

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. LAZELLIE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry  
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## No. 189.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee.\**

## POLKS CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONNELSON.

## 8th Tennessee:

Col. W. L. Moore.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson.

38th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savage.

51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.

84th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.

Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. L. G. Marshall.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee, } Col. O. F. Strahl.

5th Tennessee, } Col. F. M. Walker.

24th Tennessee:

Col. H. L. W. Bratton.

Maj. S. E. Shannon.

31st Tennessee, } Col. E. E. Tansil.

33d Tennessee, } Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, } Col. H. R. Field.

27th Tennessee, } Col. H. R. Field.

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, Lieut. William B. Turner.

*Fourth (Preston Smith's) Brigade.*

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, Jr.

12th Tennessee, Maj. J. N. Wyatt.

13th Tennessee:

Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan.

Capt. R. F. Lanier.

29th Tennessee, Maj. J. B. Johnson.

47th Tennessee, Capt. W. M. Watkins.

154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. M. Magevney, Jr.

9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.

Albin's (Tennessee) Sharpshooters:

Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton.

Lieut. T. F. Pattison.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES M. WITHERS.

*First (Deaf) Brigade.*

Col. J. Q. LOOMIS.

Col. J. G. COLLART.

19th Alabama.

22d Alabama.

25th Alabama.

26th Alabama.

39th Alabama.

17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters,

Capt. B. C. Yancey.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut. Col. F. H. Farrar, Jr.

Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHAMBERS.

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.

*Third (Walthall's) Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.

24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvin.

27th Mississippi:

Col. T. M. Jones.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Antry.

Capt. E. R. Neilson.

29th Mississippi:

Col. W. F. Brantly.

30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. I. Seales.

39th North Carolina, \* Capt. A. W. Bell.

Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barrel.

*Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.*

Col. A. M. MANIGAUDIER.

24th Alabama.

28th Alabama.

34th Alabama.

10th South Carolina, } Col. A. J. Lythgoe.

19th South Carolina, } Capt. D. D. Waters.

Alabama Battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

## HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

32d Alabama:

Lieut. Col. Henry Manry.

Col. Alexander McKinstry.

13th Louisiana, } Col. R. L. Gibson.

20th Louisiana, } Maj. Charles Guillot.

16th Louisiana, } Col. S. W. Fisk.

25th Louisiana, } Maj. F. C. Zacharie.

14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Washington Artillery (5th Battery), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaughn.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PATERSON.

1st Florida, } Col. William Miller.

3d Florida, } Col. William L. Bowen.

4th Florida, } Col. William L. Bowen.

60th North Carolina, } Col. J. A. McDowell.

20th Tennessee:

Col. T. B. Smith.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Lavender.

Maj. F. Claybrooke.

Tennessee Battery:

Capt. E. E. Wright.

Lieut. J. W. Mebane.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. W. HANSON.

Col. R. P. TRABUE.

41st Alabama:

Col. H. Talbird.

Lieut. Col. M. L. Stannell.

2d Kentucky, Maj. James W. Hewitt.

4th Kentucky:

Col. R. P. Trabue.

Capt. T. W. Thompson.

6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.

9th Kentucky, Col. T. H. Hunt.

Kentucky Battery, Capt. R. Cobb.

*Jackson's Brigade.<sup>†</sup>*

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, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.

8th Mississippi:

Col. J. C. Wilkinson.

Lieut. Col. A. McNeill.

Pritchard's (Georgia) battery.

Linnaden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. H. H. Cribbs.

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

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

Your general deplores, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades, who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate, and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your fate is to the foe, and that on you rests the defense of all that is dear to freemen. Soldiers, the proudest reflection of your general's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,  
General, Commanding.

NO. 191.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
<b>Command.</b>											
<b>POLK'S CORPS.</b>											
<b>GREATHAM'S DIVISION.</b>											
<b>Denton's Brigade.</b>											
8th Tennessee.....	4	37	41	17	248	265				306	Col. William L. Moore, Capt. William Sadler, and Lieut. Thomas O. Blackwell, A. G. Denton, and N. Martin Kirby.
<b>Seneca's Brigade.</b>											
16th Tennessee.....	1	35	36	8	147	155	1	15	16	207	Capt. D. C. Spurrick.
38th Tennessee.....	1	11	12	5	68	72				88	Capt. B. H. Holland.
51st Tennessee.....	1	10	11	7	65	72				89	Capt. I. C. Campbell.
Carnes' battery.....		2	2		9	9				7	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>691</b>	
<b>Smith's Brigade.</b>											
4th and 5th Tennessee.....	1	7	8	6	62	68				76	Lieut. J. P. Foreman.
18th Tennessee.....	2	14	16	6	105	111				127	Capt. S. J. A. Ferguson and Lieut. S. G. Abernethy.
24th Tennessee.....	3	6	9	5	39	44				53	Capt. James Ford and Lieut. J. B. Arnold.
31st and 33d Tennessee.....	1	13	14	7	64	71				87	and J. S. Harrison.
Stauford's battery.....	1	2	3		7	7				10	Lieut. W. P. Hutcherson.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>353</b>	Lieut. A. A. Hardin.
<b>Maney's Brigade.</b>											
1st Tennessee.....		8	8	1	74	75				83	
4th Tennessee.....		5	5	5	44	49				54	
6th and 9th Tennessee.....		5	5	5	27	32				42	
Maney's Sharpshooters.....		1	1		4	4				5	
Smith's battery.....		1	1		4	4				6	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>190</b>	
<b>Smith's Brigade.</b>											
12th Tennessee.....	1	17	18	12	125	137				164	Lieut. J. S. Pender and J. H. Patterson.
13th Tennessee.....	1	12	13	6	82	89				110	and Maj. Peter H. Cole.
20th Tennessee.....		27	27	8	74	82				109	

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.		
<b>Smith's Brigade—Cont'd.</b>											
47th Tennessee.....	1	10	11	7	56	63	1	11	12	86	Capt. James H. Stuckart.
16th Senior Tennessee.....	1	13	14	6	78	84				101	Lieut. G. S. Hall.
9th Texas.....	2	16	18	8	94	102				122	Lieut. R. F. Jacketa and E. B. Parham.
Allen's Sharpshooters.....	1	2	3	1	5	6				12	Lieut. A. M. Burch. Lieut. J. K. J. Greighton died of wounds.
<b>Scott's battery.</b>											
Total.....	7	98	105	48	514	562	3	35	38	705	
<b>Grand total Cheat-ham's division.</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,939</b>	
<b>WITHERS' DIVISION.</b>											
<b>Deas' Brigade.</b>											
16th Alabama.....	1	7	8	13	130	143				154	Capt. Robert J. Healey.
22d Alabama.....	2	9	11	6	77	83				94	Lieut. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall.
25th Alabama.....	3	13	16	10	79	89				109	Lieut. W. G. Gibson, A. A. Patterson, and H. B. Scofield.
26th Alabama.....		4	4	6	70	76				80	
39th Alabama.....		3	3	9	83	92				95	
1st Louisiana Regulars.....	2	6	8	7	64	71				102	Lieut. B. C. Conas and Bringer's Troop.
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters.....		3	3	1	14	15				18	
Robertson's battery.....					19	19				20	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>588</b>				<b>672</b>	
<b>CHAMBERS' BRIGADE.</b>											
<b>Staff.</b>											
7th Mississippi.....	3	9	12	9	88	97				113	Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lieut. H. J. McHardy and G. W. Harriell and G. W. Jones.
9th Mississippi.....		8	8	5	66	71				84	Lieut. J. R. Moseley and D. W. Owen.
10th Mississippi.....	2	6	8	8	62	70				84	Lieut. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy, and P. H. McMillan.
41st Mississippi.....	3	22	25	5	115	123				156	
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment.....		4	4	1	30	31				52	
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.....		7	7		22	22				29	
Garry's battery.....		3	3	2	18	20				23	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>542</b>	
<b>WALKER'S BRIGADE.</b>											
45th Alabama.....		13	13	5	66	71				91	Lieut. Col. James L. Arp and Lieut. M. E. Edwards.
24th Mississippi.....		8	8	5	103	108				116	Capt. H. J. Harp and Lieut. W. A. McDaniell.
27th Mississippi.....	2	9	11	5	68	71				83	Lieut. W. A. McDaniell, and R. S. Spencer.
29th Mississippi.....	4	30	34	14	188	202				236	Lieut. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. McGuire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. H. Riddis.
30th Mississippi.....	6	57	63	10	136	146				209	Lieut. John W. Rhea.
89th North Carolina.....	1	1	2	3	33	36				44	
Barré's battery.....					4	4				4	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>783</b>	

