

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1887.

- Nov. 25, 1862.—Skirmish at Clarksville, Tenn.
 26, 1862.—Lieutenant-General Polk assumes command of "Polk's Corps," Army of Tennessee.
- 26-27, 1862.—Reconnaissance to La Vergne, Tenn., and skirmish.
 26-30, 1862.—Operations about Springfield, Tenn.
- 26-Dec. 1, 1862.—Expedition from Edgefield to Harpeth Shoals, Clarksville, &c., Tenn.
- 27, 1862.—Skirmish at Mill Creek, Tenn.
 29, 1862.—Skirmishes on the Carthage road, near Hartsville and Rome, Tenn.
- 29-Dec. 1, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Stewart's Ferry, Stone's River, to Baird's Mills, Tenn., and skirmishes *en route*.
- Dec. 1, 1862.—Skirmish near Nolensville, Tenn.
 3, 1862.—Attack on Union forage train on the Hardin pike, near Nashville, Tenn.
 4, 1862.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assumes the command to which he was assigned November 24.
 Skirmish in Floyd County, Ky.
 Skirmish on the Franklin pike, near Holly Tree Gap, Tenn.
 Capture of outpost near Stewart's Ferry (or Ford), Stone's River, Tenn.
- 4-5, 1862.—Capture of transports, and skirmishes near Prestonburg, Ky.
 6, 1862.—Skirmish near Kimbrough's Mill, Mill Creek, Tenn.
 7, 1862.—Action at Hartsville, Tenn.
 9, 1862.—Skirmish at Dobbins' Ferry, near La Vergne, Tenn.
 Reconnaissance toward Franklin, and skirmish near Brentwood, Tenn.
- 11, 1862.—Skirmish at La Vergne, Tenn.
 Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.
- 11-12, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Nashville to Franklin, Tenn., and skirmishes on the Wilson Creek pike and at Franklin.
- 12, 1862.—Skirmishes at Cherokee Station and Little Bear Creek, Ala.*
 14, 1862.—Attack on forage train and skirmish on the Franklin pike, near Nashville, Tenn.
- 15-16, 1862.—Violation of flag of truce.
 20, 1862-Jan. 5, 1863.—Carter's raid into East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.
- 21, 1862.—Skirmish on the Wilson Creek pike, Tenn.
 22, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.—Morgan's second Kentucky raid.
 23, 1862.—Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, resumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.
 Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.
- 24, 1862.—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.
 24, 1862-Jan. 1, 1863.—Expedition into East Tennessee, and skirmish at Perkins' Mill, on Elk Fork, December 28.
- 25, 1862.—Skirmish on the Wilson Creek pike, between Brentwood and Petersburg, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Prim's blacksmith shop, Edmondson pike, Tenn.
- 26, 1862.—Capture of guerrilla camp in Powell County, Ky.
 Mutiny of the Anderson Cavalry.[†]
- 26, 1862-Jan. 5, 1863.—The Stone's River, or Murfreesborough, Tenn., Campaign.

* See reconnaissance from Corinth, Miss., toward Tusculumbia, Ala., &c., December 9-14, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part I, p. 541.

† See report of Maj. Nelson H. Davis, February 4, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II, of this volume.

- Jan. 8-14, 1863.—Wheeler's raid, including affairs at Mill Creek, Harpeth Shoals, and Ashland, Tenn.
- 9, 1863.—The Army of the Cumberland divided into three army corps, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first, under Maj. Gens. George H. Thomas, Alexander McD. McCook, and Thomas L. Crittenden.
- 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Clifton, Tenn.
- 13-15, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Nolensville and Versailles, Tenn.
- 13-19, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Nashville to Harpeth River and Cumberland River Shoals, Tenn.
- 17, 1863.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of East Tennessee, vice Brigadier-General Heth, ordered to Virginia.
- 19, 1863.—Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.

NOVEMBER 5, 1862.—Action at Nashville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.
 No. 2.—Col. Robert F. Smith, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.
 No. 3.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.
 No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you an official report of a small affair with the enemy to-day. I do not apprehend an attack upon Nashville in force before the arrival of re-enforcements. The enemy continue to concentrate troops at Murfreesborough and toward Nashville. Their force positively exceeds 25,000, of which at least 5,000 are cavalry. They have about forty pieces of artillery, and it is now certain that a portion of Bragg's army is at Murfreesborough; but whether they will maintain a position at Murfreesborough or this side is not plainly indicated by their present operations. Their cavalry approach our lines daily, and are engaged in driving off stock and negroes. My command is in fine spirits and the transportation in excellent condition.

With assurances of high personal esteem, I am, yours, very truly,
 JAS. S. NEGLELEY,
 Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
 Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1862.

SIR: This morning at 2 o'clock Forrest's (rebel) cavalry, numbering about 3,000, with four pieces of artillery, opened a sharp fire on our

picket line, on the south, between the Franklin and Lebanon pikes. The picket line on the Murfreesborough road gradually withdrew, for the purpose of bringing the enemy under the guns of Fort Negley, two of which were opened upon the enemy and drove him speedily beyond the range.

Almost simultaneously with the attack on the south, John Morgan's forces (2,500 strong, with one piece of artillery) made a dash on Colonel Smith's command, on the north side of the river, with the evident intention of destroying the railroad and pontoon bridges. After a sharp contest, in which several companies of Illinois troops behaved with great gallantry, Morgan was repulsed, leaving a stand of regimental colors in our hands, 5 killed, and 19 wounded. He then burned an old railroad building in Edgefield and retreated to Gallatin.

Finding the enemy on the south taking a position beyond our picket lines, Colonel Roberts, with two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, was ordered to advance on the Murfreesborough road, while I took the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, with a portion of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Michigan, and Colonels Stokes' and Wynkoop's cavalry, with two sections of artillery, numbering, in all, about 1,400 men, and pursued that portion of the enemy on the Franklin pike. They were speedily driven from every position by our artillery until we reached a distance of 7 miles from the city. Colonel Stokes' cavalry was here directed to charge upon the enemy's rear and then retreat, with a view of bringing him to a stand; but the main body of the enemy, with their artillery, had suddenly turned into a lane to the left, while our cavalry, in the excitement of the chase, pursued a small portion of the enemy within 5 miles of Franklin, capturing some prisoners, killing several, and taking a drove of cattle. Previous to the return of Stokes' cavalry, the enemy appeared in considerable force upon our left, front, and rear, with the evident intention of cutting off the cavalry and our retreat. The infantry and artillery were immediately moved forward a mile, to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

Upon receiving intelligence from my vedettes that the enemy was in force a mile to our rear, masking a battery close to the road, the head of the column was immediately placed to the rear and hastened forward to the position occupied by the enemy, fortunately getting our artillery into position and action, forcing the enemy to retire, which he did in great confusion and with considerable loss, after which he succeeded in getting his artillery into position, and a brisk firing ensued for about half an hour, during which time our forces had to be frequently shifted, to avoid their range.

Ascertaining that the enemy greatly outnumbered our force, and were aiming to make a charge on both of our flanks, the troops were slowly retired, upon favorable ground, toward the city. At the same time the cavalry was so disposed as to divert the coming charge of the enemy on our rear, and lead them upon the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. The object succeeded admirably, an entire regiment of cavalry making the charge receiving a fire so destructive as to drive them back in great disorder. The enemy then planted several guns on the turnpike, which were driven off before they could charge their pieces. Our forces then retired in good order toward the city, the enemy making one more attempt to get in our rear, nearer the city, but were immediately driven off by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, which had been ordered forward as a reserve. The concerted plans of the enemy, who

had Hanson's brigade of four Kentucky regiments and two Tennessee regiments of infantry, with five batteries of artillery, were defeated, and enabled our troops to give an additional proof of their efficiency and valor.

As we did not reoccupy the field of action, the enemy's total loss is unknown, but is represented by prisoners to have been large. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, including 2 captains of Morgan's artillery. Our casualties of the day were 26 wounded and 19 missing.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
Chief of Staff.

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No. 2.

Report of Col. Robert F. Smith, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Edgefield, Tenn., November 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that this morning, about daylight, the rebel force, under General Morgan, numbering not less than 2,000, attacked my pickets at the railroad station, and succeeded in surrounding the company stationed there (Company E, Sixteenth Illinois, Captain Wilson). The outposts were immediately called in by Captain Wilson, and, after a severe skirmish, the company succeeded in cutting its way through the enemy and reaching camp. Company K, Sixteenth Illinois, under command of First Lieutenant Woodall, with 10 men of Company D, under Lieutenant Sommerville, who were stationed on the White's Creek pike, were now completely cut off from camp, but all succeeded in returning safely by reaching the river and marching under the shelter of its bank to the intrenchments.

Company C, Captain Rowe, which was stationed on the Gallatin pike, had by this time attacked and driven back the enemy's left, when the right also fell back, leaving 5 of their wounded in our hands.

We took from the enemy, besides the wounded, 2 prisoners, 2 horses, bridles, saddles, &c., and one regimental flag.

The officers and men engaged all behaved with unusual coolness and bravery, especially Companies E and C.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the excellent conduct of the mounted scouts belonging to Captain Twyman's independent command. I have rarely seen their equal for bravery and efficiency.

