

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

Second (late Fifth) Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. EDWARD N. KIRK.	29th Indiana:
(2.) Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.	Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn
	Maj. Joseph P. Collins.
34th Illinois:	30th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Bristol.	Col. Joseph B. Dodge.
Maj. Alexander P. Dysart.	Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
79th Illinois:	77th Pennsylvania:
Col. Sheridan P. Read.	Lieut. Col. Peter B. Housum.
Maj. Allen Buckner.	Capt. Thomas E. Rose.

Third (late Fourth) Brigade.

Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
 5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. BERTT
 1st Ohio, Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
 93d Ohio, Col. Charles Anderson.

*Artillery.**

5th Indiana Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.
 1st Ohio, Battery A, Lieut. Edmund B. Belding.
 1st Ohio, Battery E, Capt. Warren P. Edgerton.

Cavalry.

3d Indiana, Companies G, H, I, and K, Maj. Robert Klein.

THIRD (LATE ELEVENTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Escort.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Joseph T. Forman.

First (late Thirty-seventh) Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.
 (2.) Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.

36th Illinois:
 Col. Nicholas Greusel.
 Maj. Silas Miller.
 Capt. Porter C. Olson.
 88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman.
 21st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William B. McCreery.
 24th Wisconsin, Maj. Elisha C. Hibbard.

Second (late Thirty-fifth) Brigade.

(1.) Col. FREDERICK SCHAEFER.
 (2.) Lieut. Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois, Capt. Wallace W. Barrett.
 73d Illinois, Maj. William A. Presson.
 2d Missouri:
 Lieut. Col. Bernard Laiboldt.
 Maj. Francis Ehrler.
 15th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John Weber

Third Brigade.†

(1.) Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.
 (2.) Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

22d Illinois:
 Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
 Capt. Samuel Johnson.
 27th Illinois:
 Col. Fazilo A. Harrington.
 Maj. William A. Schmitt.
 42d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
 51st Illinois:
 Col. Luther P. Bradley.
 Capt. Henry F. Wescott.

*The Fifth Indiana was attached to the Third Brigade, Battery A to the First Brigade, and Battery E to the Second Brigade.

† Formerly First Brigade, Thirteenth Division.

*Artillery.**

Capt. HENRY HESCOCK.

1st Illinois, Battery C, Capt. Charles Houghtaling.
 4th Indiana Battery, Capt. Asahel K. Bush.
 1st Missouri, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescoek.

CENTER.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST (LATE THIRD) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First (late Ninth) Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
 2d Ohio:
 Lieut. Col. John Kell.
 Maj. Anson G. McCook.
 33d Ohio, Capt. Ephraim J. Ellis.
 94th Ohio:
 Col. Joseph W. Frizell.
 Lieut. Col. Stephen A. Bassford.
 10th Wisconsin, Col. Alfred R. Chapin.

Second (late Seventeenth) Brigade.

Col. JOHN BEATTY.

42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Shanklin.
 88th Indiana:
 Col. George Humphrey.
 Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Brient.
 15th Kentucky:
 Col. James B. Forman.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Snider.
 3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Orris A. Lawson.

Third (late Twenty-eighth) Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
 79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
 1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
 21st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.

Fourth Brigade.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

15th United States, 1st Battalion:
 Maj. John H. King.
 Capt. Jesse Fulmer.
 16th United States, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion:
 Maj. Adam J. Slemmer.
 Capt. R. E. A. Crofton.
 18th United States, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and D, 3d Battalion, Maj. James N. Caldwell.
 18th United States, 2d Battalion, and Companies B, C, E, and F, 3d Battalion, Maj. Frederick Townsend.
 19th United States, 1st Battalion:
 Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.
 Capt. James B. Mulligan.

Artillery.†

Capt. CYRUS O. LOOMIS.

Kentucky, Battery A, Capt. David C. Stone.
 1st Michigan, Battery A, Lieut. George W. Van Pelt.
 5th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Francis L. Guenther.

Cavalry.