next day, publish General Polk's report of the battle of Murfreesborough, which had been forwarded by its Richmond correspondent, "S. L," the party to whom the corrected copy had been sent, and the report was accordingly published, as inclosed. I have thought it due to myself and to General Polk to make these statements to the Department, in explanation of the appearance of the report.

Since writing the foregoing, I have, in answer to an inquiry, received the following dispatch from the editor of the Register:

I had no express authority of the Government for publishing General Polk's report, but as my correspondent at Richmond had been allowed access to official copies of the other reports, and it expressed no disapproval of their publication, I inferred its consent.

J. A. SPERRY.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. B. RICHMOND,  
*Aide-de-Camp.*

P. S.—Mr. Minor, in his communication, informs me that no supplementary report of the battle of Murfreesborough had been received at the War Department. Such a report was made and forwarded to your office, and this postscript is added in explanation of its publication with the main report.

[Enclosurement.]

The explanation of this publication is little satisfactory. Express authority of the Department should be obtained before the copy of any official paper is intrusted to the agents of the press, who are under a strong temptation to publish as news whatever may be interesting to their readers.

J. A. S.,  
*Secretary.*

No. 193.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.*

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,  
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
*Shelbyville, Tenn., February 20, 1863.*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this division in the battles before Murfreesborough, commencing on December 30, 1862, and ending on January 3, 1863:

The division is composed of the following brigades and batteries:

Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson's brigade: Sixteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John H. Savage; Thirty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John C. Carter; Fifty-first Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John Chester; Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. W. L. Moore; Eighty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. S. Stanton; Capt. W. W. Carnes' light battery.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart's brigade: Fourth and Fifth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. O. F. Strahl; Twenty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. H. L. W. Bratton; Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. E. E. Tansil; **Nineteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers**, Col. F. M. Walker; Capt. T. J. Stanford's light battery.

Brig. Gen. George Maney's brigade: First Regiment Tennessee Vol-

unteers, Col. H. R. Feild; Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. J. A. McMurry; Sixth and Ninth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Col. C. S. Hurt; Capt. Frank Maney's company of sharpshooters; Capt. [then Lieut.] W. B. Turner's light battery (Mississippi).

Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade: One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel [M. Magevney, jr.]; Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. A. J. Vaughan, [jr.]; Forty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Major [Thomas R. Shearon]; Twenty-ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, [Maj. John B. Johnson]; Ninth Texas Infantry, Col. W. H. Young; Captain [P. T.] Allin's company of sharpshooters; Capt. W. L. Scott's light battery.

On December 26, General Maney's brigade, being on outpost duty at Stewart's Creek, hearing heavy firing in front, was moved forward by General Maney to La Vergne, 5 miles toward Nashville, where he came in sight of the enemy advancing, who encamped that night 3 miles beyond La Vergne. After a consultation with General Wheeler, who was stationed at this advanced post with his cavalry brigade, they advised the commander-in-chief that a general advance of the enemy had commenced.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy again commenced his advance, our troops, both infantry and cavalry, skirmishing constantly with the enemy, and gradually falling back, the infantry that night halting at Overall's Creek, and next day falling back to Murfreesborough.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the command (having the day previous cooked three days' rations, struck their tents, loaded their wagons and sent them to the rear) commenced crossing Stone's River, and former line of battle in the following order, from right to left: First Brigade, Brigadier-General Donelson commanding; Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Stewart commanding; Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Maney commanding; Fourth Brigade, Col. A. J. Vaughan, [jr.], commanding, the line extending from the Nashville Railroad, on the right, to Franklin road, on the left. My division was formed from 500 to 800 yards in rear of Major-General Withers' division, and was the supporting force to that division, which formed the front line of Polk's corps.

Nothing of importance occurred until the middle of the day on Tuesday, when, the enemy having commenced deploying and forming his lines in our front, heavy skirmishing was commenced between the opposing forces and continued to increase until near sunset, when, the enemy having established his lines as far to his right as the Trinne road, where my left rested, in a dense cedar thicket, and more than 300 yards in front of Colonel Loomis' brigade, the firing became very heavy. In the mean time Robertson's battery, which had been placed in position in the Trinne road, supported in rear by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, which I had detached from Colonel Vaughan's brigade for that special duty, opened upon the enemy a heavy fire, which was promptly answered, by two of the enemy's batteries. In a short time afterward, three of the enemy's regiments made a dash on Robertson's battery, but were repulsed by a few rounds of canister from the battery and a well-directed volley of musketry from the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and two Alabama regiments on Colonel Loomis' left, after losing quite a number in killed and wounded. During this engagement Captain Robertson had 14 men wounded and several killed, and one ammunition chest blown up by the explosion of a shell from the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers lost considerably in this engagement, but behaved themselves most gallantly. The enemy's batteries kept up

a continual shelling until quite dark. The loss in Loomis' and Vaughan's brigades and Robertson's battery was over 75.

At daylight on the morning of the 31st, the attack was commenced on our extreme left by Major-General McCown's division, supported by Major-General Cleburne's division, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, the plan of the battle being that the attack should be made by brigades, each advancing to the front, attacking the enemy's lines, then wheeling to the right to take him in flank, to be followed up in like manner from left to right.

At 7 o'clock Colonel Loomis' brigade, in the front line, was ordered to the attack, and being not more than 300 yards from the enemy's lines, was immediately engaged. His command had to cross an open woods and a corn-field in order to reach the enemy, who were strongly posted in a cedar wood. He made a gallant dash, but after reaching near the woods was compelled to fall back to his original position, where the command was soon reorganized under my own superintendence.

In the mean time the supporting brigade under Colonel Vaughan had advanced over the same ground and attacked the enemy furiously, driving him away from and capturing two of his guns, but was forced to give orders to his command to fall back, on account of the murderous fire being poured into his front, and particularly a raking fire that was turned upon him from his right, and completely enfilading his lines. They, however, retired in good order, and in a few moments after being reformed were again sent forward by me, with instructions to bear somewhat to the right, so as partially to avoid the heavy wood.

In the mean time the Ninth Texas Regiment, under the command of that gallant officer, Col. W. H. Young, who did not hear the order, became detached and was farther to the left. It remained in the woods and continued to fight the enemy, and at last charged them on their flank and drove them from the woods on their entire right, losing very heavily. In the first assault made by Colonel Loomis' brigade that officer was so wounded by the falling of a limb cut from a tree that he had to turn over the command to the next senior officer (Colonel Coltart). The brigade suffered very severely in this charge. Colonel Vaughan's brigade also suffered very severely in its desperate charge against the same stronghold. Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan and Major [Peter H.] Cole, both of the Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, were mortally wounded; also a very large number of officers and men.