The casualties in my command are as follows: Wounded, 5; missing, and probably taken prisoners, 6.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers and Post.
ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi.

SECOND (LATE EIGHTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First (late Twenty-fifth) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

1st Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
3d Tennessee, Col. Leonidas C. Houk.
5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th Tennessee, Col. Joseph A. Cooper.

Second (late Twenty-ninth) Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

19th Illinois:
Col. Joseph R. Scott.
Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffan.
11th Michigan, Col. William L. Stoughton.
18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Josiah Given.
69th Ohio:
Col. William B. Cassil'y.
Maj. Eli J. Hickcox.
Capt. David Putnam.
Capt. Joseph H. Brigham.
Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott.

Third (late Seventh) Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. MILLER.

37th Indiana:
Col. James S. Hull.
Lieut. Col. William D. Ward.
21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Neibling.
74th Ohio, Col. Granville Moody.
78th Pennsylvania, Col. William Sirwell.

Artillery.

Kentucky, Battery B, Lieut. Alban A. Ellsworth.
1st Ohio, Battery G, Lieut. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio, Battery M,* Capt. Frederick Schultz.

THIRD (LATE FIRST) DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

Escort.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company B, Captain Henry E. Collins.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins.
17th Ohio, Col. John M. Connell.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
38th Ohio, Col. Edward H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN.

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll.
74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William H. Hays.
14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

87th Indiana, Col. Kline G. Shryock.
2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer.

* Attached to Second Brigade.

† The First Brigade (except the Twelfth Kentucky) and Church's battery were the only troops of this division engaged in the battle of Stone's River. All commanders are given as they stood December 31, 1862.

Artillery.

1st Michigan, Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
1st Ohio, Battery C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

FOURTH (LATE SEVENTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. Silas C. Toler.†
10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. C. J. Dickerson.†
14th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Myndert W. Quackenbush.†
Lieut. Col. Milton L. Phillips.

Second (late Thirty-sixth) Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Robert S. Moore.†
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. D. T. Cowen.†

Cavalry.

2d Indiana, Company A, Capt. John G. Kessler.
5th Kentucky, Maj. John Q. Owaley.
3d Tennessee, Col. William C. Pickens.‡

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.‡

Unattached Infantry.

8th Kansas (five companies), Col. John A. Martin.
1st Middle (10th) Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.

Artillery Reserve.

11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
12th Indiana Battery, Lieut. James A. Dunwoody.
1st Michigan, Battery E, Capt. John J. Ely.

FIFTH (LATE TWELFTH) DIVISION.¶

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First (late Thirty-third) Brigade.

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

80th Illinois, Col. Thomas G. Allen.
123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
101st Indiana, Col. William Garver.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Second (late Fortieth) Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
17th Indiana, Col. John T. Wilder.
72d Indiana, Maj. Henry M. Carr.
75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.
19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

* Formerly Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division.

† Eight companies Sixtieth Illinois, two companies Tenth Michigan, and five companies Fifty-second Ohio, detached under command of Col. Daniel McCook, and engaged in skirmish at Cox's Hill, January 3.

‡ Detached under command of Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears, January 2 and 3, and, with the First Brigade, Second Division, center, participated in the battle of Stone's River, January 3.

§ Detachments with General Spears and Colonel McCook, January 2 and 3.

¶ Two sections with General Spears, January 2-5.

NOTE.—The exceptions indicated in foregoing notes were the only troops of the Fourth Division taking part in the movement from Nashville to Murfreesborough.

¶ Not engaged at Stone's River. Commanders given as they stood December 31, 1862.

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

Name and rank.	Regiment or detachment.	Service performed.
Hale, captain	75th Illinois Volunteers	Specially mentioned for gallant conduct in skirmishing.
Litson, captain	23d Indiana Volunteers	
Crofton, captain	16th U. S. Infantry	
Fulmer, captain	15th U. S. Infantry	These three infantry captains commanded their respective battalions after their majors had been disabled, and behaved with great gallantry and skill, although opposed by an overwhelming number.
Mulligan, captain	19th U. S. Infantry	
Guenther, captain	Company H, 5th Artillery	Deserves great credit and special mention.
Heacock, captain	1st Missouri Battery	Specially mentioned for bravery and skill in the battles and for general efficiency.
Bridges, captain	19th Illinois Volunteers	Continued in command of his regiment after receiving a painful wound.
Balding, lieutenant	Commanding Company A, 1st Ohio Artillery	Recommended for promotion for saving three guns of his battery. (Goodspeed's.)
Richard Jarvis, lieutenant	8th Indiana Battery	Behaved in a cowardly manner, by retreating his section at a critical moment without notifying his company commander. He is recommended for dismissal.
Lamberson, lieutenant	19th Illinois Volunteers	Inspectors of Pioneer Brigade. Are specially mentioned in two reports for gallant conduct and energy.
Wyman Murphy, lieutenant	21st Wisconsin Volunteers	
W. S. Fish, assistant surgeon	3d Indiana Cavalry	
		Fled during the battle to Nashville, and is recommended by Major-General McCook for dismissal. This man passed himself off as an assistant surgeon; proved to be a private. Case being attended to.

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

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

ADDENDA.

Special mention of gallantry, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonel KELTON,
 Staff of the General-in-Chief, Washington:

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

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

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

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

J. C. PETERSON,

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

[Inclosures.]

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

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
 Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

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

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

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

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

	Per cent.
Fourteenth Army Corps	18.44
Twentieth Army Corps	20.50
Twenty-first Army Corps	24.64
Average loss for the entire command	20.03

We have before the battle:

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

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 DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.							
Staff and escort.....			1	1			2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.							
Staff.....			1		1		2
88th Indiana.....	1	18	8	91		4	112
2d Ohio.....	2	9	8	31		7	52
33d Ohio.....	2	2	2	21		11	34
94th Ohio.....	2	2	2	31		28	54
10th Wisconsin.....	2	2	1	35		6	25
Total First Brigade.....	8	30	19	179	1	56	279
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN BRATTY.							
42d Indiana.....		17	6	75	2	32	132
88th Indiana.....		8	4	47		19	78
15th Kentucky.....	2	8	1	31	1	17	60
3d Ohio.....		17	1	65		28	106
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery A.....		1		10		2	13
Total Second Brigade.....	2	51	12	228	3	96	380
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.							
24th Illinois.....				4		52	56
78th Pennsylvania.....		1		9		6	16
1st Wisconsin.....			1	11		16	28
21st Wisconsin.....		1	1	4		37	43
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery A.....				1		2	3
Total Third Brigade.....		2	2	29		118	146
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SHIFFERD.							
15th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	10	4	74		17	106
16th United States, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion.....		18	7	126		16	165
18th United States, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and D, 3d Battalion.....	1	28	6	115		2	152
18th United States, 2d Battalion, and Companies B, C, E, and F, 3d Battalion.....	1	30	5	98		5	139
19th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	6		57		10	74
5th United States Artillery, Battery H.....				5			5
Total Fourth Brigade.....	4	90	22	476		50	641
<i>Cavalry.</i>							
2d Kentucky (six companies).....				3			3
Total First Division.....	9	179	47	915	4	312	1,460
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NESLEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPARR.							
1st Tennessee.....		2		18			19
2d Tennessee.....			1	8			7

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.	
<i>First Brigade—Continued.</i>							
6th Tennessee*.....							
85th Illinois*.....							
14th Michigan.....		2		5			7
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 10th Battery*.....							
Total First Brigade.....		5	1	27			33
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.							
19th Illinois.....	1	18	8	75		11	108
11th Michigan.....	2	28	6	78		25	139
18th Ohio.....	1	25	8	107		28	167
69th Ohio.....	1	4	6	47		38	96
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M.....		1	1			1	3
Total Second Brigade.....	5	71	29	307		101	513
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN F. MILLER.							
Staff and escort.....			1	8			4
37th Indiana.....	2	25	5	110		8	150
21st Ohio.....		24	5	104		26	159
74th Ohio.....		8	6	92		19	125
78th Pennsylvania.....	1	15	8	130		39	188
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery B.....		1	1	2		3	6
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.....		4		9		8	16
Total Third Brigade.....	3	77	21	450		97	648
Total Second Division.....	8	158	51	784		198	1,194
THIRD DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. MOSES B. WALKER.							
82d Indiana.....				5			5
17th Ohio.....			1	4			5
31st Ohio.....				6			6
38th Ohio.....			1	5			6
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D*.....							
Total First Brigade.....			2	20			22
Total Third Division.....			2	20			22
Total Center.....	17	327	101	1,719	4	510	2,678
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
Staff.....			1				1
FIRST DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.†							
(2.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.							
Staff.....			1				1

* No loss reported.

† Wounded December 31.

