

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:
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1887.

SECOND (LATE EIGHTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First (late Twenty-fifth) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

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

Second (late Twenty-ninth) Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

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

Third (late Seventh) Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. MILLER.

37th Indiana:

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

Artillery.

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

THIRD (LATE FIRST) DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

Escort.

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

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

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

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN.

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

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

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

* Attached to Second Brigade.

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

Artillery.

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

FOURTH (LATE SEVENTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

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

Second (late Thirty-sixth) Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

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

Cavalry.

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

Artillery.

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

Unattached Infantry.

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

Artillery Reserve.

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

FIFTH (LATE TWELFTH) DIVISION.¶

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First (late Thirty-third) Brigade.

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

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

Second (late Fortieth) Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

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

Artillery.

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

* Formerly Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by their promptness in the execution of orders, and by their unflinching courage in scenes of danger, merit particular mention. Others in the command evinced soldierly qualities of no common order. To mention their names might seem invidious.

I wish to make special mention of Quartermaster Treat, who showed great energy and perseverance in keeping the men supplied with rations during the severe weather of seven days that we were separated by miles from our transportation, and his promptness in looking after, collecting together, and reporting to me property and men, which in the confusion of falling back had separated from the command.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL,

Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

H. M. CIST,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Brig. Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 2-9.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TENNESSEE BRIGADE,
Hawthorn's, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I herewith beg leave to submit the following report, which is intended to embrace the action of the troops under my command from the 2d instant up to the present date:

At 12 m. on January 2, 1863, when at Nashville, Tenn., I was ordered by Brigadier-General Johnson, military governor of the State, to immediately take command of the First and Second East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and such other troops as would be assigned me by Brigadier-General Mitchell, commanding post, which were the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, about 300 men strong, commanded by Captain —; the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Moore commanding, 350 to 400 men strong, together with two sections of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Captain Beebe, and a company of cavalry, under Lieutenant —; also Colonel Pickens, commanding 300 mounted volunteers of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, which forces were placed under my command for the purpose of conducting and protecting a train of 303 wagons, loaded with commissary stores for the army, then before Murfreesborough.

I assumed command of the said forces at the junction of Market street and Murfreesborough pike at 5 p. m., at which place I took up the line of march, throwing out skirmishers and otherwise disposing the forces under my command in such manner as I believed would best protect the train.

After marching all night I reported myself and command at Major-General Rosecrans' headquarters at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, and by his order turned over the train to his commissary.

Major-General Rosecrans then ordered me to report to General McCook, which I complied with, and, after receiving orders and instructions from General McCook, I placed the artillery under my command in position, drew up the infantry in line of battle, and the enemy failing to make any demonstrations in front, on the right wing, we stacked

arms and took refreshments. At this time I was ordered by General Rosecrans to turn the cavalry in my command over to General Stanley, which was done.

The skirmishing in front of General Thomas' division becoming heavy, I was ordered by General Rosecrans to change my position and report to General Thomas, which I did, and by his order took a position in front of his division, relieving troops that had held said position during the night.

I received further orders from General Thomas to place my artillery in reserve, and to throw up an intrenchment with my force, in doing which two of my men, privates in the First and Second East Tennessee Regiments, were wounded.

I was also authorized by General Thomas, if I thought proper, to throw out skirmishers, consisting of three or four companies, and retake and drive the enemy from a piece of woods in our front.

After my force had finished the intrenchments, I was informed by an aide of General Rousseau that he would co-operate with me in throwing out skirmishers and in retaking the woods, and driving the enemy from the same, as soon as the artillery had begun shelling the woods, which was to be the signal for advance. In accordance to this, I threw out two companies (Company A, Captain Duncan, and Company B, Captain Sawyers) from the First East Tennessee Regiment; also Company A, Captain Marney, of the Second East Tennessee Regiment, and one company of the Eighty-fifth Illinois, and one company of the Fourteenth Michigan, as skirmishers, at the same time that skirmishers were thrown out from General Rousseau's division.

