; the several trains of the army were ordered to the same place. Arriving at the crossing over the railroad at the same time, there seemed to be a disposition among the teamsters to crowd through and break the trains. I halted my train until others crossed. During this time of waiting I put several men, who seemed to have nothing to do, to work carrying rails to make another crossing, which by the time it was completed the way was clear. I moved my train over and near the river, and had it drawn up in park, when a shell from a gun of the rebels fell among the wagons, wounding a mule of the train—so much so that it had to be cut loose and left. Then I moved nearer to the river, when an order came for us to cross the river and to halt, which was not more than accomplished before an order came to recross the river, which was done. I recrossed, held the train in moving order, and in a few minutes a squad of rebel cavalry came in view, causing a panic among the teamsters and stragglers who had by this time gathered along the train. I cautioned the teamsters of my train to be composed, while I moved up and assisted in clearing the road, which was soon done. I then moved my train off in good order into the woods to the rear of the center of our army, where I held it until late in the evening, when I moved it to the side of the pike.

When night came on, Lieutenant Blythe, quartermaster Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, and myself rode along to the right of our army to see if we could not pick upon some place to park the train that it might be safe during the next day, and thought best to move near the hospital of our division, which we did; but at 1 o'clock at night I received an order from General Palmer to issue all rations on hand and return to Nashville with the train, which was done, leaving the field at 8 a. m. January 2, arriving at Nashville at 5 p. m. of the same day without any loss or disturbance, save the threatening of an attack from rebel cavalry; the casualties in all amounting to the loss of one mule belonging to the One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers, and one single set lead harness belonging to same.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. CHILTON,

*First Lieut. and Actg. Quartermaster Sixth Kentucky Vols.*

Col. W. B. HAZEN,  
*Commanding Second Brigade.*

No. 132.

*Report of Col. Thomas S. Casey, One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry*

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ILLINOIS VOLTS.,  
*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 8, 1863.*

As commander of the One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations and casualties in the recent engagements before Murfreesborough:

On the morning of December 31, the regiment, which was in double column in reserve, was advanced to take position in the second line of battle, its left resting on the right of and near the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike.

About 8 a. m. the regiment began its advance on Murfreesborough. Just then the firing, which had been heard at an early hour on our right, appeared to be rapidly nearing our right and rear, and the regiment had advanced scarce its front, when the right-about was ordered, and it was moved to its former position, faced to the front, and almost immediately after moved by the left flank to a slight elevation on the right of the railroad, the highest point of which joins the railroad embankment, and there faced to the front, its left extending across the railroad, its entire right wing about 20 paces in rear of, and parallel to, the left wing of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, which was then engaged with the enemy, who had advanced upon the front of our brigade.

This position was maintained for a considerable time. I advanced the left wing of the regiment to the crest of the hill, where they became immediately engaged with the enemy, who had broken cover at the burnt brick house. Twice the enemy came forward as if intending to charge, when Colonel Hazen directed me to have my command fix bayonets. I replied that we had no bayonets, and received the answer that we should club muskets if attacked; but the enemy did not charge our position. The whole right of the army having apparently given way, I was ordered to cross the railroad. Having crossed the road, we took a position perpendicular to it, and in front of the wood facing the enemy, the One hundredth Illinois Volunteers being on our right. This position had hardly been taken before the enemy appeared in force beyond the fence and across the cotton-field, directly in our front. The firing began at once. Here the fire of small-arms was incessant and terrific. My command suffered mostly from the rebel batteries to the left and rear of the burnt brick house. Here the enemy appeared twice on our front, in column, but failed to cross the fence.

Night ended the conflict. My command slept on the ground we fought on, in the extreme advance, until the early dawn of the 1st instant, when we, with the rest of the brigade, took a position on the bank of Stone's River. My command was not again engaged with the enemy.

On Friday, the 2d instant, with the rest of the brigade, my command crossed the river to repel the attack of the enemy, but did not become engaged, the enemy having retired from before the assaults of the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Grose.

I subjoin the following list of casualties: \* Killed, 7; wounded, 49; missing, 2. Total, 58.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. S. CASEY,

*Colonel One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers.*

Maj. R. L. KIMBERLY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 133.

