

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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

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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.
 Lient. 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.
 Lient. Col. Elias Neff.
 Maj. Henry Leaming.
 57th Indiana:
 Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
 Lient. 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. Straight.
 73d Indiana, Col. Gilbert Hathaway.
 13th Michigan, Col. Michael Shoemaker.
 64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander McIlvain.
 65th Ohio:
 Lient. Col. Alexander Cassil.
 Maj. Horatio N. Whitbeck.

*Artillery.**

Maj. SEYMOUR RACE.

8th Indiana Battery, Lient. 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, Lient. 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.
 Lient. Norval Osburn.
 4th United States, Batteries H and M, Lient. 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.
 Lient. Col. George H. Cram.
 11th Kentucky, Maj. Erasmus L. Mottley.
 19th Ohio, Maj. Charles F. Manderson.

Second (late Fourteenth) Brigade.

Col. JAMES P. FTYFE.

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

Third (late Twenty-third) Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.

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

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

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

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

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured (or missing).		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. BARNALL. (2.) Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
100th Illinois	1	6	6	33			46
58th Indiana	1	16	4	36			114
2d Kentucky	2	12	3	77		24	133
26th Ohio	1	11	3	55			99
Indiana Light Artillery, 8th Battery				8			8
Total First Brigade	5	45	20	205		24	400
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.							
15th Indiana	2	36	7	136		7	188
49th Indiana		4	5	62		12	85
57th Indiana		11	6	55		6	78
97th Ohio		3		15		6	24
Indiana Light Artillery, 10th Battery		1		4			5
Total Second Brigade	2	55	18	373		22	580
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.							
51st Indiana		7	2	22		9	50
73d Indiana	2	22	2	45		26	111
13th Michigan		17	2	70			89
64th Ohio	1	22	2	61		17	105
65th Ohio	2	22	5	92		29	178
Ohio Light Artillery, 6th Battery		1	1	8		1	11
Total Third Brigade	5	108	19	311		101	539
Total First Division	12	208	58	890		127	1,520
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.							
31st Indiana		5	1	44	2	34	87
1st Kentucky		12	1	51	1	36	99
2d Kentucky		9	2	56			77
90th Ohio		17	5	67	2	46	137
Total First Brigade		43	9	218	5	120	597
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM B. HARRIS.							
Staff and escort			4	1			5
110th Illinois	1	6	3	46		2	58
9th Indiana	1	10	5	32		11	109
6th Kentucky	2	11	5	36		10	113
41st Ohio	1	18	2	102		6	124
Total Second Brigade	5	40	15	316		29	498

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

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM GROSS.							
84th Illinois	2	23	5	119		8	167
36th Indiana	2	23	3	85		18	134
23d Kentucky		6	3	50		22	83
6th Ohio	2	28	4	124		14	177
24th Ohio	4	10	4	68		12	98
Total Third Brigade	10	97	22	456		74	659
Artillery.							
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B		5		12		2	20
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F		2	1	13		2	18
4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and M		2		14		6	22
Total artillery		9	1	39		11	60
Total Second Division	15	190	52	1,029	6	234	1,526
THIRD DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. HOMATIO P. VAN CLEVELAND. (2.) Col. SAMUEL BEATTY.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
(1.) Col. SAMUEL BEATTY. (2.) Col. BENJAMIN C. GEORGE.							
79th Indiana	1	10	6	68		36	121
8th Kentucky	4	18	7	80		2	113
11th Kentucky		7	4	81		10	102
19th Ohio	2	24	2	122		34	186
Total First Brigade	8	59	20	351		82	521
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES P. FLYNN.							
Staff			1				1
44th Indiana		10	2	54		25	91
86th Indiana	1	32	5	55	2	99	195
13th Ohio	2	29	6	79		69	185
58th Ohio		3	2	35	2	43	85
Total Second Brigade	3	75	16	223	4	236	537
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.							
25th 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
99th Ohio		12	5	41	1	29	88
Total Third Brigade	4	75	22	339	1	142	583

* Wounded December 31.

fire. Then, by your order, I changed position, moving by the left flank a distance of 200 yards. It was a terrible struggle, but the terrific fire to which the enemy was exposed for an hour compelled his lines to break and retire in disorder. At this juncture my men were ordered to charge the enemy, which they did with alacrity, halting not until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Capt. J. H. King, of Company G, was killed in this last engagement while gallantly encouraging his men at the barricade. He died nobly, bravely.

Our loss, colonel, in this series of engagements, is as follows: * Killed, 25; wounded, 91; missing, 18. Total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 134.

In concluding my report to you, colonel, I wish again to call your attention to the bravery and gallant conduct of both the officers and men of my regiment, and to thank them for their noble conduct and bearing throughout all the trying scenes from December 28 to January 3. They are worthy of immortal honor.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the glorious dead. Captains Shultz and King still live with us, though their bodies molder in the earth. The enemy encountered no braver or truer spirits in those trying battles.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blessed!

I am, colonel, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
PYRRHUS WOODWARD,

Captain, Comdg. Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. W. GROSE,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 140.

Report of Maj. Thomas H. Hamrick, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Camp in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

SIR: I hereby beg leave to make my report of the part taken by the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry in the two battles before Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863:

On December 26, 1862, we left our camp, near Nashville, with 282 men, and took up our line of march with the brigade, under the command of Col. William Grose, in the rear of the Sixth Ohio. Halted near La Vergne at dusk, where we bivouacked during the night.

On the morning of the 27th, my regiment was detailed as guard to General Palmer's division train. At night we took up our position with the brigade.

