

Donated by:

Roy L. Jackson  
7013 W. 157 9th Ter  
Overland Park KS 66223

3rd MN Inf

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.  
9-1997

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Balvet, Jacob.....	27	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 15, '64.
Bayless, Frank D.....	23	Feb. 24, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Bill, David.....	22	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '66	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Bixby, Nahum.....	32	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability May 23, '62.
Bliss, Steward.....	40	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Deserted July, '62; returned in June; re-enlisted.
Boydson, Chas. A.....	27	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Corporal.
Boardman, James.....	27	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Sergeant.
Borrisford, John.....	21	Oct. 7, '61	.....	Corporal; deserted at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, '63.
Boxwell, John.....	34	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Transferred from Co. G; discharged for disability May 9, '63.
Brown, Joseph C.....	21	Nov. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted February, '64; Corporal.
Bronley, Milton.....	17	Nov. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; Musician.
Brunell, Peter.....	30	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Brongen, Lars E.....	28	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; died at Prairie du Chien Dec. 16, '64.
Breuer, George.....	26	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
C-rtwright, F. M.....	18	Sept. 30, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Fitzhugh's Woods, Ark.
Church, Milo.....	24	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Corporal.
Clement, Rufus J.....	21	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Clegg, Francis.....	23	Sept. 25, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Cowell, Thos. F.....	36	Jan. 15, '63	.....	Died Oct. 4, '64.
Colson, Lewis.....	27	Nov. 7, '61	.....	Corporal; discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Colson, John.....	21	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Cochrane, John.....	27	Oct. 10, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Colter, Joseph.....	26	Oct. 15, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; discharged per order May 31, '65.
Coffee, Edward.....	19	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Cubberson, Linda.....	37	Jan. 17, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Drafted.
Dana, John.....	27	Oct. 14, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Dauchy, C. H.....	31	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 11, '62.
Dean, Reuben B.....	23	June 20, '64	.....	Drafted; died Sept. 23, '64.
Douglas, Robert E.....	24	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 25, '62.
Eagle, Joseph.....	20	June 20, '64	.....	Died Aug. 27, '64.
Else, Ludwig.....	22	Nov. 7, '61	.....	Corporal; wounded at battle of Wood Lake, Minn.; discharged for disability March 18, '63.
Ehrenberg, John.....	28	Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Fisk, James L.....	19	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Fowler, Giles H.....	21	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Appointed A. Q. M. of Vol., with rank of Capt., May 29, '62.
Freeman, I. F.....	29	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability March 13, '62.
Freygang, Edward.....	34	June 17, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Drafted.
Galusha, F. B.....	19	Oct. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Gales, Alfred.....	34	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability.
Getman, Jerry E.....	21	Aug. 15, '63	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Glass, Peter.....	26	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.
Godfrey, George.....	23	Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '65.
Green, Edward.....	16	Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; Musician.
Gustafson, August.....	43	Jan. 14, '63	.....	Died at Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26, '64.
Hanson, Ole.....	18	Jan. 5, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Hand, Benj.....	21	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; killed at Fitzhugh's Woods April 1, '64.
Harrington, Michael.....	41	Oct. 22, '61	.....	Discharged for disability May 28, '63.
Hardy, Eunice K.....	35	Apr. 18, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 7, '64.
Hamlin, John.....	18	Mich. 17, '64	.....	Transferred from Company K Aug. 10, '64.
Hendrickson, Ole.....	39	June 20, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Hight, John.....	31	Aug. 28, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 23, '64.
Hoyt, Charles L.....	27	Aug. 23, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 23, '64.
Hunt, Albert G.....	33	June 27, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Drafted.
Hutchins, James G.....	25	Nov. 7, '61	.....	Sergeant; wnd. April 1, '64; dis. on exp. of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Inbolt, Antin.....	18	Feb. 8, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Ingham, Nathan.....	28	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.
Ives, E. S.....	21	Oct. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Iberson, Abraham.....	23	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 28, '62.
Iberson, Geo. A.....	44	Feb. 6, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 7, '64.
Johnson, John.....	18	Feb. 6, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Johnson, John.....	21	Oct. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Johnson, John.....	25	Oct. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Johnson, Charles.....	18	Oct. 12, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; discharged per order May 30, '65.
Johnson, Lars.....	40	June 27, '64	.....	Drafted; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 7, '64.
Latta, James.....	23	Oct. 28, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal; died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 6, '64.
Larson, John.....	42	June 27, '64	.....	Drafted; died at Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21, '64.
Leith, Thomas.....	26	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Link, Ross.....	23	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Corporal; re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Sergeant.
Le Clair, Peter.....	21	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Lind, John.....	18	Aug. 23, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Mayer, Simon.....	24	Oct. 22, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 27, '64.
Melike, Fred S.....	27	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal; discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 18, '64.
Moulton, John.....	24	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability Feb. 28, '62.
Morey, Henry M.....	24	June 29, '64	.....	Drafted; died at Devall's Bluff, Ark., Dec. 7, '64.
Munson, John.....	29	June 25, '64	.....	Died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 23, '64.
Nel, Samuel.....	25	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 15, '64.
Ness, Henry.....	28	June 20, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Drafted.
Ogar, John.....	28	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; wounded at Wood Lake, Minn.
Oliver, Walter.....	24	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Corporal; discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 15, '64.
Otis, Wesley C.....	29	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Deserted Jan. 21, '63.
Patton, Andrew.....	18	Sept. 30, '61	.....	Deserted March 22, '63.
Parks, Geo. W.....	31	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 28, '62.
Parks, Alfred.....	31	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; died at Pine Bluff Aug. 12, '64.
Partridge, Elisha G.....	37	Dec. 28, '63	.....	Discharged for disability May 10, '65.
Palmer, Joseph.....	32	June 20, '64	.....	Drafted; discharged for disability Dec. 7, '64.
Peterson, Andrew.....	24	Nov. 7, '61	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; dis. on exp. of term, Sept. 25, '64.
Peterson, James.....	35	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 15, '64.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, Oct. 25, 1861.