*Report of Col. William H. Blake, Ninth Indiana Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,  
*In Camp, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninth Indiana Infantry in the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862:

Bivouacking in the dense cedars on the right of the Nashville pike

\* Nominal list omitted.

the night preceding the engagement, I moved, at dawn, in double column to the front, relieving the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of the Third Brigade. As there was no indication of an immediate advance, I stacked arms, and permitted my men to build fires.

At 6.30 a. m. heavy cannonading and continued discharges of musketry were heard on our extreme right, which gradually approached our position, and were borne rapidly to our rear, until the sound of conflict was immediately in our rear, on the Nashville pike.

At 7 a. m. I received an order to advance in line of battle, supporting the Sixth Kentucky Infantry. Moving forward but a short distance, received orders to face by the rear rank and march to the rear. At this time the enemy's artillery, in our rear, had opened fire on our columns; was halted, and moved by the left flank in the direction of the pike and railroad. I here received orders to move rapidly to the support of Colonel Grose's brigade, then hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry, but a few paces to my right and rear. While forming on the left of the Third Brigade, I lost 2 men killed and several wounded by an enflaming fire from the enemy's artillery on my former front. The Third Brigade was closely engaged firing obliquely to their right.

The enemy did not appear in my front, and, by orders, I changed front to the rear on first company, and ordered my men to lie down. The enemy had advanced in our front, occupying the burnt house and grounds with a force of infantry and a battery of artillery. Remaining in this position but a short time, I was ordered to relieve the Forty-first Ohio Infantry, whose ammunition was said to be exhausted at this early hour in the action. I marched by the left flank at double-quick time, passing under the enemy's fire. Five men of Company H were knocked down by a single shell, two of whom were mortally wounded. Forming on the left of the pike, with my right resting near it, my left on the railroad, I moved forward in line of battle to the low crest, and relieved the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers.

The rebels then occupied the burnt house with one battery and their infantry, partially covered by the out-houses and a stockade fence extending to the pike. I at once opened fire on them, and but a short time intervened until their artillery limbered up, and retired in confusion to the rifle-pits on the ridge, where they went to battery and opened fire. After three-quarters of an hour the fire from the infantry in our front slackened, and many of them ran to the rear, in disorder. At this time a brigade of the enemy's infantry advanced from their rifle-pits, and marched obliquely in the direction of my position. Although at long range, I at once opened fire on them, which thinned their ranks as they continued to approach. As they drew nearer, one of the regiments moved to the front, and advanced at the charge step upon my position. My men poured upon them a galling and deliberate fire that halted them within 75 yards of our line, where they lay down, covered somewhat by the cotton furrows, and opened fire on us, from which we suffered. Their colors had been struck down three times during their advance, and every field officer of the regiment was killed. (The regiment was the Sixteenth Louisiana, Colonel Fisk, of General Chalmers' brigade, composed of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and Sixteenth Louisiana. These facts were obtained from prisoners and burial parties that evening, and, I presume, are reliable.\*) I received orders to fix

\* The Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments (consolidated) were in D. W. Adams' brigade.

bayonets and hold the position until details could be sent to the rear for cartridges. My 60 rounds were almost entirely exhausted.

At this period of the engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Suman received a wound in the arm and side; Lieutenant Kessler was mortally wounded; Captain Pettit was severely wounded in the thigh, and borne from the field; Lieutenants Brinton and Criswell were both severely wounded; also Sergeant-Major Armstrong, severely wounded in the leg, and many enlisted men killed and wounded.

The One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Casey, were in reserve directly in my rear, quietly awaiting an opportunity to render me support, which was not needed.

Captain Cockerill advanced one section of his battery to my support, and opened on the enemy with marked effect, and continued his fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He had his horse shot under him while directing the fire of his guns, and displayed the utmost coolness and courage.

At 11 a. m. our forces were being driven from the cedar grove on the right of the field. The enemy began to cross troops from the burnt house to the timber. Being well within range, I opened fire on them as they marched by the flank. The whole line was subjected to a severe fire as it passed successively the open space. At 11.30 a. m. the enemy's fire in my front had grown feeble; many had retired in disorder; many were killed and wounded, as the ground where they fought clearly attested at the close of the day. I picketed the ground near their line that night.