On the 28th (Sunday), we moved to the front with our brigade, and were placed as reserve to the Eighty-fourth Illinois.

On the 29th, we moved forward, crossed Stewart's Creek, waist-deep, and followed the Eighty-fourth Illinois in line of battle. Remained in front all night with the brigade.

On the 30th, I was ordered forward some 400 yards, to support Parsons' (regular) battery, on the right, where we remained until dark,

* Nominal list omitted.

when we were relieved, and ordered some 400 yards to the rear and into the timber, for rest.

On the 31st (Wednesday), I was ordered to form in line on the left of the Sixth Ohio, fronting the enemy's battery in front, when, the fire becoming heavy upon our right and rear, Colonel Grose ordered me to change my front, which I immediately did, facing the direction of the enemy's fire, when I was ordered to unslung knapsacks. I was then ordered to move forward and support the Sixth Ohio, which I did, moving as far as the skirt of the wood on my left, when General Palmer rode up and ordered me to retire to the support of Parsons' battery.

At this time the stampede from the right became general from the woods in our front. I had some fear of being carried away with it, but found no difficulty in moving my men to the support of the battery, forming my right on the battery, and my left resting on the wood. The enemy appeared on our front, and poured in a galling fire upon us, with the intention, it seemed, to charge the battery. Some regiment formed upon my left, resting in the woods. The battery opened a cross-fire upon the enemy, as did also my regiment and the one upon my left, driving him back in great confusion and with heavy loss. The battery retired, when I was ordered to change my front and form behind a ledge of rocks, and cause my men to lie down and await the approach of the enemy. The enemy's fire becoming very heavy, I was ordered to fall back with my command to the railroad, in rear of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, which I did slowly and in good order.

After remaining there for some thirty minutes, I was ordered to move forward and relieve the Twenty-fourth Ohio, whose ammunition was exhausted. This I did under a heavy fire from the enemy. That position I held for fifty-five minutes, driving the enemy back with my superior guns under cover of the woods, when we were relieved and ordered to the rear for ammunition.

At 5.30 p. m. I was again ordered to the front, when I took the position in the wood, in front of the railroad, occupied by me before I was ordered to the rear, which point I occupied until I was relieved, at 1 a. m., when I was again ordered to the rear for refreshments and rest.

On January 1, I was ordered to the rear and center of Van Cleve's and Wood's divisions, where I remained until 12 m., when I was ordered to cross the river to our left, where I remained until 2.30 p. m., when I was ordered to recross the river and go into camp for a night's rest.

On January 2, I was again ordered with the brigade to cross the river, when Colonel Grose ordered me to take a position behind a fence, on the extreme front and left. I threw out three companies as skirmishers. I remained in position until 3.30 p. m., when the enemy appeared, driving back the forces on my right. The Fifty-ninth Ohio broke and ran across my front, and some of them over my men, who were lying behind the fence in line. I saw that the enemy were driving back the forces upon my right, so I changed my front and opened upon him. I had no sooner done so than a battery opened upon my left with grape, and at the same time a fire of small arms was opened upon my left and rear, placing me within a cross-fire. I then attempted to move my men back to the brigade, when some stragglers raised the cry, "We are surrounded," and I found it was impossible to keep my men in order. They then fell back in confusion. I succeeded in rallying most of them in the woods on the left of the brigade. The balance, with a few exceptions, rallied and returned.

The enemy was then driven back with heavy loss. I then moved forward beyond my original position, keeping open a heavy fire upon him.

When we halted we were 500 yards in advance and to the right of our original position, and occupying the ground of our former picket line, which position we held until dark, when, being relieved, we returned to our position occupied before the engagement, having lost in the two days' engagements 8 killed, 51 wounded, and 22 missing.

Chaplain William H. Black deserves especial praise for the manner in which he acted, being always at his post, and rendering aid and comfort to the wounded, both while the fight was going on and during the two succeeding nights. Dr. A. M. Morrison also deserves great praise for his kindness and attention to the wounded at all hours, day and night.

My officers, line and staff, acted with great coolness and bravery, with a few exceptions, which I cannot particularize in this report.

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

THOMAS H. HAMBICK,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. SOUTHGATE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brig., Second Div.

No. 141.

Report of Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Infantry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 7, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders from headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the late series of battles, beginning on the morning of December 31:

At about 8 a. m. on that day we were drawn up in line of battle in the open field to the north of the burnt brick house, and to the west of the cedars, while Bousseau's division filed by us to get position. Scarcely had the rear of that column passed when heavy firing was heard to our right, coming from the cedars and approaching rapidly. I was ordered with my regiment into the woods. I immediately changed front and advanced some 200 yards, when I saw our troops flying in wild disorder, and hotly pursued by the enemy. I formed my line and awaited the escape of our men and the nearer advance of the enemy. In a few moments a terrible fire was opened on us, scarce 100 yards distant, from a rebel line apparently four deep. This fire we returned, and a dreadful carnage ensued on both sides. Finding myself hotly pressed, I had determined on a charge, and the order was already given to fix bayonets, when I saw my regiment flanked almost completely on both sides by two rebel regiments. I gave the order to fall back, firing. As soon as we reached the edge of the woods, Lieutenant Parsons, of the Fourth (Regular) Artillery, opened on the enemy with terrible effect, and I reformed my line behind his guns, having held my position against tremendous odds, but with great sacrifice, for forty minutes.

I then replenished my ammunition, and was soon after ordered to throw my regiment diagonally across the Murfreesborough pike and hold that position. This I did, under a destructive fire and with much loss, during the rest of the day and until midnight, when I was relieved by the Twenty-fourth Ohio, and took my regiment a short distance to the rear.

