

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

FURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

No. 189.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee.**

POLK'S CORPS.

Lient. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON.

8th Tennessee: Col. W. L. Moore.
 Lient. Col. J. H. Anderson.
 16th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savage.
 38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
 51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.
 84th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
 Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Lient. L. G. Marshall.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee, } Col. O. F. Strahl.
 5th Tennessee, }
 19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
 24th Tennessee: Col. H. L. W. Bratton.
 Maj. S. E. Shannon.
 31st Tennessee, } Col. E. E. Tansil.
 33d Tennessee, }
 Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

*First (Deas') Brigade.*Col. J. Q. LOOMIS.
Col. J. G. COLTART.

19th Alabama.
 22d Alabama.
 25th Alabama.
 26th Alabama.
 39th Alabama.
 17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Capt. B. C. Yancey.
 1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lient. Col. F. H. Farrar, jr.
 Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, } Col. H. R. Feild.
 27th Tennessee, }
 4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurry.
 6th Tennessee, } Col. C. S. Hurt.
 9th Tennessee, } Maj. J. L. Harris.
 Tennessee Sharpshooters, Capt. Frank Maney.
 Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lient. William B. Turner.

Fourth (Preston Smith's) Brigade.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

12th Tennessee, Maj. J. N. Wyatt.
 13th Tennessee: Lient. Col. W. E. Morgan.
 Capt. R. F. Lanier.
 29th Tennessee, Maj. J. B. Johnson.
 47th Tennessee, Capt. W. M. Watkins.
 154th Tennessee, Lient. Col. M. Magevney, jr.
 9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
 Allin's (Tennessee) Sharpshooters: Lient. J. R. J. Creighton.
 Lient. T. F. Pattison.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.
Col. T. W. WHITE.

7th Mississippi.
 9th Mississippi, Col. T. W. White.
 10th Mississippi.
 41st Mississippi.
 9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Capt. O. F. West.
 Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment.
 Garrity's (Alabama) battery.

* Compiled from the reports. Other officers than those named may have also been in actual command of the organizations indicated.

Third (Walthall's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.
 24th Mississippi, Lient. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.
 27th Mississippi: Col. T. M. Jones.
 Lient. Col. J. L. Autry.
 Capt. E. R. Neilson.
 29th Mississippi: Col. W. F. Brantly.
 Lient. Col. J. B. Morgan.
 30th Mississippi, Lient. Col. J. I. Scales.
 39th North Carolina, * Capt. A. W. Bell.
 Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama.
 28th Alabama.
 34th Alabama.
 10th South Carolina, } Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
 19th South Carolina, }
 Alabama Battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lient. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.
Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

32d Alabama: Lient. Col. Henry Maury.
 Col. Alexander McKinstry.
 13th Louisiana, } Col. R. L. Gibson.
 20th Louisiana, } Maj. Charles Guillet.
 16th Louisiana, } Col. S. W. Fisk.
 25th Louisiana, } Maj. F. C. Zacharie.
 14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
 Washington Artillery (5th Battery), Lient. W. C. D. Vaught.

*Second Brigade.*Col. J. B. PALMER.
Brig. Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW.

18th Tennessee: Col. J. B. Palmer.
 Lient. Col. W. R. Butler.
 26th Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard.
 28th Tennessee, Col. P. D. Cunningham.
 32d Tennessee, Col. Ed. C. Cook.
 45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
 Moses' (Georgia) battery, Lient. R. W. Anderson.

Jackson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

5th Georgia: Col. W. T. Black.
 Maj. C. P. Daniel.
 2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. J. Cox.
 5th Mississippi, Lient. Col. W. L. Sykes.
 8th Mississippi: Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
 Lient. Col. A. McNeill.
 Pritchard's (Georgia) battery.
 Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Lient. H. H. Cribbs.

* Joined brigade December 31; transferred, January 2, to Manigault's brigade.
† Temporarily assigned to Breckinridge's division.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
<i>Anderson's Brigade.</i>											
24th Alabama.....	1	19	20	3	92	95	3	3	118	Capt. William D. Smith. Not ascertained.	
28th Alabama.....	1	16	17	11	77	88	11	11	116		
34th Alabama.....	1	11	12	6	71	77			88		
10th South Carolina.....	16	16	32	6	85	91	2	3	109		
19th South Carolina.....	1	7	8	8	64	72			80		
Waters' battery.....	1	1	2	5	5	6			6		
Total.....	8	70	78	34	394	428	16	16	517		
Grand total Withers' division.....	32	292	324	163	1,927	2,090	1	100	101	2,514	
Grand total Polk's corps.....	54	547	601	283	3,404	3,686	5	161	166	4,453	
HARDEE'S CORPS.											
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.											
<i>Adams' Brigade, December 31.</i>											
32d Alabama.....	2	19	21	4	80	84	21	21	126	Lieuts. J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay. Lieuts. D. C. Levy and R. O. Smith. Colonel Flak and Lieuts. Henry Gregory and A. Ranlett.	
13th and 20th Louisiana.....	2	18	20	10	79	89	78	78	187		
16th and 25th Louisiana.....	3	34	37	3	156	159	17	17	213		
Austin's Sharpshooters.....	4	4	8	1	8	9	2	2	15		
Slocumb's battery.....					3	3			3		
Total December 31.....	7	75	82	18	326	344	118	118	544		
<i>Adams' Brigade, January 2.</i>											
32d Alabama.....					2	2			2	Lieut. Charles Hepburn	
13th and 20th Louisiana.....	1	25	26	5	74	79	1	23	24		
16th and 25th Louisiana.....		4	4	1	16	17		4	4		
Austin's Sharpshooters.....											
Slocumb's battery.....	1	1	2	2	2	3			3		
Total January 2.....	1	30	31	6	94	100	1	27	28		
Total December 31 and January 2.....	8	105	113	24	420	444	119	145	146	703	
<i>Pillow's Brigade, December 31.</i>											
18th Tennessee.....					13	13			13	Capt. John Dick and Lieut. Sam'l M. Smith. Capt. Edwin Allen. Colonel Cunningham and Lieuts. J. L. Proffit and J. M. Saylor.	
26th Tennessee.....	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	5		
28th Tennessee.....											
45th Tennessee.....	1	1	2	4	4	5			5		
Moses' battery.....											
Total December 31.....	2	2	4	20	20	23	1	1	25		
<i>Pillow's Brigade, January 2.</i>											
18th Tennessee.....	2	15	17	16	91	107	8	8	132		
26th Tennessee.....	1	8	9	7	71	78	17	17	105		
28th Tennessee.....	3	6	9	7	49	56	9	9	76		