2d Kentucky (six companies), Maj. Thomas P. Nicholas.

* Battery C was attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Indiana to the First Brigade, and Battery G to the Second Brigade.

† Battery A, Kentucky, was attached to the Third Brigade; Battery A, First Michigan, to the Second Brigade, and Battery H, Fifth United States, to the Fourth Brigade.

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

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSBAU.							
Staff and escort.....			1	1			2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIPPER.							
Staff.....			1		1		2
38th Indiana.....	1	13	3	91		4	112
2d Ohio.....	2	9	3	31		7	52
3d Ohio.....		3		21		11	34
94th Ohio.....		3	2	21		28	54
10th Wisconsin.....		3	1	15		6	25
Total First Brigade.....	3	30	10	179	1	56	279
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN BEATTY.							
42d Indiana.....		17	6	75	2	32	132
88th Indiana.....		8	4	47		19	78
15th Kentucky.....	2	8	1	31	1	17	60
3d Ohio.....		17	1	65		23	106
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery A.....		1		10		2	13
Total Second Brigade.....	2	51	12	228	3	93	389
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.							
24th Illinois.....				4		52	56
79th Pennsylvania.....		1		9		6	16
1st Wisconsin.....			1	11		16	28
21st Wisconsin.....		1	1	4		37	43
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery A.....				1		2	3
Total Third Brigade.....		2	2	29		113	146
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.							
15th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	10	4	74		17	106
16th United States, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion.....		16	7	128		16	165
18th United States, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and D, 3d Battalion.....	1	28	6	115		2	152
18th United States, 2d Battalion, and Companies B, C, E, and F, 3d Battalion.....	1	30	5	98		5	139
19th United States, 1st Battalion.....	1	6		57		10	74
5th United States Artillery, Battery H.....				5			5
Total Fourth Brigade.....	4	90	22	476		50	641
<i>Cavalry.</i>							
2d Kentucky (six companies).....				3			3
Total First Division.....	2	173	47	915	4	312	1,460
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NOBLEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.							
1st Tennessee.....		3		16			19
2d Tennessee.....			1	6			7

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

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>First Brigade—Continued.</i>							
6th Tennessee*.....							
85th Illinois*.....							
14th Michigan.....		2		5			7
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 10th Battery*.....							
Total First Brigade.....		5	1	27			33
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.							
19th Illinois.....	1	13	8	75		11	108
11th Michigan.....	2	28	6	78		25	139
18th Ohio.....	1	25	8	107		26	167
69th Ohio.....	1	4	6	47		38	96
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M.....		1	1			1	3
Total Second Brigade.....	5	71	29	307		101	513
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN F. MILLER.							
Staff and escort.....			1	3			4
37th Indiana.....	2	25	5	110		8	150
21st Ohio.....		24	5	104		26	159
74th Ohio.....		3	6	92		19	125
78th Pennsylvania.....	1	15	3	130		39	188
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery B.....		1	1	2		2	6
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.....		4		9		3	16
Total Third Brigade.....	3	77	21	450		97	648
Total Second Division.....	8	153	51	784		198	1,194
THIRD DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. MOSES B. WALKER.							
82d Indiana.....				5			5
17th Ohio.....			1	4			5
31st Ohio.....				6			6
38th Ohio.....			1	5			6
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D*.....							
Total First Brigade.....			2	20			22
Total Third Division.....			2	20			22
Total Center.....	17	327	101	1,719	4	510	2,678
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
Staff.....			1				1
FIRST DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.†							
(2.) Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.							
Staff.....			1				1

* No loss reported.

† Wounded December 31.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 16, 1863.