*Colonel Sibley, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.,*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to announce that the frontier forts within the limits of this state are now garrisoned as follows, by detachment of Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, in accordance with orders received from the War Department: Fort Ridgley, Companies A and B of said regiment under Luther L. Baxter, post captain. Fort Ripley, Company C of said regiment under command of Capt. Robert S. Donaldson, post captain. Fort Abercrombie, Company D of said regiment under command of Capt. T. E. Inman, post captain.

Very respectfully, etc.,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,  
*Governor ad interim.*

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, Oct. 25, 1861.

*Adj. Gen. John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.,*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the following dispatch from St. Louis:

HEADQUARTERS WEST DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS.

*To Governor Donnelly:*

Send down German cavalry to St. Louis at once. They will be provided here with arms, clothing, horses and horse equipage.

By order of General Fremont.

C. M. KEEVER,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

It is not proper that the First Company of Minnesota Cavalry should leave the state in the condition in which I learn most of the men are in. I would therefore request that you furnish them with overalls, shirts and caps, so that they may present some appearance of soldiers. Also, furnish them with whatever articles of underclothing, etc., they may need for the preservation of their health and comfort. These expenses will undoubtedly be reimbursed by the general government, but in any event the state owes at least this much to those of its citizens who volunteer in defense of the nation.

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

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

P. S.—You will of course announce to Captain Von Minden the receipt of this dispatch from St. Louis and take all necessary steps as to their transportation.

Respectfully,

I. D.

[TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1861.

*To His Excellency, Governor Ramsey:*

Please send the Third Minnesota Regiment to Louisville, Ky., to report to Brigadier General Sherman, when ready.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## FIRST BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH. — July 13, 1862.

*Report of Col. Henry C. Lester, Third Minnesota Infantry.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the share taken by my regiment in the action at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on Sunday, July 13, 1862.

The attack was made about daylight upon the camp of the Ninth Michigan, the pickets having been captured without firing a shot. With the first alarm my regiment was formed in line and marched from camp toward town, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the other troops, the camping ground of the two regiments having been necessarily separated about 1½ miles in consequence of scarcity of water. We had proceeded nearly half a mile when the enemy appeared in force in the woods in our front, and also upon our left flank. Line of battle was at once formed upon the crest of a hill, and we opened upon the enemy with shell. The firing was principally directed to the woods in front, where they were evidently forming for a charge. In the meantime a small force had made its way through a cornfield on our left and attacked our camp, which, after a sharp skirmish<sup>1</sup> with the camp guard they took, killing or capturing the guard and firing the tents. Some time was passed in shelling the woods, when a train arrived from Nashville, and was only stopped when it had reached a point opposite our position and distant from it about 100 yards. As soon as the enemy had seen the train pass they commenced to tear up the track between it and Nashville, and were repeatedly driven off by the artillery. A charge was made upon our left from the woods, but was easily repulsed, with some loss to the enemy. At this time a scout returned from the camp of the Ninth Michigan, reporting the enemy in strong force on the Lebanon road between the Michigan regiment and our position; and as the force in front seemed to be still too strong to attempt to push through with any prospect of success, I determined to maintain my own position for the present. The firing in town having ceased for some time, I sent a scout through the cornfield to try and get news from our friends, but the effort was unsuccessful, the enemy being still in strong force on the Lebanon road. Shortly after a soldier of the Ninth Michigan came through and reported his regiment as having surrendered. Thereupon we fell back to a farm-house a short distance in our rear, which being surrounded by a fence I expected to make as strong as possible and to hold until the end.