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.			
<i>Pillow's Brigade, January 2—Continued.</i>												
45th Tennessee.....		12	12	3	77	79	1	16	17	108	Capt. J. W. Watkins and Lieut. F. B. Crockett.	
Moses' battery.....					4	4				4		
Total January 2.....	6	43	49	32	292	324	1	50	51	425		
Total December 31 and January 2.....	6	45	51	32	312	344	1	51	52	448		
<i>Preston's Brigade, December 31.</i>												
1st and 3d Florida.....	2	2	4	2	13	15	1	1	2	19		Capt. E. E. Wright.
4th Florida.....	6	6	12	1	49	50		1	1	37		
60th North Carolina.....	1	1	2	2	27	29		4	4	34		
20th Tennessee.....	2	6	8	5	40	45				53		
Wright's battery.....												
Total December 31.....	2	15	17	10	129	139	1	6	7	168		
<i>Preston's Brigade, January 2.</i>												
1st and 3d Florida.....		5	5	4	69	73		41	41	119	Capt. E. E. Wright.	
4th Florida.....		28	28	6	73	79		30	30	137		
60th North Carolina.....		2	2	2	29	29		10	10	41		
20th Tennessee.....		2	2	9	47	56		7	7	65		
Wright's battery.....	1	3	4	1	7	8		2	2	14		
Total January 2.....	1	40	41	20	225	245		90	90	376		
Total December 31 and January 2.....	3	55	58	30	354	384	1	96	97	539		
<i>Hanson's Brigade.</i>												
41st Alabama.....	2	14	16	4	90	94		38	38	148	Lieuts. J. T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman. Maj. Willis S. Roberts Capt. William P. Bramlett, and Lieuts. Geo. B. Burnley, Nathaniel D. Clayton, Robert Dunn, and Green F. Higginson. Capt. G. Utterback.	
2d Kentucky.....		13	13	9	61	70		21	21	104		
4th Kentucky.....	6	6	12	6	43	49		8	8	69		
6th Kentucky.....	1	1	2	8	21	29		14	14	45		
9th Kentucky.....					3	3				6		
Cobb's battery.....		3	3		3	3				6		
Total.....	9	37	46	27	218	245		81	81	373		
Grand total Breckinridge's division.....	26	242	268	113	1,304	1,417	3	373	376	2,061		
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.												
Staff.....							2			2		
<i>Wood's Brigade.</i>												
Staff.....										1	Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robert W. Roebuck, and Benjamin H. Russell.	
16th Alabama.....	5	19	24	8	134	142				166		

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—“The Ninth Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt, being detached at Manchester, Tenn., no report has been received.”

as the senior officer, was entitled to it, but remembering that General Withers' division was not at Perryville (the only general battle fought by this army since Shiloh), I thought it due to him that he should have it, and to satisfy all parties I thought proper to assign the reason for that arrangement.

It will be remembered that Walthall's brigade was only recently transferred to Withers' division. It belonged to Hardee's corps at Perryville, and in thinking of Withers' division in its past history and action, it did not occur to me that there had been any changes in its composition, or that any troops that were at Perryville now belonged to it. The same is true in regard to the gallant brigade of General Ohalmers, now commanded by General Anderson. I, of course, know of the distinguished intrepidity with which it assailed the works at Munfordville, and the heavy losses it sustained, but as I was thinking of the brigades as part of a division of which I was speaking, and not as separate brigades, it did not occur to me to make it an exception.