COLONEL: My attention having been called by Major-General Rousseau to the fact that Col. B. F. Scribner's brigade had not been mentioned by the major-general commanding the department, for the part it took in the battle of Stone's River, I cheerfully submit the following statement, premising that in my official report of the battle of Stone's River it was my earnest endeavor to do equal justice to the commands of Colonels Beatty, Scribner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, as well as to all the other troops under my command, and thought the best way of so doing, without extending my report to too great a length, was to give a succinct narrative of the events of the battle, and then refer to the reports of the subordinate commanders for more detailed information. This I did, with the more confidence in the justice of that course, from the fact that, after a careful reading of the different reports, I perceived no discrepancy in the accounts given in these reports of the events of the battle in which different portions of my command acted together. In my official report is the following:

As it became necessary for General Sheridan to fall back, the enemy pressed on still farther to our rear, and soon took up a position which gave them a concentrated cross-fire of musketry and cannon on Generals Negley's and Rousseau's troops at short range. This compelled me to fall back through the cedar woods and take up a line along a depression in the open ground, within good musket-range of the edge of the woods, while the artillery was retired to the high ground on the right of the turnpike. From this last position we were enabled to drive back the enemy, cover the formation of our troops, and secure the center on the high ground. In the execution of this last movement, the regular brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, came under a most murderous fire, losing 22 officers and 508 men in killed and wounded, but, with the co-operation of Scribner's and Beatty's brigades and Guenther's and Loomis' batteries, gallantly held its ground against overwhelming odds—thus connecting these three gallant brigades together in the honorable and distinguished work of covering the formation of the troops on the elevated ground in their rear, when the enemy was straining every nerve to gain possession of the same point.

I now quote Colonel Scribner's report of the part taken by his brigade at this period of the battle:*

* * * * *

Colonel Scribner's brigade was at this time to the right of the regular brigade, and advanced into the cedars.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to testify, further, that the efficiency of this brigade, so long commanded by Colonel Scribner, is second to none in this army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. CUMBERLAND, May 18, 1863.

I forward with pleasure General Thomas' special notice of the part taken by Colonel Scribner in the battle of Stone's River. It supplies an omission in the report of General Rousseau, which was the reason why a notice of it did not appear in my report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

* See report No. 65, paragraphs 4-7, both inclusive.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, February 9, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD, Chief of Staff:

The last semi-weekly return of effective force before the battle of Stone's River, dated December 24, shows as follows, to wit:

Rousseau's division	303 + 5,883 = 6,186
Negley's division	212 + 5,284 = 5,496
	11,682

General Negley's report of the actual force engaged shows a deficiency of 664. This deficiency is in cavalry, which had been assigned to General Stanley between the 24th and 31st of December. I shall certainly hold my officers responsible for all reports differing from the above. The supposition was that the whole effective force was engaged. Please send me the reports showing the discrepancy.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 63.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, the Third Division of the army, in the battle of Murfreesborough, begun on the 31st ultimo and ended on the 3d instant.

Early on the morning of the 30th ultimo, in obedience to the order of General Thomas, my division moved forward toward Murfreesborough from Stewartsborough, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, about 9 miles from the latter place. On the march forward, several dispatches from General Rosecrans reached me, asking exactly where my command was and the hour and minute of the day. In consequence, we moved rapidly forward, halting but once, and that for only five minutes. About 10.30 a. m. we reached a point 3 miles from Murfreesborough, where Generals Rosecrans and Thomas were, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, and remained during the day and bivouacked at night.

At about 9 a. m. on the 31st, the report of artillery and heavy firing of small-arms on our right announced that the battle had begun, by an attack on the right wing, commanded by Major-General McCook. It was not long before the direction from which the firing came indicated that General McCook's command had given way and was yielding ground to the enemy. His forces seemed to swing around toward our right and rear. At this time General Thomas ordered me to advance my division quickly to the front, to the assistance of General McCook.