Shortly after sundown, the signal was given by shelling the woods, and the skirmishers advanced. The skirmishing becoming heavy, my force advancing in front and General Rousseau's upon the right, it was soon discovered, as they approached the woods, that the enemy were there in strong force, and intended to maintain his position with the greatest obstinacy—so much so that I thought fit to order up Lieutenant-Colonel Melton, commanding Second East Tennessee Regiment, to support the skirmishers in front. By this time the skirmishers had driven the enemy back and gained the edge of the woods. Colonel Melton was ordered to advance as near as possible to the woods, and then to order his men to lie flat on the ground. By that time darkness had set in. I ordered Colonel Byrd, with the First East Tennessee Regiment, to take his position behind the intrenchments, while I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the same regiment, to take command of the Fourteenth Michigan Regiment, and to flank the enemy upon the left and rear, and I ordered the skirmishers to withdraw in good order and retreat behind the Second East Tennessee Regiment, which, at this time, was pouring a galling fire into the enemy, while a hot fire was kept up by General Rousseau's skirmishers on the right and from the Michigan regiment on the left, which was kept up until the enemy abandoned his position, being completely routed. The engagement lasted from 6 to near 8 o'clock, during most of which time Major-General Thomas was a spectator on the field. I then ordered my forces to retire behind the intrenchments, throwing an advance picket forward to hold the position we had taken.

The force under my command in this engagement was composed of regiments and parts of regiments: Of the First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, 400 men; of the Second Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, 400 men; of the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, 300 men; of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 350 men.

The loss in my command of Tennessee troops was 4 wounded from the First Regiment and 7 wounded from the Second Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers. None killed or missing. The Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the First East Tennessee, reported 2 killed and 3 wounded. The regiment left for Nashville as soon as the engagement was over, with the Eighty-fifth Illinois Regiment, which, during the engagement, was held in reserve and had no casualties.

Nineteen prisoners were taken and sent to corps headquarters. The loss of the enemy is not known, but said to be considerable, his strength being variously estimated at from one to two brigades.

On the morning of the 4th instant, I received an order from Major-General Rosecrans informing me that I, together with my command, had been permanently attached to the Eighth Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Negley.

On the evening of the same day, I was ordered by General Negley to hold myself in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

At 10 o'clock at night, I received an order from General Negley to order one of my regiments to report to Colonel Miller, commanding Seventh Brigade, for picket duty, which order was complied with by sending forward Lieutenant-Colonel Melton, in command of the Second East Tennessee Regiment, at 1 a. m. on the 5th.

On the morning of the 5th, I received a verbal order from General Negley to immediately move forward with the remaining force under my command, consisting of the First East Tennessee Infantry, Col. R. K. Byrd, and Sixth East Tennessee Infantry, Col. Joseph A. Cooper; also two sections of a battery (Tenth Wisconsin) commanded by Captain Beebe, and support Colonel Miller, who was in advance, engaged in building a bridge over Stone's River for the purpose of crossing infantry, the railroad bridge having been burned and injured by the enemy to such an extent as to render it unsafe. Being detained, Colonel Byrd and Colonel Cooper set their men to repairing the railroad bridge, and crossed about the same time that Colonel Miller's rear crossed the other bridge, marching through the town of Murfreesborough, with my force in rear of Colonel Miller's brigade. I was there ordered by General Negley to take and occupy a position near the crest of the ridge on the Manchester pike, which position I now occupy.

In the mean time, the cavalry having advanced upon the rear of the enemy then in our front, and the skirmishing becoming heavy, I was ordered by General Negley to support the cavalry with one regiment of infantry and one section of artillery, which I did by immediately ordering Colonel Byrd's regiment of East Tennessee, 400 strong, and Captain Beebe, with one section of artillery, to go forward and report to Brigadier-General Stanley, commanding the cavalry in front.

The enemy had retreated to a point in the woods near the Manchester pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough, where they had stopped and formed line of battle.

On the arrival of Colonel Byrd's and Captain Beebe's commands, a sharp fight took place, both sides using artillery and small-arms, which resulted in a complete rout of the enemy, not, however, without some loss to us, Colonel Byrd losing 3 killed and 12 wounded, mostly slight.

About the time the fight was going on between our infantry and cavalry force of the enemy, I received a verbal order from General Negley to advance to the front with the remaining force under my command, which I did as rapidly as possible; but before I could arrive on the battle-field General Stanley, with his brigade of cavalry, and Colonel

Byrd, with his gallant Tennesseans, aided by Captain Beebe's shells, had succeeded in driving the enemy, so that not one could be seen.

All the troops under my command behaved well, and Col. R. K. Byrd, of the First East Tennessee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the same regiment, are both said to have distinguished themselves, Colonel Byrd having his horse shot and wounded, and several balls passing through his clothes. Several prisoners were taken.