During January 1, my regiment was moved from one place to another as the plan of the battle required, but did not get into any general action.

On Friday, the 2d, my regiment was ordered with the brigade across the river, and placed in position on a slight eminence to the rear of and as a support to Van Cleve's division.

All was quiet until about 3.30 p. m., when a tremendous fire was heard along our front, and whole masses of the enemy were hurled against Van Cleve's division, which soon gave way. The enemy came down boldly, when I brought my regiment into action, simultaneously with the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and we opened a severe cross-fire on the enemy. For more than an hour we held the hill, and under our heavy fire, and that of a battery from the other side of the river, the enemy soon gave way, and when re-enforcements poured in for us they were already in full retreat.

We held our position without further molestation till Sunday morning, when we were ordered across the river into camp, the enemy having retreated.

My regiment, both officers and men, behaved throughout with energy, courage, and discipline. The loss was 177 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former was Adjutant Williams, who fell cheering the men on, regardless of all personal danger. Accompanying is a correct list of the casualties.*

Respectfully,

N. L. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Colonel GROSE,
Commanding Tenth Brigade.

No. 142.

Report of Capt. Armistead T. M. Cockerill, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT,
January 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment in the recent battles before Murfreesborough, Tenn., of December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863:

Our regiment being one of the five regiments composing the Tenth Brigade, commanded by Col. William Grose, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, numbered on the morning of December 31, 1862, 314 enlisted men and 14 commissioned officers (Company A being detached, and was not with the regiment), Col. Frederick C. Jones commanding, Maj. Henry Terry acting lieutenant-colonel, Capt. Enoch Weller acting major, Adj. H. Y. Graham, Capt. A. T. M. Cockerill, commanding Company D; Capt. George M. Bacon, commanding Company E; Lieut. Charles R. Harman, commanding Company F; Lieut. Benjamin J. Horton, commanding Company I; Lieut. D. W. C. Wadsworth, commanding Company C; Lieut. William C. Beck, Company C; Lieut. Jacob Diehl, commanding Company H; Lieut. August Draeger, Company H; Lieut. John Acker, commanding Company G, and Lieut. Isaac N. Dryden, commanding Company B.

Early in the morning of the 31st ultimo heavy artillery and musketry firing was distinctly heard on our right, and as the sound neared our position it was evident that our forces were falling back, and our position in danger of being flanked, when our front was immediately changed

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 213.

At the same time Colonel Grider, bearing the colors of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, crossed with another party, and these flags, with two belonging to other regiments, rallied under their folds an indiscriminate mass of men and officers of the Third Division, which, supported by fresh troops that had been ordered to the conflict, drove back, in terrible confusion, the columns of the enemy, victorious but a moment before. The colors of the Nineteenth Ohio and Ninth Kentucky were placed on three pieces of the enemy's artillery, which were captured and brought into our lines by squads composed of the different regiments and brigades of the division. After this magnificent scene of individual heroism, the different detachments of the regiment formed on the same ground we occupied in the morning, and bivouacked that night.

Again we have to regret the loss of brave officers and men. Capt. Urwin Bean, of Company E; First Lieut. Job D. Bell, commanding Company C, and Sergt. Maj. Lyman Tylee were killed while gallantly performing their duties. First Lieut. Aurora C. Keel, of Company F, was severely wounded; Second Lieut. William A. Sutherland, of Company H, slightly. Capt. William H. Allen, of Company F, rendered most valuable and efficient aid as a field officer. All the line officers vied with each other in deeds of courage.

I wish particularly to note the gallant bearing of First Lieut. Charles Brewer, adjutant; Second Lieut. Albert Upson, commanding Company K, and Sergt. Jason Hurd, commanding Company G. But all have done their duty, and the unpleasant task is not mine to record any acts of cowardice in the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment.

I annex a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

In this action we had killed 2 officers and 13 enlisted men; total killed, 15. Wounded, 2 officers and 56 enlisted men; total wounded, 58. Missing (supposed prisoners), 31 enlisted men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON,

Major, Commanding Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. W. H. H. SHEETS,

A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., Left Wing,

Fourteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 154.

Report of Col. James P. Fyffe, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, LEFT WING,
January 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith transmit my report of the operations of the Second Brigade in front of Murfreesborough, where it arrived with the balance of the left wing December 29, 1862, up to January 3, 1863.

December 30, the brigade was under arms in close column of divisions all day; considerable firing in the afternoon in the direction of the right wing.

* Nominal list omitted.

December 31, the brigade was ordered across Stone's River. Prior to reaching the same, an order was received from General Crittenden to countermarch the brigade, together with Swallow's battery, in double-quick to the rear, as the train was attacked. Passing quickly through the woods, as the wagons had blocked up the road, we came out into the open field beyond, and formed a line of battle, perpendicular to the road, on the left, in a corn-field, through which the rebels were seen leading off the train slowly, as the ground was soft. Beyond the train, in the same field, was about a squadron of cavalry, guarded by rebels.

On our appearance the cavalry began capturing their guard; one escaped, one was killed. The rebel cavalry were drawn up in line across the field, in the edge of the woods. Captain Swallow, who had managed to get his battery through the obstructions expeditiously, soon had his pieces in position, and opened fire on the rebel lines, which began dispersing, and were charged by a force of our cavalry, which had passed down the road to the right of the train, doing excellent service. The effect of the charge I could not see from where we were. Captain Swallow now moved his pieces to a more elevated position, which commanded the country for a great distance, from whence he opened on their scattered forces, driving them out of view.