General Anderson does me no more than justice in saying that he regards me as incapable of doing injustice, even by implication, to any one, and, I will add, especially to troops the whole history of whose connection with me has won my highest admiration, and around whose brow I would rather weave garlands of well-earned fame than to be the occasion, even by inadvertence, of the loss of a single leaf from the chaplets with which they deserve to be crowned.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

NEAR SHELBYVILLE, June 16, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps:

MAJOR: In his recently published official report of the battle of Murfreesborough, Lieutenant-General Polk, referring to the part taken in the action by the Fourth Brigade of Withers' division, uses this language:

The brigade of Colonel Manigault, which was immediately on the right of that of Colonel Coltart, followed the movement of the latter according to instructions; but as Coltart failed in the first onset to drive Sheridan's right, Manigault, after dashing forward and pressing the enemy's line in his front back upon his second line, was brought under a very heavy fire of artillery from two batteries on his right, supported by a very heavy infantry force. He was, therefore, compelled to fall back.

In this charge the brigade suffered severely, sustaining a very heavy loss in officers and men, but the gallant South Carolinians returned to the charge a second and a third time.

We respectfully suggest that this language is susceptible of a construction which may cause the reader to award to a part of the brigade honors which, to say the least, are merited as well by another part of it. Such was not the intention of the writer. A soldier himself, he would not willingly withhold from a soldier that which is most highly prized by him—credit for gallantry on the battle-field. We, then, do justice alike to Lieutenant-General Polk and to our own respective commands by directing attention to the inaccuracy in the above recited extract.

The brigade of Colonel Manigault is not composed entirely of South Carolinians, as would be reasonably inferred from the report. In it are five regiments, two from South Carolina (Tenth and Nineteenth) and three from Alabama (Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-fourth), and Waters' (Alabama) battery.

The first charge spoken of in the report was led by the three Alabama regiments. The report does not mention them.

All the Alabama regiments were in the second charge, and led in it. They were also in the third charge. The report states that "the gallant South Carolinians returned to the charge the second and third time."

Respectfully submitting this statement of facts, we ask for it that consideration it may seem to merit, feeling satisfied, as we do, that the lieutenant-general commanding will acquit us of any intention to captiously controvert his report, and that he will do what is proper in the premises.

With much respect, your obedient servants,

J. C. B. MITCHELL,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Alabama.

JOHN C. REID,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Alabama.

N. N. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Alabama.

D. D. WATERS,
Captain Waters' Battery.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

Respectfully forwarded.

The matter to which the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding is called in this communication is reasonable, and is, in justice to the command herein represented, approved by me. The inference drawn from that portion of the report of the battle of Murfreesborough, as cited, is that the brigade which I commanded was composed either entirely of South Carolinians or that only the South Carolinians of the brigade are credited for gallantry, renewing the attacks after being repulsed.

The Alabama regiments partook in all the attacks, as my report will show, and I again take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the heroic courage and fortitude displayed by them on that bloody field.

The general conduct of all the regiments on that occasion was such that I can draw no distinction between them.

A. M. MANIGAULT,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Brigade, Withers' Division.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
June 22, 1862.

In reply to the within, I have to say to the officers commanding the Alabama regiments, that the ground of their complaint does not exist in my report as written and sent to War Department. It was said by the printer in a misprint. It was written, "the gallant South Carolinian," meaning their brigade commander, Colonel Manigault, not "South Carolinians." Although the troops from the Palmetto State acted with distinguished gallantry, yet they were in no degree more distinguished for gallantry than their comrades from Alabama, who, side by side, shared with them the difficulties and all the triumphs of that bloody field. My object was to compliment their brigade commander, and through him his whole command, for the tenacity of purpose and unflinching bravery with which they returned time and again to the charge, until they carried the position which had so often resisted them.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

range late in the evening, being beyond my range. I withdrew my battery from its position, and ascertained orders had already been sent for me to retire, which I had not received.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. SCOTT,

Captain, Commanding Light Battery.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH,

Comdg. Fourth Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. W. M. Polk, Scott's Tennessee battery.

JANUARY 20, 1863.

In accordance with orders received, I make the following report of the part taken by Scott's battery in the battle of Stone's River, and of the effect and efficiency of the different kinds of projectiles used:

The battery crossed Stone's River Monday morning and took a position on the river, near the Triune road and in rear of our brigade. We remained with the brigade until Wednesday morning, not having done any firing up to that time. We were separated from the brigade on that morning, Captain Scott being ordered to hold the battery in reserve on the Triune road.

The battery remained on the Triune road until Thursday morning, when we received an order to take position at the breastworks between the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, where we remained until Friday morning, not having fired a shot up to that time. The battery was then ordered to take a position about 400 or 500 yards in front of the breastworks between the railroad and Nashville pike, Captains Stanford's and Carnes' and Lieutenant Turner's batteries being on our right beyond the railroad, and Captain Robertson's battery being on our left beyond the pike. After being in that position about fifteen minutes, the enemy's infantry commenced an advance, when we opened on them with spherical case and shell at three seconds time. The enemy, after a little, fell back, upon which we increased our range and time, and continued the firing until they were beyond our range. Two of the enemy's batteries were advancing with their line of infantry, both of which returned our fire, but both ceased firing when their line of infantry retired. One of the batteries fell back with the line, the other remained in its position, having, as we afterward learned from our skirmishers, one of its pieces disabled. It, however, fell back after we ceased firing. As soon as the enemy's line commenced falling back, they opened fire on us with two rifle batteries, which were beyond our range. Having received an order to cease firing, we did so, and fell back about 50 yards, under cover of a little rise in the ground. The batteries of the enemy ceased firing soon after we did. In this engagement we lost 1 man killed. About 2 o'clock we shelled the enemy's skirmishers out of a skirt of timber about 250 yards in our front, from which they had driven our skirmishers. Their batteries replied, but did us no harm. That evening we fired a few spherical case at the enemy's line, all of which burst short, they being beyond our range. We then retired to the breastworks for the night.