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

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
SECOND DIVISION.									
Headquarters and division train.....	5		90					90	90
<i>Second Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters.....				1			1		1
18th Ohio.....				6			6	4	10
<i>Third Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters.....	2		12	1		1	3	8	10
74th Ohio.....	1	1	6	2			2	4	4
37th Indiana.....	4	1	16	1			6	12	12
21st Ohio.....	4	1	14	6			6	6	6
78th Pennsylvania.....	1		14	1		9	10		10
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G.....			28		46		46		46
Hewitt's Kentucky Battery.....	1		19		18		18		18
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M.....			1		9		9	1	10
FIFTH DIVISION.									
<i>Second [First] Brigade.</i>									
Headquarters.....	15		88	5			5	84	89
105th Ohio.....	4		8				1	16	16
80th Illinois.....	5		10	1			1	20	21
123d Illinois.....	4		12					24	24
101st Indiana.....	4		10					20	20
19th Indiana Battery.....	2		4		10		10		10
LEFT WING.									
FIRST DIVISION.									
Supply train.....								2	2
6th Ohio Battery.....			2		16		16		16
10th Indiana Battery.....					22		22	1	23
8th Indiana Battery.....	2		12		18	3	21	12	33
26th Ohio.....	1	1	8	4			4	6	10
58th Indiana.....	2		12				4	12	12
2d Kentucky.....	1		6					6	6
13th Michigan.....			6					6	6
SECOND DIVISION.									
Supply train.....	2		6					12	12
80th Ohio.....	1							1	1
10th Illinois.....		1	1	2			2		2
THIRD DIVISION.									
Supply train.....	2		8					7	7
3d Wisconsin Battery.....					11		11		11
26th Pennsylvania Battery.....					7		7		7
7th Indiana Battery.....					5		5		5
DETACHED.									
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.....	3		41	21			21	20	41
8d Ohio Cavalry.....	1		6					6	6
Captain Warren's supply train.....	6								
Total loss.....	229	28	1,540	189	555	80	774	1,834	2,106

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

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Mules.	Horses.	Total number of animals.	Harness, single sets.	Number of hides.	Pounds of cotton.	Bushels of bran.
RIGHT WING.									
Second Division.....			20	50	70				
Third Division.....				4	4				
CENTER.									
Fifth Division.....	9		18	15	32	12			
LEFT WING.									
First Division.....	1	1	17	7	24				
Third Division.....		1	2	6	8				
DETACHED.									
10th Ohio.....	3		14	1	18	19			
Captain Boyd, assistant quartermaster.....				6	6				
First Brigade Pioneers.....	4			4	4	21			
Chief of army police.....	1		143	103	246	2			
Capt. C. T. Wing, assistant quartermaster.....								8,680	8,500
Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, quartermaster.....			5	4	9		1,069		
Total.....	18	2	223	196	419	54	1,069	8,680	8,500

No. 7.

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

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 9, 1863.

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

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

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WILES,
Captain and Provost-Marshal-General.

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

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

back to my assigned position in reserve, and remained till late in the afternoon, when the commanding general in person ordered me to the left as re-enforcement. I then marched my command at a double-quick and arrived on the line, occupying a gap in it under the fire of a rebel battery, which was, however, soon silenced by Stokes' battery, which was worked with exceeding vigor and skill.

General Negley now approached me and requested me to re-enforce his troops, who, after a violent contest, had gained ground on the opposite side of the river. I accordingly moved my command there at a double-quick, and formed the Third Battalion in second line behind General Davis' command, the First Battalion extending beyond it and throwing out its own advance, occupying the space between it and the river. The battery was posted on a knoll between the First and Third Battalions, the Second Battalion being in second line on the extreme right. In this position we remained till after nightfall, when I received orders to recross the river and again assume a position in reserve, and to furnish the Second Battalion to construct rifle-pits in the front and near the pike, and also on the extreme right. Said battalion worked all night in the rain.

On the 3d, the Third Battalion relieved the First, on duty in the trenches, and on the 4th the Second and Third Battalions began two lunettes on the north bank of the river, and the First Battalion began a trestle bridge across it. On the 5th, the said work was continued, and the Third Battalion, with the advance of the army, in pursuit of the enemy.

The loss of the brigade is as follows: First Battalion: Killed, 4; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men. Second Battalion: Killed, 4; wounded, 5 enlisted men. Third Battalion: Killed, 4; wounded, 10 enlisted men. Stokes' battery: Killed, 3; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men. Total, killed and wounded, 48.

The force of the brigade actually engaged was 1,600 men, there being ten companies or 1,000 Pioneers employed on the fortifications between Gallatin and Nashville, and 200 detached guarding the implement train. Of the force above mentioned, 95 belong to Stokes' battery.

During the engagement, the Pioneers behaved as well as could be wished, and, when required, worked zealously by night and day, although insufficiently provided with rations, in spite of inclement weather, and under fire. The artillerymen displayed the highest discipline, and worked their guns with extreme rapidity and accuracy. As the commanding general was everywhere present on the field with his staff, he cannot but have remarked the good service done by Captain Stokes, who manifested the greatest zeal, and managed his battery with the utmost precision and success.

I beg leave to mention to the favorable notice of the commanding general my adjutant, Lieutenant Lamberson, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; my inspectors, Lieutenants Clark, of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and Murphy, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and my aides, Lieutenant Reeve, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and Assistant Engineer Pearsall, all of whom exhibited the utmost ardor and alacrity in the performance of their duty.

I beg leave also to mention Captain Hood, of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, commanding Second Battalion; Captain Clements, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Third Battalion, and Captain Bridges, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, commanding First Battalion, who, though wounded on the first day, retained the command of his battalion throughout.

I have the honor to inclose the sub-reports of the chiefs of battalions, of the commander of the battery, and of the surgeon of the brigade.

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

J. ST. C. MORTON,

*Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer
Fourteenth Army Corps, Commanding Pioneer Brigade.*

Maj. C. GODDARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Lyman Bridges, commanding First Battalion.

HDQES. FIRST BATTALION, PIONEER BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your order, I herewith furnish a report of the part this battalion took in the recent battle at this place.

I have the honor to report that on the morning of December 30, 1862, having completed the bridge at Stewart's Creek at 4 a. m., I received orders to hold my command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At 8 a. m., by your order, I moved seven companies, 600 strong, forward upon the Murfreesborough pike, throwing out an advance guard and flankers upon either side, three companies being upon special duty. At 10 a. m., in accordance with orders received from you, I moved to the front and halted, awaiting your order. At 2 p. m. I moved my command to the river, taking position upon the left of Captain Stokes' Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and built an abatis from the river toward General Rosecrans' headquarters, as directed by you. At 4 a. m., December 31, I improved a ford across Stone's River. At 7 a. m. our right wing having been overpowered, and the enemy's advance being within 80 rods of my camp, I fell in with my command and followed Stokes' battery, as previously ordered by you. The battery having been ordered into position on the ridge between the pike and railroad, I forwarded my command in line of battle upon the left of Stokes' battery, the enemy having possession of the parallel ridge upon the opposite side of the pike, about 20 rods distant.

At that crisis General Rosecrans rode along our line, and ordered me to charge and take the knob upon the opposite side of the pike, he sending the same order to Captain Stokes' battery. I moved one wing upon either side of the battery to the hill in good order. Soon after reaching the hill, General Rosecrans ordered me to occupy the skirt of woods upon my left. I moved my entire command upon the left of the battery, the Third Battalion of this brigade relieving my right wing, changing position to the left.

The enemy continued a heavy fire of grape, canister, and musketry upon us as we advanced and they fell back. After gaining our new position, General Rosecrans rode to our front, and rallied the Twenty-first Ohio, First Kentucky, and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, which had fallen back upon our right.

At 12 m. the enemy, General McCown's division, came down, upon the double-quick, with their standards flying, in splendid order. They were allowed to come within 300 yards, when the musketry of the entire

brigade and the battery opened with grape and canister a most deadly fire, which he returned as earnestly. The column reeled and fell back in disorder, their colors struck down and barely rescued. Lieutenant Ritchie, Company A, of Third Ohio Detachment, was here wounded while encouraging his men. The number of killed and wounded left on the field tells how severe was his loss. Many of his wounded reached our lines during the day and night, all declaring that the 12 o'clock charge was an expensive one for them.

The enemy again rallied his forces at 5 p. m., advancing a brigade upon my left flank through a skirt of wood, attempting a surprise. My pickets being fired upon by the enemy, who took advantage of a train of ambulances being in the vicinity, firing upon ambulances and pickets indiscriminately, I ordered this battalion to change front and commence firing. Lieutenant Stevens, of Stokes' battery, opened fire upon him simultaneously with grape and canister. Our new line fortunately rested upon the crest of the hill. Each volley by us thinned his ranks. He advanced, perhaps 40 paces, discharging repeated volleys of musketry, but his repulse was complete, and they fell back to the wood, 1,000 yards in the rear, cursing their fate. Dozens of their wounded men, found within our lines of skirmishers, all corroborated each other in stating that a brigade was repulsed in attempting to take our position. He left 60 of his men upon the field. Lieutenant Smith, of Company B, in charge of my skirmishers, with his company captured 1 major, 1 captain, and 30 men. I received a slight wound in my left leg, above the ankle, not so severe as to require me to leave the field. My command laid upon their arms during the night, holding the ground gained early in the morning.