At about 8 o'clock, Colonel Manigault's brigade moved out and attacked the enemy directly in his front. He met with very strong resistance, and after Colonel Loomis was compelled to fall back, and the enemy's fire turned upon his left flank, enfilading his lines, he was compelled to retire. He, however, soon rallied his command, made another gallant attack, and was forced to fall back a second time. At this juncture General Maney's brigade came up and took position on the left of Manigault's, when they moved forward and took position facing toward the Wilkinson pike, near the Harding house, when two batteries of the enemy opened upon them, one of them in the woods on Manigault's right, and on the west side of the Wilkinson pike; the other on the east side of the pike. At this place I came up with Colonel Vaughan's brigade. General Maney had placed Captain [Lieutenant] Turner's battery of Napoleon guns in position near the brick-kill, which in a short time silenced the battery on the east side of the road. Colonel Manigault assailed the one in the woods with two regiments, but did not succeed in capturing it. Having made my dispositions, I ordered Colonel Vaughan to move forward with his brigade, and take position on

General Cleburne's right, which was in the woods to my front and left. General Maney and Colonel Manigault I accompanied across the Wilkinson pike, just in front of the enemy's battery last mentioned, which the enemy had abandoned on our approach. The one in the woods to our right was also abandoned, most of the horses having been so disabled that the guns could not be removed. After crossing the Wilkinson pike, I rode forward to the cedar brake toward the Nashville pike, where I found General Stewart's brigade hotly engaging the enemy. He captured three of his guns, drove him through the woods and beyond the field to the Nashville pike. During this encounter, Colonel Bratton, of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Volunteers, a most gallant officer, was killed. Colonel Vaughan advanced with Cleburne's division, fighting and driving the enemy until he reached the Nashville pike, when the enemy's fire became so heavy he was forced to retire, after having again driven the enemy from two of his guns. Late in the evening I placed him on the Wilkinson pike, in the rear of General Cleburne's division, with instructions to remain there until further orders. This brigade acted most gallantly during the entire day, having had two terrible engagements, losing 705 men out of 1,813.

About 10 o'clock General Donelson's brigade was ordered forward to the support of General Chalmers' brigade, which had been partially driven back. General Donelson pressed forward through the open field in front of the burnt house, under a terrific fire of twenty pieces of artillery and a heavy infantry force. Colonel Savage's regiment (Sixteenth Tennessee) and three companies of the Fifty-first Tennessee passed to the right of the house, extending to the river on the right; the remainder of the Fifty-first, with the Eighth and Thirty-third Regiments, passing to the left of the house, advanced, under a heavy fire of infantry, toward the south end of the cedar brake. During this advance Colonel Moore, of the Eighth Tennessee, had his horse killed under him, and in a few moments afterward that gallant officer fell, dead, having been shot through the heart by a minie ball. The Eighth Tennessee Regiment, now under the command of its gallant lieutenant-colonel, John H. Anderson, dashed forward into the cedar brake, drove the enemy before them, charged and captured a battery, and, in connection with the Thirty-eighth and seven companies of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiments, fought and drove the enemy out of the south end of the brake, through the open field to his reserves on the Nashville pike, capturing from 600 to 700 prisoners. Colonel Savage, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, advanced beyond the burnt house (Cowan), and took position on the right of the railroad, and for three hours held the columns of infantry in his front in check, and when, after the arrival of General Adams' brigade, he withdrew his regiment, he left 30 dead men in the line he had occupied. The loss of this regiment was 207 out of 402, being over one-half. The Eighth Tennessee, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, lost 306 men and officers out of 472, which shows what they had to contend against. The other regiments of this brigade suffered nearly as badly.

As soon as [it was] discovered that our advanced line had been checked, I immediately commenced forming a double line of infantry in the cedar brake, in order to resist any movement the enemy might make against us. General Stewart's brigade being in the advance, was first aligned. General Maney's brigade was formed on its left, and Colonel Loomis' on its right, with Generals Donelson's, Preston's, Adams', and Manigault's brigades in the rear line. General McCown formed his division on the left of General Maney. In this position they remained until

night, a great portion of the time under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery.

On Friday morning the brigades of Generals Preston and Adams were withdrawn, when the lines were reformed and strengthened, and Smith's brigade was brought forward and placed in the lines, he having arrived and taken command on Thursday.

On Wednesday there was but little done by my artillery, on account of the impossibility of advancing it through the cedars and pedregal on my left. Captain [Lieutenant] Turner's battery was brought into action on that day by General Maney and did good service.

On Friday and Saturday Captains Stanford, Scott, Carnes, and [Lieutenant] Turner did excellent service with their guns, which had been advanced up the railroad by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. Lieutenant [A. A.] Hardin, of Captain Stanford's battery, with one section, was sent to the assistance of Colonel Manigault on Tuesday, and, while gallantly working his rifled pieces, was killed by a round shot.

On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, preparations having been previously made, my command brought up the rear as the army slowly fell back toward Shelbyville.

Although my division was originally placed in the second line as a supporting force, it was not long before it was all under fire and hotly engaged with the enemy, and I am proud to say that each brigade did good service. I cannot omit this opportunity to express my thanks for the fortitude with which they bore the hardships and their gallant, soldier-like bearing during the eight trying days they were in line of battle, and most of the time under fire.

A list of casualties of my command is herewith inclosed, the loss being 277 killed, 1,597 wounded, and 65 missing. Total, 1,939.\*

My staff with me on the field—Maj. John Ingram, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Joseph Vaulx, [jr.] assistant inspector-general; Maj. George V. Young, chief quartermaster; Maj. B. J. Butler, chief of subsistence; Maj. J. A. Cheatham, chief of ordnance; Lieut. J. G. Mann, engineer officer, and Lieut. A. L. Robertson, aide-de-camp—all managed their separate departments to my entire satisfaction.

Capt. Robert L. Weakly, who was badly wounded, and Lieutenant [J. H.] Marsh, of the artillery; Lieut. Thomas [H.] Henderson, adjutant of the Sixth Tennessee; Capt. R. A. Alston, of South Carolina, and Capt. J. Webb Smith, volunteer aides-de-camp, all behaved gallantly; and did good service in transmitting orders over the extensive field of operations during the day.

Maj. F. H. McNairy, my aide-de-camp, who had accompanied me on all previous battle-fields, was, unfortunately, absent, having been severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol at Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. CHEATHAM,

Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,

Shelbyville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the following report of the number of officers and men killed, wounded, and mis-

\* See totals in tabulated statement, p. 677.

ing in the recent engagement near Murfreesborough, Tenn., is respectfully submitted:

Brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's	10	98	42	533			700
Stewart's	8	55	23	311	1	16	399
Maney's	3	19	12	151	8	8	198
Smith's	7	98	48	516	3	35	707
Total*	28	270	125	1,511	4	61	1,999

B. F. CHEATHAM,  
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]  
Report of officers and men actually engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough, in Cheatham's division.

Command.	Officers.		Men.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Donelson's brigade:					
8th Tennessee	38	486	383	473	407
16th Tennessee	24	383	292	282	293
38th Tennessee	20	262	270	68	73
51st Tennessee	23	270	5		
Carnes battery	5				
Total	110	1,419	1,359		
Stewart's brigade:					
4th and 5th Tennessee	41	417	322	438	350
16th Tennessee	32	316	216	380	304
24th Tennessee	37	376	316	344	324
31st and 33d Tennessee	34	345	34	79	79
Stanford's battery	4	70			
Total	142	1,468	1,335		
Maney's brigade:					
1st and 27th Tennessee	23	434	337	457	371
4th Tennessee (Confederate)	34	337	374	412	388
6th and 9th Tennessee	38	374	58	61	81
Maney's Sharpshooters	3	78			
Smith's battery	3				
Total	101	1,281	1,392		
Smith's brigade:					
12th Tennessee	25	297	252	322	252
13th Tennessee	16	256	224	254	224
29th Tennessee	30	224	247	265	247
47th Tennessee	16	247	253	278	253
154th Tennessee (senior)	25	289	289	323	289
9th Texas	24	47	47	50	47
Allin's Sharpshooters	3	77		81	77
Scott's battery	4				
Total	143	1,680	1,823		
Grand total	496	5,873	6,369		
Loss 30 men from each regiment, as infantry detail			510		5,859

Respectfully submitted. Total loss, 1,939. Loss, 35 per cent.