The loss of the enemy has since proved to be some 30 in killed, besides wounded, which he took off.

The two sections of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery were not permanently attached to my command, and have since been ordered back to Nashville.

Herewith I inclose the reports of Colonel Cooper, Sixth East Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, describing the march from Nashville to this point, and his encounter with the enemy on his way.

The following is a list of casualties: Went into action, commissioned officers, 66; enlisted men, 734; horses, 8. Lost in action, killed, enlisted men, 3; wounded, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 22; horses, wounded, 1. The Fourteenth Michigan and Eighty-fifth Illinois, which were ordered out of my command immediately after the action, I have no reports of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding First Tennessee Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY,
Commanding Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 82.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Cooper, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, of skirmish at Cow's Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

SIR: Permit me to submit this my official report of the march of my regiment from Nashville to Murfreesborough, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 8, as follows:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
No. 8. } *Nashville, Tenn., January 3, 1863.*

Colonel Cooper, with his entire command for duty, will at once take up the line of march upon the Murfreesborough pike. They will take two days' rations. They will report on said road to Col. Daniel McCook.

By command of General Spears:

D. C. TREWHITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Complying with the above order, we took up the line of march at 8 o'clock. We marched out to the junction of the pike, where we lay in the rain about three hours, waiting for the commanding officer, Col. Daniel McCook. He arrived about 12 o'clock, and gave the following order:

The two regiments in advance of you will march in front with the regiment of regular cavalry, all except 50; the remaining 50 will act as rear guard for the whole. Your regiment, the Sixth East Tennessee, will march immediately in rear of the train.

We then took up the line of march to Murfreesborough. We marched, without halting, about 6 miles, arriving this side the lunatic asylum.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 2, 1863—11 o'clock.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, at 9 a. m. yesterday, I proceeded with the Third [Ohio] Cavalry and the Anderson Troop, as directed, forward to guard the trains in motion on the road to Nashville. I took up every train in front of me which was in motion. At Stewart's Creek I found the Third Division train just putting out. It detained me about one hour; at the same time I learned that a heavy cavalry force was to the left of me. I ordered the train to proceed at a brisk walk. We moved on until we arrived at La Vergne; the train had passed the flats at La Vergne, myself and command resting on the flat, when my flankers discovered the enemy to our left and engaged him. I immediately turned into the field, formed line of battle, and dispatched orderlies to the front to move the train on a trot.

The enemy formed; then ensued skirmishing with the skirmishers. The enemy formed a new line, which I counteracted; kept him at bay ready to receive their charge; they, however, declined to charge—wheeled in column of fours, moved to the left of our train, and forward around a hill in front and to the left of the road, with the intention of heading off the train. By this time the rear of the train was half a mile ahead of us. I immediately followed the train; sent flankers at a rapid pace toward the front to watch and engage the enemy if approaching. The enemy did not succeed in heading the train.

After proceeding about 2 miles farther, discovered the enemy charging up the pike on our rear. I met them and repulsed them. They charged again. I repulsed them again, charged them back for 2 miles, scattered them, killed 9, wounded 11, and took 2 prisoners. I had a few men slightly wounded. After this they troubled my train no more. Not a wagon fell into their hands ahead of the escort. Some four or five wagons broke down, which we left and destroyed. The enemy's forces were Wheeler's brigade, with two pieces of artillery, which they played upon us pretty lively. A short time before we were attacked a large number of the Second Tennessee came running by my column, running away from the front, stating that our forces were in full retreat. I placed a company in the road, halted every one of them, but at the breaking out of the skirmish they ran again like sheep. I am sorry to say that the Anderson Troop, with very few exceptions, as the enemy charged us in the rear, scampered off in most every direction; did not stand up to the work at all; the contrary, caused, together with the negroes, Second Tennessee all running, somewhat of a stampede among the wagons, which caused the few break-downs above mentioned.

I arrived here at 9 p. m. Found no forage for horses. Sent out a train after forage this morning, so it will be 5 o'clock this p. m. before our horses will get a mouthful to eat. Since 3 o'clock yesterday morning they have labored very hard, and consequently are not fit for any service to-day. Both horses and men are very much used up.