The next morning we took the position we had occupied the day previous, and shelled the enemy's skirmishers out of the skirt of woods I

mentioned before. The enemy's batteries did not reply. From that time until late that evening we occupied the position quietly.

About 4 o'clock Saturday evening the enemy opened a well-directed fire upon us with three batteries, all of which were beyond our range. The battery fell back inside of our intrenchments, and Captain Scott reported to General Cheatham, when he ordered him to bring the battery to his headquarters, where we remained until 2 o'clock that night, when Captain Scott was ordered to cross the river and join the rest of the division, which was on its way to this point.

During the various engagements of the battery we used the pendulum hausses with tolerable satisfaction. The most of our shrapnel and shell did very well. Our friction-primers also did very well. My experience in regard to the table of ranges used by us, which is the one found in the instruction for field artillery, is that it does not answer as well as it should, from the fact that the powder for which it was prepared is so much superior to ours.

During the various engagements of the battery we had 1 man killed, 1 slightly wounded, and 1 man's leg broken by being run over by one of the guns. No horses were lost and the carriages were not damaged. We fired between 200 and 250 rounds, principally spherical case. Killed, Sergt. A. L. Townsend; wounded, W. McRea; missing, none.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. POLK,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Scott's Battery.

Maj. M. SMITH.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jones M. Withers, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Shelbyville, Tenn., May 20, 1863.

MAJOR: This division took position in line of battle in front of Murfreesborough and Stone's River on the morning of December 28, 1862, as directed in "Memoranda for general and staff officers," issued from headquarters of the army. The brigade of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers was placed, with its right resting on Stone's River and extending in a direction west of south, nearly across the open field toward the Wilkinson pike; Walthead's brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. [J.] Patton Anderson (by whose name it will be designated in this report), was placed next; and Anderson's brigade, under Col. A. M. Manigault, of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment, was placed next, and on the left of the line then formed. That night Deas' brigade, under Col. J. Q. Loomis, of the Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment, arrived from outpost and was placed on Manigault's left, extending the line to the Franklin or Triune road. This was the front center division of the line of battle, the division of Major-General Breckinridge being on the right, its left flank resting on the east bank of the river and to the rear of Chalmers' right, and the division of Major-General McCown being on the west side of the Franklin road, with its right some distance in advance of Loomis' left. The general direction of the line from right to left of the division, the initial point being on the river, was west of south, crossing the Nashville rail and pike roads about 1,000 yards from their crossing of the river and near their intersection; thence across the Wilkinson pike,

and thence to the Franklin road, on which was placed Robertson's battery. The open fields extending along their fronts and the character of the ground rendered it proper to throw Anderson's left to the front of the general direction, Manigault's left to be retired, and again Loomis' left to be advanced, the greatest angle being formed by Anderson and Manigault, and which would require that Manigault's left should describe an arc of near 60° to bring his front on a line with that of Anderson's.

On the evening of the 29th, skirmishing commenced between Chalmers' admirable battalion of sharpshooters and the enemy, which gradually extended to Anderson's right. About the same time there was a dash made by a portion of the enemy's cavalry on Manigault's skirmishers, which was creditably punished by Companies A and C, of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment. The supporting division, under Major-General Cheatham, now occupied its position from 500 to 800 yards in rear, and near the crest of the river ridge. The character of the country rendering it impossible for the division commanders to give that immediate, personal supervision which would insure the supports being thrown forward when necessary and with the least delay, it was agreed that Major-General Cheatham should take position on the left and the immediate control of the brigades of Manigault and Loomis, giving to me the direction of his two right brigades, Donelson and Stewart.

Early on the morning of the 30th, firing commenced between the skirmishers on the right, and gradually extended throughout the line to the Franklin road. The artillery of the enemy also opened, and the firing was kept up with more or less rapidity through the day. The cannonading was mostly directed against Chalmers' brigade and Anderson's right, which occupied the exposed position across the field from the Wilkinson pike to the river. About 2.30 p. m. the enemy made a dash to capture Robertson's battery, on our extreme left, which was handsomely repulsed and severely punished by a well-directed and rapid fire from the battery and from the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiments. The attempt, with less vigor, was repeated late in the evening with similar result, the Twenty-fifth Alabama having been thrown forward to the support of the other two regiments. The enemy's line of battle was now established in our front. His left rested on the river bluff, some 1,000 yards from Chalmers' right, in a skirt of woods; thence through the Round Forest, or Mississippian's "half acre"; thence through the south end of the cedar brake, and along the ridges and woodland to the cedar pedregal on the Franklin road, and about 300 yards from Loomis' front. From this point his line seemed to be retired, making quite an obtuse angle with that running back to the river.

The commanding general's order, directing an assault to be made by our left on the right of the enemy the next morning as early as it was "light enough to see," was received at 9 o'clock at night. Chalmers' brigade was to remain stationary, and constitute the pivot on which the movement was to be made; my left to "swing around and correspond with the movement of General McCown's division," on my left.