B. F. CHEATHAM,  
Major-General, Commanding Division.

\* But see tabulated statement on p. 677, agreeing with totals given above.

battle. My clerk (Wilkes) had his horse killed late in the afternoon near the Cowan house. It is but right that I should say that Colonel Lewis the previous day had obtained a musket, and was fully equipped to take the field in the ranks of Captain [W. G.] Burford's company of Eighth [Tennessee] Regiment, when, being informed of this fact, I invited him to take a position with me as volunteer aide, which he readily assented to do, and conducted himself with great coolness and determined bravery. I have referred to Captain Rice as a relieved officer. I feel, from his efficient services rendered in this battle, and my knowledge of him as a man and an officer, that I am doing but simple justice to him, and a benefit to the cause and service, in recommending that Captain Rice be given a command at the earliest practicable period, knowing him to be qualified in an eminent degree to fill a high position.

Accompanying this you will find an accurate list of both officers and men killed, wounded, and missing in my command.

D. S. DONELSON,  
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brigade, Cheatham's Division.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 195.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Anderson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,  
January 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Below you will please find a report of the part taken by the Eighth [Tennessee] Regiment in the late action before Murfreesborough:

On the morning of December 29, the regiment was ordered into line of battle. We were placed in line of battle in an old field on the west side of Stone's River, my left resting on the left of the Wilkinson turnpike road, in which position we remained, subjected during the time to heavy cannonade of shells, which did but little or no harm, until Wednesday morning, the 31st, at which time I received orders to hold my regiment in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice to the support of Brigadier-General Chalmers' brigade, which was in our front. At about 10 o'clock our brigade was ordered forward. The Eighth moved off promptly at the command, under a very heavy cannonade of shot and shell. When we had arrived at the position formerly occupied by General Chalmers' brigade, we were ordered to halt and lie down behind the little fortification constructed by his brigade of logs and rails. We remained in this position about twenty minutes under a perfect storm of shot and shell, causing considerable mortality in my regiment. In this position we lost 15 or 20 men killed and wounded. It soon became apparent to every one that Chalmers' brigade was giving way, for it was with great difficulty that I could keep his men from running over my men; they came running back in squads and companies, and I am satisfied that before we left this position that at least two-thirds of the regiment that had formerly occupied the position we were in had returned. We were then ordered forward to the charge, which was responded to by the Eighth Regiment with a yell, the gallant Colonel Moore leading. We moved forward at a double-quick, under a perfect hail of shot, shell, and grape, when we arrived at the burnt brick house. The regiment

was thrown into some confusion, caused by the house and some picket fence and a portion of Chalmers' men that had remained behind the house, there being several fences and the house and a portion of Chalmers' men that were in the way, causing some four of the companies on the right of the regiment to pass around and through the best way they could. At this juncture the enemy in our front opened a terrible fire upon us with small-arms, at a distance of about 75 or 100 yards. Such a fire I do not suppose men were ever before subjected to. At this point the colonel's horse fell, and I supposed that he himself was either killed or wounded. Seeing the condition in which the regiment was placed, with a powerful enemy in our front and on the right and left—for at this time we were then in front of the balance of the brigade, and the enemy were cross-firing me right and left—and seeing so many of my men falling around me, I ordered them forward at a double-quick with fixed bayonets. The gallant Eighth responded with a shout, and leaped forward like men bent on conquering or dying in the attempt. When we had advanced about 50 or 60 yards, and were just entering the woods in our front, the colonel came up with sword in hand. He was not killed or wounded, as I expected; it was only his horse. He had just reached the regiment again, and was urging them forward, when he fell, dead, shot through the heart with a minie ball. The enemy in our front contested stubbornly, and those on our right and left continued to pour a deadly fire into us. The enemy's first line gave way before my men; their second was brought forward, but could not stand the impetuosity of our charge, and they gave way. At this point it was reported to me that the enemy was trying to get away some artillery on my left. I immediately changed direction to the left, and charged them and captured their guns (three at one place), and went 50 yards below. We captured one more by shooting down their horses and stopped the piece. I also captured at this point about 400 prisoners belonging to the artillery and infantry, and we killed Colonel [George W.] Roberts, who was commanding the brigade, as stated to me by the prisoners.

Through the bloody charge I lost many gallant officers and men killed and wounded. The enemy in the woods in my front having come to a halt, and pouring a galling fire into us, I ordered the men forward again at a double-quick; they responded with a shout, and moved forward upon the enemy. At this point I was joined by the colors and about 100 men of the Fifty-first Regiment, who came in on my left. I ordered them forward with my men, which orders they obeyed promptly. We charged the enemy in his position in the woods, under a perfect storm of bullets, and drove him before us.

About this time I was joined by Colonel Chester in person. We then continued driving the enemy before us, when it was reported to me that they were trying to flank me on my right. I then changed direction to the right, and moved forward upon him, and struck his flank and rear, in which position I halted and gave him a deadly fire, being too weak in strength to close in behind him. About this time I heard a heavy fire to right, in front of the enemy, whose flank I was upon. I sent an officer forward to see what it was, and, if it was our force, which I felt confident it was, to inform the commander of my position, that he might not fire into me, and also to tell the commander to charge them at a double-quick and drive them by me, that I might shoot them down, which he did in gallant style; still, when he came up, it proved to be the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment. I then formed on his left, and moved forward to the point, driving the enemy before us. It was then reported to me that the enemy was flanking me on my left. I immediately changed direction to the left and moved upon him, when he gave way and fled

through the old field in front of the woods occupied by us when we left the other night, when we charged him to the old field through which he fled. We halted in the edge of woods, and gave him a deadly fire as he ran through the old field. The effect of that fire was apparent to every one who visited that place, for the edge of the woods and the field for 200 or 300 yards was strewn with his dead and wounded. When we were unmasked by his force, the enemy, from his batteries on the hill in our front, opened upon us a perfect hail of grape and canister, when I ordered the men back into the woods. I then fell back to the old house in the rear of the woods, to gather together the remainder of the regiment, that had somewhat scattered in the charge through the dense woods, and to get a supply of ammunition. I remained there some time, and gathered all the men that I could get up, in company with Colonels Carter and Chester, when we formed line on the right of General Shewart's brigade. The firing in our front being very heavy, we were ordered forward, which order we obeyed promptly, and moved to the front of the woods in front of the enemy, in the old field. In this position we remained under a very heavy fire of artillery until night closed this bloody and eventful day.

Perhaps it is necessary that I should be more explicit in my explanation of my maneuvering in the woods. The reason why I had to change direction so often was that I was not supported either on the right or left. Our regiment drove the enemy in our front before this; consequently, this force on the right and left remained in their position, and when I had got in their rear it seemed as if they were flanking me; but when I changed direction to the right, as you will see in the foregoing report, I struck his flank and rear; and at that time the *Nineteenth Tennessee* came to my support on the right again, when I changed direction to the left. I then discovered that support had arrived on my left, and was driving the enemy on my left. It was then that I struck the enemy's flank on my left, when he was entering the old field. This force on my left I did not ascertain who it was, but supposed to be the *Thirty-eighth Tennessee*.