I am awaiting further orders. I have ordered the Anderson Troop to report to me early this morning, but they have not done so up to this time. They are very much demoralized. In any work for me to do, I ask you to please not to count them as being any help to me. I would sooner do without them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

General STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith have the honor to report the part taken and the work performed by my brigade since our departure from Nashville until the close of the battle before Murfreesborough.

I left Nashville on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with three regiments of my brigade, viz, the First, Third, and Fourth Ohio Cavalry, the Fifth Kentucky remaining at Nashville. My force numbered 950 men. We marched out on the Franklin pike, the Third Ohio having the advance. When within 2 miles of Franklin, drove in the rebel pickets, skirmished all the way down to Franklin, drove the enemy out, and pursued him some 2 miles. From the best information received, the enemy were 900 strong (all cavalry), part of Wharton's brigade. We killed 4, wounded several, and took 10 prisoners, among them a lieutenant of General Bragg's escort, several horses and mules, and destroyed their camps, with some tents standing thereon. We retired from Franklin, moved over to the Wilson Creek pike, and picketed said pike.

On the 27th, sent the First Ohio and most of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Colonel Milliken, on the Wilson Creek pike, toward Triune, to reconnoiter. They proceeded within 2 miles of Triune, captured 6 of the rebel pickets, when the enemy opened on them with shells; threw some 50 without damaging us any; then my force retired to camp. I likewise had sent a battalion of the Third to Franklin to reconnoiter, which drove in the rebel pickets, who had returned in force after my command had left the evening previous. Quite a skirmish ensued, in which 3 of the rebels were killed and several wounded. After skirmishing some two hours, and the enemy being too strong to drive, the battalion returned to camp in good order without any loss.

On the 28th, moved with the command to Triune without anything occurring worth mentioning.

On the 29th, proceeded toward Murfreesborough, moving between the Franklin road and the road called Bole Jack road, which General McCook's corps moved on. I divided my brigade into three columns, marching parallel with one another and with the main force, the right (the Fourth Ohio) moving on the Franklin road, the Third in center, and the First on the left, the columns being from 1 to 1½ miles apart, throwing out skirmishers, connecting one column with the other, and connecting on the left with the main column. We thus proceeded for 5 miles, when the center column encountered the enemy's pickets, which they drove in, the different columns steadily advancing.

Shortly after, both the right and the left encountered pickets, driving them in before them. After proceeding about 1 mile farther, we came upon the enemy's cavalry (Wharton's brigade), engaged them for three hours, some time the right wing, then the left, then the center, receiving several charges, which were repulsed, driving the enemy some 2 miles, when the brigade concentrated, repelling a heavy charge from the enemy, driving him back under his guns, which were only a short distance from us. We then retired some 2 miles and went into camp.

Some few casualties occurred this day. The officers and men behaved admirably during the whole day. The Fourth had proceeded until the enemy threw shells into them pretty rapidly, when they retired. We were within 4 miles of Murfreesborough.

On the morning of the 30th was ordered to proceed on the Franklin road toward Murfreesborough, to push the enemy hard. We had encamped that night near the brick church, on the road leading from General McCook's headquarters to the Franklin road. I proceeded that

morning with my command and the Second East Tennessee, which reported to me that morning, via that road to the Franklin road, at which crossing we encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them in. Sent a party of the Fourth to reconnoiter on the road leading south to Salem, where they soon came upon a stronger force, and a brisk skirmish ensued. I increased the number of skirmishers, especially to the left, skirmished with the enemy for an hour or more, when a courier arrived, saying that the enemy was approaching with a heavy cavalry force and some artillery.

In the mean time I had ascertained, likewise, that a heavy force of the enemy was encamped some little distance south of the Franklin road, and east of where my column halted. I did not think it prudent to advance, and, owing to the bad grounds (being all timber) where my force halted, I retired to my camping-ground, near which were large open fields, well adapted for cavalry movements. I soon formed a line of battle. The enemy made his appearance. Skirmishers engaged him pretty briskly. The enemy maneuvered with the design to outflank us, but did not succeed. I forestalled him every time. With the exception of severe skirmishing, nothing transpired. The enemy retired, when I concluded to join the main body of our army.

After marching about a mile, met General Stanley, with a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, to re-enforce me. The general marched the whole command toward the enemy's camp. On reaching its vicinity the enemy drew up in line of battle. Skirmishing ensued. Remained there about half an hour, when the general withdrew, with the remark that we were not ready yet to fight the whole of Hardee's army corps. That night we encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the enemy's camp, and laid on our arms all night.