Early on the morning of the 31st, skirmishing commenced on the extreme left, and was followed by artillery, and then the full volleys of the line, announcing that the stern work of the day had commenced.

About 7 o'clock Loomis' brigade moved forward, and was immediately and hotly engaged. Steadily advancing, it drove back the first line of the enemy, but having no commanding officer (Colonel Loomis subsequently reporting himself as having been disabled), and the enemy being re-enforced by the second line, the brigade was driven back in some

confusion. The reserve, being promptly ordered forward by Major-General Cheatham, made a gallant charge, but was also repulsed. Colonel Coltart, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, having assumed command of Loomis' brigade, with the assistance of Captains [D. E.] Huger, [J. R. B.] Burtwell, and [E. B. D.] Riley, of my staff, ordered to the left for the purpose, quickly rallied and reformed the line. The two brigades, under Colonels Vaughan and Coltart, being now formed in line, were moved forward under the immediate direction of Major-General Cheatham, and, after a desperate conflict, dislodged the enemy from their strong position, and drove them for more than a mile and beyond the Wilkinson pike. Moving forward to the cedar brake, between the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, and finding other troops pressing after the enemy in his front, Colonel Coltart, by direction of General Cheatham, moved his command to the right, and, coming into the front line on the east edge and extreme right of the cedar brake, had a sharp engagement with the enemy, occupying a ridge across a narrow cotton-field, and strongly supported by artillery. Manigault's brigade moved promptly at the proper moment, and his left swinging round, drove the enemy from the wooded ridge back on his second line. In the wheel through the open field, and before his command had completed the angle necessary to bring it on a line with Anderson's, a heavy fire from two batteries and a column of infantry was opened on him from his right, which, enflading his line, checked and finally forced him back to his former position. Col. A. J. Lythgoe, of the Nineteenth South Carolina Regiment, was killed in this charge while gallantly leading his command. He dies well who dies nobly. Manigault, quickly rallying his command, again moved forward, successfully driving the enemy, and with every prospect of being able to hold his position, when the repulse of the troops on his left, leaving both flanks exposed, rendered it necessary for him again to fall back. The position of the forces and character of the ground and movement, however, rendered it impossible altogether to avoid a cross or enflading fire. The repulse at any point only increased the liability. The supporting brigade, under Brigadier-General Maney, was now moved forward, and, taking position on Manigault's left, both brigades moved forward, meeting comparatively with but little opposition. As Manigault swung round to a line with Anderson, this brigade was put in motion, and soon Manigault's right was engaged in an attack on a battery, with strong supports of infantry. The assault seemed successful, but before the capture was made, a brigade of the enemy moved up from below the hill, forcing back the regiments engaged, but was in turn driven back by Anderson's left, which was sweeping round. This concluded the engagements of Manigault for the day. His command had been subjected to a most trying ordeal, and had suffered heavily. The calm determination and persistent energy and gallantry which rendered Colonel Manigault proof against discouragements had a marked influence on and was admirably responded to by his command.

Anderson's left, being now moved forward immediately after the right of Manigault, was quickly engaged with the strong force in front. No brigade occupied a more critical position, nor were the movements of any invested with more important consequences. Opposite there were three batteries strongly supported by infantry. The capture of the batteries and rout of the supports was a necessity. Anderson was, therefore, directed to take the batteries at every cost. Stewart's brigade had been moved up into the woods within close supporting distance. In rapid succession Anderson threw forward his regiments from left to right, and

No. 222.

Report of Capt. Overton W. Barret, Missouri battery.

—, 1863.

[I have the honor to report the] part taken by Barret's Missouri battery (two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers).

Position on December 28, 1862, in main line of battle on the right of Nolensville road, Walthall's brigade on my left, Chalmers' on my right.

On the 29th, having a very exposed position, and apprehending that the enemy would plant long-range guns on the elevations opposite, I threw up some small earthworks.

About 9 o'clock on the 30th, the enemy opened fire upon me from a battery planted near a small house in the cedars, nearly opposite my position. This battery was composed, as nearly as I could judge, of two Parrott guns, two other rifled guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers. I was ordered not to fire unless compelled or until the infantry charged. During the first ten minutes after the enemy opened fire upon me I had 1 horse killed and 2 men and 2 horses wounded at the limbers. I was obliged by the severity of the fire to send my limbers far to rear, behind a hill. The enemy continued to play upon me until night, with only occasional intermissions, when the enemy turned his fire upon our skirmishers or changed his position so as to obtain a cross-fire upon me. Several times I sustained a fire from three different points and from different batteries. The fire of the enemy was very exact and severe, both from his batteries and sharpshooters, and but for my earthworks my position would have been untenable.

On the 31st, the enemy resumed their fire upon me. I still reserved my fire until Walthall's brigade charged, when I received permission to fire, and opened upon one battery in the cedars and upon another in the left end of the field. My limbers being so far from my pieces, and knowing the opposing batteries had by twelve hours' practice upon me obtained accurate range of my position, I ceased firing when I had diverted theirs from our advancing infantry. In this engagement I lost 1 man wounded. After the enemy were driven from the cedars, I advanced my battery to a position between the Nashville pike and Cowan's house, whence I played on the enemy's infantry until our infantry were about to charge, when I was ordered to cease, and, being within range of the enemy's shot, fell back to my original position, where I remained all day of January 1, 1863.