On reaching the right of General Negley's line of battle, General Thomas there directed me to let my left rest on his right, and deploy my division off toward the right as far as I could, so as to resist the pressure on General McCook. We consulted and agreed as to where the line should be formed. This was in a dense cedar brake, through which my troops marched in double-quick time, to get into position

before the enemy reached us. He was then but a few hundred yards to the front, sweeping up in immense numbers, driving everything before him. This ground was new and unknown to us all. The woods were almost impassable to infantry, and artillery was perfectly useless, but the line was promptly formed; the Seventeenth Brigade, Col. John Beatty commanding, on the left; the brigade of regulars, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, on the right; the Ninth Brigade, Col. B. F. Scribner commanding, was placed perhaps 100 yards in rear and opposite the center of the front line, so as to support either or both of the brigades in front, as occasion might require. My recollection is that, perhaps, the Second Ohio and Thirty-third Ohio Regiments filled a gap between General Negley's right and the Seventeenth Brigade, occasioned by the effort to extend our lines far enough to the right to afford the desired aid to General McCook.

The Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. John C. Starkweather commanding, and Stone's battery of First Kentucky Artillery were at Jefferson Crossing, on Stone's River, about 8 miles below.

Our lines were hardly formed before a dropping fire of the enemy announced his approach. General McCook's troops, in a good deal of confusion, retired through our lines and around our right under a most terrific fire. The enemy, in pursuit, furiously assailed our front, and, greatly outflanking us, passed around to our right and rear. By General Thomas' direction, I had already ordered the artillery (Loomis' and Guenther's batteries) to the open field in the rear. Seeing that my command was outflanked on the right, I sent orders to the brigade commanders to retire at once also to this field, and, riding back myself, I posted the batteries on a ridge in the open ground, parallel with our line of battle, and as my men emerged from the woods they were ordered to take position on the right and left, and in support of these batteries, which was promptly done. We had, perhaps, 400 or 500 yards of open ground in our front. While the batteries were unlimbering, seeing General Van Cleve close by, I rode up and asked him if he would move his command to the right and aid in checking up the enemy, by forming on my right, and thus giving us a more extended line in that direction in the new position taken. In the promptest manner possible his command was put in motion, and in double-quick time reached the desired point in good season. As the enemy emerged from the woods in great force, shouting and cheering, the batteries of Guenther and Loomis, double-shotted with canister, opened upon them. They moved straight ahead for a while, but were finally driven back with immense loss.

In a little while they rallied again, and, as it seemed, with fresh troops, and assailed our position, and were again, after a fierce struggle, driven back. Four deliberate and fiercely sustained assaults were made upon our position and repulsed.

During the last assault I was informed that our troops were advancing on the right, and saw troops, not of my division, led by General Rosecrans, moving in that direction. I informed General Thomas of the fact, and asked leave to advance my lines. He directed me to do so. We made a charge upon the enemy and drove him into the woods, my staff and orderlies capturing some 17 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant, who were within 130 yards of the batteries. This ended the fighting of that day, the enemy in immense force hovering in the woods during the night, while we slept upon our arms on the field of battle. We occupied this position during the three following days and nights of the fight. Under General Thomas' direction, I had it intrenched by rifle-pits, and believe the enemy could not have taken it at all.

During the day the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Colonel Starkweather, was attacked by General Wheeler's cavalry in force, and some of the wagons of his train were burned before they reached him, having started that morning from Stewartsborough to join him. The enemy were finally repulsed and driven off with loss. Starkweather's loss was small, as will be seen by his report of the action. In this affair the whole brigade behaved handsomely. The burden of the fight fell upon the Twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans.

From the evening of the 31st until the ensuing Saturday night no general battle occurred in front of my division, though firing of artillery and small-arms was kept up during the day, and much of the time, of small-arms, during the night. The rain on the night of the 31st, which continued, at intervals, until the Saturday night following, rendered the ground occupied by my command exceedingly sloppy and muddy, and during much of the time my men had neither shelter, food, nor fire. I procured corn, which they parched and ate, and some of them ate horse-steaks, cut and broiled, from horses upon the battle-field. Day and night, in the cold, wet, and mud, my men suffered severely, but during the whole time I did not hear one single man murmur at hardships, but all were cheerful and ever ready to stand by their arms and fight. Such endurance I never saw before. In this severe trial of their patience and their strength they were much encouraged by the constant presence and solicitous anxiety of General Thomas for their welfare.