Lieutenant Froelich, Twenty-second Illinois, at daybreak next morning, January 1, while in charge of the skirmishers of and in front of my command, reported a large force of the enemy assembling near to the left of the position to which he returned the previous evening. I rode to the front and left flank of my line of battle. The fog being very dense, the enemy could not be seen, but I could distinctly hear his commands, and being satisfied that he was advancing on my left, and there being no support between my left and the Murfreesborough pike, I informed you of my information and position. Receiving orders from you, I immediately changed front, my left resting upon the Murfreesborough pike. Captain Stokes moved his battery promptly upon my right. The sun had just risen, but the fog had not yet cleared. We took our position without accident. The enemy advanced within 500 yards and opened fire, as he supposed, upon our flank. A few moments' return fire convinced him that we were not unaware of his movements. In half an hour he fell back behind his intrenchment, remaining there during the day.

No demonstration was made upon our front during the day. At 10 p. m. Colonel Buell relieved my command, and I moved, by your orders, 1 mile to the left and rear, having held the one position upon the front thirty-six hours without relief.

At sunrise, January 2, the enemy charged upon our left center, capturing a section of a battery one-half mile in our immediate front, and were forcing our position. I moved my command, as ordered by you, to the left and front, my right resting on the Third Battalion of this brigade, and my left upon an open field near the river; remained an hour in line of battle; was then ordered to take a position at the bend of the river, 40 rods farther down; remained in position until 3 p. m., when, by your orders, I moved forward in good order to the support of

Stokes' battery in the charge upon the hill, above the bend of the river, recently held by our left wing.

Lieut. E. S. Dodd, acting lieutenant-colonel, was wounded in the leg with a 6-pounder ball while the battalion was taking its position. By your order, I moved forward in double-quick, forded the river, and charged up the hill; formed line of battle over the crest of the hill, my left wing occupying an oak ridge, as indicated by you. I remained in position an hour, until the several regiments that had done such gallant service rallied and formed in line of battle again.

By your order I changed position, my right resting upon the river, my left occupying a front of woods, and supported by Stokes' battery. Remained in position until 12 p. m., when I was ordered to move across the river.

January 3, by your order, this battalion commenced building a military bridge at the lower bend of Stone's River, which, I have the honor to inform you, is now completed and in use.

It is with pleasure that I mention with the highest regard and praise the officers and men of this battalion, who all did their duty so promptly and nobly during the past terrible week. To Lieut. George Turner, adjutant, I am under many obligations for repeated and timely assistance.

Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded of this battalion.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 LYMAN BRIDGES,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES ST. CLAIR MORTON,
Chief Engineer, Fourteenth Army Corps, Comdg. Pioneer Brig.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Calvin Hood, commanding Second Battalion.

HDQRS. RIGHT BATTALION, PIONEER BRIGADE,
Camp in the Field, January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the late battle by my battalion:

On the morning of December 31 we were ordered to improve a ford of Stone's River near camp. Soon after commencing work, we were fired upon by the enemy's cavalry, and retired, as we were ordered not to remain under fire.

At 9 a. m. we marched, and formed line of battle with the brigade between the railroad and pike, near the cedar woods. In front of us was hard fighting, when the enemy finally gave way, and our troops advanced to the field beyond the cedars. We moved forward in line with the brigade, my battalion on the right, and took position about midway of the woods, and about 100 rods from the field. The troops in front of us there gave way, and regiment after regiment came through our lines entirely broken up. We here received orders from Captain Morton to fix bayonets and allow no stragglers to pass our lines, and to hold fire and give the enemy the cold steel. The retreating troops passed on our right, except the Seventy-ninth Indiana, whose commander rallied them on my right and rear. The Eleventh and Fourteenth Texas came on at

* Embodied in revised statement p. 214.

Stewart's Creek, to protect a provision train which was threatened by the enemy. After proceeding about 4 miles up the road, we were ordered to the right-about, and double-quickened to the center of the line of battle.

On January 2, at daybreak, we took our position on the hill by the railroad, in front of the cedars, which we held during the day and throughout the night.

The next day, the 3d, we commenced intrenching the front and center, under cover of our skirmishers, and that night our breastworks, being completed, were occupied and held by us until after the enemy had left our front, which fact was reported by me to the colonel commanding the brigade shortly after sunrise on the 4th instant.

The battalion lost 1 commissioned officer killed (the major commanding); enlisted men, 6 killed, 55 wounded, and 7 missing. The greater part of the latter known to be in the hands of the enemy.

Twenty-two of the enemy fell, on the 31st, into our hands, and were turned over to an escort of cavalry, by order of Lieut. H. Millard, of General Rousseau's staff, by Lieutenant Stansbury.

The following officers participated: First Lieutenants Andrews, Stansbury, and Jones; Second Lieutenants Wagoner, Lowe, Curtis, Miller, Johnson, and Carpenter.

The conduct of the officers and men throughout the five days' battle was excellent, the battalion taking part and sharing with the brigade in all its hardships, deprivations, and arduous duties in its movements over the entire field, at one time supporting the right of General McCook's corps, at another assisting General Crittenden's, and on the last day and night intrenching and holding the center of our own division.

I take pleasure in mentioning the energy and efficiency displayed by Dr. Henderson, of this battalion, and Dr. Lindsly, of the Eighteenth Infantry, acting brigade surgeon, in the care and treatment of our wounded, all of whom, I am credibly informed, are well cared for and in comfortable hospitals.

I inclose herewith a consolidated list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the battalion during the five days' battle; also copies of the reports, from the commandant of companies, of casualties,* &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MULLIGAN,

Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding First Battalion.

Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade of Regulars.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command in the engagements with the enemy on Stone's River:

On Tuesday morning, December 30, 1862, the Eighth Division, composed of the Seventh and Twenty-ninth Brigades, Schultz's, Marshall's,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 210.

and Nell's batteries, was posted on the rolling slopes of the west bank of Stone's River, in advance, but joining the extreme right of General Crittenden's line and the left of General McCook's.

In the rear and on the right was a dense cedar woods, with a broken rocky surface. From our position several roads were cut through the woods in our rear, by which to bring up the artillery and ammunition trains. In front a heavy growth of oak timber extended toward the river, which was about a mile distant. A narrow thicket crossed our left diagonally, and skirted the base of a cultivated slope, which expanded to the width of a mile as it approached the Nashville pike. This slope afforded the enemy his most commanding position (in the center), on the crest of which his rifle-pits extended, with intervals, from the oak timber immediately in my front to the Nashville pike, with a battery of four Napoleon and two iron guns placed in position near the woods, and about 800 yards from my position. Behind this timber, on the river bank, the enemy massed his columns for the movements of the next day. Their skirmishers were driven from our immediate front after a sharp contest, in which the Nineteenth Illinois and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed admirable efficiency. The position of my command was held under a heavy fire until darkness terminated the skirmishing in our front, by which time we had inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy.

In the mean time General Sheridan's division came up and formed line of battle, his left resting on my right, and began to advance, driving the enemy until he had passed the center of my right brigade. While General Sheridan was in this position, I changed my front slightly, bearing it more to the left, to avoid masking a portion of Sheridan's command. The troops remained in this position, and in order of battle, all night, cheerfully enduring the rain and cold, awaiting the morrow's sun to renew the contest.

Early the next morning, and before the heavy fog had drifted away from our front, the enemy in strong force attacked and surprised General McCook's right, commencing a general action, which increased in intensity toward his left. Sheridan's division stood its ground manfully, supported by the Eighth Division, repulsing and driving the enemy at every advance. The enemy still gained ground on General McCook's right, and succeeded in placing several batteries in position, which covered my right. From these and the battery on my left, which now opened, the troops were exposed to a converging fire, which was most destructive. Houghtaling's, Schultz's, Marshall's, Bush's, and Nell's batteries were all ordered into action in my front, pouring destructive volleys of grape and shell into the advancing columns of the enemy, mowing him down like swaths of grain. For four hours the Eighth Division, with a portion of Sheridan's and Palmer's divisions, maintained their position amid a murderous storm of lead and iron, strewing the ground with their heroic dead. The enemy, maddened to desperation by the determined resistance, still pressed forward fresh troops, concentrating and forming them in a concentric line on either flank.

By 11 o'clock Sheridan's men, with their ammunition exhausted, were falling back. General Rousseau's reserve and General Palmer's division had retired in rear of the cedars to form a new line. The artillery ammunition was expended; that of the infantry reduced to a few rounds; the artillery horses were nearly all killed or wounded; my ammunition train had been sent back to avoid capture; a heavy column of

the enemy was marching directly to our rear through the cedars; communication with Generals Rosecrans or Thomas was entirely cut off, and it was manifestly impossible for my command to hold the position without eventually making a hopeless, fruitless sacrifice of the whole division. To retire was but to cut our way through the ranks of the enemy. The order was given and manfully executed, driving back the enemy in front and checking his approaching column in our rear.

All the regiments in my command distinguished themselves for their coolness and daring, frequently halting and charging the enemy under a withering fire of musketry. On approaching General Rousseau's line, the battalion of regulars, under command of Major King, at my request gallantly charged forward to our assistance, sustaining a severe loss in officers and men in the effort. Colonels Stanley and Miller now promptly reformed their brigades with the remaining portions of the batteries, and took position on the new line, as designated by Major-General Thomas. Shortly afterward the Twenty-ninth Brigade was ordered to the left to repel an attack from the enemy's cavalry on the trains. The troops remained in line all night and the next day in order of battle until noon, when the division was ordered to the right of General McCook's line, in expectation of an attack upon his front.