At this point an order was received from General Van Cleve to return to the Third Division, and form on the right of the First Brigade in two lines, to support it; that Colonel Harker would support my right. The order was immediately complied with; the division began advancing down the slope of the cedar ridge south of the road, passing Colonel Harker's on my right, beyond the foot of the slope. After passing his brigade, which did not move, my right flank became exposed, with strong indications of a heavy force approaching in front, extending beyond my right flank. As we continued advancing, I sent three different messengers by my aides, calling Colonel Harker's attention to my exposed flank, and at length reported in person to General Van Cleve. While doing this the Sixty-fifth Ohio, which, it appeared, had been lying down at the edge of the field, rose to their feet in the place where a force was needed. Supposing it would remain there, I passed back again to my position, to see the Sixty-fifth march by the right flank back to Colonel Harker's left. The firing in front of my first line, composed of the Fifty-ninth Ohio and Forty-fourth Indiana, was getting to be heavy, and the skirmishers, running in, reported a heavy force advancing through the woods, outflanking my right. Lieutenant Temple, of my staff, was sent at once to Lieutenant Colonel Dick with orders to wheel his regiment to the right, and place it in the woods to secure my flank. Before the order reached him the enemy appeared coming through the woods.

Seeing the force would have to fall back, I galloped to the battery and ordered it to open fire to the right of my flank into the woods, for the purpose of checking and confusing the outflanking force, to save my brigade from the effects of the cross-fire, while falling back, as much as possible. The order to fire was complied with instantly, the whole battery opening several volleys in quick succession, and with decided effect, into the woods, while the column fell back rapidly, the front line having sustained itself gallantly until outflanked. The artillery came safely out of the field under fire, Lieutenant Buckmar, a gallant officer, being shot from his horse and badly wounded just as he was passing out of the field.

After falling back from the field, the Thirteenth Ohio, under Major

Jarvis, and part of the Eighty-sixth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Dick was formed near the road, the Forty-fourth being placed on duty elsewhere, and ordered to move up the road to meet the force that had followed from the field, which was represented advancing. Going in advance of the force, I found the Fifty-ninth Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Howard and Major Frambes, hotly contesting the cedar ridge and hard pressed, their left flank being exposed, encouraging the men to hold on, and they should have help immediately. The force following me was hurried up. The remnant of the Thirteenth Ohio, though sadly repressed by the death of the gallant and loved Colonel Hawkins, shot dead on the field, answered the command to go forward with a cheer, and got into line on the left, opening fire just as a regiment on the right of the Fifty-ninth marched to the rear, leaving my right flank again exposed, which the enemy were not slow to perceive, and began taking advantage of. Sorely annoyed, I crossed the road and asked the officer in command, whom I do not know, what it meant. He said he had been ordered back, but on my representations he immediately marched his regiment up again, delivering a heavy fire as he reached the crest of the ridge. I then ordered the whole line to charge, which was gallantly done with a cheer, the enemy being driven from the crest of the ridge down the southern slope and back across the field.

One of the skirmishers, William Brown, of Company B, Fifty-ninth Ohio, met me on the edge of the ridge, marching back through the line at the head of 28 prisoners, besides 2 officers (lieutenants) he had captured in a sink-hole. Many other prisoners were captured by the Second Brigade, amounting to 60, as near as can be ascertained.

After the enemy was repulsed, as stated, there was no more fighting on this day by the left wing, General Van Cleve turning over the command of the division to me, he having been wounded, Colonel Beatty being on duty elsewhere.

January 1, crossed with the brigade over the river, where the Second Brigade was placed on the left of the First, in an open field in rear of a belt of timber on a ridge, the Forty-fourth Indiana and Thirteenth Ohio in the front line, with the Thirty-fifth and Seventy-ninth Indiana on their right, the Fifty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-sixth Indiana in reserve. This arrangement left an open space on the left. On the front line, between it and a road running through a lane beyond the road, was an open field unoccupied by troops, except a line of skirmishers from Colonel Grose's command. In the rear, toward Stone's River, was a corn-field, and behind the fence was a Kentucky regiment, with their right resting on the lane. This left a gap between my left and their right of about 500 yards; thus the forces rested during the day, with sharp skirmishing in our front.

January 2, the skirmishing commenced early and was brisk throughout the day, until about 3 o'clock, when the indications of an attack in front became so threatening, a battery having been planted in the woods on my left flank, that I ordered my reserve into the front line, deflecting the Eighty-sixth Indiana back, and placing them behind the fence across the lane to sweep the open field in front of the Kentucky regiment. Company A, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, under Sergeant Carr, was placed on the left of the Eighty-sixth, connecting the two forces, which gave them a cross-fire over the open field in front.

About 4 p. m. Colonel Beatty, commanding the division, came over and was shown the disposition of the brigade, which he approved, suggesting, in case we were compelled to fall back, we should do so through

the low ground. We then went to the point near the ford, where the artillery was stationed, and, while examining that, Major-General Rosecrans arrived at the same point. In a few moments a messenger from the front arrived and reported a large force was being massed in front of our lines. Colonel Beatty and myself immediately started to our respective positions. I was shortly met by Adjutant Holter, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, with a report that the enemy were in motion, advancing on our front. Sixteen regimental flags had been counted in one column. Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen. C. F. King was ordered to make report of the facts to General Rosecrans immediately. Passing on to the Eighty-sixth Regiment, it and Company A were ordered to strengthen their position with rails.