While taking up our new position a flag of truce appeared, borne by yourself, and sent at the request of Colonel Duffield, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, for the purpose of procuring an interview with me. I returned to town with the flag and had an interview with the colonel commanding, in which I learned that we were attacked by the rebel General Forrest with a brigade of cavalry. Learning from the colonel that the enemy were in overwhelming force, and that even should the road be uninjured the forces at Nashville were absent upon an expedi-

<sup>1</sup> Those killed in the action at the camp were Private Valentine Woodburn of Company C, and Corporal Charles H. Greene of Company I. No complete return was made of the casualties in this action at the camp; but among the wounded were Privates Charles Johnson of Company B, Walter W. Doyle and Joseph Fogelson of Company E, William G. Barnard of Company G, Albert H. Lewis of Company H, David Hooper of Company I and Charles F. Turnley of Company K.

tion and that there was no hope of re-enforcements, at his suggestion I agreed to refer the matter of surrender to my officers. Accordingly the matter was represented to them as derived from Colonel Duffield, and the great majority, looking upon further resistance as involving the certainty of an ultimate defeat with great loss, and with no possibility of an escape or assistance, it was decided to surrender, which was done at 3:30 P. M.

The force surrendered by me consisted of about 450 infantry. The enemy's force consisted of about 2,600 troops, together with some hundreds of citizens of the country between McMinnville and Murfreesborough, being in all about 3,000 men.

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

H. C. LESTER,

*Colonel, Commanding Third Minnesota.*

Lieut. H. M. DUFFIELD,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Twenty-third Brigade.*

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*Report of Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Commanding at Murfreesborough.*

I submit the following report of the affair of July 13, 1862, at Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

While at Athens, Ala., I received the special order of Major General Buell assigning me to the command of the post of Murfreesborough, and went there as speedily as possible. I arrived there on the same train with Colonel Duffield, of the Ninth Michigan, on July 11. The next day I assumed command of the post and Colonel Duffield of the Twenty-third Brigade. Having no instructions, and knowing nothing of the affairs at the post, I had several interviews with Col. [Henry C.] Lester [Third Minnesota], then in command, and from his statements, made both to myself and Colonel Duffield, it was evident that he apprehended no danger. He stated that the only points from which the enemy could approach were McMinnville and Lebanon; that there was no force between Chattanooga and Murfreesborough, and that Morgan's force was far beyond Lebanon, en route for Kentucky.

Colonel Lester had separated his forces on or about June 23, 1862, leaving five companies of the Ninth Michigan and about 80 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at the old camp, and removing the Third Minnesota Regiment and Hewett's First Kentucky Battery (four guns) about 14 miles northwest of the former camp. This was the whole force there on July 13, except one company Ninth Michigan posted in the court-house as provost guard, altogether numbering about 950 effective men.

I appointed Lieut. [Henry M.] Duffield, Ninth Michigan, acting assistant adjutant general, Lieut. C. H. Blakey, who had been previously acting, having left for Minnesota on recruiting service on July 12.

Lieutenant Duffield, under my orders, proceeded at once to prepare a morning report, but did not complete it that day.

I then went with Colonel Duffield to look for a proper camp for the whole force, as I would not permit it to remain separated. I found the water, the

scarcity of which Colonel Lester assigned as the reason for such division, abundant to supply 5,000 men, and a good camp ground within a quarter of a mile of the former camp. I examined other camp sites, but preferred the first, and ordered Colonel Duffield to concentrate his force there.

The same day I rode out with the officer of the day and made an examination of the pickets. Being dissatisfied with its strength and locations, I directed Major Seibert, commanding the cavalry, to double his cavalry force on all the roads to Lebanon and McMinnville, which he did, but withdrew them at night, in accordance with the custom and orders of Colonel Lester under which he had previously acted, of which custom and order I was entirely ignorant. There was no such order on the order book, it being merely verbal. I had doubled the cavalry on the points of danger, as a temporary strengthening of the pickets, until next day, when I had ordered a much larger detail for picket duty from the infantry. My temporary headquarters were opposite to and about 75 yards from the court-house.

I have been informed that Colonel Lester had some intelligence of a cavalry force of the enemy assembling near McMinnville, but he did not inform me nor did I have any information of impending danger. I found things negligently and loosely done at the post and attempted to remedy all the negligence I saw there.