The enemy occupying the heavy timber on my right, and the whole line on my right having retired, I received orders to withdraw my right and open fire on the forces in the timber, who were then opening fire on us. In performing this movement my brave color-bearer, Charles Zellers, was killed. My left and center still engaged the enemy in front. I was compelled again to withdraw my right from the severe flanking fire from the timber, which brought me to the railroad, where I received orders to cross and open fire upon the enemy moving upon my left and near me. Facing by the rear rank, I opened fire upon the enemy obliquely to my left, then my right, detaching at the same time Companies K, G, and B, in charge of Major Lasselle, to occupy the elevation on the right of the railroad, that had just been held by my left.

At this time Lieutenant Braden fell, severely, if not mortally, wounded. He was an officer brave and without reproach. The One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry were ordered up to my support and formed on my right.

At 1.30 p. m. General Rosecrans appeared in person on this part of the field, and ordered the Second Missouri and Seventy-third Illinois Infantry to assist in holding the position. The Second Missouri came into action gallantly, both forming on the railroad. The colonel of the Second Missouri was killed at this point.

At 2.30 p. m. these regiments were withdrawn, and the Sixth Kentucky Infantry forming on my right, I was ordered to open fire over the railroad track upon heavy bodies of the enemy then occupying the timber opposite, then directly in our front. Maintained this fire until the enemy (re-enforced) again appeared on my left and rear. I again faced by the rear rank and opened obliquely to my left.

During the time my regiment occupied the position on the left of the railroad we were subjected to a cross-fire from two of the enemy's batteries on their right and center; but, owing to the nature of the position,

did not suffer severely. At 4 p. m. the fire of the enemy's musketry ceased, while that of their batteries continued until the close of the day.

Before twilight I sent details to collect and bury my dead upon the ground where they fell. A mutual truce was granted, in which the soldiers of both sides, without arms, gathered their fallen comrades without interruption. The fierce acerbity of the deadly strife had given place to the mutual expression of kindness and regard. While thus engaged, one gun of Captain Cockerill's battery was abandoned well to the front by the explosion of a caisson, and I had it removed well to the rear. The movement drew a fire from one of the enemy's batteries, but without effect.

For the brave men who stood by their colors from 7 a. m. until 4 p. m., continually under fire, no word of mine could do justice to their unflinching courage. The officers of the Ninth Indiana Infantry I regard as among the bravest of the brave. Many of the captains and commandants of companies exhibited the highest courage and capacity under a severe and long-continued fire; but where, perhaps, none failed in doing their duty, it would be an invidious distinction to name any one for marked honor. Lieutenant-Colonel Suman stood gallantly at the post of duty until wounded, and retired from the field. Major Lasselle exhibited great courage, coolness, and efficiency throughout the day; Adjutant Willard repeated his heroism of Shiloh; Sergeant-Major Armstrong was wounded severely while executing an order. A sergeant, 10 enlisted men, and 1 corporal deserted their colors during the action. I will take prompt measures to publish the infamy of their conduct and bring them to punishment.

I regret to say that when the action opened with such violence the arrangements made with the surgeons and musicians for carrying the wounded to the rear utterly failed. They were borne with the tide of terrified stragglers so far to the left that many of them were captured by the enemy's cavalry, who penetrated their hiding places. Dr. Gilmore, assistant surgeon, with some hospital attendants and one ambulance, fell into the hands of the enemy. The surgeons were subsequently released, and I am told rendered efficient service in their attention to the wounded after the engagement. By reason of this most criminal neglect, many of my wounded had to crawl with shattered limbs to the rear, while others, unable to be removed, lay under the enemy's fire.

I am glad to report two bright exceptions to the base conduct of the hospital corps. Mr. Hurlburt, from the beginning to the close of the action, continually entered our line of fire and bore back the wounded. He exhibited a heroism worthy of all praise, because it was voluntary and out of the line of his duty; and William Morgan, chief bugler, displayed courage and efficiency in the discharge of his duty.

The regiment, in addition to the 60 rounds to the man, fired, during the day, 16,000 rounds of cartridges. The regiment entered the action with 345 enlisted men and 27 commissioned officers.

Loss: Officers killed, 1; enlisted men, 10; total, 11. Officers wounded, 5; enlisted men, 82; total, 87. Enlisted men missing, 11. In aggregate, loss of 109.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. BLAKE,  
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. L. KIMBERLY,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 134.