Only a short time elapsed when a tremendous fire indicated that the attack had fallen on Colonel Beatty's right. Another column, it appeared, had crossed Stone's River and participated in the attack, while still another was coming on my left, but for some cause its advance was somewhat delayed. The main column of attack moved diagonally across the front of the wood, striking toward a wooded height on the bank of the river where Captain Drury's battery of artillery had been posted in the morning, under the command of Lieutenant Livingston. The weight of the column of attack fell first on the Eighth Kentucky and Fifty-first Ohio in the front line. They stood gallantly for a few moments, but were swept away. The enemy, still pushing on, received a heavy flank and oblique fire from the Thirty-fifth, Forty-fourth, and Eighty-sixth Indiana, and Thirteenth Ohio. The column next encountered the Ninety-ninth Ohio, Twenty-first Kentucky, and Nineteenth Ohio, which were successively borne backward, as were the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky.

In the mean time, after the giving way of our second line, and as soon as our infantry had gotten out of the way, Lieutenant Livingston opened upon them with his battery with good effect. The enemy's artillery, following their column, took position on the high ground to the right of the wood, which commanded the field of battle, and, as their infantry passed on, driving our right across the river, opened with grape and canister. The Second Brigade, not being exactly in line of their charge, held their ground until the column of attack had passed our second line.

The brigade then fell back through the low ground, as directed (being myself disabled, my horse having thrown and dragged me for a short distance), and took position behind the buildings on the hill.

The artillery, after the giving way of our last line of infantry, recrossed Stone's River. The column of attack, pushing on toward the ford, was exposed to a severe flank fire from Colonel Grose's force, together with those of my brigade who had collected about the buildings upon the hill, and also to our artillery and the infantry that had taken position on the opposite bank of the river; thus extending the fire around their front to the left flank, encircling them on three sides. A cross-fire of artillery and small-arms, delivered for a short time with terrible effect, was too much for them, and their broken and discomfited columns turned back upon their path, closely pursued by the troops which had rallied, together with the fresh troops which General Rosecrans had ordered up, taking a portion of the celebrated Washington Battery. This repulse closed the operations in front of Murfreesborough, the Second Brigade going into camp on the field for the night.

I cannot close this report without favorably noticing many of the

officers and men of my command throughout the trying ordeal of so many days' fighting. My acting assistant adjutant-general, C. F. King; J. B. Temple, aide-de-camp; Capt. Charles A. Sheaf, provost-marshal; Lieut. Joseph Dancer, inspector, who was severely wounded in the last day's fight, and Orderlies H. J. Higgins, E. D. Thomas, members of my staff, are entitled to much credit for their conduct on the field. Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Aldrich, and Joseph C. Hodges, adjutant, of the Forty-fourth Indiana; Col. J. G. Hawkins (killed in the first day's fight while gallantly doing his duty); Major Jarvis, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Colonel Hawkins, and Adj. T. B. George; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, Major Frambes, Adjutant Holter, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio; Colonel Dick and Major Dresser, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana (severely wounded in the engagement of the first day), are deserving of particular notice.

Colonel Hamilton, although unacquainted with military matters, was present, assisting all in his power; also Surgs. Martin Hays and Gordon, with the assistance of the brigade band, in getting and attending to the wounded, in which Gus. Penn was shot dead, and Dougherty, both of the band, badly wounded; for their good conduct they are especially noticed. Lieutenants Kibler and Woods attracted my attention by their gallantry while in command of the skirmishers on the cedar ridge. I will also notice the gallantry and death of color-bearer, Sergeant Wood, shot dead, with the flag in his hand on the first day's fight; also of Nelson Shields, who seized the colors, and bore them aloft, upon the fall of the color-sergeant, until wounded himself, when he delivered them to Private Loyd; all of the Thirteenth Ohio. I also notice Color-Bearers Benjamin Snellinger and Nathan Coffenberry, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana, who were both shot down (the first killed instantly, the latter mortally wounded) in the fight of the first day. Both of these flags were lost. I also notice the good conduct of Sergeants Ely and Thomas Hayden, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, who, on the last day's fight, were raised in the air by a cannon ball plowing the earth beneath their feet, and thrown violently to the earth.

I recommend that William Brown, of Company B, Fifty-ninth Ohio, who captured the prisoners above referred to, and Nelson Shields, of the Thirteenth Ohio, who saved his regimental flag, as proper persons to receive, each, one of the medals ordered to be prepared by Congress for those who particularly distinguish themselves in battle.

In closing this report, I wish also to tender my thanks to Maj. Lyne Starling, adjutant-general on General Crittenden's staff, for words of encouragement and cheer to a portion of my command when hard pressed on the cedar ridge in the first day's fight; and also to express my gratitude to our commander-in-chief, General Rosecrans, for the same favor at the place and about the same time.

All of which is respectfully submitted, together with the reports of the different regimental commanders, appropriately marked, with a corrected account of the killed, wounded, and missing, which foot up: Officers killed, 4; wounded, 15; missing, 2. Enlisted men killed, 75; wounded, 251; officers missing, 2; enlisted men, 166. Total, 513.*

JAMES P. FYFFE,

Colonel, Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., Left Wing, 14th Army Corps.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 213.

No. 155.

Report of Lieut. Col. Simcon C. Aldrich, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to make a brief report of engagements before Murfreesborough.

We went into the field on December 31, 1862, with 316 men, officers included. We took our position, by your order, in brigade on the right, and marched in line of battle through an open field south of the pike. In passing through this field we discovered the enemy making a flank movement on our right, in a wood bordering upon the field. Intelligence was conveyed to you, and, as I understand, by you to our division commander. We made a stand at the edge of the wood in our front, but were soon ordered to advance, which we did.