On the evening of Saturday, 3d instant, I asked permission of General Thomas to drive the enemy from the wood on our left front, to which he gave his consent. Just before night I directed the batteries of Guenther and Loomis to shell the woods with six rounds per gun, fired as rapidly as possible. This was very handsomely done, and ended just at dusk, when the Third Ohio Regiment, Lieut. Col. O. A. Lawson, and the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Col. George Humphrey, both under command of the brigade commander, Col. John Beatty, moved promptly up the woods. When near the woods they received a heavy fire from the enemy, but returned it vigorously, and gallantly pressed forward. On reaching the woods a fresh body of the enemy, attracted by the fire, moved up on their left to support them. On that body of the enemy Loomis' battery opened with shell. The fusilade was very rapid, and continued for, perhaps, three-quarters of an hour, when Beatty's command drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet and held the woods. It turned out that the enemy was posted behind a stone breast-work in the woods, and, when ousted, about 30 men were taken prisoners behind the works. This ended the battle of Murfreesborough.

On the morning of the 31st, six companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Thomas P. Nicholas commanding, were ordered down to watch and defend the fords on Stone's River, to our left and rear. The cavalry of the enemy several times, in force, attempted to cross these fords, but Nicholas very gallantly repulsed them, with loss, and they did not cross the river. I should have mentioned that on Friday evening, late, I was directed by General Thomas to place a regiment in the woods on our left front as an outpost, and with a view to hold these woods, as they were near our lines, and the enemy could greatly annoy us if allowed to hold them. Our skirmishers were then just leaving the woods. I ordered the Forty-second Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Shanklin commanding, to take that position, which he did; but early next morning the enemy, in large force, attacked Colonel Shanklin, first furiously shelling the woods, and drove the regiment back to our lines,

taking Shanklin prisoner. It was this woods that was retaken on Saturday night, as before described.

The troops of my division behaved admirably. I could not wish them to behave more gallantly. The Ninth and Seventeenth Brigades, under the lead of their gallant commanders, Scribner and Beatty, were, as well as the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Colonel Starkweather, veterans. They were with me at Chaplin Hills, and could not act badly. The Twenty-eighth Brigade held a position in our front after the first day's fighting, and did it bravely, doing all that was required of them, like true soldiers. The brigade of United States infantry, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, was on the extreme right. On that body of brave men the shock of battle fell heaviest, and its loss was most severe. Over one third of the command fell, killed or wounded; but it stood up to the work and bravely breasted the storm, and, though Major King, commanding the Fifteenth, and Major Slemmer ("Old Pickens"), commanding the Sixteenth, fell, severely wounded, and Major Carpenter, commanding the Nineteenth, fell dead in the last charge, together with many other brave officers and men, the brigade did not falter for a moment. These three battalions were a part of my old (Fourth) brigade at the battle of Shiloh.

The Eighteenth Infantry, Majors Townsend and Caldwell commanding, were new troops to me, but I am now proud to say we know each other.

If I could, I would promote every officer and several non-commissioned officers and privates of this brigade of regulars, for gallantry and good service in this terrific battle. I make no distinction between these troops and my brave volunteer regiments, for, in my judgment, there never were better troops than those regiments, in the world. But the troops of the line are soldiers by profession, and, with a view to the future, I feel it my duty to say what I have of them. The brigade was admirably and gallantly handled by Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd.

I lost some of the best and bravest officers I had. Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, commanding the Second Ohio, was killed. After he fell his regiment was efficiently handled by Maj. Anson G. McCook, who ought to be made colonel of that regiment, for gallantry on the field.

Colonel Forman, my brave boy colonel, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, also fell; Major Carpenter, of the Nineteenth Infantry, fell in the last charge. His loss is irreparable. Many other gallant officers were lost, whose names will appear in the list of casualties.