On January 2, took position some distance in rear of Cowan's house, occasionally fired upon by the enemy's long-range guns. Before day-break on the 3d, took position on the right and left of Cowan's house and threw up earthworks. About 5 p. m. the enemy commenced and continued firing upon me with ten heavy guns until night, when, by order of the chief of artillery of division, I drew off under the cover of the darkness. In this engagement I lost 1 horse killed and 2 wounded.

I have never been furnished with adjustable sights of any kind. Our Bormann fuses, in my opinion, are very inferior. Our powder, also, I think inferior. My shells, ignited by red, green, and black fuses, were the most effective and accurate projectile which I used in this battle. Six-pounder batteries cannot maintain a fight with long-range guns shooting the Hotchkiss and James projectile unless the distance between the opposing batteries be very short.

The following is a list* of casualties: Four enlisted men wounded; 2 horses killed, 5 wounded.

Trail of piece struck by solid shot and rendered nearly unserviceable; 2 spokes shot from wheel of another carriage; 2 lint stocks, 1 shovel, and 1 sponge and rammer broken by the enemy's shot.

Battery engaged twice and under heavy fire every day, except January 1, from the morning of December 30, [1862,] until dark of January 3, 1863.

Fired 73 rounds 6-pounder spherical case, nearly all of which burst short; 16 rounds 6-pounder solid shot, which struck lines of infantry 1,000 yards distant; 3 rounds 6-pounder canister; 84 rounds 12-pounder howitzer shell, which, at 900 yards distance, drove the enemy's infantry into woods farther back; 10 rounds 12-pounder spherical case, some of which burst short.

Respectfully,

O. W. BARRET,

Captain, Commanding Barret's Missouri Battery.

No. 223.

*Report of Capt. David D. Waters, Alabama battery, Anderson's brigade.*CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,
February 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I took the position in line of battle assigned by chief of artillery of Withers' division for my battery, on the left of the Fourth Brigade, about 10 o'clock on December 28, in which position I remained without interruption until the morning of the 30th, when the enemy, having forced in our skirmishers, got possession of a gin-house and other out-buildings, belonging to the farm of Mr. Harding, in front of the line of our brigade, and about 700 yards distant from my position. I was ordered by the colonel commanding brigade to shell them out, which I did, firing 10 or 12 shells and 4 round shot at the house. A few minutes after I ceased firing, the enemy brought up a rifled gun battery and placed it in position about three-quarters of a mile from my position; opened on me with percussion shell. I immediately ordered my caissons to move to a position to my left, under cover of a wood. Finding that my position was completely commanded by this battery, and that my guns were not capable of doing them damage, I, after consulting my brigade commander, moved my battery to the left, and took a position in the middle of the brigade, covered by the timber on my right. Here I remained without firing until about 3 p. m., when the enemy made a general advance with infantry and artillery, driving in the line of skirmishers in front of the brigade, bringing into position in front of the right of the brigade a battery of six 12-pounder light guns. I opened upon them at a range of about 650 yards, and compelled him to draw off after firing 6 or 8 rounds. He then moved his battery up under cover of a wood opposite to my position, and took position on a hill about 400 yards from me, when he opened with shell and spherical case shot. At the same time a rifle battery, posted to my right, opened, assisted by

* Nominal list omitted.

two rifle guns posted in rear of Harding's dwelling, the battery on my right completely enfilading my line, but was firing over me, doing but little damage, except from falling limbs. The battery in my front occupied all of my guns. After a rapid fire of from three-quarters to an hour this battery was driven from its place. I continued to fire at it until they gained cover of a hill.

In this engagement Corporal Burke, while gallantly performing the duties of gunner, had his thumb shot off. Privates Quinn and Brady were slightly hurt by a falling limb.

None of my horses were hurt, and only slight damage done to my guns, viz: One sponge-staff shot in two, one spoke from right wheel of left center gun shot out by piece of shell, and the trail hand-spike of the first gun shot off.

I remained in this position until dark without firing, as the rifle guns to my right were out of my reach. The enemy's skirmishers, having taken a position about 350 yards from our lines, kept up a rattling fire (doing no damage) until dark, when I moved my command to the rear, to feed and rest my men for the night, where I received a supply of ammunition.

At daylight I received orders from the brigade commander to move at the same time the line of infantry charged to my first position, on the left of the brigade, and cover the charge. I moved to the left and came into battery, but found I could do nothing from that position, and, finding that the right of the line was hard pressed, I moved to the right to support the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments, from which point I commenced firing on the enemy's infantry, and was immediately opened on by one of the enemy's batteries, posted in the wood to the right of the Nolensville turnpike. Our infantry having fallen back to the old line, I kept up a regular fire to cover their preparations for a fresh charge. During the time between the first and second charges, some general officer, with staff escort, came to the front of the enemy's line, and in about 500 yards of my position. I gave them a few rounds of shot and shell, when they retired at a run. I think I must have done them some damage, as I saw my shell burst and shot strike among them, and afterward found one of the horses killed with a round shot. Our line being reformed, made a second charge, drove the enemy across a field within short range, where I had a good chance and gave them spherical case and canister.