After entering the woods our skirmishers were ordered in, as the line of the enemy was in sight. We still advanced to within, as near as I could judge, 100 yards of their line, and opened fire. They replied, and advanced their line; at the same time the flanking force opened a galling cross-fire upon us. We held the position as long as we could do so without sacrificing our whole regiment; we then fell back to our battery and formed line of battle. We were ordered by General Van Cleve to remain here till further orders. We soon had orders from you to join the brigade at the right, which we did. Here we formed a new line, and remained till some time in the night, when we were ordered to march to the left again, where we remained through the night.

Permit me to pass over occurrences not important, for want of room, to January 2, when we were in line of battle on the left. About 4 p. m. the enemy was discovered to be advancing. I received orders from you to fall back to low ground, if it was found we could not hold our position. The enemy attacked on our right; Seventy-ninth and Thirty-fifth Indiana engaged, and held their position firm for some time. In the mean time I directed my fire at right oblique. The enemy pressed on, and the Thirty-fifth and Seventy-ninth gave way. I still held my men and kept up the fire till the enemy had passed by us on the right, and then gave orders to fall back, which we did, to a rail fence. Then we rallied again, and gave them a cross-fire; but they still advancing made it necessary to fall back to the ground you designated. I gave the command, and we fell back to the building on the hill. Here Adjutant Hodges and myself, together with other officers, succeeded in rallying a large force, together with our regiment, and opened a destructive cross-fire on the enemy, which soon had its effect upon their extreme left, and assisted very much in their final repulse. We followed them till ordered to fall back.

I must here mention that at the first rally at the rail fence was the last seen of Colonel Williams. I suppose him to be taken prisoner. Our loss, as it stands now, is 56 wounded, 10 killed, and 47 missing.*

I must make mention of some officers and men that acted with great bravery: First is our colonel, William C. Williams. Adj. Joseph C. Hodges was among the most efficient and brave; Acting Lieut. Joseph W. Burch, Company A; Lieutenants Gunsenhouser and Thomas, Company F; Getty and Murray, Company B; Wilson, Company K; Hildebrand, Company E; acting lieutenants, Company G; Lieutenants

* But see revised statement, p. 213.

Story, Company C; King, Company H, and Shell, Company D; Acting Lieutenant Belknap, Company L. Color-Bearer Owen L. Shaw, Company C, acted with distinguished bravery, and, with few exceptions, our men and officers acted finely.

Many things I am obliged to omit, for want of room, and poor health. I must, however, not close without giving our brigade commander high praise and credit for his coolness, bravery, and judgment upon those eventful days.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

S. C. ALDRICH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Colonel FYPPE,

Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division.

P. S.—I would state that on December 31 I had my horse shot.

No. 156.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

My command arrived in front of Murfreesborough at 8 p. m. December 30, 1862.

On the following morning the regiment numbered 368, rank and file. About noon of December 31, with the brigade, we were marched in line of battle across the Nashville turnpike road, about one-half mile south, across an open field to the skirt of a heavy wood; in which the enemy lay concealed in heavy force. My regiment was on the extreme right of the brigade. We were halted behind a fence at the edge of the wood, to await the arrival of troops to come up to support us on the right, who failed to come. Our right was totally exposed to the enemy, who immediately attacked us in overwhelming numbers in front, our right flank extending around partially to the rear of our right wing.

Our regiment fought bravely until their ranks were being rapidly cut down and thinned, when we fell back to the turnpike road, where a portion of them again rallied, with portions of other regiments of the brigade, and drove the enemy back.

Our loss in the engagement was as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing 2. Enlisted men killed, 33; wounded, 54; missing, 99. Total officers killed, wounded, and missing, 8; enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing, 186; aggregate, 194.

Both color-bearers were shot down and the colors left on the field.

On the following morning we were marched some mile and a half across Stone's River to the front, and placed in line of battle early in the day, where we skirmished with the enemy all day, lying on our arms that night.

The next day we occupied the same ground, skirmishing with the enemy till 3 p. m., when the enemy in vast numbers attacked the right of our line, composed of the First and Third Brigades of our division, which maintained the ground, fighting obstinately for some time, when they were forced to yield to superior numbers, and fell back, when our

regiment fell back to a high piece of ground, near a house on the hill, some 100 rods to the rear, where we again made a stand, again rallied with other troops, and drove the enemy from the field, retaking and holding our former position. Our loss here was 1 private wounded.

Captains Frazee, of Company A; Dick, of Company C; Lieutenants Hixson, of Company D, and Gillilan, of Company I, were wounded in the fight of the first day and compelled to remain at the hospital.

I take pleasure in saying that Capt. Philip Gemmer was present with his command during the whole of the different actions, rendering efficient service and aid.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. DICK,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JAMES P. FYPPE,

Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Cumberland.

No. 157.

Report of Maj. Dwight Jarvis, jr., Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

JANUARY —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the series of battles before Murfreesborough, Tenn., commencing December 30, 1862, and terminating January 3, 1863:

On Wednesday, at 8 a. m., our regiment, under command of Col. Joseph G. Hawkins, was ordered in from outpost duty, and took our place in line. Soon after, we started for the south side of Stone's River, but got but a short distance when, by your orders, we countermarched at double-quick a distance of about 1 mile, to a corn-field on the right of the Murfreesborough road, to repel an attack of cavalry upon our train. Our lines were here formed, my regiment occupying the right of the Second Brigade. The enemy being driven from the field by our cavalry and artillery, my regiment was not engaged, and about 10 o'clock, under your directions, took a position in the woods south of the corn-field.