Report of Col. Walter C. Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,  
Battle-field of Stone's River, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

The undersigned, Walter C. Whitaker, colonel commanding Sixth Kentucky Infantry, of the Second Brigade, late the Nineteenth, commanded by Col. W. B. Hazen, of the Second Division, late the Fourth, commanded by General Palmer, makes the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Kentucky Infantry in the battle of Stone's River:

On the night of December 30, the Sixth Kentucky and Forty-first Ohio Volunteers were drawn up in line of battle, fronting east and toward Murfreesborough, in advance of the army, on a cotton-field lying south of the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike road, and near where the same crosses the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and also near where both roads strike the bank of Stone's River. On the east, some 250 yards in front of the Sixth Kentucky, on a high piece of ground, in a curtilage, surrounded with a strong palisade of cedar timbers, some 7 or 8 feet high, firmly set in the ground, stands the burnt brick dwelling-house of Mr. Cowan; in the rear of this house the enemy had their rifle-pits. Beyond the house the ground gently rose higher for some 300 yards to the crest of the ridge, on the top of which, in a southeasterly direction, the enemy had a battery. Beyond the crest of the hill, and toward the river from the house, the ground gently sloped until it reached the river and a grove of timber in the rear. On this slope, concealed from our view, the enemy had an earthen breastwork for infantry and artillery. On the right and south of the position of the Sixth was a dense wood of oak and tall cedar. In the same direction, his left resting on the right of the Sixth, with an interval of 250 yards between them, General Cruft had his brigade drawn up in line of battle. Immediately in rear of, and west of, the Sixth was an open field, with a few old houses, some scattered trees, and large surface rocks, through which the turnpike and railroad ran. Directly north of this line of battle was an embankment of the railroad, some 7 or 8 feet in height. On the edge of this field the gallant Ninth Indiana and One hundred and tenth Illinois were drawn up as reserve. Company D, Captain Proctor, and Company I, Lieutenant Patchin, from the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, and Company C, Captain Todd, and Company I, Captain Stein, of the Sixth Kentucky, were acting as pickets, Companies C and I occupying the curtilage of the brick house, with a small interval between them and the enemy's pickets.

Shortly after sunrise on the morning of the 31st, the pickets were attacked by the enemy, but maintained their position. Heavy firing was soon heard on the right of our army and gave indications of the rapid advance of the enemy. The enemy soon made a most furious attack upon our left. The pickets of the Sixth were driven in by a large force, which, protected by the palisade and out-buildings of Mr. Cowan's house and the high ground, opened a galling fire on the Sixth, which was in the open ground. They gradually advanced under cover, with the intention of flanking the Sixth on the right. Changing position by the right flank, the regiment was formed in line of battle in the skirt of timber south of the cotton-field—an advantageous position—under cover of the timber. Here we were assaulted by a large body of the enemy; from their numbers I estimated them as a brigade. Three times they advanced, and as often were they driven back with great slaughter.

his position the Sixth was enabled to protect the left flank of the twenty-second Brigade, General Cruft, who was gallantly maintaining his position. Some of the enemy's skirmishers having, after their hard fighting, gained position in the edge of the wood, they were thrown forward to drive them from their cover. While in the act of advancing, the enemy, who had driven in General Negley's brigade to the right, opened a fire on the right flank of the Sixth, by which the enant-colonel (Cotton) was killed. After some hard fighting the enemy were driven from their cover. Then, changing front, the right wing of the Sixth, and the left wing the other, the Sixth fought a desperate battle until their ammunition was exhausted. Changing position in good order, they took another position in rear of the railroad, having replenished their ammunition, they formed in line of battle on the north side of, and under cover of, the embankment of the railroad. The Ninth Indiana being on their left, and the Forty-first Ohio on their right, and the hundred and tenth Illinois being in reserve in the rear. The Sixth had been furiously raging from 8 o'clock in the morning until

2 p. m., the right of the army having been driven back, they appeared in heavy force on the crest of the ridge east of Mr. Cruft's burnt dwelling. Massing their forces, they intended, if possible, to crush the Nineteenth Brigade, which had maintained its position during the day against overwhelming numbers. Onward they moved in the colors of five or six regiments advancing abreast in line of battle visible on the crest of the ridge. A further view of this position was intercepted by intervening inequalities of ground and woods. The enemy advanced until within good range of the guns of the Sixth. A most destructive fire was opened upon them by these guns, by Captain Cockerill's and Captain Parsons' batteries, and the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Colonel Blake. They were in confusion, but, rallying, advanced again. Three or four times they were driven back and advanced to the attack. Each time they were driven back with great loss, the last time in such confusion that it became a matter of a day was ours. We encamped that night on the position that we so ably and successfully defended.