The next day, January 2, at 1 p. m., my command was ordered to the support of General Crittenden on the left, and took position in the rear of the batteries on the west bank of Stone's River. About 3 p. m. a strong force of the enemy, with artillery, advanced rapidly upon General Van Cleave's division, which, after sustaining a severe fire for twenty or thirty minutes, fell back in considerable disorder, the enemy pressing vigorously forward to the river bank. At this important moment the Eighth Division was ordered to advance, which it did promptly, the men crossing the river and charging up the steep bank with unflinching bravery.

The Twenty-first, Eighteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan, Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed their usual promptness and gallantry.

Four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors, belonging to the Twenty-sixth (rebel) Tennessee, were captured at the point of the bayonet, and a large number of prisoners, the enemy retreating in disorder.

It is proper to mention here that the artillery practice of Schultz's, Mendenhall's, Standart's, Nell's, Marshall's, and Stokes' batteries, which were acting temporarily under my orders in this engagement, was highly satisfactory, giving the enemy great tribulation. The promptness displayed by Captain Stokes in bringing his battery into action, by my orders, and the efficient manner in which it was served, affords additional evidence of his marked ability and bravery as an officer and patriot. In the same connection I feel permitted to speak in complimentary terms of the gallant Morton and his Pioneer Brigade, which marched forward under a scathing fire to the support of my division.

The enemy having fallen back to their intrenchments, my division recrossed the river and resumed its former position.

On the evening of the 4th, the Twenty-ninth Brigade was moved forward to the north bank of Stone's River, near the railroad, as an advance force. On the same day General Spears' First Tennessee Brigade was assigned to the Eighth Division. This brigade distinguished itself on the evening of the 3d, in a desperate charge on the enemy, a report of which is included in General Spears' report, annexed.

On the morning of the 5th I was ordered to take command of the advance and pursue the enemy toward Murfreesborough.

By 9 a. m. the Eighth Division, Colonel Walker's brigade, Pioneer Brigade, and General Stanley's cavalry force had crossed the river and taken possession of Murfreesborough without having met any resistance, the rear guard of the enemy retreating on the Manchester and Shelbyville roads, our cavalry pursuing, supported by the Twenty-ninth Brigade, on the Shelbyville pike, and by Colonel Byrd's First East Tennessee Regiment, on the Manchester pike.

The rear guard of the enemy (three regiments of cavalry and one battery) was overtaken on the Manchester pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough. Colonel Byrd fearlessly charged this unequal force of the enemy, driving him from his position, with a loss of 4 killed and 12 wounded; enemy's loss not ascertained.

Our army marched quietly into Murfreesborough, the chosen position of the enemy, which he was forced to abandon after a series of desperate engagements.

The joyful hopes of traitors have been crushed, treason receiving another fatal blow.

My command enthusiastically join me in expression of admiration of the official conduct of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. During the most eventful periods of the engagements their presence was at the point of danger, aiding with their counsels and animating the troops by their personal bravery and cool determination.

I refer to my command with feelings of national pride for the living and personal sorrow for the dead. Without a murmur they made forced marches over almost impassable roads, through drenching winter rains, without a change of clothing or blankets, deprived of sleep or repose, constantly on duty for eleven days, living three days on a pint of flour and parched corn. Ever vigilant, always ready, sacrificing their lives with a contempt of peril, displaying the coolness, determination, and high discipline of veterans, they are entitled to our country's gratitude. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee may proudly inscribe upon their scrolls of fame the names of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Schultz's and Marshall's batteries (Ohio), the Eleventh Michigan, Nineteenth Illinois, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Nell's section, Kentucky battery, and Spears' East Tennessee Brigade.

I respectfully refer to the reports of General Spears, Colonels Miller and Stanley, which I approve and append hereto, for a detailed account of the part taken by each portion of the command, and for special reference to the meritorious conduct of individuals in their respective commands. In addition to which I make honorable mention of the bravery and efficient services rendered by the following-named officers and men, for whom I earnestly request promotion:

Brigadier-General Spears, commanding East Tennessee Brigade; Col. T. E. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade; Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, commanding Seventh Brigade; Capt. James St. C. Morton, commanding Pioneer Brigade; Capt. James H. Stokes, commanding Chicago Battery; Maj. John H. King, commanding Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Bush, commanding Fourth Indiana Battery; Capt. W. E. Standart, commanding Ohio battery; Capt. James A. Lowrie, assistant adjutant-general, Eighth Division; Lieut. Frederick H. Kennedy, aide-de-camp;

Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster; Maj. F. H. Gross, medical director; Capt. James R. Hayden, ordnance officer; Lieutenants W. W. Barker, aide-de-camp; Robert H. Cochran, provost-marshal; Thomas Riddle, acting assistant commissary of subsistence; Charles C. Cook, acting aide-de-camp; W. D. Ingraham, topographical engineer; Capt. Frederick Schultz, Lieuts. Joseph Hein, Battery M, First Ohio Artillery; Alexander Marshall, John Crable, Robert D. Whittlesey, Battery G, First Ohio Artillery; A. A. Ellsworth, W. H. Spence, Nell's section, Kentucky Artillery; H. Terry, Third Ohio Cavalry; Sergt. H. B. Fletcher, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Corpl. R. G. Rice, Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteers; Private James A. Sangston, Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Charles Rambour, Company K, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and Private William Longwell, orderly, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Sergt. George C. Lee, Corpl. E. H. Dougherty, and Privates Henry Zimmerman, Henry Schwenk, John Higgins, Leon Starr, Daniel Walker, John D. McCorkle, Abraham Kepperly, George Gillen, and John Cunningham, of the escort.

The following is an approximate report of the casualties* of my command during the battles before Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 2 and 3, 1863:

Command.	Went into action.				Lost in action.									
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Horses.		Guns.	
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.	Disabled.
SECOND DIVISION, CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.														
First East Tenn. Brigade.....	66	734	8		3	1	22							
Twenty-ninth Brigade.....	93	1,719	87		3	77	25	259		34	5	3	5	
Seventh Brigade.....	71	1,948			3	79	20	415	1	193				
Infantry.....	230	4,401	45		11	159	46	696	1	187	5	4	5	
Schultz's battery.....	2	75	56	4		1	1			1	5			1
Marshall's battery.....	3	119	118	6		5		5		14	34	12		4
Nell's battery.....	2	47	40	3		1		3		6	18	6	4	1
Artillery.....	7	232	212	13		7	1	8		21	57	22	4	6
Total.....	287	4,638	257	13	11	166	47	704	1	208	62	26	9	6

My command captured from the enemy upward of 400 prisoners, four brass pieces of field artillery, and one stand of regimental colors.

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

JAS. S. NEGLBY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Alban A. Ellsworth, Hecett's (Kentucky) battery.

HDQRS. HEWETT'S BATTERY, KENTUCKY VOL. ARTY.,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Hewett's battery, Kentucky Volunteer Artillery, in the recent engagement before Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

On the evening of December 29, 1862, in obedience to orders from General Negley, I placed the battery in position near the old toll-gate, and on the right of Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Marshall.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I received orders from Colonel Miller to move about three-fourths of a mile to the right and front, through a dense cedar thicket, and over a rough and newly made road. Here I remained partly under cover of the cedars until about 10 a. m., when I received orders from General Negley to move a short distance to the left and front, taking a position fronting an open field, where the enemy had a battery of four guns bearing on us. During the day fired about 50 rounds of shell and solid shot at his battery and intrenchments without receiving any reply. As night approached, withdrew the battery and placed it under cover of the wood, where we remained during the night.

Early in the morning of the 31st, received orders from Colonel Miller to bring my command in position on the left, and near an old log-house, supported on my right and front by the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where I remained without further orders for about fifteen minutes, when, observing the enemy in large column marching on a battery and some infantry stationed about 300 yards to my left, I opened an oblique fire on him, and soon discovered him retiring to his intrenchments, where I kept up a brisk and well-directed fire, receiving, at the same time, a heavy fire from his artillery for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when a cessation occurred.

I soon after noticed a heavy mass of his infantry moving on our support to my right and front, accompanied by a section of artillery, which was brought into position about 500 yards to my right and front; also a section placed to my left and front, at about the same distance. Here we were subject to a heavy cross-fire of canister. I immediately ordered a return fire of canister, double-shot, firing as rapidly as possible for about twenty minutes, doing good execution. The enemy was soon seen retiring, and I ordered the use of shell to follow his retreat, briskly kept up for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy commenced a well-directed fire from his artillery direct upon my command. After shelling him rapidly for about three-fourths of an hour, one of my guns (a small rifled gun) was disabled. I continued shelling as rapidly as possible for some time after, and finding my horses were fast being crippled by the shells continually exploding in our midst, I ordered a change of position of the battery to the left, that I might break the range of his artillery, bearing heavily upon us.