During this engagement I regret to have to report Private Richard Murphy killed, Private William Shea wounded, and 1 of my lead horses killed and 2 others so badly wounded that I was compelled to leave them.

I was then ordered to report to Brigadier-General Maney, which I did, and was ordered to remain under cover until he could find a place for me, which I did. My command was not again brought into action. I continued to follow in rear of my brigade until dark, when I took a position in the woods to the left of the Nolensville pike for the night, and here received a full supply of ammunition for my 6-pounder guns and some 12-pounder ammunition.

I met with a great deal of trouble from the great number of friction-primers that were worthless. I was compelled to make on the field quill-primers, which answered the purpose. I would here request that a supply of primers be furnished my battery at once, as it would be totally unserviceable in a fight as it is.

I would here request to mention the gallant conduct of First Lieut. Charles W. Watkins, to whom I was greatly indebted for his coolness and close attention to orders while under fire; also Sergeants Martin,

Turner, and Armstrong. In mentioning these names I do not wish to detract from the rest of my command, all of whom acted with great coolness and attention, the gunners firing slowly and deliberately, doing good service.

I found that the lack of long-range guns was a great drawback to our batteries, for the enemy could, at a distance too far for us, fire upon our lines without interruption and in perfect safety, making his aim more accurate and fire more destructive.

I regret to report that, upon the night of the 30th, Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas Maxwell, while attempting to get to the company with rations, passed through a gap in our line of battle between the left of the Fourth Brigade and the right of the First, was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, killing his horse and wounding him very severely in the knee.

Major, I am, respectfully,

D. D. WATERS,

Captain, Commanding Waters' Battery.

No. 224.

Report of Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, by the hands of Col. J. H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Volunteers, Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, the report of that general of the part taken by his corps in the battle of Murfreesborough, December 31 to January 3; also the reports of division and brigade commanders, including those of Major-General McCown's division, which was, during the most important part of the operations, under Lieutenant-General Hardee.

Some errors and misapprehensions of Major-General Breckinridge, incorporated in his report, will be corrected by reference to copies of notes received from him on the field of battle, and which are appended to the report, with an order for the cavalry movement, indorsed by Brigadier-General Pegram as "received." To these papers, appended to General B[reckinridge]'s report, I invite special attention.

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

BRAXTON BRAGG,

General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 28, 1863.

COLONEL: After the campaign in Kentucky, our forces were collected at Murfreesborough, while the enemy gradually concentrated an army, reported 70,000 strong, around Nashville. Every preparation that forecast could suggest was made by them to crush our army and obtain possession of Central Tennessee. For nearly two months there was apparent inaction, interrupted only by skirmishes, raids, and a successful affair at Hartsville. The enemy occupied Nashville, their right extend-

Mississippi.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. William Dabbs, Co. A.
Private Jesse Glass, Co. B.
Corpl. J. J. Smith, Co. C.
Private S. G. F. Jayroe, Co. D.
Sergt. J. N. Richardson, Co. E.

Sergt. W. A. Snow, Co. F.
Private S. F. Fondren, Co. G.
Sergt. D. L. McCollum, Co. H.
Private W. R. Flanagan, Co. I.
Private H. H. McMichael, Co. K.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry:

Private John A. Higginbotham,* Co. A.
Private H. H. Price, Co. B.
Private Richard R. Chaddick, Co. C.
Private Jephtha Creel, Co. D.
Sergt. George Stewart, Co. E.

Private B. Drummond, Co. F.
Private M. B. Stringer, Co. G.
Private A. Z. Coker, Co. H.
Private P. W. Rogers, Co. I.
Sergt. A. E. Ford, Co. K.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Private W. T. Robertson, Co. A.
Private J. H. Bonds, Co. B.
Private W. J. Pitman, Co. C.
Corpl. G. B. Risher, Co. D.
Private S. T. Massey, Co. E.

Private D. F. Hilburn, Co. F.
Corpl. A. W. Atwood, Co. G.
Private J. C. Lucy, Co. H.
Private Joel Foster, Co. I.
Private W. W. Watson, Co. K.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Private T. E. Bowden,* Co. A.
Private Thomas Gill, Co. B.
Color-Sergt. H. A. McCrosky, Co. C.
Sergt. George F. Duffy, Co. D.
Private John McAfee,* Co. E.

Corpl. E. W. Dowty, Co. F.
Private W. T. Hollis, Co. G.
Private B. C. Lipscomb,* Co. H.
Sergt. D. R. Biles, Co. I.
Private W. H. Wheeler, Co. K.

Forty-first Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. John A. Moore, Co. A.
Private A. W. Bell, Co. D.
Private A. F. Anderson, Co. E.
Private A. Sanders, Co. F.
Private Samuel N. Richey, Co. G.

Private G. D. Nelson, Co. H.
Private P. Ledbetter, Co. I.
Private F. L. Constantine, Co. K.
Corpl. W. M. Baker, Co. L.

Companies B and C declined making selections.

Ninth Battalion of Sharpshooters:

Fourth Sergt. M. Murphy, Co. A.