At daylight of July 13 General Forrest, with 2,500 cavalry, consisting of four regiments and one battalion—among them the First and Second Georgia and Seventh Texas, having marched 48 miles between noon of the 12th and that time—surrounded and captured the pickets on one of the roads to McMinnville without the firing of a gun, rushed at full speed into the camp of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and into the court-house square and streets of the town. Passing through the cavalry camp they attacked the Ninth Michigan, which was ready to receive them. Severe fighting at this point resulted in driving the enemy back some 300 yards after repeated assaults, both sides losing heavily.

Colonel Duffield, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, was severely wounded early in the action and carried from the field. He was paroled at once, and I have had no report from him.

Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, commanding the Ninth Michigan, after holding his camp nearly eight hours against superior numbers, finding the enemy were surrounding him with their whole force and having no hope of re-enforcement (not receiving any reply to several messages for assistance sent by him to Colonel Lester), surrendered his force, then reduced to 134 men. This fragment of a regiment, under its gallant lieutenant colonel (Parkhurst), fought splendidly, and deserves honorable mention. Their loss was 11 killed, 86 wounded, and 36 missing.

Company B, Ninth Michigan, the provost guard, made a resolute defense of the court-house for three hours during repeated assaults, killing 12 and wounding 18 of the enemy. <sup>§</sup> They did not surrender until the court-house was set on fire. During these hours of suspense only an occasional shot was heard from the Third Minnesota and Hewett's battery. Of course their comparative quiet showed that they were not attacked in force. From the reports of Colonel Lester and Captain Hewett and from other sources I learned that their commands turned out promptly, marched unattacked nearly half a mile, and were there halted by Colonel Lester.

Except slight changes of position, they remained there from 4:30 A. M. until 2:30 P. M., twice or three times menaced by small squads and once attacked by about 300 cavalry. The latter were repulsed by the fire of the skirmishers and one volley from two companies on the left flank of the regiment. Within three-quarters of a mile of their position they heard the fighting at the court-house for three hours and during seven hours and a half the fight at the Michigan camp.

The Third Minnesota was a splendidly drilled regiment. The officers and men were anxious to fight, but Colonel Lester held them there without seeing any enemy in force. Colonel Lester received two dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, begging for aid, but would afford none. When all was lost except his own command Colonel Lester went under a flag of truce to see Colonel Duffield, and there saw the enemy, who had not dared to come within range of his artillery, and was so impressed with what he saw that he returned, determined to surrender. This is proved by his calling a council of his company commanders and his lieutenant colonel [Chauncey W. Griggs]. They, by a *viva voce* vote, decided to fight. Part of them went from the council. Colonel Lester reopened and reargued the matter. A ballot vote was taken and the force was surrendered. This was done by the statements and influence of Colonel Lester. Lieutenant Colonel Griggs [and Captains Andrews and Hoyt] bitterly opposed the surrender and voted against it to the last. Not a man was killed in the line of the Third Minnesota during the day. I state the facts without comment.

With a few men I held my headquarters until after the court-house was taken. I early sent a messenger, in citizen's clothes, with orders to Colonel Duffield, but he could not pass through the enemy's lines. They had my quarters surrounded from the time they entered the square. I submit copies of reports made to me and refer to them. I respectfully demand a court of inquiry into the disaster at Murfreesborough.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,  
*Brigadier General, Late Commanding Post.*

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,  
*Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

[INDORSEMENT.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 26, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, with the request that this case may receive prompt attention and that Colonel Lester be ignominiously dismissed the service.<sup>1</sup>

As Capt. [John A.] Tanner is under my command, I propose to avail myself of the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of War and shall dismiss him.<sup>2</sup> General Crittenden I will order to duty.

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
*Major General U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Department.*

<sup>1</sup>Dismissed Dec. 1, 1862.

<sup>2</sup>[Of Ninth Michigan] dismissed, to date Sept. 22, 1862.

MURFREESBOROUGH, July 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch ordering a guard of 40 men for every train sent below Murfreesborough is received and the guard will be provided.

T. T. CRITTENDEN.

*Report [Confederate] of Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest.*

—, —, 1862.

SIR: We left Chattanooga on July 9 with the Texan Rangers, under Colonel Wharton, and the Second Georgia Cavalry, under Colonel Lawton. We made a forced march of nearly 50 miles, reaching Altamont on the night of the 10th instant. After resting one night we passed on to McMinnville, where I was joined on the night of the 11th by Colonel Morrison with a portion of the First Georgia Cavalry, two companies of Colonel Spiller's battalion, under Major Smith, and two companies of Kentuckians, under Captains Taylor and Waltham. After this junction my whole force was about 1,400 men, and both men and horses were much jaded and worn by their long travel. After feeding and refreshing for a single day and being joined by some few volunteers I left on the 12th at one o'clock for Murfreesborough. It was over 50 miles to our destination, but there was no halt except for a short time to feed the men and horses.