It is generally the case in battles that every regiment that passes a battery claims to have taken it. In this case there can be no dispute, as we shot down the horses attached to the guns, and captured the men belonging to the guns. It is also claimed by my men that there were two pieces more (in addition to the four that I have previously named) captured by the right of the regiment, some 75 yards to the right, making in all six pieces. These two additional pieces I did not see at the time, as I was near the left of the regiment, but I did see them afterward, and they must have been taken by my regiment, as it was the only force in these woods, and those guns, from their position, [were] covered by my regiment.

I cannot close this report without saying a few words in regard to the gallant Col. W. L. Moore, though he fell early in that bloody charge. A more gallant and noble spirit never lived or died for his country. Loved and honored by his regiment, he fell gallantly battling for his country, and his native soil drank his blood.

It would afford me great pleasure, and be but sheer justice, to speak at length of the many noble spirits among the officers and men of my regiment who gave their lives a sacrifice to their country and native State on that memorable day, but the casualties of the regiment speak more for those noble spirits than I could write in a volume.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. ANDERSON,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Tennessee.*

*Report of Col. John H. Savage, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.*

JANUARY 8, 1863.

The following report of the conduct of the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment in the battle before Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862, is respectfully submitted:

When the advance was ordered, my regiment being the right of Cheat-ham's division, I was directed by General Donelson (through his aide, Captain [John] Bradford) to move along the railroad, but two companies to its right and eight on its left, taking the guide to the right. The advance was made under a heavy cannonade, and the line of battle and direction maintained, although serious obstructions impeded the march. The eight left companies advanced between the railroad and the turn-pike in front of the Cowan house without the slightest protection, engaging a battery and the enemy's infantry in the woods at a distance of less than 150 yards. The right companies advanced through a stalk-field to the edge of a cotton-patch. Here the enemy opened a heavy fire at short range from a line extending to the right as far as I could see. This killed Captain Spurlock, who fell while leading his men in the most gallant manner. At this moment it seemed to me that I was without the expected support on my left, and that the line had divided and gone off in that direction. My men shot the horses and gunners of the battery in front, but I could not advance without being outflanked and ——— by the enemy on my right; I therefore ordered them to halt and fire. In a few moments my acting lieutenant-colonel (L. N. Savage) fell by my side, supposed mortally wounded, and my acting major (Captain Womack) had his right arm badly broken. There were batteries to the right and left of the railroad which literally swept the ground. The men maintained the fight against superior numbers with great spirit and obstinacy. The left companies, being very near and without any protection, sustained a heavy loss. Thirty men were left dead upon the spot where they halted dressed in perfect line of battle. It was on the day following a sad spectacle, speaking more eloquently for the discipline and courage of the men than any words I can employ. Here the *Thirty-ninth North Carolina* came up in my rear, and I ordered it into line of battle to my right, but before it got into position the lieutenant-colonel was shot down and was carried from the field. Under the command of Captain [A. W. Bell] it continued under my control and did good service until driven from this position, after which I lost sight of it.

Seeing a heavy force of the enemy crossing the field to my right and rear, I ordered the line to fall back to the river, and formed two lines to the front and right. To cover this space the men were deployed as skirmishers. I also ordered forward a portion of Byrther's Mississippi Regiment that had collected near the railroad, and was joined by Lieutenants [J. F.] Williamson and [T. W.] McMurry (Fifty-first Regiment, with three companies, who continued with me and did good service. This force checked and drove back the enemy advancing up the river, and a column that attempted to cut off my whole party advancing along the railroad, but not without loss. Lieutenant [R. B.] Anderson, of the Sixteenth, a valuable officer, while directing the skirmishers was dangerously wounded and carried under the river bank by Privates Thompson and Adcock, all of whom were captured by the enemy upon his subsequent advance. When Adams' brigade advanced I drew back my little force to let it move to the front, which it did in gallant style, but

Sixteenth Tennessee. The battery accordingly took position on the right of the Nashville road, about three-fourths of a mile in advance of its former position, and near the river. Here we halted about an hour, during which we lost 1 man killed and 2 horses without opening fire. The battery was then ordered to advance, in order the better to return the enemy's fire. We therefore proceeded up the road about 200 yards, when we were met by our forces, making a slight re-engage movement, and the battery was compelled to take its former position, nearly. Here we immediately went into battery and fired a few rounds, by order of General Breckinridge, to assist in steadying our own troops, though not having a very fair shot at the enemy. Late in the evening the battery was ordered to cross over to the Wilkinson road, and finally to its old position near the railroad bridge for the night.

On the next day, the 1st instant, we were ordered to occupy a position in line with four or five other batteries on the high ground to the left of the Nashville road, and about the same distance in front as our position the day before. We here fortified our guns as well as circumstances permitted, but did not return the few shots the enemy gave us in this position.

During the evening Captain Carnes, by order, took our two howitzers over to the bluff, on the right of the railroad and pike, near the river, and opened what we afterward learned to be a very destructive fire upon the enemy, compelling them to retire and change their position. The enemy did not reply with artillery, and our immediate front was cleared of his sharpshooters.

The next day, the 2d instant, our whole battery (also [Capt. T. J.] Stanfords and [M.] Smiths) took position in line on the same bluff. To our left, across the Nashville road, were [W. L.] Scott's and [F. H.] Robertson's batteries. We all opened simultaneously to clear our front of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had recouped the woods along our front during the night. The enemy replied by several batteries, two of which were composed of rifled guns. The firing continued about twenty minutes. Our caissons, under command of Lieutenant [James M.] Cockrill, were then ordered up to replenish our ammunition chests. Two similar artillery conflicts took place during the day, our caissons being brought up each time to supply our limbers. The caissons were held under such cover as the ground allowed, about 300 yards in the rear.

During the evening Captain Carnes took our two howitzers to the right of our line of batteries, very near the river, and effectually cleared the woods of the enemy in front of our right. At night the battery was ordered back to the rifle-trench running across the field, 200 or 300 yards in rear of the burnt brick house, and supported by General Maney's brigade.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d instant our battery took the same position by itself on the bluff, instructed not to reply to the enemy's artillery, but to repel any advance of the enemy's infantry or sharpshooters. We immediately opened a brisk fire upon the enemy's skirmishers, who had again occupied the woods in our front. We soon cleared the woods of the enemy, though supported, as usual, by their artillery.

Late in the evening the enemy opened a powerful fire of his artillery upon our position, attracted, probably, by the appearance of a regiment going to relieve our pickets in the woods. We lost at this time 1 man killed and 4 wounded. About 7 p. m. we were ordered to return to our old camp, near town.

Our battery had thus stood at strict attention for seven days, during which the harness had not been taken from the horses. Our men be-

haved with firmness throughout, and handled their guns with admirable skill and quickness.\*

Corpl. Martin Armstrong, missing, heard of at home since, near Tracy City.

We lost 4 horses killed. Three caisson wheels were rendered unserviceable.

We fired in all between 300 and 350 rounds. The battery was engaged once on Wednesday, once on Thursday, four times on Friday, and once on Saturday—in all seven times. We used almost entirely spherical case and canister, and in every case so far successful as to have the effect intended. The fuses operated in accordance with the tables, as we had taught the gunners. We used only the Bormann fuse. As to the adjustable sights, we could make little or no use of them, though we ascertained nothing against their character for very long ranges; but on the occasion under discussion our chiefs of pieces much preferred to watch the effect of their shots, and regulate the elevation accordingly.

I. G. MARSHALL,  
Lieutenant, Commanding Capt. W. W. Carnes' Battery.

No. 201.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, U. S. Army, commanding  
Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,  
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
January 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the military operations in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., commencing on Monday, December 29, 1862, and closing on Sunday, January 4, 1863:

The brigade was composed of the Fourth and Fifth Tennessee Regiments, amalgamated and commanded by Col. O. F. Strahl; the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. H. L. W. Bratton; the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Tennessee Regiments, amalgamated and commanded by Col. E. E. Tansil; the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. F. M. Walker, and Capt. T. J. Stanfords' Mississippi battery. We struck tents, packed up baggage, and sent the wagons to the rear on Sunday night, December 28.