My regiment was now ordered to cover the Fifty-ninth Ohio, which, with the Forty-fourth Indiana, formed the first line of attack, my regiment, with the Eighty-sixth Indiana, on its right, forming the second line. In consequence of the unevenness of the ground and the density of the thicket, it was difficult to keep our lines properly, but, on emerging from the woods into the open field beyond, we advanced regularly to the edge of the next woods. The first line having advanced some 20 yards into the woods, my regiment was ordered to lie down. Now it became evident that the enemy was attempting to outflank us upon the right; and this was reported to you, but just at that moment our first line was attacked, and it was compelled to fall back in some disorder and over my men, who were lying down close to the fence.

At this moment our gallant colonel fell, mortally wounded, while encouraging the men to keep cool and to fire low; and the command devolved upon myself. I held the position until the enemy completely outflanked us, and was then compelled to fall back in disorder to the line of reserves, where I rallied my command, and this time drove the enemy back, they now being in the open field, while we had the advan-

tage of the cover of the woods. We inflicted considerable loss upon them in killed and wounded, besides capturing some 30 prisoners.

My loss in this engagement was quite severe, Col. J. G. Hawkins and Second Lieut. J. C. Whitaker being killed, together with 27 enlisted men. Capt. E. M. Mast, Lieuts. John Murphy, John E. Ray, S. C. Gould, John Fox (since dead), and Thomas J. Stone were wounded, and 68 enlisted men, besides 39 missing.

No other movement of importance in which my regiment participated occurred until Friday, January 2, when we occupied the extreme left of our lines on the south side of Stone River, having taken our position the day previous under your immediate supervision.

On the morning of the 2d my skirmishers were thrown forward, and by their vigilance I was enabled to report to you the movements of the enemy and the probability of an attack, as the enemy were massing troops on our right and artillery had moved to my front.

At 3 p. m. the firing of the skirmishers on the right plainly indicated the enemy's advance, and in half an hour after their infantry engaged the brigade on our right, their lines being formed diagonally to our front. My regiment was not exposed to the infantry; but a battery opened upon our front with grape and canister, so that I was compelled to order a retrograde movement, which was executed in as good order as was possible. At about 300 yards I made a stand again, but by this time their battery occupied our former position in line, and we were ordered to fall back to the other side of the river, which was done in good order. Our loss in this engagement was 10 enlisted men wounded and 30 missing.

The following exhibits a detailed account of my casualties in both engagements, viz: Killed—Col. J. G. Hawkins, Second Lieut. J. C. Whitaker; enlisted men, 29. Wounded—Capt. E. M. Mast; First Lieuts. John Murphy, John E. Ray, and Samuel C. Gould; Second Lieuts. John Fox (since died) and Thomas J. Stone; enlisted men, 79. Missing—69. Aggregate loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 185.

Respectfully submitted.

D. JARVIS, JR.,

Major, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Col. JAMES P. FYFFE,

Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., Left Wing, 14th Army Corps.

No. 158.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Howard, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,

Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of your command, of the battles from December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863.

On the morning of that day my command was formed at 4 o'clock, in accordance with previous orders, and, with the balance of the brigade, started at 8 o'clock to take position on the left, when we received orders to march immediately to defend the wagon train against the attack of the enemy, which was done with promptness, and they were driven back with loss, and the whole train was saved.

We then received orders to march back and take position on the right

of Colonel Beatty's command, in front, as our forces were hard pressed at that point, in line of battle, and moved forward to attack the enemy; and after moving across the woods we came into an open field, which we moved rapidly across until we reached the woods, and my skirmishers soon discovered the enemy in heavy force and in strong position in front, and fired upon him and fell back to the line, which I immediately ordered forward and made the attack; and after firing upon them several rounds, and holding them in check for some time, we were forced back by superior numbers about 20 paces, when, by the prompt assistance of my officers, we succeeded in rallying the regiment and took position behind a fence, and then poured volley after volley into the advancing ranks of the enemy, and held them in check until Major Frambes, upon the right, informed me that we were being flanked upon that wing and that the balance of the brigade was falling back, when I gave the order to fall back, inclining to the right in a skirt of woods, and thereby protecting, to a great extent, my command against a most galling fire in rear, and, to some extent, a flanking fire also.

My officers again coming promptly to my assistance, we succeeded in rallying the regiment again, and moved to the right, through the woods in front of the enemy, and by a well-directed fire checked his onward movement, and held him at that position until the balance of the brigade was put in position, when we moved forward and drove the enemy from the field with great slaughter and in complete disorder. We then, by your orders, took a strong position in the woods, and I threw forward my skirmishers; but the enemy, although making several demonstrations on the right, did not dare again to approach. We held our position until darkness closed the controversy for the day.

We then, during the night, moved to the left and went into camp, but were soon ordered to get into line of battle, and there remained until daylight, when we moved across Stone's River and took position upon the extreme left, and during that day had heavy skirmishing, until night ended the fight.

On the next morning we were ordered to form in column of divisions and take position near the woods and throw out our skirmishers, who soon came in collision with the enemy's, and each in turn advanced and fell back until about 11 o'clock, when the enemy got a battery in position and commenced to throw an occasional shell in the direction of our line, evidently feeling our position, when, by your orders, Major Frambes moved my command back and took position upon some low ground, and gave the order to lie close, to protect themselves against the enemy's shells, and there remained until about 2 o'clock, when the skirmishers were driven in, when I gave the orders to Major Frambes to deploy in line and move forward near the woods. About that time the enemy succeeded in planting a second battery directly in our front, and commenced to throw shells, when we again laid close to the ground. The enemy then planted another battery still farther upon his right and our left.