It has to be regretted the loss of two of her bravest and most gallant officers, Lieut. Col. George T. Cotton was killed, nobly encouraging the men on the right, and Capt. Charles S. Todd, commander of Company K, of the Twenty-first company, fell, pressing his men on to victory—scion of illustrious parents, a braver spirit has not been offered up on the altar of duty.

The total loss in killed is 2 officers and 11 enlisted men; 6 commissioners were wounded—Lieutenants Bates, Company A; Dawkins, Company B; Armstrong, Company F; Frank, of Company I, and 107 enlisted men were wounded. Total killed and wounded, 107. Lieutenant Dawkins, acting as adjutant, rendered me very great assistance until he was so severely wounded as to be carried from the field by the Lieutenant Rockingham, of Company A, deserves the highest commendation for courage, coolness, and efficiency as an officer. Sergeants Jones, of Company A; Captain Dawkins, of Company B; James McCampbell, of Company D, and Armstrong, of Company E; James Marker, of Company G, and Johnston, and Lieutenant Frank, of Company H; Captain Stein and Lieutenant Frank, of Company I; Lieutenant Campbell and Sergeant Furr, of Company K, were highly noticed for gallant conduct and efficient services. I can speak in the most approving manner of the soldierly bearing and cour-

age of the men of the Sixth Kentucky. Three or four times regiments, retreating in confusion, would break through their lines, yet they never faltered in their duty, but obeyed implicitly the orders of the officer commanding.

I was personally cognizant of very gallant conduct on the part of Lieutenant Meeker, of the signal corps, under very heavy fire, in endeavoring to rally some of the fugitive regiments that were breaking through my lines. I was attracted by his bearing, inquired of him his name, and give him merited commendation.

On Friday, in the evening, January 2, the enemy made a most violent and determined attack upon the left of our forces, which had been advanced beyond Stone's River. The Sixth Kentucky was ordered, with the brigade, by Colonel Hazen, to cross the river and aid the forces engaged. This order was immediately obeyed. In double-quick time the Sixth advanced through a heavy shower of solid shot, shell, grape, and minie balls, cheering as they went. The timely aid brought inspired the forces engaged with the enemy, who, pressing forward, drove the enemy, with great slaughter, from the field. While they were advancing, great numbers of one of the divisions attacked (said to be General Van Cleve's) ran in great affright. Throwing down their arms, they broke through the ranks of the Sixth, saying, "All is lost." This did not throw the Sixth into confusion. Steadily they advanced, every man and officer doing his duty.

In the advance, 2 men of Company G were killed by rifled cannon shot, and 2 from Company H were wounded.

The regiment remained encamped on the opposite side of the river until January 4, when it moved to its present quarters, where it learned of the flight of the enemy.

A detail was made, and all its noble dead entombed, with their soldier's honor, in a soldier's grave, on the ground where the Nineteenth Brigade made its memorable, determined stand against such overwhelming numbers.

Great credit is due to the talented and indefatigable surgeons of the Sixth Kentucky, Drs. Joseph T. Drane and E. T. Long, for their faithful and indefatigable attention to the wounded. They not only cared for and attended the wounded of their regiment, but many others besides. They were on the field in discharge of their duty amid the thickest of the fight.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. WHITAKER,

Colonel, Commanding Sixth Kentucky Volunteers.

Major KIMBERLY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 135.

Report of Lieut. Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VOLS.,  
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863

As commander of the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations and casualties in the recent engagements before Murfreesborough:

On the evening of December 30, the regiment (which was then in

double column in reserve) was ordered to take position in the first line of battle, its left resting on the right of and near the Murfreesborough and Nashville turnpike, with two companies deployed as skirmishers about 150 yards in advance, covering its front.

A little before daylight on the morning of the 31st, Companies D and I were deployed as skirmishers, and relieved Companies A and F, which were then assembled and took their position in line.