We approached Murfreesborough about 4:30 A. M. and fortunately captured the pickets of the enemy without firing a gun. I then learned that there were two regiments in and near Murfreesborough, one the Ninth Michigan and the other the Third Minnesota, 200 Pennsylvania cavalry, 100 of the Eighth Kentucky, and Captain Hewett's battery of four guns, numbering in all 1,400 or 1,500 men, under the command of General Thomas Crittenden of Indiana. There were said to be two camps, one in Murfreesborough of one infantry regiment and the cavalry, the other with the artillery about a mile distant, and a small force with the officers in the court-house and private houses around the public square. I decided immediately to attack the camp in town and the buildings, while the camp with the artillery should be held in check until the first was stormed and surrendered. Colonel Wharton with his Texan Rangers was ordered to charge the camp in town. He moved forward in gallant style at the head of his men, but owing to the urgent necessity of using a portion of the Rangers for the attack on the buildings he did not carry with him but two of his companies. This fact, however, did not abate his courage or that of his men. They charged over the tent ropes right into the camp. Colonel Wharton was soon severely wounded and the command of his Rangers devolved on Colonel Walker.

Colonel Morrison with a portion of the Second Georgia was ordered to storm the court-house while the balance of the Texan Rangers were attacking the private buildings. After two or three hours' hard struggle the court-house was fired and surrendered to Colonel Morrison. The private buildings were also cleared by the Rangers and General Crittenden and his staff surrendered.

Lieut. Col. [Arthur] Hood of the Second Georgia, with a portion of his force was ordered to storm the jail, which he did, releasing many prisoners confined for political offenses; he also took the telegraph office, capturing the operator.

Colonel Lawton, with the First Georgia, the Tennesseans and Kentuckians, was ordered to attack the second camp with the artillery, which he did with great efficiency for several hours. The Tennesseans, under Major Smith, and Kentuckians, under Captains Taylor and Waltham, stood the fire of shot and shell like veterans. The Georgians, under Captain Dunlop and Major Harper, made a gallant charge almost to the mouths of the cannon. After fighting them in front two or three hours I took immediate command of this force and charged the rear of the enemy into their camps and burned their camps and stores, demoralizing their force and weakening their strength.

The force of Texan Rangers sent to attack the first camp was so small that, although they fought with desperate courage and great skill, they were gradually driven back.

After the court-house and private buildings were surrendered and the fight had lasted five or six hours I prepared my whole force to storm both camps and summoned them to surrender. After some parley Colonel Duffield surrendered the infantry and artillery.

My aide, Colonel Saunders, rendered me efficient aid until he was severely wounded by a ball from the court-house. Major Strange, my adjutant, also performed his whole duty. Lieutenant Colonel Walker and Major Harrison, of the Rangers, acted with their usual daring and bravery. All the officers and men who acted bravely cannot be particularly mentioned, but they acted their part nobly.

After the action was over I detached Major Smith to burn a railroad bridge below Murfreesborough, which he executed well. I intended to burn a railroad bridge above Murfreesborough and gave orders for the purpose, but by mistake they were not executed. I had the telegraph wire cut and a large portion of the railroad track torn up. I found four carloads of provisions on the railroad track and the depot house full of stores, all of which I burned.

There were between 1,100 and 1,200 privates and non-commissioned officers captured and brought to McMinnville and paroled on condition not to serve until exchanged. The officers have been already sent to Knoxville, in charge of Colonel Wharton (and I trust have safely reached their destination), except one or two who were wounded and left at Murfreesborough, on condition to surrender when restored to health.

I captured four pieces of artillery<sup>s</sup>—three brass pieces and one Parrott gun—which are still in my possession, with harness and ammunition. There were some 50 or 60 large road wagons with the mule teams, harness, etc., captured. I burnt some of the wagons, which could not be got away, and sent you the balance. There were a large number of cavalry horses, saddles, and small-arms, with the ammunition, captured, and such as I have not been compelled to use are also forwarded to you.

In consequence of our being compelled to leave Murfreesborough, and not having received reports of the killed from some of my command, it is impossible to report accurately my loss. My best information is that we had about 25 killed and from 40 to 60 wounded. Among those killed is Lieutenant Green, of the Tennessee Battalion. The reports of the officers under my command when furnished will show more definitely the loss.

The enemy lost about 75 killed and 125 wounded. The pecuniary loss to the enemy must be near half a million of dollars.