Of the batteries of Guenther and Loomis I cannot say too much. Loomis was chief of artillery for the Third Division, and I am much indebted to him. His battery was commanded by Lieutenant Van Pelt. Guenther is but a lieutenant. Both of these men deserve to be promoted, and ought to be at once. Without them we could not have held our position in the center.

I fell in with many gallant regiments and officers on the field not of my command. I wish I could name all of them here. While falling back to the line in the open field, I saw Col. Charles Anderson gallantly and coolly rallying his men. Colonel Grider, of Kentucky, and his regiment efficiently aided in repulsing the enemy. The Eighteenth Ohio, I think it was, though I do not know any of its officers, faced about and charged the enemy in my presence, and I went along with it. The Eleventh Michigan and its gallant little colonel (I do not know his name certainly, but believe it is Stoddart) [Stoughton] behaved well, and the Sixth Ohio Infantry, Col. Nick Anderson, joined my command on the right of the regular brigade, and stood manfully up to the work. I fell in with the Louisville Legion in retreat, Lieutenant-Colonel Berry commanding.

This regiment, though retreating before an overwhelming force, dragging by hand a section of artillery which it had been ordered to support. A part of General McCook's wing of the army (in back with the rest, but through the woods and fields with difficulty) bravely brought off the cannon it could no longer see in the field. When I met it, it faced about and formed line of battle with cheers and shouts.

To Lieutenants McDowell, my assistant adjutant-general, 3d Second Kentucky Cavalry, and Millard, Nineteenth U. S. Inspector-general; Captain Taylor, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry; Lieut. Alf. Pirtle, ordnance officer, my regular aides, and ton D. Wickliffe and Lieut. W. G. Jenkins, both of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, aides for that battle, I am much indebted for service on the field.

The wounded were kindly and tenderly cared for by the division medical director, Surgeon Muscroft, and the other surgeons of the command. Captain Paul, my division commissary, rendered valuable services during the whole time of the battle. The musicians' band carried the wounded from the field, faithfully and fearlessly.

Lieutenant McDowell was wounded. My orderly, Dary, and the rest, went through the whole fight, behaving well as they were wounded. Lieutenant Carpenter, of the First Ohio Infantry, was so badly injured by the fall of his horse that I was obliged to permit him to go on the field. Lieutenant Hartman, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, a member of my staff, was ill with the fever and unable to leave his bed.

It should be mentioned that the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Campfrey commanding, being placed at one of the fords on the river, where our forces were temporarily driven back, very opportunely crossed the stragglers and promptly crossed the river and drove the enemy. In this he was aided by the stragglers, who rallied and followed him. The colonel was wounded by a bayonet thrust in the hand on Saturday night on the enemy in the wood in our front.

I inclose herewith the reports of brigade commanders, and the list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSS
Maj.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff (Center), Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Francis L. Guenther, Battery H, Fifth Ury.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY H, FIFTH ARTY
January.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the battery under my command in the recent engagement near Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

The battery arrived near the battle-field with the brigade, of which it forms a part, on the morning of December 30, and on the morning of December 31 it was moved forward with the rest of the

moved on the pike toward Murfreesborough about one half mile. We then moved toward the wood on the right, and soon engaged the enemy. After some hot work they gradually retired, followed up by our brigade. About this time the Second Ohio and Thirty-third Ohio were detached, and my regiment, with the Thirty-eighth Indiana and Ninety-fourth Ohio, continued to advance under a pretty hot skirmish fire. After having advanced some distance, we were attacked by a strong force, which we held for some time, until we began to receive a flank fire from the right. Orders were received to retire behind the line of the Seventeenth Brigade, which we did; and as I was about to get my regiment into line I saw that the Seventeenth Brigade was also retiring. I moved to the rear with them, and formed my line on their right and the left of Loomis' battery. There I remained until retired by your order, about daylight the next morning.

On the morning of January 1, at about 7 o'clock, we were again moved rapidly forward on the pike to near our old position, where we remained all through the battle, but did not have any general engagement with the enemy after December 31.