While my order was being executed, I noticed that our infantry and artillery were retiring, at the same time that a heavy fire was being poured into our right, and almost into our rear. Receiving no orders to retire, made the change of position of the battery to the left, and opened fire on the enemy, now fast approaching; but I soon found it

have won the highest regards by their eminently good conduct before the enemy and in the fiery ordeal through which they have passed. Lieuts. William McGinnis, commanding Company H; Richard King, commanding Company B; Robert Stevenson, commanding Company C; Robert Hunter, commanding Company D; Capt. Joseph Fisher and Lieut. H. H. Hering, of Company E; Capt. Walter Crook, and Lieuts. M. Peters and Joseph Hamill, of Company F; Lieut. T. C. McElravy, commanding Company G, with Lieut. George Bricker, of the same company; Capt. Joseph Ballard and First Lieutenant Snodgrass, of Company H; Lieut. Robert Cullen, of Company I, and William H. Reed, second lieutenant of Company K—these officers, sir, all did their duty bravely; there was no flinching in any one of them; each faced the iron hail unmoved; each was in place superintending the movements and cheering his men in the terrible work they were called on to perform.

Lieutenant Peters was severely wounded in the wrist, and was compelled to retire about the middle of the action on the 31st. Lieutenant Snodgrass was last seen just before the closing struggle, cheering his men, clapping his hands, saying, "Work away, my lads; we are gaining ground!" Noble fellow! He was wounded shortly afterward, and is reported among the missing. We fear he was mortally wounded. Captain Crook and Lieutenant Cullen were also wounded in the action of the 31st, the latter dangerously. Captain Ballard was wounded in the shoulder slightly.

In the action of January 2 the Seventy-fourth Regiment occupied its position in the brigade, and aided in the decisive repulse of the rebel forces under Generals Oheatham and Hanson, in which they were driven over Stone's River, and over the hill and through the fields beyond, where our soldiers made the successful charge on the rebel batteries as they belched their fiery fury on the Federal forces. At the close of that eventful onward movement, the flag of the Seventy-fourth was waving on the outer lines amid the rejoicings of its stern supporters, and there remained until recalled by the order of General Negley to reform his division in the rear of the artillery in the center.

The review which I have made of the battle-fields over which we have together made our way during this nine days' struggle shows the awful effectiveness of our arms, the desperate obstinacy which characterizes our troops, and warrants the belief that, though our pathway may be over bloody fields and thickly planted grave-yards, yet the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the heroes of our glorious Union, endeared by a thousand precious memories, and the symbol of greater, grander destiny, shall be upheld and be borne along and aloft till it shall again float in unquestioned supremacy over all its ancient domain.

The following reports I have just received from our company commanders, and forwarded by Sergt. James Worden to headquarters.

Allow me to say, in behalf of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, officers and men, that with such commanders as Major-General Rosecrans, General Negley, and Col. John F. Miller, we are prepared to go forward and follow the fortunes of the flag with increasing confidence in the cause of our country against its rebel foes.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GRANVILLE MOODY,

Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

H. M. CIST,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Report of Col. Moses B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp before Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

MAJOR: On the night of the 30th ultimo the First Brigade made a night march from Nolensville to Stewartsborough. The road was very heavy, rough, and intricate, and most of the night was occupied in the march. The Fourth Michigan Battery, belonging to the brigade, got through without accident, but in a manner unknown to the oldest inhabitant.

On the 31st the brigade was ordered to join the forces near Murfreesborough. This order would have been promptly obeyed, but at the moment it was received a messenger came into camp with the news that a body of rebel cavalry, numbering from 1,000 to 2,000 men, had attacked and were burning the supply train belonging to General McCook's corps, at La Vergne. I immediately ordered the Seventeenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiments, and one section of the Fourth Michigan Battery to move with all possible haste to the relief of the train. Lest an attack might be made upon our camp in the absence of the troops, I left the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers drawn up in line of battle, with four pieces of the Fourth Michigan Battery for its defense.

The distance from my camp to La Vergne was a little more than 2½ miles, and, though the infantry moved with great rapidity, we were unable to reach La Vergne before nearly all the wagons and their contents had been destroyed. By pushing forward the artillery with all haste, I was able to get the two guns which I had taken into position on the hill about one-third of a mile on this side of the town before the rebels had succeeded in paroling near all the men connected with the train. Many of the rebel cavalry were engaged in trying to drive away the mules belonging to the train, but the timely administration of shells by Lieutenant Wheat put an effectual stop to driving away the mules, but drove the rebels pell-mell into the woods on the right and left of the road.

Captain Patten, of the First Ohio Cavalry, who had joined me on the march with 20 of his men, supported, as well as could be done, by the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, now made pursuit, and succeeded in capturing 5 prisoners. The other two regiments having come up, a sufficient detail was made, under the direction of Major Ward and Captain Stinchcomb, to secure all the mules and harness, with two wagons, which were not burned, and a considerable amount of camp and garrison equipage, all of which was for the time being secured, and has since been sent back to Nashville. The rebels had broken and rifled the trunks and valises of the officers, taking everything in the way of clothing and other property of value from them.

Having done the best that I could, under the circumstances, in the way of saving property, and, as I have since learned, having killed several and wounded others, I marched my command back to camp; on reaching which I immediately ordered Colonel Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, to move with his regiment on the road leading to Nashville, to collect together and bring forward all the trains which he might meet coming this way. This was accordingly done, the regiment making a forced march to Nashville the same night and

as merit the highest praise. He at all times was at his post, coolly, bravely, and nobly doing his entire duty, causing his willing men to be more energetic.

I cannot mention any individual case of bravery among the officers or men without doing injustice to every unmentioned one. Officers and men labored with that energy and presence of mind which distinguishes the soldier from the coward. I return my heartfelt thanks to each and every officer and enlisted man for their noble co-operation during the entire engagement. I trust their country will be mindful of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. WARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. H. M. CIST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Brigade.

No. 90.

Report of Col. James M. Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry.

CAMP TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the action of my regiment in the battle of Stone's River:

After a march occupying three days, during which skirmishing with the enemy was fierce and continuous, by your order I bivouacked my regiment upon the field on the evening of December 29, ultimo, in its brigade position.

On the morning of December 30, ultimo, my regiment was thrown into position with reserve corps, on the right center.

Sharp picket fighting occupied the day, and on the morning of December 31, ultimo, the enemy made his appearance on the center and right wing. The battle raged with uninterrupted fury, and we lay upon the field during the night. I cannot picture to you the gallant conduct of my men during the fight of the 31st ultimo. Officers and men universally fought with desperation and bravery.

January 1, the enemy refused to show himself in force on the center, and at night we again slept on the field.

January 2, indicated fight. At 3 p. m., by your orders, my regiment took position to support General Van Cleve's division, on the left. At about 4 p. m. the enemy, in force, showed his front in pursuit of our retreating troops. Lying down in line, we watched the approach of the enemy, exulting over his fancied success. A charge was ordered, and, although my regiment was much impeded by the disorganized flight of infantry, artillery, and riderless horses, my regiment reached the opposite bank of Stone's River and engaged the enemy. The struggle which ensued was desperate and bloody. We succeeded in driving him beyond his line of artillery, which he left on the field as trophies. The enemy was completely routed, and night closed pursuit, leaving us in possession of a battle-field 2 miles in extent.

I could mention many instances of individual heroism. Captain Caton, Company H, gallantly bore the colors across the river in the charge. Captains McMahon, Canfield, and Alban were conspicuous in the struggle.

Lieutenant Wiley, of Company C, commanding Company A, fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenants Knaggs, Allen, and Bumpus fell, severely wounded, while cheering their men to the charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton and Major Walker deserve all praise for their efficient and prompt action during the fight. Indeed, all vied with each other in the performance of their several duties.

I herewith append a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing, for whom amid our cheers of victory, let us not forget to drop a soldier's tear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES M. NEIBLING,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.
Col. JOHN F. MILLER,
Comdg. Seventh Brigade, Eighth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 91.

Report of Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQES. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the results of the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, as affecting the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command.

Colonel Miller, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, was pleased to assign to my command the position of the left center of the brigade. In the action of December 31 we were posted on the slope of an eminence facing and commanding the position held by the Rock City Guards and other regiments composing one of the most efficient brigades of the rebel forces under General Withers. I am justly proud, sir, of my regiment. The brave and persistent men of my command promptly obeyed every order on that field of blood and deadly strife, and contributed largely to the glorious victory which has driven the entire rebel force from their chosen field, and has placed us in undisputed possession of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Allow me, in this connection, to note the gallant action of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Neibling, on our left; the Thirty-seventh Indiana on our right, under command of Colonel Hull, and the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell. These regiments displayed the utmost bravery, inspiring all around with the high resolve to emulate their devotion to the cause in which we have mutually invested our all.

I take the greatest pleasure in reporting the gallant conduct of all the officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Maj. Thomas C. Bell, the only field officer with me, did his whole duty in the several engagements in the nine days' battle. Cool, fearless, and prompt, he proved himself to be the right man in the right place.

I desire to record the superior qualities evinced by the adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. William F. Armstrong, of Company C. In addition to his marked business habits, to which the regiment is greatly indebted, his bravery and efficiency on the battle-field entitle him to distinguished consideration. Our line officers, too, without exception,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 211.