Yours respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,  
*Brigadier General, Commanding Brigade of Cavalry.*

Maj. H. L. CLAY,  
*Adjutant General, Army of East Tennessee.*

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MONTVALE, TENN., July 14, 1862.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
*President Confederate States of America:*

\* \* \* Colonel Forrest, with three regiments of cavalry, was sent into Middle Tennessee. He will, I trust, delay Buell's movement till Bragg's columns make their appearance. \* \* \*

E. KIRBY SMITH,  
*[Confederate] Major General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS,  
HUNTSVILLE, July 15, 1862.

General HALLECK:

My information up to the night of the 13th from Murfreesborough was that the Ninth Michigan had been captured, but that Colonel Lester's regiment and Hewett's battery were doing well and felt confident of being able to hold out. Re-enforcements were being started from Nashville. It appears that before they arrived Colonel Lester surrendered at 4 o'clock P. M. the same day. I have no particulars, and at present no remarks to make upon what appears now to be a most disgraceful affair; of course it may embarrass me considerably. I have been too busy to counteract it. The worst is the interruption of the Chattanooga road, which was just completed. I had taken the precaution to place some twelve regiments on that route until it should be securely established. We will go to work again.

D. C. BUELL.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1862.

As nearly as I can ascertain, the force captured at Murfreesborough on the 13th consisted of nine companies of the Third Minnesota, under Colonel Lester; six companies of the Ninth Michigan, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, three companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two sections of Hewett's Kentucky battery. All except Colonel Lester's regiment and the artillery, including Colonel Duffield and Gen. T. T. Crittenden, seem to have been completely surprised in the town and captured without time or opportunity for resistance. The case of the rest of the command was but little better. They

maintained their position until four o'clock and then surrendered. I had concentrated a larger force at that point to occupy McMinnville, but a considerable portion of it had been sent away a day or two before to Kentucky to meet the difficulties there. I regard the whole affair as most disgraceful and demanding prompt and vigorous treatment. It has also caused serious delay in the means of supplying the army so that it can move on the Decatur route. The difficulty has been increased by damages to bridges by swollen streams. Every effort is being made to remove these difficulties, and I hope to have the Murfreesborough road repaired and in working order in a very few days. It is not my habit to plead difficulties or represent them even; but it is important that they should be somewhat understood, lest impossible expectations should be formed, and the opinion taken up that this army is idle and has nothing to do but march rapidly along the road. Our lines of supply are very long and difficult to protect; for, without ascribing hostility to the mass of the people, there is still enough of hostile and bad element to involve us in all the difficulties of operating in an enemy's country.

D. C. BUELL,

*Major General, Commanding.*

Major General HALLECK, or ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

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NASHVILLE, July 12, 1862.

Colonel FRY,

*Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:*

\* \* \* I do not usually believe startling information, but I am convinced that I am reliably informed that a heavy movement is taking place upon Murfreesborough via McMinnville from Chattanooga. Over 2,000 cavalry under General Forrest had already crossed the river at Chattanooga when my informant left to-day week. \* \* \*

OLIVER D. GREENE,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

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MURFREESBOROUGH, July 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I received Special Orders, No. 89, by mail but not by telegraph yesterday, and have notified Eighth Kentucky, Hewett's battery, Ninth Michigan, Third Minnesota. I report the stations of troops under my command as ordered: Third Minnesota stationed at Murfreesborough; Ninth Michigan at Murfreesborough, except four companies at Tullahoma; Twenty-first Kentucky stationed at Tullahoma; Eighth Kentucky stationed at present at Elk river bridge, except one company at Wartrace; Hewett's battery, four pieces at Murfreesborough and two at Tullahoma; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, one battalion at Murfreesborough; Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, one squadron at Murfreesborough and four companies at Wartrace or below there on the bridges. The bridge guards below here are usually one company strong. Colonel Hambright, commanding at Shel-

byville, has made some dispositions of his troops lately of which I am not advised. The cavalry at Wartrace (Fourth Kentucky) is not under my command. Report to these headquarters.

H. C. LESTER,  
*Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Brigade.*

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MURFREESBOROUGH, June 30, 1862.

Major General MITCHELL:

I report the situation of troops under my command as required by your order: Third Minnesota stationed at Murfreesborough; Twenty-third Kentucky stationed at Pulaski; Eighth Kentucky guarding road between Wartrace and Elk river bridge; Ninth Michigan, six companies at Murfreesborough and companies sent to-day to Tullahoma pursuant to orders from Captain Greene; Hewett's battery, one section at Shelbyville and the remainder and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, four companies, and two companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry are stationed here. For strength of command I refer to last morning report.