Early Monday morning we crossed Stone's River and formed line of battle on its north bank, being on the left of Donelson and right of Maney, the right of the brigade being some distance on the left of the Wilkinson pike. An open country lay in front of the line, excepting on the left, where Walker's regiment was covered by the open forest. From 800 to 1,000 yards in front of us lay the first line, Major-General Withers' division, our division forming the second and supporting line. Nothing of special interest occurred on Monday.

On Tuesday morning a few shells from the enemy passed over and near us, wounding one man in Bratton's regiment, and late in the evening we were under a heavy artillery fire for some half hour or more, but without injury. In the course of the afternoon of Tuesday an officer came from Colonel Manigault, of the Tenth South Carolina, who com-

\*Nominal list shows 2 men killed and 4 wounded.

manded the third brigade from the right in Withers' division. He started that Colonel Manigault was in need of a section of long-range guns to dislodge guns of the enemy, he having only smooth-bores of short range, and that he had applied to General Maney, whose brigade was the support of Manigault's, who replied that he had none suitable for the purpose. He came to me, therefore, for a section of Stanford's battery. Knowing that Stanford, his officers, and men were always ready to go wherever needed, two pieces were promptly dispatched in charge of Lieutenant [A. A.] Hardin. On their return I was informed they were not properly supported; that they were required to engage, at a distance not exceeding 600 yards, guns that were throwing shell, canister, and spherical case; that they accomplished no useful purpose, but sustained some loss, one or two men being wounded, and Lieut. A. A. Hardin, commanding a section, a most estimable and gallant young officer, being killed.

Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, was received a copy of General Bragg's order directing an attack to commence on the left and gradually extend to the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike, the left wing to swing round toward the right on a pivot at the pike. I was also informed both by Lieutenant-General Polk and by a staff officer from Major General Withers that I was to be directed by the latter, and to obey his orders.

On Wednesday morning, December 31, about 8 o'clock, I was notified to move forward, gradually wheeling to the right and maintaining a distance of a few hundred yards (supporting distance) from Anderson's brigade, Withers' division. After advancing some distance directly to the front across the open field, the brigade was moved to the left by the flank, so as to place the entire line under cover of the forest from the enemy's artillery fire. The ground over which we were then moving being wet and heavy, Captain Stanford was directed to take the Wilkison (or Wilkerson) pike. I did not see anything more of him or his battery for a day or two, they having doubtless been employed elsewhere by the orders of some one of my superiors.

The line of infantry advanced through the woods, gradually wheeling to the right, and occasionally halting to readjust the line, and maintaining its supporting distance from Anderson, General Withers himself being often with us, and the movements of the brigade corresponding to his wishes. At one point he sent word that Anderson's two left regiments would be thrown forward, perhaps, to attack the battery that continued to play upon our advancing lines, and desired me to throw forward two regiments in a corresponding manner. Fearing this would scatter the brigade and produce confusion, it was suggested to him that the entire brigade had better be advanced, to which he assented. We shortly arrived at the stone wall built by Anderson's men, where they were placed in line on Sunday, the 28th. Several men were wounded here by the fire of the battery in front. While in this position the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments Mississippi Volunteers (belonging, as was supposed, to Anderson's brigade) fell back in disorder, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in the open ground beyond the Wilkison pike, over which they had charged. They were rallied in our rear chiefly by Major [L. W.] Finlay, of my staff, and again sent forward. The Twenty-ninth ultimately formed on my left, where it remained until the close of the battle, when it moved away to join its brigade. The brigade moved on from this position to the pike, where it was faced by the left flank and marched a short distance down the road, to bring its right under cover of the woods, when it moved

again to the front. It crossed the open ground intervening between the pike and the cedar forest beyond, and advanced to the relief of the front line, which was giving way, and, by a rapid fire, commencing with Walker's regiment (the Nineteenth) on the left and gradually extending to the right, repulsed the enemy, who fled in confusion to the dense cedar woods, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Near the edge of the woods we came upon the battery (First Missouri) that had previously annoyed us so much, and which the enemy were now attempting to remove. Our advance was so rapid and fire so destructive that they were compelled to abandon two pieces and one or two caissons. We left them behind, and, pressing rapidly forward, drove the enemy before us. They attempted to make a stand at several points, but, unable to endure our fire, were driven through the forest and across the open field beyond to the high ground in the vicinity of the railroad. Here they took shelter under the guns of three or four batteries, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands and many dead and wounded scattered through the woods and covering the open field over which they fled in double-quick time. These batteries opened upon us, and for some time we were exposed to a terrific fire of shell, canister, and spherical case. Having no battery of our own, and being nearly out of ammunition, it was impossible to proceed farther. Staff officers were dispatched—one to bring up Stanford's battery, another for ammunition. The latter was soon supplied, but word came from Lieutenant-General Polk that Stanford was employed under his own immediate orders, and could not be spared. While moving through the cedar forest the command of Brigadier-General Jackson came up on the right. The Fifth Georgia, immediately on the right, with the Fourth and Fifth Tennessee, advanced beyond the general line and delivered a heavy and well-sustained fire upon the retreating ranks of the enemy, doing fine execution.

About this time Colonel [T. A.] Jaquess, of the First Louisiana (Regulars), rode rapidly up to Colonel [E. E.] Tansil and delivered some order, which I did not hear. Immediately Tansil's regiment began to fall back without waiting for a command, and was gradually followed by the rest of the brigade, and I learned from Tansil that Jaquess brought to him an order purporting to come from Major-General Cheatham to "move by the right of companies to the rear." The order not having been delivered to me, not recognizing Colonel Jaquess as a member of General Cheatham's staff, and satisfied that the movement was demoralizing in a high degree, it was arrested as promptly as possible. The line was halted and reformed, and moved forward again to the edge of the woods, where we remained until dark, when, leaving a strong picket guard, the command was withdrawn a few hundred yards to the rear, to bivouac, taking along a large number of small-arms, ammunition, and equipments, which were removed next day by wagons brought out for the purpose.

Late in the afternoon, Lieut. Col. W. B. Koss, formerly of Col. [T.] Knox Walker's (Second) Tennessee regiment, was wounded by a minie bullet in the right side of the neck and throat. He was removed to the hospital, and subsequently to a private residence in Murfreesborough, where he died on Friday, January 2. He was serving as a volunteer on my staff. He was with his regiment at the battle of Belmont in November, 1861; resigned in January, 1862, and joined me as a volunteer aide at Corinth a few days before the battle of Shiloh, where he behaved well, and was very useful. He was a brave man and a good officer.

While attempting to stop the retrograde movement alluded to, Col. H. L. W. Branton, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, had his left leg shat-

tered near the thigh joint by a piece of shell or a grape-shot. The limb was amputated, and he was left in hospital in Murfreesborough, with little hope on the part of the surgeons of his recovery. He was one of the best and bravest officers in the entire army. Always prompt to obey or execute an order, indelible in drilling and disciplining his men, he was animated by a lofty courage and patriotism that bid defiance to danger. He distinguished himself by his cool and courageous bearing both at Perryville and Murfreesborough, and was indeed a "knight without fear and without reproach."

The force we engaged in this famous cedar brake was composed, at least in part, of regulars. Some of the prisoners and wounded men stated that they belonged to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Regiments, and that their brigade was commanded by Colonel [George W.] Roberts, who fell while gallantly attempting to rally his men about opposite the center of my line. He was buried Saturday evening, and the spot marked by a stone having his name scratched upon it with the point of a bayonet.