Pennsylvania, and Sergt. P. A. Weaver, Seventy-fourth Ohio, for deeds of valor on the field. There are many others whose names have not been furnished.

You will please find appended a list of killed and wounded, amounting in the aggregate to 531.

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

JNO. F. MILLER,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Addenda.

Command.	Went into action.				Left in action.									
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns, artillery.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Horses.		Guns.	
					Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.	Disabled.
78th Pennsylvania.....	15	540	.....	.....	1	17	4	123	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
74th Ohio.....	18	331	.....	.....	2	12	5	63	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
37th Indiana.....	17	437	.....	.....	2	22	5	105	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st Ohio.....	21	590	.....	.....	2	22	5	121	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery.....	3	110	116	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....	14	34	12	.....	4
1st Kentucky Battery.....	2	47	40	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	18	6	4	1
Total.....	76	2,105	156	9	3	85	20	433	1	213	52	18	4	5

JNO. F. MILLER,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Commanding Seventh Brigade.

H. M. CIST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully ask leave to amend my official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Stone's River so as to include the names of Lieut. Col. D. M. Stoughton and Maj. G. F. Walker, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, in the special mention made of field officers, who were distinguished for gallantry in the engagement of Friday afternoon, January 2. Justice to these officers requires this amendment. At the time the report was written there was a dispute with respect to the conduct of those officers on the occasion referred to, which occasioned the omission. Full investigation has since been made.

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

JNO. F. MILLER,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Ward, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers in the engagement at Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., commencing December 30, 1862, and ending January 3, 1863:

On the morning of the 30th the regiment, Colonel Hull commanding, moved through the cedar thicket to the right to bivouac, and there rested, only two companies (D and E) taking part in skirmishing.

On the morning of the 31st the regiment was moved to the open field to support Marshall's battery, where it remained until about 9 a. m., when we changed front, still supporting same battery. While there one piece was disabled by the horses all being killed and cannoneers leaving. The regiment then advanced to the woods on the front, which position was held until 12 m.

The troops on the right giving way, Colonel Hull called up three pieces of artillery while in that position, which did great execution in the center. He also ordered two pieces on the right, which were of great support to the maintaining of the position. We were assisted at one time by the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers; also by the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which passed over us. During the entire time we were in this position the cross-fire of the enemy from each flank, in addition to that we were meeting in front, was exceedingly galling.

About 12 m. we were ordered to retire in support of Nell's battery. As we approached the thicket the fire from the enemy's batteries became extremely harassing—so much so that the battery which we supported was compelled to retire. We then moved by left flank to engage the enemy, who was approaching by brigade, at which time we were broken up by a regiment passing through our lines. We again collected our men, when the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers also passed through our lines, causing some confusion.

The regiment again formed near the center of the woods and moved in column of battle to the outer edge, where Colonel Hull was wounded by a musket ball passing through his left hip, entirely disabling him for duty, at which time the command was turned over to me. I moved the regiment to the pike, where I received ammunition, which we were entirely out of. The brigade then being again formed, we rested, not being placed in action again that day.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, we were moved to the right, where the enemy was expected to press. There we remained during the day and night following, resting on arms, but unengaged.

On the afternoon of the 2d we were moved to the left center, where we were placed to support a battery or batteries. While there the forces across the river gave way. The Seventh Brigade then being ordered to charge, I crossed the brow of the hill and engaged the enemy that had approached the river; drove them back, and held the position under extremely heavy fire from cannon and musketry. I remained in that position until dark, when I was ordered back about 200 yards, where I remained in that position until after noon of the 4th, when the forces moved for Murfreesborough.

Colonel Hull's actions during the engagement of the 31st were such

About 4 p. m. a furious attack was made by the enemy upon General Beatty's (or Van Cleve's) division, then across the river. The fire of the enemy was returned with spirit for a time, when that division retired across the river and retreated through my lines, which were then formed near the bank of the river, my men lying down partly concealed behind the crest of a small hill in the open field.

As soon as the men of Beatty's division had retired entirely from our front, I ordered my command forward—the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania on the right; the Twenty-first Ohio on the left, to advance under cover of the hill along the river bank; the Thirty-seventh Indiana and Seventy-fourth Ohio in the center. The Twenty-ninth Brigade moved forward in the same direction, the Eighteenth Ohio on the right, and formed partly in the intervals between the regiments of my right wing. The enemy advanced rapidly, following Van Cleve's (Beatty's) division, and gained the river bank, all the time firing rapidly across at my line. My troops opened fire from the crest of the hill; the enemy halted and began to waver. I then ordered the men forward to a rail fence on the bank of the river. Here a heavy fire was directed upon the enemy with fine effect, and although in strong force, and supported by the fire of two batteries in the rear, he began to retreat. Believing this an opportune moment for crossing the river, I ordered the troops to cross rapidly, which they did with great gallantry under fire from front and right flank.

Here the Eighteenth Ohio, part of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, and part of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania were ordered by some one to proceed up the river on the right bank, to repel an attack from a force there firing on my right flank. The colors of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, and, I think, Nineteenth Illinois, were the first to cross the river; the men followed in as good order as possible. While my troops were crossing, a staff officer informed me that it was General Palmer's order that the troops should not cross. The enemy was then retiring, and many of my men across the stream.

I crossed in person and saw the enemy retiring. Taking cover behind a fence on the left bank, the men poured a heavy fire into the ranks of the retreating force. The Twenty-first Ohio had crossed the river on the left, and was ascending the bank and fast going into the woods. When in this position I received another order, purporting to come from General Palmer, to recross the river and support the line on the hill. The force on the right of the river was then advancing in the corn-field and driving the enemy, thus protecting my right flank, and, having no inclination to turn back, I ordered the troops forward. Colonel Stoughton, of the Eleventh Michigan, formed his regiment and moved along the bank of the river, while the other troops moved forward to his left. The Twenty-first Ohio came in on the extreme left, and advanced in splendid style.

In crossing the river the men of the different regiments had, to some extent, become mixed together, yet a tolerable line was kept on the colors of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Nineteenth Illinois, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth Ohio, and the men moved forward with spirit and determination.

The enemy's batteries were posted on an eminence in the woods near a corn-field in our front, and all this time kept up a brisk fire, but without much effect. His infantry retreated in great disorder, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded.

When within about 150 yards of the first battery, I ordered the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to charge the battery, which was

immediately done by the men of that regiment, and the Nineteenth Illinois, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and, perhaps, others. The Twenty-first Ohio coming in opportunely on the left, the battery, consisting of four guns, was taken and hauled off by the men.

The colors of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee (rebel) at the time of the charge were near the battery, and were taken by men of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and brought to the rear. Another battery, farther to the front, all this time kept up a heavy fire of grape and canister upon our forces, but without much effect.

Seeing my troops in the disorder which follows such success, and being nearly out of ammunition, I sent a staff officer back to General Negley for re-enforcements with which to pursue the enemy. I ordered the troops to halt and reform, so as to hold the ground until relieved by other troops. This being done, a large body of troops were soon brought to our lines, when I withdrew my command to reform and procure ammunition. At this time Colonel Stanley crossed the river and took command of the regiments of his brigade on that side of the river. I brought my troops across to the right bank of the river, by order of General Negley, reformed them, supplied them with ammunition, and took position as support for the batteries on the hill in front.

The troops in this action behaved most gallantly, and deserve the highest credit for their bravery. Of the officers who participated in this engagement, honorable mention should be made of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; Col. Joseph R. Scott, Nineteenth Illinois, who was severely wounded while leading his regiment; Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan; Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio; Maj. T. C. Bell, Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and Major Kimble, Thirty-seventh Indiana; Capt. William Inness, Nineteenth Illinois; Captain Fisher and Lieutenant McElravy, Seventy-fourth Ohio. The gallantry of these officers, and of many others, cannot be excelled.

To my staff officers I am greatly indebted for their efficient and valuable services in both these engagements, as well as for their general efficiency and faithfulness.

Maj. A. B. Bonnaffon, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, topographical engineer; First Lieut. Henry M. Cist, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Alfred Ayers, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. S. F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. F. I. Tedford, Seventy-fourth Ohio, brigade inspector, all deserve the highest credit for the ability displayed in the discharge of their duties, and for their distinguished gallantry and cool courage on the field. I am also under many obligations to Lieut. Robert Mungen, brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. Frank Riddle, brigade commissary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Chaplain Lozier, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, rendered valuable service by his labor for the comfort of the men and in taking care of the wounded. His bravery and kindness were conspicuous throughout.