H. C. LESTER,  
*Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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HUNTSVILLE, June 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

\* \* \* I have supposed it possible the enemy's cavalry crossing opposite Chattanooga might pass the mountains to McMinnville for a raid on Wartrace and Murfreesborough. I have directed the commanding officer to be ready. \* \* \*

O. M. MITCHELL,  
*Major General.*

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NASHVILLE, June 24, 1862.

Colonel FRY,  
*Chief of Staff, Florence, Ala.:*

The Eleventh Michigan (Stoughton), Seventy-fourth Ohio (Moody), and Sixty-ninth Ohio (Campbell) are in this vicinity; Third Minnesota and Ninth Michigan at Murfreesborough. Either of these last would make a good provost guard. Neither of the others ought to be. Colonel Lester, Colonel Parkhurst, or Colonel Miller I should recommend for provost marshal. \* \* \*

OLIVER D. GREENE,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

COMPANY G— *Wounded*: Sergt. Richard C. Custard, slightly, in thigh; Corporal James A. Canfield, in thigh, breast and left forearm; Privates Degrove Kimball, fracture of thigh [died of wounds]; Isaac Knox, in thigh.

COMPANY H— *Wounded*: Corporals William McLeod, slightly, in left arm; Charles Stokes, slightly, in hip; Private Felix A. Myrick, slightly, in leg.

COMPANY I— *Killed*: Private Richard H. McElroy (of Company I, Second Minnesota).

*Wounded*: First Sergt. William F. Morse, flesh wound, in thigh; First Corp. Joseph P. Kirby, slight wound; Privates James Buchanan, slightly, in arm; James C. Cantwell, slightly, in hand; Matthew Cantwell [died of wounds], James E. Masterson.

Respectfully submitted,

M. R. GREELEY,

*Assistant Surgeon, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.*

To Col. H. H. SIBLEY,  
*Commanding Expedition.*

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*Report of Surgeon Alfred Wharton, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, of Casualties in the Battle of Wood Lake.*

CAMP WOOD LAKE, *Sept. 23, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following killed and wounded in the Battle of Wood Lake on the morning of the 23d instant:

SIXTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY F— *Wounded*: Capt. H. B. Wilson, contused wound of shoulder.

COMPANY C— *Wounded*: Private Seymour Camen, wound of chest, serious. [This name not found in roster. Error may have occurred copying. Original report not found.]

COMPANY G— *Wounded*: Corp. James F. Lowe, contused wound of leg.

IN RENVILLE RANGERS, LIEUTENANT GORMAN COMMANDING— *Killed*: Ernest Paul,

*Wounded*: Alexis Roach, in groin.

A. WHARTON,

*Surgeon, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.*

Col. H. H. SIBLEY,  
*Commanding Expedition.*

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*Recollections of the Battle of Wood Lake and the part taken in it by the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. By Brevet Capt. Ezra T. Champlin, Third Minnesota Infantry, who took part in said battle as a non-commissioned officer; being a paper read by him at a meeting of the survivors of said regiment at the State Agricultural Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Sept. 2, 1886.*

Sept. 23, 1862, the expedition against the Sioux Indians, under the command of General Sibley, was encamped at Wood Lake, in what is now Yellow Medicine county. The command consisted of about 2,000 men, including some 275 Third Minnesota Infantry, paroled prisoners just returned from the South. At this time nearly all the commissioned officers were held prisoners of war in the South, there being but one commissioned officer of the regiment, Lieut. R. C. Olin, accompanying us. Before starting on the expedition and while at Fort Snelling, Maj. Abraham E. Welch, formerly of the First Minnesota Infantry, was placed in command of the detachment of the Third. Our camp on the eastern shore of

the little lake was upon high ground overlooking the surrounding prairie. Eastward a short distance was the Minnesota river, and to the north of the camp about a quarter of a mile ran the outlet of the lake, a small stream that a man could leap. Occupying a position in camp nearest this stream was our detachment.

It was a fine morning, when about 7 or 8 o'clock several company wagons of the Third, each containing a few men, left camp for the purpose of foraging, and made their way toward the government agency at Yellow Medicine, the ruins of which were some three miles distant.

I may as well state here that the Third, galled by a humiliating surrender at Murfreesborough, Tenn., by a recreant and cowardly commander, had lost in a great measure their former high discipline and were quite unruly, anxious only to redeem in the field their wounded honor, and this foraging move was, I think, wholly unauthorized.

Company G wagon leading, they crossed the outlet of the lake and had reached the high land beyond, about one-half mile from camp, when a party of 25 warriors sprang up from the grass where they lay concealed and fired a volley into the leading wagon, which was some twenty rods in advance, mortally wounding Degrove Kimball and wounding several others. Wm. McGee immediately sprang from the wagon and returned the fire, the men in the rear wagons joined in the fray, and the battle of Wood Lake had commenced.