I went into the battle with 11 officers and 250 men. My loss is 3 killed, 1 officer slightly wounded, 15 enlisted men wounded, and 6 missing.

My loss would probably have been larger, but the nature of the ground where we were engaged in the woods was such that the men had some protection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHAPIN,

Colonel Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Ninth Brigade.

No. 70.

Report of Col. John Beatty, Third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

SIR: In the recent engagement before Murfreesborough the casualties in my brigade were as follows:*

Colonel Forman, Fifteenth Kentucky, was killed in the cedar woods on the morning of the 31st ultimo. He was a brave man and an excellent officer. Captain Bayne, of same regiment, fell at the same time, while urging his men forward.

Lieutenant Colonel Shanklin, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was surrounded by a superior force on the morning of January 3, and taken by the enemy. Col. George Humphrey, Eighty-eighth Indiana, was wounded on the night of January 3, in expelling the enemy from the woods in our front. He behaved gallantly throughout the fight. Capt. L. S. Bell, Third Ohio Infantry, wounded at the same time, conducted himself with great courage.

Lieutenant Colonels Lawson, Third Ohio, and Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana; Capt. J. H. Bryant, Forty-second Indiana; Lieutenants Dug Barry and Wildman, Eighty-eighth Indiana; J. B. McRoberts, Third

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 210.

Ohio; Horrall and Orr, Forty-second Indiana; Mr. James K. Patterson, Evansville, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. James S. Wilson, deserve especial praise. Capt. C. O. Loomis and Lieutenants Van Pelt and Hale, of the First Michigan Battery, rendered most important service throughout the entire battle. No men could have conducted themselves with more courage and ability. There are other officers and men who should be mentioned favorably, but the reports of regimental commanders have failed to reach me, and it is impossible, therefore, to give them the credit they deserve.

My brigade had three separate encounters with the enemy on the first day. On the second and third days it was in front a portion of the time.

Skirmishing on the night of January 3, two regiments, led by myself, drove the enemy from their breastworks in the edge of the woods in our front.

I trust the conduct of the brigade throughout may be satisfactory.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JOHN BEATTY,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. M. C. TAYLOR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 71.

Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather, First Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE,

Camp at Jefferson, near Stone's River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 30th* instant the train of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, consisting of 64 wagons, loaded with camp equipage, stores, officers' baggage, knapsacks, &c., was sent from Stewartsborough at 8.30 a. m. for this point, unprotected, save by the convalescents and a small guard left to the rear for protection, 10 wagons loaded with rations. The head of the train had just arrived in camp, and while in process of being parked, the rear and center of the same was attacked by a portion of General Wheeler's cavalry brigade; while the remainder of his brigade, he being in command, as also a part of a brigade under command of Colonel Allen, advanced on both sides of the highway for the purpose of attacking the brigade force and destroying the whole train. The outposts and pickets, however, being on the alert, met the enemy at the front and held them in check until the brigade was formed and ready for battle.

I immediately ordered the train at double-quick to be parked; sent the Twenty-first Wisconsin, under Colonel Hobart, to the front and rear of train; ordered the First Wisconsin, Colonel Bingham, to deploy right and left from the center as skirmishers, and to press forward; moved one regiment, the Twenty-fourth Illinois, under Colonel Mihalotzy, to the bridge crossing the river, together with one section of artillery, and then advanced to the front with the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hambright, and two sections of artillery, First Kentucky, Captain Stone.

My advance, the Twenty-first Wisconsin, was soon hotly engaged, and, being pressed severely by the enemy in front and on the left, they

* See Wheeler's report, No. 301; Mauldin's report, No. 302.

passed to the right of the highway and occupied a hill, upon which was a log-house, giving them a good fighting position. The Second Kentucky Cavalry, Captain Craddock, about 50 strong, was then sent to the left and front to feel the enemy, and at once became engaged. The right wing of the First Wisconsin was rallied on the right, and placed in rear of the first section of artillery, which was then upon the hill occupied by the Twenty-first Wisconsin, opening with shell. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania was placed in rear of the left wing of the First Wisconsin, which was skirmishing to the front. One section of artillery opened upon the enemy in front as between my infantry on the right and left.