During the three following days (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday) we held our position at the edge of the brake, the enemy occupying the ridge, but a few hundred yards in front, with a heavy force of infantry and artillery, frequently shelling us, and wounding a few men at almost every round. The command remained in line, enduring this trying ordeal with admirable patience and fortitude. At length, on Saturday night, our pickets were relieved by Colonel Carter's cavalry, and about 1 or 2 a. m. on Sunday, the 4th, we left the field for Shelbyville.

Throughout the week officers and men behaved in a manner that is beyond praise.

I desire especially to mention Col. O. F. Strahl, commanding Fourth and Fifth Regiments; Col. H. L. W. Bratton, of the Twenty-fourth; Col. E. E. Tansil, commanding the Thirty-first and Thirty-third, and Col. F. M. Walker, of the Nineteenth, who, with all their field officers, behaved most nobly.

The Nineteenth (Colonel Walker's) suffered more heavily than any other in the brigade. Colonel Walker, in his report, mentions the brave conduct of Orderly Sergeant Joseph Thompson, Company I, who, after the brigade had halted at the edge of the cedar bottom, advanced far into the field and captured 2 prisoners. Our loss was heavy—over one-fourth of those engaged. The list\* of killed and wounded has already been sent in.

Besides those already mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. A.] Wilson and Adj. H. W. Mott,† of the Twenty-fourth, were wounded, as were also Major [R. A.] Jarrigan, of the Nineteenth, and Captain [T. H.] Francis, of the Fourth. Several valuable officers were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel [Andrew J.] Kellar, of the Fourth, was really too ill for duty; nevertheless, he was at his post.

Many of the enemy's dead, and some of our own, were left on the field unburied. We procured a few spades on Saturday evening, and buried as many bodies as was possible under the circumstances. I would respectfully submit that at least all our own dead might have been buried during the three days we held the field. Attention is also respectfully called to the plundering and stripping of the dead, even our own, and to the propriety of a general order prohibiting it.

I cannot close this imperfect sketch without expressing my obligations to the gentlemen who served on my staff, and who made themselves so

\* See No. 191, p. 676.

† Register has W. H. Mott killed at Murfreesborough.

intelligently useful and efficient, regardless of danger, viz: (Col. [Capt.] W. M. Reed, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. A. Hatcher, aide-de-camp; Capt. John A. Lauderdale, formerly of the Fifth, a volunteer aide; Maj. L. W. Finlay, of the Fourth, and Lieut. Paul Jones, jr., of the Thirty-third, supernumeraries by the amalgamation of their regiments with others, but who preferred to be in the field. These officers, and Private Frank C. Usher, of the First Tennessee, acting as orderly, were active and efficient, and contributed not a little to the ease and facility with which I was enabled to handle the brigade.

Having received no report from Captain Stanford, and his battery having been detached from the brigade before it really went into action, it is not in my power to give an account of its services, which I learn, however, were, as usual, valuable.

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

A. P. STEWART,  
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOHN INGRAM,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Report of Col. Oscar F. Strahl, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fourth and Fifth Regiments.

JANUARY 5, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of December 29, 1862, I took command of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments Tennessee Volunteer, and immediately ordered out to take position in line of battle. The position we occupied was on the west bank of Stone's River and immediately on the left of General Donelson's brigade, the right of which brigade rested on the Chatanooga and Nashville Railroad. We remained in this position until about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 31st, when we were ordered to advance in such a manner as to change direction gradually to the right, keeping dressed to the left. We advanced in this manner until we came to where General Withers' men had thrown up small breast-works. At this point we were halted for a short time, and had several men wounded by grape and canister from the enemy's guns. While remaining here, a regiment from General Withers' division fell back and formed immediately in my rear. We then advanced, first through a cedar thicket and then through an open field for some 400 or 500 yards, where we entered a cedar glade. All this time we were gradually changing direction to the right. In a few minutes after passing into the cedar glade we were engaged by the enemy, but drove them before us, taking quite a number of prisoners. We continued to press the enemy, fighting as we advanced, until we had driven them entirely out of the glade. The slaughter of the enemy was very great just at the edge of the glade, as they were slow to leave the timber and our men were close upon them, and every shot did its work. Then the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from a battery within a few hundred yards of our lines. We soon silenced it, however, by sending out some sharpshooters, who so disabled it that the battery retired, leaving one gun and caisson behind. This was on Wednesday evening, the 31st. We remained in the position we now occupied until Saturday night, all the time exposed to the enemy's guns.

The men and officers under my command acted with the greatest gallantry during the whole time and discharged their duties without a murmur.

The number of killed and wounded has heretofore been reported.  
Very respectfully,

O. F. STRAHL,

Colonel, Comdg. Fourth and Fifth Regiments Tennessee Vols.  
Col. [Capt.] W. M. REED,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Brigade.

No. 203.

Report of Col. Francis M. Walker, Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 10, 1863.

About sunrise Monday morning, December 29, the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, under my command, moved on the left of your brigade to a position previously selected on the north bank of Stone's River, where we were posted in line of battle as the extreme left regiment of the brigade. The regiment numbered in line 348 privates and non-commissioned officers, 30 company officers, 3 field officers, and adjutant; aggregate, 382. We remained at the point above mentioned in line until 9 a. m. Wednesday, uninterrupted except by the occasional explosion near us of a stray shell from the enemy's batteries, when we moved forward in line with the brigade to the attack: in support of the front line of the corps, we being in the second line. On our way we met many stragglers and wounded men from the front lines retiring to the rear, the former demoralized, the latter disabled. The first we tried to turn back, urging them to renew their efforts; the last we could not but pity.

Some 400 yards from our first position, we came to the position previously occupied by the front or first lines the day before, and where they had thrown up a temporary breastwork of loose stone and timber. At and behind this the regiment halted for half an hour or more under a heavy fire from some unseen batteries in our front. At this point, while my men were lying behind the loose wall of rock, a shell struck the latter near the center of my left wing, wounding, by the fragments of shell and shattered rock, 6 of my men, all of whom were disabled and 1 of whom soon after died. Moving from this point we came to the Wilkinson pike, up which we moved by the left flank near 300 yards, when, again resuming the movement to the front, we moved forward through a field to the top of a slight elevation, where the battery which had been playing on us is believed to have been posted. But just when we were resuming the march to the front and crossing the Wilkinson pike we could distinctly see by the action of the men in the front line (for we had now come in sight of them) that they were on the eve of being driven back, if, indeed, they had not already entirely given way. Many of them were falling back, and all seemed disorganized. But our line promptly moved up to their support and crossed the field to the elevation. Here, for the first time, we could see the evidences of the conflict in the field beyond the elevation. Numbers of dead and wounded were lying [about], both Confederates and Federals, horses, and arms, and equipments, and here we first felt the fire from the small-arms of the enemy. Pushing forward, we crossed the field and entered the thick cedar woods in which the enemy had taken shelter. In the edge of this woods we came up

with three or four pieces of the battery which they had vainly endeavored to withdraw. These are believed to have been the guns posted on the elevation in the field above mentioned, and from which we had received the injury while at the rock wall in the woods. As we entered forward, driving them farther into the thick wood, and now we passed the various pieces of artillery which they were trying to remove, but which, on our approach and under our fire and from loss of horses, thickness of timber, &c., they were forced soon to abandon. These we left in our rear and pressed upon the heavy lines of their infantry, under whose fire we were exposed. Some 200 yards farther into the woods the enemy appeared in great force, rather to my left. They here poured in upon me a most effective and murderous fire. This we returned with all the vigor and rapidity possible, gradually moving forward, swinging, according to orders, a little from left to right. This constant and severe fire continued for near an hour, when, by the persistency and accuracy of our fire, our steady and resistless advance, the obstinacy of the enemy was at last overcome, and, giving way, a perfect rout ensued. Their retreat was rapidly followed up by us through the woods for several hundred yards, and through an old field, through which a ravine and also the Nashville and Chatanooga Railroad ran, within which and behind the embankment of the railroad the enemy took refuge. At these points they were beyond the reach of our small-arms. We pursued no farther than the edge of this field. But before reaching their safe retreat, while they passed through the woods and field, hundreds of them paid the penalty with their lives for their rash act of invasion and wicked occupation of an undefending country. The marks on the arms and equipments picked up on the field from which we drove the enemy, as well as the statements of prisoners captured, show conclusively that the brigade or division which we fought was regular troops.