First Sergt. Joseph B. O'Brien, Co. A.

Sergeant Murphy was selected by Maj. W. C. Richards, commanding battalion.
Companies B and C declined making selections.

Stanford's Light Battery:

Private Richard H. Elliott.

Jefferson Artillery:

Capt. P. Darden.

Maj. R. B. Snowden, assistant adjutant-general.

North Carolina.

Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. Abner B. Freeman, Co. A.
Private Thomas Elkin, Co. B.
Color-bearer James R. Lanning, Co. C.
First Sergt. Erwin F. Roberts, Co. D.
Corpl. Willburn S. Smith, Co. E.

Private Devania Millsaps,* Co. F.
Private Abraham Hedrick, Co. G.
Private James A. Gillespie, Co. H.
Private Thomas Willis, Co. I.
Private Robert King, Co. K.

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Col. David Coleman.
Lieut. Col. Hugh H. Davidson.
Actg. Adj. Isaac S. Hyams.
First Lieut. Abram Booker, Co. A.
First Lieut. William T. Anderson, Co. B.
Sergt. John C. Rogers, Co. A.

Private William T. West, Co. B.
Private James W. Cobb, Co. C.
Private James B. A. Staten, Co. D.
Private Moses Fulbright, Co. E.
Sergt. John W. Wiggins, Co. F.
Sergt. John E. Moore, Co. I.

Companies G and H made no selection; Company K not in action.

* Killed in action.

South Carolina.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry:

First Lieut. C. C. White, Co. A.
Private A. J. McCants, Co. A.
Private J. S. Beaty, Co. B.
Private W. D. Hewitt, Co. C.
Private G. S. Flowers, Co. D.
Sergt. C. W. Cockfield,* Co. E.
Private G. W. Curry, Co. F.

Private J. Cannon, Co. G.
Private N. Gray, Co. H.
Private W. H. Posten, Co. I.
Private J. W. H. Bunch,* Co. K.
Private J. A. Boatwright, Co. L.
Sergt. S. B. Rhuarck, Co. M.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry

Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
Maj. John A. Crowder.
Private Benjamin W. Boothe, Co. A.
Private Samuel S. Horn, Co. B.
Sergt. W. H. Burkhalter, Co. C.
Private W. A. Black, Co. D.

Private S. D. McCoy, Co. E.
Private Samuel Bloodsworth, Co. F.
Sergt. Seth A. Jordan, Co. G.
Private James McClain, Co. H.
Private James Jones, Co. I.
Sergt. Martin Yonce, Co. K.

Tennessee.

Second Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Sergt. John C. Ferris.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. J. B. Wendall, Co. B.
Corpl. M. R. Brown, Co. C.
Private R. L. Matthews, Co. E.

Private G. M. Whitson, Co. G.
Sergt. J. F. Seay, Co. H.
Private R. W. Mullins, Co. L.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. J. P. Hardcastle, Co. A.
Second Lieut. Z. B. Hamrick, Co. B.
Color-Sergt. W. Davis, Co. C.
First Lieut. W. T. Grisso, Co. C.
Capt. R. B. Roberts, Co. D.
Second Lieut. W. W. Masey, Co. E.
First Lieut. J. B. Blair, Co. G.
Sergt. J. Swan, Co. G.
Second Lieut. S. R. Richards, Co. H.
Second Lieut. W. H. Ballard, Co. L.

Corpl. W. F. Diggs, Co. A.
Second Sergt. J. A. Aguilar, Co. B.
Sergt. L. D. Holland, Co. C.
Private W. T. Ballard, Co. D.
Corpl. W. A. Thompson, Co. E.
Private J. J. Hagler, Co. F.
Private D. C. Bancum, Co. G.
Private W. C. Malin,* Co. H.
Private G. W. Costen,* Co. I.
Corpl. J. B. Johnson, Co. K.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Private D. T. Perkins,* Co. A.
Private R. E. Coates,* Co. B.
Sergt. J. M. Jones, Co. C.
Sergt. W. J. Armstrong,* Co. D.
Sergt. Willie Simmons,* Co. E.

First Sergt. E. B. Little,* Co. F.
Private R. H. Gaines,* Co. G.
Private T. G. Hall, Co. H.
Sergt. J. T. Luna, Co. I.
Sergt. Maj. W. H. Holmon,* Co. K.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry:

Col. A. S. Marks.
Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.
Adj. James B. Fitzpatrick.
Capt. F. B. Terry, Co. A.
First Lieut. G. W. Corn, Co. D.
First Lieut. H. M. Kinsey, Co. B.
Second Lieut. M. W. Black, Co. E.
Corpl. John N. Lowry,* Co. A.

Sergt. P. L. Shaffner, Co. B.
Sergt. W. T. Jones, Co. C.
Sergt. Robert Rollins, Co. D.
Private J. D. Martin, Co. E.
Private John L. Conley, Co. F.
Private J. H. Gober, Co. G.
Private M. G. Liggett,* Co. H.
Private T. C. Mitchell, Co. K.

Company I declined making a selection.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry:

First Sergt. Joseph Thompson, Co. I.
First Sergt. Amos C. Smith, Co. B.

Sergt. George N. Richardson, Co. K.

The other companies declined making selections.

* Killed in action.