The attack was made in full view of the camp, and as soon as the firing was heard, our young and resolute commander, not waiting for orders from General Sibley, shouted, "All who want to fight, fall in." A general rush was made for our guns, and in a minute or two about 200 of us were on the double-quick for the scene of action. Deploying one-half the little command as skirmishers, with the remainder following in reserve, we moved swiftly forward on the now rapidly increasing forces of Little Crow.

Passing to the right of where the first attack was made and toward the main body of the Indians in sight, we were joined by the foraging party, and pushing forward were soon engaged by the whole savage force, which to the number of 800 attacked us in front and on both sides.

Our thorough drill in the South showed here to good advantage; our skirmish line moved steadily forward, firing rapidly, forcing them back toward the bluffs of the Minnesota river. The scene from the reserve at this point remains vivid in my mind. The savages formed a semicircle in our front, and to right and left, moving about with great activity, howling like demons, firing and retreating, their quick movements seeming to multiply their numbers. We were whipping them in fine shape, driving them back over the undulating prairie. A retrospect brings to mind Tennyson's charge of the Light Brigade, with Indians to right of us, Indians to left of us, Indians in front of us, whooping and yelling, when suddenly an officer from General Sibley came charging in upon us hastily calling for Major Welch; approaching that officer he spoke a few words to him, then wheeling his horse he shouted, "Get back to camp the best way you can," and sped away as though he had just escaped "out from the mouth of hell."

The command given by the horseman with a mistake in the bugle call created much confusion. The reserve about-faced, the skirmishers on the right came running in on the reserve. Sergeants McDonald and Bowler on the left kept the

line of skirmishers steady, fighting their way back to the reserve. The battle from this point, about one mile from the camp, back over the line we had just moved over, was disordered and independent, each man doing his best to keep the overwhelming savages from closing in upon us. A continuous fusilade was poured into their converging ranks. Little Crow, seizing the advantage that our retreat gave him, endeavored to cut us off from support, but our fire was too hot for them; our line of retreat lay down a descent to the creek we had crossed, with rolling hills on either side, and here was pandemonium itself; with Indians to right of us, Indians to left of us, Indians behind us, charging and yelling. Crossing the stream a stand was made on the plateau between it and camp, and here, joined by the company of Renville Rangers, the fight was kept up for an hour longer, the Indians taking advantage of the low hills that bordered the narrow intervals along the creek. The Third and Rangers, covered by the tall grass and intervening knolls, with grass bound on their hats, fought them Indian fashion; their fire kept little knots of them constantly bearing away their killed and wounded beyond our reach. An attempt was made to attack our camp by passing around the lake, but a detachment of the Sixth Regiment met and quickly dispersed them.

At this time, Lieutenant Olin, of the Third, with about 50 men, made a wild charge into the midst of the savages, completely routing them in our front. This charge was so sudden and unexpected by them that we came nearly to a hand-to-hand encounter; 14 or 15 were here killed and fell into our hands, they having no time to carry them away.

At this point, and simultaneous with the charge of the Third, a part of the Seventh Infantry, under Colonel Marshall, and some companies of the Sixth, under Major McLaren, moved out to our right, and gallantly charging the savages, swept the bottom below, driving them from the tall grass and over the adjoining hill in great confusion. Little Crow gave up the contest and withdrew to his camp, a few miles up the Minnesota river, which, two days later, fell into our hands, together with a large number of warriors and their families.

During our retreat every man seemed possessed with the idea that he was a commander. Brave Major Welch did all that a man could do at such a time to hold the men in line. Above the din of musketry and the war-whoops of the Indians, I remember the hoarse voice of Sergt. J. M. Bowler, roaring like a madman, "Remember Murfreesborough, fight, boys, remember Murfreesborough!"

As we crossed the stream and gained the higher land, a ball struck our gallant commander, breaking his leg. He called out, "I'm shot; take me in." I was near him at the time and springing to his side I caught him as he fell, and, with the help of a comrade, bore him into camp, a distance of about one-quarter mile. On our way two or three men ran past us; the brave officer saw them, and with his broken limb swinging from our arms, he ordered them back. I remember his words: "Go back and fight, you white-livered cowards; go back and fight or I'll shoot you." On reaching camp I said to him, "We'll leave you here behind these wagons; they afford some protection." "No," said he, pointing to a little eminence, "take me up on the hill where I can see the fight." So we left him on the hill with his face to the foe.

Returning to the field I remember the appearance of one of our comrades, H. D. Pettibone, with his face covered with blood from a gunshot wound in the head. He was still fighting like a hero.