At daybreak on the morning of the 31st, I had my command drawn up in line of battle in the rear of my camp; sent out two squadrons to the front and to the right to reconnoiter. Had been in the line about half an hour, when I heard heavy firing—cannon and musketry—to my left and a little to the front. Soon after I beheld our infantry scattered all over the fields, running toward my line, when I learned that General Johnson's division was repulsed. At about the same time my skirmishers engaged the enemy, when they were driven in, reporting that the enemy were approaching in heavy force. Sure enough, I soon discovered heavy lines of infantry coming toward my front and on the left, where General Johnson's division had been posted; also to my right the enemy's cavalry were coming round in long columns, with the evident design to outflank us.

I concluded to retire slowly toward the main body of our army, the enemy pressing hard on me; kept him at bay with my skirmishers. I retired in this wise for a mile, when I formed a line of battle with the First and Third, when the enemy charged on them with their cavalry, but were repulsed by my men. About this time the enemy began to throw shells into my lines pretty lively. The first shell that landed mortally wounded Major Moore, of the First Ohio. I now fell back, formed a new line, received the enemy's charge, repulsed them, and made many of the rebels bite the dust. Shells coming pretty thick again, I retired farther, when I made another stand, supported by Willich's regiment of infantry; received the enemy's charge, and repulsed him again. I then withdrew my whole command through a large strip of wood to another open lot—shells of the enemy helping us along—passing by a line of rebel infantry, marching parallel with my column, not over 200 yards from us, so that we were nearly surrounded, as the enemy's cavalry were working round our right all the time, and the

infantry and artillery following us closely in our rear and to our left. They had cavalry enough to spare to strike, or to take position, when ever required.

When we arrived on the open ground, General McCook's aide told me the whole of General McCook's ammunition train was close by, on a dirt road running by that point, and that I must try to save it. I soon formed my command in line, when the enemy made his appearance in a position occupying two-thirds of a circle. They prepared to charge upon us; likewise commenced throwing shells, at which the Second East Tennessee broke and ran like sheep. The Fourth, after receiving several shells, which killed some of their men and horses, likewise retired from their line, as it became untenable. The First had been ordered to proceed farther on into another lot, to form and to receive a charge from another line of the enemy's cavalry. The Third moved to the left, in the vicinity of a white house. About the time the First was formed, the enemy charged upon the Fourth, which, being on the retreat, owing to the shells coming pretty freely, moved off at a pretty lively gait. The Third moved farther to the left, and, somewhat sheltered by the house and barns, the First charged upon the enemy; did not succeed in driving them back.

On returning from said charge the gallant Colonel Milliken* and a lieutenant were killed, and another lieutenant severely wounded.

At this juncture the First and Fourth retired pretty fast, the enemy in close pursuit after them, the Second East Tennessee having the lead of them all. Matters looked pretty blue now; the ammunition train was supposed to be gone up, when the Third charged upon the enemy, driving him back, capturing several prisoners, and recapturing a good many of our men, and saved the train. I was with the three regiments that skedaddled, and among the last to leave the field. Tried hard to rally them, but the panic was so great that I could not do it. I could not get the command together again until I arrived at the north side of the creek; then I found that only about one-third of the First and Fourth Regiments were there, and nearly all of the Second East Tennessee. These I marched back across the creek, when, joined by the Third, we had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry all day long; received several charges, and repulsed them.

All the officers and men behaved well through all the fighting up to the stampede, which was not very creditable. All of them that I brought back into action again behaved well during the rest of the day. I must say the Third deserves great credit for this day's fighting—for the coolness and bravery of its officers and men, and for its determination to save the train, which they accomplished. I do not wish to take any credit away from the other regiments, as they all fought nobly and did first-rate, with the exception of the stampede.

On January 1, after being in line of battle since 3 a. m., I was ordered to take the Third Ohio and the Anderson Troop, proceed to Nashville, and escort the army wagon train through to Nashville. I left about 9 o'clock. A little below La Vergne was attacked by General Wheeler's cavalry brigade; repulsed him twice; killed 9, wounded several, and took 2 prisoners; saved all the train but two or three wagons, which broke down in the excitement; saved several cannon belonging to a Wisconsin battery going along with the train, which were abandoned by the drivers, horses still hitched to the cannon. Some of my men mounted the horses and took the cannon into Nashville. The enemy threw shells at us, but did not succeed in hurting any of the men. The Anderson

* See also Whartan's report, No. 306, p. 966.