By your direction, the entire brigade halted at the edge of the field, for at the time, and all the time of our advance through the woods, there appeared no support upon our left. It is believed if a battery could have been put in position near the point occupied by my left, the enemy could have been shelled from their shelter in the ravine and behind the railroad, and the day might thus have been more completely ours. Six or eight thousand men seemed to be striving for the mastery, in confusion, in this field, and would have been easily driven into the woods beyond. But a battery was out of the question, for we could scarcely get through parts of the woods through which we came. We remained in position here until near night, when we retired with the brigade to the rear a few hundred yards, for rest.

We moved back to the front each succeeding day, keeping skirmishers in front near the edge of the field for three days, but no casualties or engagement of note further occurred until we moved with the brigade in retreat on the evacuation on Sunday morning.

In the engagement my men captured about 50 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. We also brought from the field about three hundred guns besides our own, some of the men bringing off three.

The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was 136, as will appear from the accompanying report\* of my adjutant. My major (Rufus A. Jarnigan) was mortally wounded while leading the left wing in a charge. Captain [J. G.] Frazier, Company D, was killed instantly at the head of his company. Lieutenant [S. G.] Abernathy fell at his post.

\*Not found, but see No. 191, p. 676.

No braver or more gallant officers than these have given their lives to their country in this war.

I hope, sir, that the conduct of the men and officers of this regiment in the engagement at Murfreesborough and the days and nights of duty and exposure connected with it has been satisfactory to you. I can complain of none of them myself, but might compliment many of them in terms of high encomium. I might with propriety mention the case of Corporal Mayson, of the color-guard, who, when the color-sergeant was wounded and the colors fell from his hand, instantly seized it in exultation, bearing it as a beacon to the regiment through the storm of the battle; and of Orderly Sergt. Joseph Thompson, who, upon reaching the edge of the field where the brigade halted, ran forward, overtaking the retreating enemy, seized a prisoner and started back with him, but this person being shot down in his hands he relinquished him; back to the lines of the still-retreating enemy, and seized a second prisoner, whom he brought off safely.

Before closing this report, sir, I beg leave to congratulate you upon the successful and skillful manner in which your brigade was maneuvered and kept together, and, through you, I congratulate our division, corps, and other commanders for our successful operations against greatly superior numbers. I hope, sir, that yours and their success may never be less marked or less safe to yourselves in all future engagements with our enemies.

Very respectfully, general, yours, &c.,

F. M. WALKER,

*Colonel Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment.*

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

No. 204.

*Report of Maj. S. E. Shannon, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.*

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 10, 1863.

The following is a report of the battle at Murfreesborough, Tenn., in which the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment was engaged, commencing on December 29, [1862,] and ending on January 4, 1863:

We left camp on the morning of December 29, 1862; crossed Stone's River and formed line of battle on the north side of said river, and there remained under frequent shelling until December 31, 1862, when we were ordered to advance, which we did through a corn-field; thence through a skirt of woods and across the Wilkinson pike, advancing on through a stubble field; thence into a cedar glade, where we engaged the enemy and drove him through the woods before us.

Here we sustained a loss of 9 killed, 3 of whom were commissioned officers (1 captain and 2 lieutenants), also 70 wounded, 4 of whom were commissioned officers (our colonel commanding, lieutenant-colonel, adjutant, and 1 lieutenant), our colonel and adjutant mortally wounded.

On arriving at the edge of an old field in our front, we were ordered back by some one representing himself as aide-de-camp to Major-General Cheatham, which order was obeyed by falling back to the top of the hill, where we reformed, advanced, and took our former position at the edge of an old field, where we remained in line of battle under occasional heavy shelling, which position we held until ordered off on the night of January 4, during which time we lost 1 man killed and several wounded, resulting from the occasional shelling and skirmishing along our line.

The officers and men acted gallantly, except a few who straggled from ranks during the engagement. The regiment left the field in good order when the retreat was ordered.

S. E. SHANNON,

*Major, Commanding Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment.*

No. 205.

*Report of Col. E. E. Tansil, Thirty-first Tennessee Infantry, commanding Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regiments.*

ON OUTPOST, MURFREESBOROUGH AND SHELBYVILLE PIKE,

March 13, 1863.

On the morning of December 29, 1862, we left our encampment near Murfreesborough, and crossed Stone's River, where we formed line and remained until the 31st, when we moved to the front, crossing a corn-field and entering a skirt of woods to the breastworks thrown up by General Withers' troops, and remained until his troops were driven back, when we were again moved to the front, crossing a pike, entering a small field and another narrow skirt of woods and another small field, to a dense cedar grove, where we were halted and formed line. We were then moved again to the front, but had advanced but a short distance until we came upon the battery which had been playing upon us all the time after leaving the breastworks; also the infantry concealed in the woods. One volley from our well-aimed pieces caused them to abandon two pieces of artillery, which they were trying to get off, and threw the enemy in confusion, who commenced retreating immediately. The artillery was passed by the right of the Thirty-first and left of the Thirty-third regiments, who pursued the enemy hotly through the woods (in width half a mile, capturing about 20 prisoners) to a field where the enemy were in strong position on the line of the railroad, but were doing good execution, as the enemy were retreating across the field in great confusion, when some one came up, purporting to be on General Cheatham's staff, with orders to fall back by right of companies to the rear, which caused some confusion, as it was given publicly. We fell back some 100 yards and supplied the men with ammunition, and again took our position near the field, where we remained until the night of January 3.

Both men and officers acted very gallantly. My loss has been reported.

Respectfully submitted.

E. E. TANSIL,

*Colonel Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regts. Tennessee Vols.*

No. 206.

*Report of Capt. T. J. Stanley, Mississippi Battery.*

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

January 12, 1863.

On Monday morning, December 29, 1862, the battery moved from the camp, 1 mile west of Murfreesborough, to its position, with the brigade, in line of battle on the west side of Stone's River, in rear of Mrs. James'

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

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

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.

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. Kisher, Co. D.  
Private S. T. Massey, Co. E.

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.

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. Kiehey, Co. G.

Companies B and C declined making selections.

Ninth Battalion of Sharpshooters:

Fourth Sergt. M. Murphy, 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.

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry:

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

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. Beary, 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.

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.

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.

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. Grisson, Co. C.  
Capt. R. B. Roberts, Co. D.  
Second Lieut. W. W. Massey, 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.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

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

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry:

Col. A. S. Marks.  
Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.  
Adjt. 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.

Company I declined making a selection.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry:

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

The other companies declined making selections.

\* Killed in action.

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

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

Tennessee.

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

Corpl. W. E. Diggs, Co. A.  
Second Sergt. J. A. Agular, 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. Baneum, Co. G.  
Private W. C. Martin,\* Co. H.  
Private G. W. Costen,\* Co. I.  
Corpl. J. B. Johnson, Co. K.

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

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. Gohar, Co. G.  
Private M. G. Leggett,\* Co. H.  
Private T. C. Mitchell, Co. K.

Sergt. George N. Richardson, Co. K.