About 8 o'clock the signal "forward" was sounded, and the regiment commenced to advance toward Murfreesborough. At this time the firing, which had commenced at an early hour on our right, appeared to be nearing the pike to our right and rear, and the regiment had not advanced more than about 100 paces when the command "right-about" was given, and it returned to its former position and again faced to the front. At this time the enemy appeared advancing in line across the open country direct in our front.

The regiment was then moved by the left flank across the turnpike, its left resting on a slight elevation to the right of and near the railroad. The enemy, then moving by his left flank, to gain cover of a wood on our right, made an oblique change of front to rear on the left company. The skirmishers, who (during this time under the command of Capt. J. H. Williston, acting major) had been engaged with the enemy, with slight loss, were now rallied and put in position on the right of the regiment. In this position the regiment opened fire, and continued firing until its ammunition was about exhausted, when it was relieved by the Ninth Indiana, and retired a short distance and replenished its boxes. It then took up position on the right of the brigade, extending obliquely across the turnpike, and again opened fire.

It here continued firing until a battery of the enemy opened upon our right flank, when it retired across the railroad and took up position on the left of the brigade, the right resting near and perpendicular to the railroad, the rest of the brigade having taken position behind and parallel with the railroad. After remaining in this position for some time—the enemy not being within effective range of infantry, and suffering considerably from his artillery, one shell from which, exploding in the ranks, killed and wounded 8 men—it retired about 50 yards behind a ridge, which afforded some protection.

Shortly after, hearing that the enemy's cavalry was attempting to cross the creek to our left and rear, and seeing a section of artillery, unsupported, opening in that direction, without waiting for orders I placed the regiment in position on the right of the artillery. A few discharges from the artillery, however, repulsed them. I was here met by a member of the staff of the colonel commanding the brigade, and directed to remain there until further orders.

Shortly after, by direction of General Rosecrans, the regiment took its former position in the field, behind a crest of the hill, which it occupied during the remainder of the day, sustaining some loss from the enemy's artillery, but without opportunity of returning its fire.

During the following day the regiment was not engaged, remaining in double column in reserve on the left of the railroad and near the creek, as it did also during Friday, until in the afternoon, when the enemy made his attack on our left. The column was then moved by the left flank across the creek to our extreme left, where it was deployed. The enemy was at this time repulsed, and retiring in confusion. I was ordered to advance the regiment in line, and did so without firing until ordered to halt at the skirt of a wood. The enemy having retreated

across an open field and disappeared in a wood beyond, a single battery of the enemy, posted in the skirt of the wood, was continuing its fire. The regiment was directed to fire one volley in the direction of the battery, and did so, immediately after which the firing on both sides ceased. It being now dark, the regiment remained in this position until relieved by the Twenty-first Illinois, when it was ordered into position to the rear, which terminated its part in the engagement.

The following is the list of casualties: Total commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 2. Total enlisted men killed, 13; wounded, 102; missing, 6. Total engaged—commissioned officers, 19; enlisted men, 394.

Of the above list, five were wounded in the engagement on Friday evening. Sergeants Titus and Huston were carrying the colors at the time they were wounded. Lieutenant Blythe, quartermaster, was with the regiment during the engagement on Wednesday, and rendered efficient service. Both officers and men displayed great coolness and steady bravery throughout the entire engagement, performing all maneuvers with accuracy and precision, and, even when not engaged and suffering severely from the enemy's artillery, not attempting to move until ordered to do so.

Sergeant McKay, of Company E, commanding the company from the commencement of the engagement, and Sergeant McMahon, temporarily in command of Company H, displayed great coolness and courage, and are eminently deserving of promotion. Corpl. J. P. Patterson, of the color-guard, seized the colors when Sergeant Huston fell, and bore them gallantly during the remainder of the engagement.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

AQUILA WILEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-first Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regiment.  
Maj. R. L. KIMBERLY,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 136.

*Report of Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,  
LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with duty, I have the honor to submit the report of the part this brigade, under my command, took in the recent battles before Murfreesborough.

The five regiments—Thirty-sixth Indiana, Major Kinley; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Colonel Jones; Sixth Ohio, Colonel Anderson; Eighty-fourth Illinois, Colonel Waters; Twenty-third Kentucky, Major Hamrick; aggregate officers and men, 1,788—left our camp, near Nashville, December 26, 1862, with the division; bivouacked that night in front of La Vergne, 12 miles distant.

Next day, 27th, we moved to the west bank of Stewart's Creek, 5

\* Nominal list omitted.