Troop, I am sorry to say, were of very little benefit to me, as the majority of them ran as soon as we were attacked. Arrived at Nashville at 9 p. m.; found no forage for my horses.

Next day, January 2, had to send out a foraging party. They returned at 5 p. m., when my horses were fed for the first time since leaving the front, the day previous at 3 a. m.

At 1 o'clock on the 3d was ordered to leave at 3 o'clock, to escort a hospital store train and an ammunition train through to the front. When 2 miles out, had to wait for Colonel McCook to come up with two and a half regiments of infantry and some 150 of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. Two companies of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Lieutenant White, were with me likewise. It was 11 o'clock before we got started. All of this force combined formed the escort of the train. We proceeded about 8 miles, when we were attacked by Wheeler's brigade. We repulsed them, taking 12 prisoners, among them 2 lieutenants; killed 15, and wounded many. They did but little damage to the train, which was done through the cowardice of the teamsters. I had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. The enemy tried to attack us the second time, but retired before our forces met. We brought the train through safely, and arrived with it at 1 o'clock the next morning. During my three days' absence the First and Fourth were busily employed reconnoitering, doing picket duty, and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry.

On the 4th, marched my command to the front, near Murfreesborough, to reconnoiter, the enemy having withdrawn their forces.

On the 5th, marched to the front, some 4½ miles beyond Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville road, on a reconnaissance, capturing quite a number of rebel stragglers; pushed a squadron of the Fourth some 3 miles farther, to a point where they could overlook the pike for 5 miles ahead, when they discovered that the enemy had entirely disappeared. The skirmishers of the Fourth had some skirmishing with some of the rebel cavalry. By 7 o'clock was back to camp again. You will observe that my command had fought nearly every day from the time we left Nashville up to this time. They worked very hard, and deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done, as both officers and men fought bravely.

Herewith find list of casualties, which are not large, considering the number of engagements we were in.

All respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Cav. Div., Army of the Cumberland.

Return of casualties in the Second Cavalry Brigade (Zahm's), December 26, 1862-January 6, 1863 (Stone's River).

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
1st Ohio Cavalry.....	2	2	1	10	1	14	3 enlisted men prisoners. 15 enlisted men prisoners.
2d Ohio Cavalry.....	.....	7	.....	15	.....	10	
4th Ohio Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16	
Total.....	2	15	1	43	1	40	

No. 176.

Report of Maj. James Laughlin, First Ohio Cavalry, of operations January 1-5.

CAMP FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

On the morning of January 1, I was ordered to take command of the regiment, and was immediately ordered in the rear of Stewart's Creek and on the right, on picket or outpost duty. In the evening I was ordered back in front of Stewart's Creek and on the right, to stand on picket for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, I was ordered to advance my regiment forward on the right, which I did, and found the enemy in my front, and skirmished with them until dark. I was then ordered into camp for the night.

The morning of the 3d, I was ordered to march my regiment to the rear of Stewart's Creek, which I did. In the evening I was ordered to join my command with the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and make a reconnaissance on our left, which was done, and we returned to camp the same night.

Remained in camp on the 4th until evening; was ordered to the front, and left to guard the railroad bridge for the night.

On the morning of the 5th went on scout beyond Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville pike, and returned, no casualties having happened during the time included.

Your most obedient,

JAMES LAUGHLIN,

Major, Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM,

Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 177.

Report of Capt. Valentine Cupp, First Ohio Cavalry, including skirmishes at Franklin, December 26, Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29, and Overall's Creek, December 31.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
January 6, 1863.

December 26, left Nashville for Franklin; arrived at Franklin at 3 p. m.; found the enemy occupying the town; drove them from it and proceeded to Wilson's Creek pike, and encamped for the night.

December 27, left camp at 8 o'clock; proceeded toward Triune; struck the enemy's pickets within 5 miles of Triune; drove in their pickets, captured 6, and returned to the camp occupied the previous night.

December 28, left camp at 8 o'clock for Triune, where we encamped.

December 29, left camp at 9 o'clock on a reconnaissance toward Murfreesborough. Struck the enemy's scouts when within 1 mile of Stewart's Creek, when active skirmishing commenced and continued until