The engagement at this time became general, as between the enemy and the First and Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and two sections of the First Kentucky Battery, the enemy acting principally on foot, supported by two field howitzers. The enemy was, however, finally repulsed, and left the field after severe fighting, the engagement lasting two hours and ten minutes, the brigade following $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when, deeming my rear unsafe, I ordered the command to retire, and went into camp on the north side of Stone's River, near Jefferson.

The enemy's force, as near as could be ascertained, was some 3,500 strong; strength of my force was about 1,700. The enemy's loss in killed, as learned from prisoners taken since the fight, was 83. Their loss in wounded must have been very severe; but as the wounded and dead were carried away mostly by the cavalry upon their horses, it is impossible to give their loss with certainty. Eight prisoners were taken and paroled, two of whom were mortally wounded. A lieutenant-colonel of Wheeler's brigade was also mortally wounded.

Casualties upon our side were as per recapitulation, the chief part of the loss being convalescents, who were with the train when attacked. Twenty wagons from the rear of the train were taken and destroyed by fire, with the contents thereof, consisting of camp and garrison equipage, officers' and men's clothing, &c.

The troops under my command acted with great coolness and bravery; no flinching, no running, but the utmost coolness shown by all, adding another creditable mark to the old Twenty-eighth Brigade.

Staff officers and orderlies carried orders fearlessly to different parts of the field, entitling them to great credit and to my thanks.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
79th Pennsylvania		1	1	5	7
21st Wisconsin	1	3	37		41
1st Wisconsin	4	15	3		22
1st Kentucky Battery			1	1	2
24th Illinois			52		52
	1	8	104	9	122

The missing are prisoners taken with train, most of them being convalescents, and will undoubtedly be paroled.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,

Colonel First Wisconsin Vols., Comdg. Twenty-eighth Brigade.

Capt. M. C. TAYLOR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 31st ultimo, the Twenty-eighth Brigade left Jefferson, in accordance with orders, and reported at 5 p. m. for duty, bringing in one field howitzer belonging to the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and some 250 cavalry of different regiments, as also many stragglers from infantry regiments that were found on the Jefferson and La Vergne pike and roads adjacent thereto, who had participated in the fight in front of Murfreesborough that day or the day previous.

On the 1st instant the brigade was maneuvered, changing positions, fronts, &c.; going into camp, formed in line, with battalions doubled on the center, the left resting on the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, right on the left of General Johnson's troops. The following morning the brigade was ordered by General Rousseau to deploy into line and advance to the front to the support of our batteries, then in action. The change of position was made, and the gallant Twenty-eighth Brigade moved to the front to give such support, with unflinching courage, amid a most tremendous rebel fire of solid shot and shell, and remained in such supporting position until another change was made, when it was sent to the extreme front, and ordered to hold the same, which post it occupied the 2d, 3d, and 4th, changing position from time to time, as the nature of circumstances seemed to require, supporting batteries, pioneer corps, &c., in digging trenches; and although not brought into place where its own fire could be made to tell effectively, yet, from the duties performed by it, under the continued and severe fire of shot and shell of the enemy, it is entitled to all praise. Casualties as per recapitulation.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,

Colonel First Wisconsin, Comdg. Twenty-eighth Brigade.

Capt. M. C. TAYLOR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
24th Illinois	1	3		4
79th Pennsylvania	2	4		10
1st Wisconsin		1	5	7
1st Kentucky Battery		1		1
Total	3	16	3	22

No. 72.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Shepherd, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Fourth (Regular) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE U. S. REGULAR TROOPS,
THIRD DIV. (ROUSSEAU'S), CENTER, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to report the operations of this brigade, under my orders, during the recent five days' battle before this place.