About 3 o'clock our skirmishers were driven in, and it was very soon apparent that the enemy was approaching in force to attack, and at that time he opened with musketry and artillery along his whole line, and moved forward upon our forces in five heavy columns of brigades; but in his movement all in front of us was entirely clear of our army, and his right had passed our right, and we were about wheeling to give him a flank fire, when we discovered emerging from the woods the same number of his columns, moving with his right upon our left and passing us, when Major Frambes was ordered to fall back with the command,

which order was executed in excellent style until the enemy, by his terrible discharges of musketry and artillery and the weight of his columns, bore down and threw into disorder our whole lines, when we were thrown back in confusion, but succeeded in again rallying our line at a fence in our rear; but all in vain, for no human power of our strength could withstand such a force.

But about that time the scene was destined to change. Our artillery and musketry opened upon their advancing ranks and columns with fearful destruction, but still he moved steadily forward. At that time every officer in my command seemed aroused to a sudden sense of duty, and dashed in to rally what he could for a grand stand, without reference to a general rallying of the regiment, and went into this terrible battle, Major Frambes taking command of one wing, Adjutant Holter of another, and each officer with all he could gather; and at that time the fight became terribly fearful, and the enemy was turned and thrown into complete confusion, and was driven, with awful slaughter, from the field. And I am proud to say that every officer and soldier in my command did his whole duty, and we gained, on that day, a magnificent victory.

We lost, during the several battles from December 31 to January 3, in killed, 3; wounded, 37, and we had 45 missing, very few of whom were captured by the enemy, many of them being ordered to guard the train to Nashville.

My command in the several battles captured 56 prisoners, among whom were 1 captain and 1 lieutenant. We commenced these battles with 291 officers and soldiers, and we have now for duty 206 officers and men. I had 2 officers wounded and there are 2 missing. It is due to my command to state that one part of them assisted in taking the battery which was captured.

I cannot close this report without awarding due praise to my officers, and in doing this I must name them here, so that the world may know who have actually played a prominent part in these splendid victories before Murfreesborough, that must electrify the world, and cause every true Union man's heart to thrill for joy. I can, under all circumstances, rely upon Major Frambes, who was everywhere present in the very hottest of the battle, fearless of his own safety. He deserves his country's praise. Adjutant Holter, amid showers of bullets, carried my every order to any part of the field, regardless of his own safety. Let his country do him justice. Lieutenants Woods and Kibbler deserve to be remembered by those who may live after them. Captains Vanosdol and Sargent, and Lieutenants Stevens and Smith can be relied upon in any emergency; and it was truly a source of pleasure to me to see Capt. L. J. Egbert move steadily forward in battle. He deserves his country's honor. Lieut. John O'Connor, after being severely wounded in the hand, bound it up himself, and he continued in command until night, at which time he had his finger amputated, and was compelled to leave the field. The name of such a patriot will live after him. Captain Hill was severely wounded in the face, and was compelled to retire. A better officer I do not want.

My surgeons, Drs. Hays and Gordon, have my sincerest thanks for their prompt attention to the wounded.

Companies F, G, and H were commanded by Sergts. Jesse Ellis, Cohen, Hawkins, and Riley, each of whom deserves a commission, because they fairly earned them.

My color-bearers did not allow their flags to trail in the dust, but brought them safely from the field. In a word, I am perfectly satisfied

with my whole command, and believe the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry has, in those four terrible days, faithfully discharged its duty, and deserves the country's admiration and esteem.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOWARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-ninth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

JAMES P. FYFFE,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 159.

Report of Col. Samuel W. Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Third Brigade, which I command (composed of the Fifty-first Ohio, Eighth and Twenty-first Kentucky, Thirty-fifth Indiana, and the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry Regiments), took in the action near Murfreesborough since the 31st ultimo:

On the morning of December 31, my brigade was ordered from the position it held on the north of the Nashville and Murfreesborough Railroad, across and on the east side of Stone's River, crossing the river at a ford about 1 mile below where the railroad bridge crosses it. At the top of the bill, and about half a mile distant from the river, on the east side, I formed my brigade on the left of the First Brigade, then commanded by Col. Samuel Beatty. No sooner had I thus formed the brigade than an order came from Brigadier-General Van Cleve, then commanding the Third Division, for my brigade to cross the river at the same ford, and for me to arrange it so as to overlook and command the ford. I accordingly recrossed, and stationed the brigade on the crest of the hill, the Eighth Kentucky Regiment on the right of the front line, Third Wisconsin Battery (commanded by Lieutenant Livingston) on the left of the Eighth Kentucky, Fifty-first Ohio on the left of the artillery, and Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment on the left of the Fifty-first Ohio. The second or rear line was formed by the Twenty-first Kentucky and Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiments, Twenty-first Kentucky on the right, and the Ninety-ninth Ohio on the left.

During the entire day severe fighting was going on with the right wing and the center. The battle-field was perfectly visible from the position I held, and although frequently in range of the enemy's cannon, and exposed at times to their bursting shells and solid shot, the men and officers of my command were perfectly cool and composed, and remained in ranks and conducted themselves as became soldiers and officers.

About 2 p. m. 300 or 400 rebel cavalry appeared on the east and opposite side of the river, and made a dash at a number of Government wagons containing camp equipage. Before they reached the wagons, Lieutenant Livingston, ever vigilant and prompt in the performance of his duties, opened a sharp fire of artillery on them, killing 3 of them and somewhat confusing the remainder. Notwithstanding, they suc-