I am informed that Surgeon Anderson, Thirty-seventh Indiana, brigade surgeon, performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

Privates Nicholas J. Vail, Nineteenth Illinois, and W. J. Vance, Twenty-first Ohio, acted as orderlies, and deserve honorable mention for their efficiency and bravery. They are both worthy of promotion to the rank of lieutenant. I also recommend for promotion Sergts. H. A. Miller, A. R. Weaver, F. Meckling, Corpl. W. Hughes, Seventy-eighth

Here I received orders from General Negley to hold my position to the last extremity. For this purpose I executed a partial change of my front, and placed my troops in the convex order, as follows: The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell, on the right, at the brow of a small hill, the right resting near Schultz's battery, of Colonel Stanley's brigade; the Thirty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Hull, on the right center; the Seventy-fourth Ohio, Colonel Moody, on the left center, behind a rail fence; Marshall's battery on a small hill in the open field, to the left of the Seventy-fourth Ohio; the Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, on the left, in a thicket fronting the enemy's works, and Ellsworth's battery near the log-house, between Palmer's right and the Twenty-first Ohio. Simultaneously with the advance of the enemy from the right, a heavy force advanced from the enemy's works on my left wing.

The batteries at the enemy's works were manned and opened over the heads of the enemy's infantry. Before my regiments were properly in position, a most terrific fire was opened upon every part of the line by infantry and artillery, but there was no wavering, and, as the advancing columns of the infantry approached, they were met by a well-directed and terribly destructive fire from our line.

The batteries were worked with admirable skill, and the firing along our whole line was executed with creditable precision. The enemy halted, but did not abate his fire. The roar of musketry and artillery now became almost deafening, and as the unequal contest progressed it became more terrible. Once the strong force in the open field in front of my left wing attempted a bayonet charge on the Twenty-first Ohio, but were gallantly met and repulsed with great slaughter. On one of the flags was inscribed "Rock City Guards." The battle continued with unabating fierceness on both sides until the 60 rounds of ammunition with which my men were supplied were nearly exhausted.

The Thirty-seventh Indiana was the first to report a want of ammunition, and withdrew a short distance to the rear for a supply, the Seventy-fourth Ohio and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania filling up the interval. The teamsters of the ammunition wagons had moved to the rear, and when ammunition was being brought forward they turned and fled. Colonel Hull again led his regiment forward and fired the few remaining cartridges on the persons of the men, taking also such as could be had from the dead and wounded.

At this juncture the troops on our right retired, and some unauthorized person ordered Colonel Sirwell to retire his regiment. This regiment was fighting gallantly and holding the position on the crest of the hill, but, on receiving the order, retired to the cedars in the rear. Seeing this, I immediately ordered Colonel Sirwell forward to the same position. This order was obeyed promptly, and the men again took position in admirable order. Soon after this a heavy force was observed to advance on General Palmer's left, and a hard contest ensued.

General Palmer's right brigade held their ground for a short time, and then began to retire. Just at this time I received orders from General Negley to retire slowly with my command into the woods. My troops were nearly out of ammunition; the enemy was advancing on my right flank and on my left, and the fire in front was no less destructive than it had been during the engagement.

The movement was executed in good order by the infantry, but it was impossible for the artillery to obey; nearly all the horses had been killed: the ground was soft and muddy; the men had not the strength

to haul away the pieces. Five guns were lost; four were saved by the men of the batteries, assisted by the infantry.

On reaching the woods, I halted the command and formed a line of battle, faced by the rear rank, and delivered several well-directed volleys into the enemy's ranks, now crossing the open field over which I had retreated. This checked the advance of the enemy for a short time, strewing the ground with his dead. Being closely pressed on both flanks, and receiving fire from three directions, I again retired my command, the men loading while marching, and firing to the rear as rapidly as possible. In this way my command retreated for the Nashville pike, in a northeasterly direction.

While in the forest, being closely pressed in the rear, the enemy in strong force was encountered on the line of retreat, when a destructive fire was opened upon my column, which caused them to break to the right. My men did not run, but marched to the pike, carrying many of our wounded. When near the pike, and when rallying his men, Colonel Hull, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, was severely wounded and disabled. He had fought bravely and gallantly during the whole engagement.

The Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling, rallied near the pike, and, at the request of General Rousseau, took a position for the support of a battery then at work near the road. Ammunition was furnished, and the regiment fought with the battery over an hour, and then rejoined my command on the left of the road, where I had organized and obtained ammunition.

During this entire engagement, and under all these terribly appalling circumstances, both officers and men of my command behaved with admirable coolness and bravery. Examples of heroic daring and gallantry were everywhere to be seen, but where all acted so well it is difficult to make special mention without doing injustice to many.

The cool courage and distinguished gallantry of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Granville Moody, Seventy-fourth Ohio (who was wounded early in the engagement and refused to leave the field); Col. J. S. Hull, Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Lieut. Col. James M. Neibling, Twenty-first Ohio, regimental commanders, deserve the highest praise, and the skill and ability with which these brave officers performed their responsible duties cannot be too highly applauded. The other field officers and company officers, and also Lieutenants Marshall and Ellsworth, of the artillery, displayed that high courage and determined bravery which mark the veteran soldier. Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men.

The losses in my brigade, killed and wounded in action, amounted to over 500 men.

In the evening of the 31st I was ordered by General Negley to take a position on the center front across the Nashville road for support to the batteries in position at that place. My command remained in this position until the next morning, when I was ordered to take position, as reserve for General Hascall's division, to the left of the railroad. In the afternoon of January 1, I received orders to march my command to the support of the right of General McCook's corps. I took position as directed, and remained there all night in the open field, and until about 1 p. m. on the 2d, when I was ordered to the support of General Crittenden's corps, on the left. I took position, as ordered by General Negley, in an open field, in rear of the battery on the left of the railroad and near the bank of Stone's River.

praise no one above another. All did well alike, except three or four cowards, who deserted their posts and went back to Nashville

I hereto append a list of our loss.*

Your obedient servant,

JOSIAH GIVEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,

Commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade.

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

Agreeably to orders, I submit the following report of the part the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers took in the battle of Stone's River, omitting all the incidents up to the morning of December 31, 1862:

The Sixty-ninth Regiment occupied the left of the Twenty-ninth Brigade, Negley's division, and was ordered to advance about 6 a. m. across the Nolensville pike. Did so, and sent out three companies to the front. Remained in that position one and a half hours. Received an order to fall back to the right of Schultz's battery, which was executed in good order, the regiment sustaining a heavy fire from front and flank during that time. Remained in that position, fighting, until the division was ordered to retire back as far as the pike. There the regiment was reformed.

During all these moves and fighting we had many killed and wounded. During this time Colonel Cassily was wounded through the arm, severely. Major Hickcox had his horse shot under him, falling on him, and so severely bruising him as to compel him to leave the field. The command was then turned over to Captain Putnam, he being the senior officer present. Was ordered up to the front, and sustained a heavy fire. Was then ordered to retire by General Negley, in person.

During this day's fighting I was back at Stewart's Creek; left there with a detachment of 200 men. Arrived on the battle-field at 5 p. m. and took command.

Thursday was occupied in skirmishing with the enemy on our right. Nothing of special interest occurred during the day.

Friday, January 2, was ordered to the left, where we took up a position and kept it until 3 p. m. At this time the division on the left of Stone's River was attacked by the enemy, and, after a short fight, fell back.

At this time we were ordered out into a corn-field, and lay down until the enemy came within 300 yards. We then arose, fired, and charged up to the bank of Stone's River, and halted a few minutes and fired across the river. Then crossed the river and reformed, and charged them for half a mile, and assisted to take a battery. The enemy having fallen back, we slowly retired to the woods and took care of our wounded and dead, which, I am sorry to say, was heavy. (A full list has already been forwarded to brigade headquarters.) It was now dark, and we were ordered out on picket in front.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 211.

Saturday, January 3, nothing of interest occurred. January 4, was on picket. Relieved in the evening. January 5, came on through Murfreesborough, since which time we have been encamped in our present camp.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. F. ELLIOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. T. R. STANLEY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Center.

No. 88.

Reports of Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE, EIGHTH DIVISION,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, the following report of the operations of my command before Murfreesborough is respectfully submitted:

On the evening of December 29, my command took a position in a field on the right of the Nashville pike, in the rear of General Palmer's line, and bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the 30th, by order of General Negley, I took a position on the right of General Palmer's division, on the edge of a dense cedar woods fronting to the south, and deployed skirmishers from the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-seventh Indiana in front, across, and to the left of the Six-mile pike, to act in conjunction with the skirmishers of Colonel Stanley's brigade, on my right. A brisk fire was kept up between the skirmishers and the enemy's sharpshooters, in the open field to the left and in the woods in front, until the arrival of General Sheridan's division on the right, when our skirmishers were withdrawn for Colonel Roberts' command.

During the day General McCook's forces advanced on the right, so that his left rested on our right flank, when a change of front to the left was made by General Negley's division.

The enemy had remained quiet on the open field (now almost directly in my front), in his intrenchments, which were plainly visible, and had kept a battery of four pieces in position at his works all day without firing.

Marshall's and Ellsworth's batteries, attached to my brigade, and posted in a small open field, fired an occasional shot into the works without eliciting reply. My command lost about 20 men, killed and wounded, during the day.

Skirmishers were kept out well to the front during the night, and two regiments of my command, with the batteries, were posted in the open field.

On the morning of the 31st, skirmishing was resumed along our line, and heavy firing was heard on the right along General McCook's line. The firing on our right gradually increased and neared our position, until a continuous roar of artillery and musketry was heard directly in our rear, and the advancing columns of the enemy were seen on our right and front.